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STATION: NAMATANAI
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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS NEW IRELAND DISTRICT 1958-59

NAMATANAI

LAMBOM

(NAMATANAI)

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
<u>Lambom</u> 1-58/59	J.B.Moyle	Kandas and Kinsal Census Divs
2-58/59	J.B.Moyle	Lak, Konamala and Tanglemat Census Divisions

HEADQUARTERS.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. FMBOI I of 1958/59

NAMATANAI of 1958/59

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

Area Patrolled KNADAS and KINSAL Census Divisions, Namatanai

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 4 members of R.P. & N.G.C., 2 N.M.A.s (part-time)

Duration—From II/8/1958 to IO/9/1958

Number of Days 36 (to date of completion of report)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

June 1958 - Kinsal.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Dec/1957 - Kandas

Medical January 1957

Map Reference Fourmil series, New Ireland (Namatanai)

Objects of Patrol Census revision, tax collection, agricultural

and anthropological and general surveys, General Administration, etc.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24 / 10 / 19 58

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

Village Pop

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

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	In
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			
LAMASSA	18.8.58	2	3																2
KABAMAN	19.8.58		3																
NABKO	20.8.58		1															1	
KAIT	21.8.58	3							1										1 1
LING	24.8.58	1					1												1
WATPI	26.8.58														1	1			1 3
SEMALU	27.8.58																		
SIAMAN	27.8.58														2			-	4 2
SURAWIL-HITUNG	29.8.58	1	3												1			1	5 3
<u>TOTALS.</u>		7	10					1	1	1					5	2	2	15	10

30-12-63

11th December, 1958.

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

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

Receipt of the abovementioned report
is acknowledged with thanks.

I am gratified to note that the area
is receiving close attention.

It is gratifying to note you are taking
action in the matter of road communication.

I think Mr. Moyle has handled the sub-
ject of taxation very well.

I am pleased to note the sympathetic
attitude of the officer towards the old people and
their housing.

What degree of contact do these people
maintain with the people of the Duke of York Islands.

The move to increase coconut plantings
is most desirable.

I am particularly gratified in the re-
cording of Anthropology data.

It is noted that action in the case of
Mr. E.F. Glennon and the purchase of a launch is being
investigated.

ja a a r
(A.A. Roberts.)
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/10/63 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. NA 30/4-372

District of New Ireland
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

28th October, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 1/58-59 - LAMBOM BASE
CONDUCTED BY CADET PATROL OFFICER MOYLE.

Attached please find above report and comments by the
Assistant District Officer,

INTRODUCTION.

I agree that a patrol through the interior of the island
would be worth while provided it was accompanied by a few
technical officers - Forestry, Agriculture and a Geologist.

The present manager of Metlik Plantation is an Australian
and was a member of the Australian Army in Korea. He is not
very well known to me but if he is of good character perhaps
the Navy would consider the issue of a Coastwatchers Trans
Receiver. I consider that Metlik is a very advantageous
position for a Coastwatcher.

TAXATION.

As a matter of District policy tax was not collected from
Luluais. This was thought to be a good move to enhance the
prestige of luluais who in many places are not getting the
recognition necessary for the successful administration of their
villages. Many of the luluais elected in post war years have no
power, being ordinary villagers. Many of the influential men will
not stand for or accept the position. The exemption from tax is
more or less equivalent to an annual payment of £2 which is less
than a Village Constable gets in Papua.

The patrol officer makes reference to a collection having
been made in KINSAL during last June. When this collection was
made some people did not have the ready money and so Mr. Moyle
collected on this patrol.

His reference to a previous collection at LAMBOM does not
mean that a tax collection was made earlier in the year. What
he intends to convey is that a number of people volunteered to
pay their tax prior to his setting out on the taxation patrol.

ACTIVITIES OF MR. GLENNON.

Definite action has been taken on the activities of Mr.
Glennon. The Assistant District Officer at Namatanai has been
instructed to investigate the purchase of a boat by this gentle-
man and your 18/2/9 of 1/8/58 advises that a field inspection by
the Forestry Department will be done shortly.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/12/63 ✓



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instructed to investigate the purchase of a boat by this gentle-
man and your 18/2/9 of 1/8/58 advises that a field inspection by
the Forestry Department will be done shortly.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The lessee of LABA Plantation will be sent a notice from this office instructing him to comply with the provisions of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance as from receipt of notice.

In order to be able to enforce the provisions of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance; whenever necessary, despite the fact that patrol tracks are being kept in good order at present, it will be necessary to have all minor roads and tracks notified as such.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

I am glad to hear that housing and villages are generally in good condition by comparison with other areas in New Ireland, most of which Mr. Moyle has already patrolled.

FIREARMS LICENCES.

The Assistant District Officer at Namatanai has been advised to proceed against the owner of the unlicensed 22 firearm, if not registered on receipt of my memorandum, for two months have elapsed since the matter was brought to the owners notice.

ALIENATED LAND.

It is good to see that some officers obtain such details which are valuable for record purposes.

LAND USE AND AVAILABILITY.

Providing that there is no more alienation in this area there appears to be sufficient native land for many generations to come.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Action has already been taken on this matter. (Vide Mr. Collins remarks.)

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

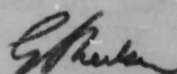
I endorse Mr. Collins remarks under this heading, and a copy has been forwarded to the District Medical Officer, who no doubt will take what action he considers necessary.

EDUCATION.

The District Education Officer has been contacted on this heading.

CONCLUSION.

A very informative report and a patrol carried out in an efficient manner with due regard to all instructions given. Mr. Moyle's attention has been drawn to his typing errors and mistakes in spelling.


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

Att.

cc. Assistant District Officer, NAMATANAI.

cc. Assistant District Officer, HAVIENG.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. NA. 30-3-2

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

24 October, 1958.

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

PATROL REPORT LAMBOM NO. 1/58-59
CADET PATROL OFFICER B. MOYLE :

Attached please find in duplicate copies of the above mentioned patrol report covering a patrol to the Kandas and Kinsal Census Divisions of the Namatanai Sub-District. Also forwarded with this report are contingencies for camping allowance for the period for your approval, please.

2. Introduction:

It is unfortunate that Mr. Moyle was unable to carry out an investigation of the interior for as he states very little is known about it. Any future patrols to the area should be encouraged to use the inland routes namely the Kait-Kamparam; Kamdaru-Danfu and the Kamdaru-Malim on one stage of their trip. I feel that from an agricultural angle much of the land in this area would be quite valuable.

I agree that the need for a radio transceiver in this area would be a great advantage to all. Present facilities in this respect are non existent.

3. Native Situation:

It is pleasing to note that a satisfactory native situation existed at the time of this patrol. This area in the past has suffered considerably through lack of consistent administration and has also been a hunting grounds for certain unscrupulous Europeans and others.

4. Taxation:

The matters raised should be taken up immediately with the Assistant District Officer, Namatanai and any recommendations as regards the reduction of the tax rate for these areas should then be made; however a reassessment of all tax rates in both sub-districts of this District was called for some time ago by the Assistant Administrator and the recommendations should have been forwarded at that time. I personally believe that both of these areas are quite capable of paying the maximum tax without any hardship.

The other matters raised by the patrolling officer regarding impecuniousness, unavoidable hardship will have to be resolved by the Tax Tribunal. I would also point out that District Instructions on Personal Tax were issued to all officers of this District in order that a uniform approach would be made to the subject.

5. Activities of Mr. Glennon:

The matter was referred to you some time ago for appropriate action. The activities of this man have been a thorn in the side of the Administration for a number of years and they were in fact reported by me after a patrol to these areas some three years ago.

6. Traffic and Drinking of Liquor:

It was pleasing to note that no evidence of the liquor traffic was noted.

7. Roads and Bridges:

I would ask that you forward a memorandum to the owner of Laba Plantation pointing out to him his obligations in respect of the road which runs through his plantation. The patrolling officer states that it is in very poor condition and shews very little signs of maintenance in the past.

I agree with the patrolling officer's recommendations regarding the tracks in this area.

8. Waterways:

I had not previously heard of the sulphur springs in the Kait area. This matter could well be investigated at some later date.

9. Firearms Licences:

The matter of re-registration of the .22 rifle at Karias should be followed up immediately to ensure that the owner has complied with the instruction given him by the patrolling officer. There is little excuse for non registration for this plantation is well served with small ship transport to Rabaul.

10. Alienated Land:

Our records will now be checked and revised where necessary.

11. Land Use and Availability:

There is little likelihood of overalienation ever occurring in this area. The figures given are of interest.

12. Agriculture and Livestock:

Information mentioned in this section has been passed on to the District Agricultural Officer for his information. The matter of the damage caused by the rhinoceros beetle has already been passed to the officer concerned. It would appear that little can be done in this matter.

13. Medical and Health:

I remarks earlier that this area had been neglected administratively in the past and this neglect was not only in the matter of native affairs patrols. The Public Health Department have a most important task of rehabilitating this area. The remarks made by the patrolling officer are pertinent. Consider the fact that two aid posts are virtually next door to each other and that there is some sixty miles before the next aid post is found. This ludicrous situation can no longer be allowed to persist; likewise the fact that these people must obtain their supplies from Namatanai and carry same to their respective posts leads only to hardship and short supply of essential medical stores

The matter of supply of these Aid Posts could well be taken up with Rabaul for shipping from that centre to the West Coast is frequent. I have made an extract of this section of the report and have discussed the contents with the District Medical Officer; however he assures me that his knowledge of this area is not great and it is under the control of the Medical Officer stationed at Namatanai.

A prolonged medical patrol by a experienced EMA is long overdue in this area.

The figures provided merely serve to illustrate the most unsatisfactory position.

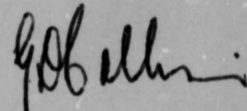
14. Education:

The contents have been referred to the District Education Officer for his information.

15. Anthropology:

The anthropological notes are of interest and copies will be taken for our files.

Mr. Moyle has evidently carried out his work in a most efficient manner and his report is also presented in a readable manner still marred however by poor spelling and typographical errors.



(G.D. Collins)
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 17th August
DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND.

Arrived Lonsdale Base from Xaviera
PATROL REPORT No. NAM of 1958/59.

Tuesday 18th August
Patrol Conducted by:- August

J.B. Moyle, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Patrol Accompanied by:-

I.N.C.O. and 3 members of the
R.P. & N.G.C.

Monday 18th August

N.M.A. IAKOBO of Lemmasa (part-time)
and N.M.A. MALAIBE (remainder time).

Area Patrolled:- August

KANDAS and KINSAL Tax-Census Divisions
of the Namatanai Sub-District.

Purposes of Patrol:- August

- i. Census revision.
- ii. Tax collection and compilation of Tax Registers.
- iii. Survey of social and economic situation in the area.
- iv. Anthropological surveys.
- v. Agricultural Censuses and coconut accounts, etc.
- vi. Investigations into activities of Mr. E.T. Glennon of King, and into the possibility of spirit traffic in the area.
- vii. General Administration.

Thursday 21st August

Friday 22nd August.

Saturday 23rd August.

Sunday 24th August.

Last Patrol to Area:-

NATAFF.

other work at King, departing
Kandas - Nov. 1957. - Mr. Dickson, C.P.O.
Kinsal - June 1958. - Mr. Haviland, C.P.O.

Tuesday 26th August.

Departed Waipi P.M. for Semau village
P.H.D. by Champrang Pita, en route.

Wednesday 27th August

Kandas and Kinsal - Jan. 1957, Mr Clerk,
Work at Semau, visited Sela Pita, EMA.
and met Mr. Glennon. Arrived Simeu
village 1200.

Thursday 28th August

At Simeu. Received official and
private mail from Namatanai. Writing
report on Glennon and patrol duties.

Friday 29th August

To Wising and Sorell Villages, and
overnight at Hitang.

Saturday 30th August

To Palabong village visiting Katoop
plantation en route.

Sunday 31st August

Observed at Palabong.

Monday 1st September

To Saiti village - patrol duties.

Tuesday 2nd September

To Rebehan village - patrol duties.

Wednesday 3rd September

Visited Labanut village on duty,
returned to Rebehan for night.

Thursday 4th September

Commenced return trip to Lonsdale.
Sick and overnight Waipi Pita.

Friday 5th September

Proceeded further visiting villages
en route. Overnight Kandas Pita.

Saturday 6th September

On to Champrang village and overnight.

Sunday 7th September

Observed at Waipi village.

Monday 8th September

Proceeded to Gilgil Pita, for treatment
of illness. Visited Kait and King.

continued.

2A.

Patrol Diary continued.

Tuesday 9th September Hired Kait boat to speed return to
Lambom. Visited Kabaman and Nasko
and overnight at Lamassa.

Wednesday 10th September Proceeded to Lambom by canoe.
Patrol completed.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

Patrolling in the areas covered by the writer during this patrol has not been very extensive since the war, and a general description of the area will not be out of place.

The topography of the area is similar in many ways to the rest of New Ireland, but some rugged features on the coast, and moreso inland, make travel difficult. Roads do not extend very far into the area and even the foot-tracks in the area are sometimes difficult to traverse. Twice the track is blocked by high ridges reaching down to the sea, one near Pipilak Plantation which is passable with difficulty and the other south of Lamassa village which is hardly passable at all. Another feature is the large rivers in the area, two of which, at Lamassa and Kandarua Plantation are very treacherous, impassible in wet weather, and hazardous even when lower. Others rivers are usually passible without too much difficulty.

All the villages in the area are situated on the coast and very seldom does a native go far into the interior of the island. The number of Europeans who have entered this inland area are very few, and probably little more than 5% of the area has been explored. The writer would have liked to explore this area, and intended to do so en route back to Lambom after the patrol, but was prevented from doing so because of ill-health.

The facilities available in the area are not very extensive, although little that is needed cannot be found somewhere.

Transport between the villages is mainly on foot or by canoe or rowing boat. Also there is a 'native' owned pinnace (See Appendix J) at Kait village. During the first 10 days of the patrol, the South-East monsoon was causing heavy seas, and only occasional movement by sea was possible.

Trading and buying facilities in the area are good. Regular shipping between this area and Rabaul by copra-ships, is available to natives and all other visitors to the area. There are ~~there are~~ six trade stores in the area which have quite a wide range of goods in stock to meet the natives needs.

Mail services to permanent residents of the area are good, although poor to temporary residents.

The most serious lack in the area is radio communication with the 'outside world'. There is no radio in the whole area, and in the case of emergency, relating either to Europeans or natives, the only contact would be to Namatanai by land (some 6 days walk from Lambom) or to Rabaul by sea, which would depend on weather and the presence of shipping.

In view of this latter situation I would recommend that one of the plantations in the area (being permanent) be either issued with a transceiver set, perhaps by the Navy, or assisted or urged to purchase one. This would aid everyone in the area, especially if the set was in a central position.

Climatic details of the region are not known but from records kept at Matop Plantation it would seem that the rainfall is about 150 inches per year.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The general native situation in the area is good, and during the patrol there were few disputes to be settled, and little need for chastising the people.

Despite the division of the area into only two census divisions there are in fact seven language groups in the area. These are as follows:-

Sier or Lak	-	Lemassa village.
Lambel	-	Kabaman and Nasko villages.
Kandas	-	From Kait to Semalu villages.
Susurunga	-	Suralil hamlet
Butam	-	Siaman village and Hitung hamlet.
Patpatara	-	Palsong and Rebehen.
Kinsal	-	Kalil and Kabanut villages.

These groups are all interknit through kinship however, and co-operate with each other fairly well. They do not go out of their way to visit the other groups however, and this was particularly noticeable in Hitung and Suralil hamlets which are adjacent. This split-up of the groups is also responsible for the fact that there is little political unity throughout the area as a whole, even though each individual group has a degree of unity woven into their society. Those groups who have people of their own language on the East Coast, e.g. Susurunga, and tied firmer to those people than to their neighbours.

Socially the people are more close to each other in this area, no matter what the language, and in this sphere is seen the greatest degree of co-operation.

Two moieties exist in the whole area, and indeed throughout New Ireland, but each community has its separate exogamous clans (see Appendix 'F').

Several specific points relating to the native situation will be dealt with under the following headings:-

i. Taxation.

From the figures set out in Appendix 'D', it will be seen that very little tax was collected from these people. This is due mainly to the lack of sufficient coconuts to give an adequate cash income to the people, and is further dealt with in Appendix 'A' - Native Agriculture.

Tax was collected from all adult males with sufficient income to make payment without suffering hardship. In most villages all doubtful and impossible cases were left for the decision of a Tax Tribunal. All young single men were told that they would suffer little hardship by finding money, and advised to look for it within the next few months. All males with large families and small incomes, all school-pupils, and all the old and sick were left for the decision of the Tax Tribunal. Also all catechists.

Following instructions from Kavieng, no taxation was collected from Lulusis in the area, but it was discovered that in the Kinsal area, patrolled in June, that tax had been levied on these officials. This has caused some confusion in the area, and should be settled as soon as possible.

ii. Census.

All persons attended at the census when requested.

Native Situation, continued.

iii. Activities of Mr. Glennon at King.

Mr. Glennon's activities in the area have been already set out before the A.D.O., Kavieng by letter, but are also included in this report as Appendix 'j'.

i.v. Traffic and drinking of Liquor.

Although people from this area have been gaoled before for drinking spirituous liquor, the writer could find no evidence of the continuance of this practice, and no evidence of traffic in liquor from any source in or outside the area. There was no sign of the presence at any time of ships visiting the area, except to pick up plantations copra, and only natives on apparently legal business are absent from the area. Although the income of three non-native people in the area is doubtful, no conclusions can be drawn without proof.

v. Community Projects.

The only community project in the area has been the 'purchase' of a small work-boat by the people of Kait village. This purchase is the work of Mr. Glennon, is apparently illegal, and is dealt with in Appendix 'J'.

vi. Villages and Housing.

Villages and housing throughout the area are generally a credit to the people, and in many cases superior to those seen in other parts of New Ireland. In several cases it is necessary to urge the renewal of houses, but only once was demolition necessary. The practice of aged people living in small humpies continues here as elsewhere, but the writer considers that this habit, which usually applies to only one or two of the aged on the village, cannot be stamped out, and that it should be overlooked until these old people die. Similarly with the single males - they may have good houses, but will continue to live in the club-house until marriage. All married men have good houses built on posts above the ground, and if not have built them under supervision over the last fortnight. Several houses of the richer people in the area are built from European materials, and are mostly very attractive.

Village Officials.

Details of village officials are set out in Appendix 'E', and recommendations for changes have been forwarded under separate memorandum.

viii. Blue Ensign.

The Blue Ensign was flown at all villages in the area, and people invited to take part in the hand-down ceremony.

ix. Anthropology.

All anthropological details collected during the aptrol are set out in Appendix 'F'.

x. Action in Court of Native Affairs.

One prosecution under Reg. 84 of the N.A.R.s was requested, and the parties sent to Namatanai for the hearing. The defendant was fined \$1. No prosecutions were made by the writer.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads, or rather tracks, throughout the area commence at a point near Lamassa Aid Post on the mainland, and then continue almost unbroken to Namatanai. From Lamassa to Donup Plantation roads are unsuitable for vehicular traffic (except as described below), but from Donup plantation onwards to Namatanai the road is passable to most four-wheel-drive vehicles.

There is a short stretch of vehicular road in the 'track' section, but this is maintained by plantations for their own use. It runs from just south of Watpi village to Kendaru Plantation, via Onemerang and Mala Plantations. At the time of this patrol, however, this road was impassable between Mala and Kendaru Plantations due to wet weather.

The motor road from Donup to the boundary of the area patrolled was generally in quite satisfactory condition. Few bridges exist but all streams can be forded easily. The worst portion of this road is through Laba Plantation and the writer recommends that the District Officer forward a letter to the owner of this plantation, reminding him of his responsibilities under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance 1963.

The native-maintained tracks throughout the area are well kept and provide pleasant walking conditions. It is necessary in several spots to walk along the beaches which are very rough and pebbly and rather wearing on boots and energy. These sections are worst between Undor and Panarst Plantations, Kendaru Plantation and Siaman village and between Suralil and Palabong villages. A steep cliff-side road just north of Pipilak Plantation is very difficult also.

Small bridges in the area exist over some small streams, but are mainly unnecessary as the streams are narrow and shallow. It would be impossible without considerable expense to bridge the Lamassa, Kait, and Kendaru Rivers and these remain as the main deterrent to ever having a vehicular road throughout the Kandas area and on to Namatanai.

Due to the fact that all tracks are well maintained, and that fines would place a hardship on the people, the writer considers that it is not necessary to have tracks in the area noticed under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance.

WATERWAYS.

There are no navigable waterways in the area. All large rivers are very fast when high and have a sand-bar across their mouths.

Worthy of note under this heading however is the 'round-water' or inland lake about two miles north of Suralil Hamlet. This lake is about 3 miles long and two miles wide, but is situated only about 50 yards from the beach and is half-salt. It is apparently very deep. There is a small outlet to the sea from this lake, and local natives state that this outlet was deepened during the war by the Japanese and used by them to shelter or hide small ships. The lake is reported to be full of fish, even sharks, and is infested with crocodiles.

Also of some interest is a reported hot sulphur(?) spring at the head of the Kait river. This was not investigated because of ill-health of the writer as already stated, but would be worthy of investigation at a later date.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

Rest houses exist together with police barracks in each village and all are in a satisfactory condition. Most rest houses are suitable for two officers at one time, and barracks supply adequate accommodation for four or five natives.

TRADE STORES.

There are trade stores in the Kandas area at Undor and King Plantations. Each are Chinese owned and current applications for licences have been submitted to Kavieng, but are not yet to hand.

In the Kinsal area there are trade stores at Metop Plantation, which is European owned, and at Kalil Rebehen and Kabanut trade leases. These latter three are Chinese owned (see under Alienated Land) and the same applies to licences as in the Kandas area.

T.A.L.s are current at Kalil, Rebehen and Kabanut, but that area at King village leased by Mr. E.T. Glennon is no longer licenced, but will be investigated for renewal when advice on Mr. Glennon's future has been received from Kavieng.

FIREARMS LICENCES.

All firearms except a .22 rifle at Karias Plantation are registered and licenced. The licence on the Karias rifle expired on June 30th, and the owner was advised to renew it immediately.

NATIVE MONEYS TRUST ACCOUNT.

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

WAR MEDALS.

No war medals were issued and none claimed to be outstanding.

CENSUS AND TAXATION.

A total of 621 names were recorded in the KANDAS census division during this patrol. No revision was carried out in the KINSAL area, as this had been done in June by the previous officer. Figures summarise as follows:-

Total KANDAS area last census		600	
Natural Increase.	Births	17	
	Deaths	12	plus 5
Increase by migration.	IN	25	
	OUT	9	plus 16
			<u>621</u>
<u>PRESENT KANDAS POPULATION</u>			<u>621</u>

Census and Taxation continued.

The census figures on the previous page give the following rates of increase in population:-

Natural Increase	1.1% per annum.
Total Increase	4.6% per annum.

Taxation.

A total amount of £142.0.0. was collected from the Kandas and Kinsal areas, but it should be noted that one collection from the Kinsal area was also made in June.

Prior to the patrol an additional £56. was collected from Lambom village.

Tax Receipts Nos. 34225I - 34235I incl. have been issued. Receipt No. 342303 was cancelled.

Further details of taxation are available in Appendix 'd' of this report and under the heading Native Situation.

ALIENATED LAND.Trade Allotments.

Name.....	Kabanut
Lessee.....	Tai Loi.
Area.....	1 hectare.
Name.....	Rebehen
Lessee.....	Lam Youk
Area.....	1 hectare.
Name.....	Kalil
Lessee.....	Cheung Sam.
Area.....	1 hectare.
Name.....	King. (not current)
Lessee.....	E.T. Glennon
Area.....	1 hectare.

Plantations.LA BA PLANTATION.

Owner.....	Administration.
Lessee.....	A. Scotford (Ulapstur)
Sub-Lessee.....	A Lew
Area.....	60 hectares.
Production.....	3 tons copra per month.

DONUP PLANTATION.

Details unknown as manager cannot speak either English or Pidgin-English.

Area estimated at..... 30 hectares.

MATOP PLANTATION.

Owner.....	Kim How (Rebaul)
Manager.....	J. McGinn.
Area.....	165 hectares.
Cocos.....	2000 trees.
Labour.....	33.
Production.....	16 tons copra p.m.

continued over.

Alienated Land, continued.

KANDARU PLANTATION.

Owner.....Chee Fong (Rabaul)
 Lessee and Manager.....Geeto Yung Fong
 Area.....128 hectares
 Cocoa.....8000 trees.
 Labour.....20
 Production.....11 tons copra P.m.

TAMPAKA PLANTATION.

Owner.....Lam Young
 Manager.....M. Peterson.
 Area.....147 hectares.
 Cocoa.....Approx. 25000.
 Labour.....25
 Production.....16 tons copra p.m.

MALA PLANTATION.

Owner.....Shew Loon & Co.
 Manager.....A. Macrae.
 Area.....Approx. 350 hectares.
 Cocoa.....3000 trees.
 Labour.....60
 Production.....32 tons copra p.m.

ONAMARANG PLANTATION.

Owner.....G. Chow Sing Yip
 Manager.....J. Matthews.
 Area.....210 hectares.
 Cocoa.....12000 trees.
 Labour.....38
 Production.....20 tons copra p.m.
 I bag cocoa p.m.

DUNDOR PLANTATION.

Part of Karias Plantation, see below.

PIPIRAK PLANTATION.

Owner and Manager.....P. Lam Hong.
 Area.....25 hectares.
 Labour.....8.
 Cocoa.....500 trees.
 Production.....1 ton copra P.m.

KING PLANTATION.

Owner.....Yung Ghung (dec'd)
 Lessee and manager.....Chan Yung.
 Area.....140 hectares.
 Labour.....9
 Cocoa.....3000 trees.
 Production.....6 tons copra p.m. (?)

KARIAS PLANTATION (incl. Dundor)

Owner.....M. Chan
 Manager.....J. Wong.
 Area.....120 hectares.
 Labour.....28
 Production.....11 tons copra P.m.

GILGIL PLANTATION.

Owner.....A. Akun.
 Manager.....P. Evans.
 Area.....250 hectares.
 Labour.....51
 Cocoa.....6000 trees.
 Production.....24 tons copra p.m.

continued over

Alienated Land, continued.

PANARAT PLANTATION.

Owner.....P. Chan.
 Manager.....F. Luhan.
 Area.....110 hectares
 Labour.....12
 Cocoa.....2000 trees.
 Production.....10 tons copra p.m.

UNDOR PLANTATION.

No details available as manager not present during patrol.
 Estimated area.....120 hectares.

LAND USE AND AVAILABILITY.

The above figures show a total of ~~xxx~~ alienated land in the patrolled area to be approximately 4650 acres.

The coast line of the area is 65 - 70 miles long, and taking the minimum figure of coast, and multiplying that figure by four, i.e. presuming that the natives will not use land further than four-miles from the coast (which is hypothetical) it will be seen that native land available is 260 square miles, or 166,400 acres.

Of this area of 166,000 odd acres, the area in present use is not more than 5000 acres at the greatest possible maximum (i.e. for gardens, cash crops, houses, etc.) and taking into account the 5000 acres of alienated land, there is still an area of 150,000 acres vacant, excluding land in the interior.

The waste land in the area is very small, about 2%, and of the total remaining it would be a safe estimate to say that at least 66% is arable land.

It need not be said therefore that there is no possibility of shortage of land in this area for many generations to come.

Land use is very poor, as in many native communities, the main uses being for gardens (an average of 2 acres per head of population per annum), cash crops (an average of 3 acres per head of population) and for village sights and such items as firewood supplies, timber for housing, food for pigs and other livestock, etc..

The people have little interest in using all their land at this stage, and it would be impossible to do so at the present stage of development. No doubt that in the future a much larger area will be utilised and a possibility of a very wealthy community in this area within the next 50 years is by no means impossible.

Further details of land use, etc., are discussed in Appendix 'A' and in the 'Native Situation' section.

.....

MISSIONS.

The Methodist Overseas Mission is by far the strongest in the area patrolled. It is the only religious organisation in all villages but King, which is controlled by the Roman Catholic Mission. Each mission has a small school and church in each village, and attend to their own work without in any noticeable way interfering with other authorities. Details of mission work are given in Appendix 'c'.

Both missions have their headquarters in the Duke of York islands.

Blaney 2/10

APPENDIX 'A'

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

1. Gardens.

Adequate native gardens are maintained in each village throughout the area. These were visited by the writer, and in most cases were seen to be well laid out and bearing well. The main food crops in the area are yam, mami, taro, sweet potato, tapioca, bananas and greens, in that order of importance. Yam, mami and taro are of some small sociological importance.

There is very little disease of crops in the area, and only occasionally do pigs destroy gardens.

Full details are set out in the Agricultural Census Forms forwarded with this report, for the advice of the District Agricultural Officer.

2. Livestock.

Livestock kept in the area is limited to pigs, fowls and ducks. In most villages domestic pigs are not raised, but wild pigs abound and are easily caught for ceremonial purposes.

3. Cash Crops.

The sole cash crop in the area is the coconut, with the exception of very small plots of cocos in Rebehen and Kebanut villages.

The villages in the Kandas area are not very rich in copra or coconuts, due to the fact that most of these people have only been living on the coast in recent times. Each group however has a small income from copra. Encouragement was given for all people with only a few coconuts to step up new plantings to the extent of about 10 or 20 a month. If this is done each man in the area may be assured of an income of about £4 per month in the future, based on present copra prices.

The Kinsal area on the other hand is already very rich in copra, and production in the four villages of this area averages about 8 tons per village per month. The people do not work their own copra however, but prefer to sell the dry nuts to Chinese traders in the area for 12 a shilling. This cuts the people's income almost in half, compared with what they could get if they produced their own copra. On the other hand it saves the people the difficulty of producing good copra, which has caused discouragement in other area because of rejection.

All villages, even in the Kinsal area, do have at least one copra drier however, and these driers are made along the lines of the 'Carey' type drier, and can produce good copra if properly attended to.

A coconut count was conducted in the area, and the following figures collected:-

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Immature palms.</u>	<u>Bearing palms.</u>
LAMASSA	2060	1000
KABAMAN	100	500
NASKO	1450	105

cont. over.

APPENDIX B.

MEDICAL, HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The medical situation in the area at the time of the writer's visit can only be described as shocking. It appears that the Public Health Department has forgotten the people and Aid Posts of this area.

There is only ONE operating Aid Post in the whole area, situated at Lamassa. Originally there was also one at King, but the N.M.A. from there was gaoled last year, and no new appointment has been made. The first apparently ridiculous thing about the situation, is that the Lamassa Aid Post is right at the southern end of the area, and immediately next to the Lambom Aid Post. The break to the next Aid- Post, just out of the patrol area is over 60 miles. The second, and more serious fact to be noted, is that both the Lambom and Lamassa Aid posts have had no new medicine since about February or March last, and are consequently out of everything but a few seldom used drugs. The N.M.A.s may be expected to walk all the way to Namatani to collect their supplies, but this seems illogical in view of the bulk of shipping visiting the area from both Namatani and Rabul, and also because the carrying of say three months supply of medicine would be most difficult.

The writer has already notified the A.D.O., Kavieng of the medical situation, and trusts that the matter will soon be rectified.

During the patrol the N.M.A. from Lamassa Aid Post accompanied the writer for portion of the patrol, and the N.M.A. from Pakinsels for the remainder of the time. All treatment was given with the writer's personal supply of medicines (supplied by P.H.D.), and these supplies are now greatly depleted.

There has been no European Medical Assistant in the area since January 1957, and a visit from one of these officers appears to be well and truly needed now.

Sanitation in the area is generally satisfactory, although the figures below suggest otherwise, and would be better looked into by an E.M.A..

The people of the Kinsal area are close to the Pakinsels Aid Post, and no figures, other than the number absent in hospital were taken. The following figures show the situation in the Kandas area:-

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Diseases or illness</u>
Lamassa.	5 scabies, 2 T.U.s, 3 grille.
Kabaman.	3 scabies, 3 T.U.s., 1 grille, 1 malaria.
Nasko.	3 scabies, 1 T.U., 1 malaria.
Kait.	4 scabies, 2 grille, 1 pneumonia, 4 malaria.
King.	5 scabies, 2 T.U.s 1 pneumonia, 3 Malaria, 1 hookworm, 1 cold, 1 filaria.
Watol.	5 scabies, 1 TU., 3 pneumonia, 5 malaria, 1 filaria, 1 yaws, 1 conjunctivitis.
Semalu.	1 scabies, 1 T.U., 1 abscess, 1 dengue fever, 1 conjunctivitis.

continued.

Appendix B continued.

Siamen. 2 scabies, 5 T.U.s 2 grille, 1 T.B., 1 ysws,
1 pneumonia.
Suralil-Hitung 3 T.U.s, 1 hernia, 1 filaria.

Absent at Aid Post.

Palabong.	I2	i.e. 20% population.
Kalil.	II	i.e. 12% population.
Rebehn.	I3	i.e. 15% population.
Kabanut	I5	i.e. 9% population.

Besides the above figures, which speak for themselves it will be noted that, as set out in the Village Population Register herewith, 2 women from the area have died in childbirth, and 3 children under 4 years of age have died. The area is short enough as it is of women of child-bearing age, without having deaths from a cause that could probably be prevented with adequate medical attention.

All village officials in the area were strongly reminded of their obligations to make sure sick people get to an Aid Post as soon as possible, no matter how far they have to go.

A separate memorandum has been forwarded to the A.D.C. about (On the writer's arrival at Lambom there were 2 cases of poliomyelitis in Bakop village - Lak CD - and on the advice of the N.M.A. at Lambom, arrangements were made to have these people sent to the Rsbaul Native Hospital. The matter has also been reported to the A.D.C. Kavieng by separate memorandum. Bakop village will be visited within the next two weeks, and the living conditions of the people investigated.)
has planted 57 coconuts. Similarly with native MICK of Rebehn who has planted 100 coconuts. Both natives were advised of the provisions of the Coconuts Ordinance, and of the need for minimum plantings of 500 trees and registers.

APPENDIX 'A'

Appendix 'A' continued.

Native Agriculture.

Education facilities in the area were limited to mission-run schools in each village. These schools do not go beyond third standard at any time and most are only first and second grade schools.

All higher education for the area is given by the Government in Rabaul, the Duke of Melanesia, or by the Administration in Keravat or Rabaul. At this time no young people attend any schools in Rabaul.

In the village schools classes are taken in either Pidgin or English. Only a scattering of English is taught, as most teachers can only speak a little English themselves. Most of the young people attending higher grade schools are either at the Agricultural school at the Keravat Agricultural school.

Although an Administration school in the area has given the government a bit more 'face' in the area, the educational facilities are generally quite adequate.

KAIT	690	720
KING	1375	1085
WATPI	300	650
SEMALU	1500	1520
SIAMAN	2070	1275
SURALIL-HITUNG	2980	1450
PALABONG	1480	3590
KALIL	920	900
REBEHEN	2600	10800
KABANUT	5200	6640

The following are figures for schools in the area:-

The main reason for the small amounts of coconuts in Lamassa and Kabamen villages, is the existence of the rhinoceros beetle, which is severely damaged new palms. A separate memorandum has been forwarded to the AD.O about this matter, and it is recommended that action to curb this pest, be taken as soon as possible.

Groves throughout the area were generally well cleaned, and it was only twice necessary to have cleaning done under supervision.

Cocoa. Native SIONILALA of Kabanut village has planted 87 cocoa trees, but he was advised against going into this field at present. Similarly with native MAICKE of Rebehen who has planted 100 coconuts. Both natives were advised of the provisions of the Cocoa Ordinance, and of the need for minimum plantings of 500 trees and registration.

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APPENDIX 'C'

EDUCATION.

The education facilities in the area are limited to mission-run schools in each village. These schools do not go beyond third standard at any time, and most are only first and second grade schools.

All higher education for the area is given by the Missions in Rabaul or the Duke of York Islands, or by the Administration in Keravat or Rabaul. At this time no children from this area attend council schools in Rabaul.

In the village schools classes are taken in either Pidgin English or the Blanche Bay Dialect. Only a smattering of English is taught, as most teachers can only speak a little English themselves. Most of the young people attending higher grade schools are either at the Methodist Mission schools in Rabaul, or at the Keravat Agricultural school.

Although an Administration school in the area would be a great advantage to the people, and give the government a bit more 'face' in the area, the educational facilities a present available are generally quite adequate.

The following are figures for schools in the area:-

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Type of Schools.</u>	<u>Teachers.</u>	<u>Boys.</u>	<u>Girls.</u>
LAMASSA	M.O.M.	1	17	15
KABAMAN	M.O.M.	1	6	3
NASKO	M.O.M.	1	8	3
KAIT	M.O.M.	28	28	2
KING.	R.C.M.	1	10	4
WATPI	M.O.M.	1	9	1
SEMALU	M.O.M.	1	9	5
SIAMAN	M.O.M.	1	9	3
PALABONG	M.O.M.	1	7	7
KALIL	M.O.M.	1	5	6
REBEHEN	M.O.M.	1	6	4
KABANUT	M.O.M.	1	14	9
Totals.		12	128	62

APPENDIX 'D'.

SUMMARY OF TAXATION DETAILS.

The tax rate in the area has been set at £2.0.0.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	<u>Males of taxable age.</u>	<u>Tax paid. No.</u>	<u>Per cent of population paid.</u>
LAMASSA	125	25	6	5%
KABAMAN	59	17	nil	nil
NASKO	36	8	nil	nil
KAIT	57	16	10	22%
KING	85	26	13	14%
WATPI	57	18	2	4%
SEMALU	48	15	8	17%
SIAMAN	88	41	15	16%
SURALIL/HITUNG	66	28	8	13%
Total KANDAS.	621	194	61	AV. 10%
PALABONG	60	20	15	25%
KALIL	91	28	9	9%
REBEHEN	89	32	18	19%
KABANUT	163	49	31	19%
Total KINSAL.	403	129	72	AV. 18%

A separate memorandum concerning the appointment of the new Laluai, KULLIN, of King, has been forwarded to the Assistant District Officer, Kavieng.

Total TAMBUK of Kabanut was appointed by the patrol.

The writer tried to find appointments for all the officials marked as 'poor' above, but this was difficult in most cases, and left to a later date when a likely choice may become more obvious.

APPENDIX 'E'.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Luluai.</u>	<u>Tultul.</u>	<u>Comments.</u>
Lamassa	BOROM	PARANDI	Appointed c.1935. Good. 1947. Fair.
Kabamen.	TOARONG	TOALIPI	.. 1956. Fair. .. 1952. Fair.
Nasko.	TOVIN	SANGIA.	.. 1947. Good. .. 1951. Fair.
Kait.	KARAMET	TOWAITE	.. c.1935. Fair. .. c.1935. Fair.
King.	KUMLIN	TOMEMEN	New appointment. Appointed 1956. Fair.
Watpi.	WASMAN	ILUNG (Watpi) SAI-I (Palangot)	.. 1943. Fair. .. 1947. Poor. .. 1935. Poor.
Semalu.	TOPULUWIN	TOANGINI	.. 1943. Fair. .. 1954. Fair.
Siaman.	NONTOMBAN	KOSTA	.. 1935. Poor. .. 1949. Fair.
Suralil-Hitung	TOPINDA	KELGEN	.. c.1935. Fair. .. 1948. Fair.
Palabong.	SEIT	KALAPUR	.. 1947. Fair. .. 1947. Absent.
kKalil	PATAHIN	KAULE	.. 1952. Poor. .. 1954. Fair.
Rebehen.	TAULAI	KIAFLAI	.. 1947. Poor. .. 1947. Fair.
Kabanut.	BULBA	TAMEL.	.. 1957. Good. .. 1958. New appointee.

A separate memorandum concerning the appointment of the new Luluai, KUMLIN, of King, has been forwarded to the Assistant District Officer, Kavieng.

Tultul TAMEL of Kabanut was appointed by the patrol.

The writer tried to find replacements for all the officials marked as 'poor' above, but this was difficult in most cases, and left to a later date when a likely choice may become more obvious.

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APPENDIX 'F'

①

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The following is a general survey of the clan system in several of the areas patrolled. In each group the widest division is the moiety - TARANGAU or MANANGULAI.

In the SIAR or LAK and the KANDAS areas the divisions in the societies are as follows.

<u>MOIETY.</u>	<u>CLANS.</u>	<u>SUB)CLANS.</u>
<u>MANANGULAI</u> or <u>KROI.</u>	KAMRAI	No. 1
		No. 2
		No. 3
	KAPTU	No. 1
		No. 2
		No. 1
		No. 2
		No. 1
		No. 2
		No. 2
<u>TARANGAU</u> or <u>KAMLAPA</u>	KAMLAPA	Nil
	LIO	No. 1
		No. 2
	BONGIAN	No. 1
		No. 2
	LIMOT	Nil.
	MARANAI	No. 1
	No. 2	
<u>MONGNOT</u>	No. 1	
	No. 2	
<u>WUNU</u>	Nil.	

These only apply within the KANDAS area. Cousins can marry with any clans being of the moiety, and any cases of this type of marriage were seen. Marriage barriers..... exist between the following groups:-

All moieties, clans and subclans are exogamous and are matrilineal, descent into a clan being taken from the mother. Each clan is closely interknit with each other by marriage ties, and each clan in this area is also closely tied to their counterparts in the Duke of York Islands and in the Kokopo area.

The meanings of all the clan names are now forgotten, as are the names of the sub-clans, which are now referred to by numbers only. There is no residence system with the clans, and the main evidence of matrilineage is the descent from mother to children, and the inheritance pattern.

2. In the KINSAL area the clan set-up is as follows:-
TARANGAU MOIETYsplit into three clans only.

- HALAN.
- SEGEA.
- SOKOSERA.

Each clan name is the name of a 'pace masalei' or haunted place, and the clans are named after the first people to see the 'spirit' of these forbidden areas.

cont.

Appendix 'F' continued.

KINSAL AREA Cont.

MANANGULAI Moiety..... split into six clans.

NASAKUM.
MATANASUI.
TALURAN.
BASIR.
TARAKAEDRUA.
R'HOIYE.

Once again each of the clans is named after a forbidden object discovered by the originator of the clan. The meaning of TARAKAEDRUA is forgotten. Each of the others except MATANASUI, which is a snake, refers to an area of forbidden land of water.

The clans and moieties are matrilineal and exogamous, but are not linked with any other area, except insofar as moiety connection is concerned. The group is originally from the interior of New Ireland.

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In the PATPATARA AREA, i.e. Rebehen village, the number of divisions is much less. In the MANANGULAI moiety in this area, there is only one clan, the HUNABERE. In the TARANGAU moiety likewise, the only clan is the KUMUL, but this further divided into two sub-clans - the KINANAPAK and The PKIK. These clans are closely tied to the other PATPATARA people in New Ireland, on the East Coast.

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Besides the above kinship information, the following details were also collected:-

Incest Regulations.

These only apply within the IMMEDIATE family. Cousins can marry without any stigma being attached to the marriage, and many cases of this type of marriage was seen. Marriage barriers therefore exist between the following groups:-

Moieties.
Clans.
Sub-clans.
Parents and children.
Brothers and sister.
Grandparents and grandchildren.

DIVORCE REGULATIONS.

There are only two grounds for divorce in the area:-

- i. Constant disregard of the husband for the wife's well-being, such as disregard for supplying food, clothing, housing. This applies vice-versa also, i.e. disregard by the wife to her duties in the garden, care of children and bearing of children.
- ii. Constant infidelity by either wife or husband.

It is important to note that each of the above must be constant and continual acts - one or two breaches does not give sufficient grounds for divorce.

Leaders of moieties. SEE over.

Appendix 'F' continued

Leaders of Moieties.

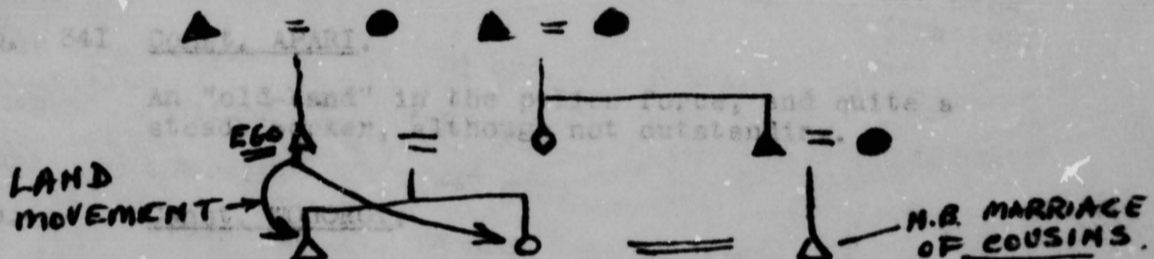
TARANGAU MOIETY;- KARAMET of KING is the leader of this moiety in the area Kabeman to Suraili.

PILING of SIAR is the leader in the area Lamassa to Rei (Lak).

MANANGULAI MOIETY. SAKIE of Lambom is the leader of this moiety throuout the whole of the Lak and Kandas census divisions.

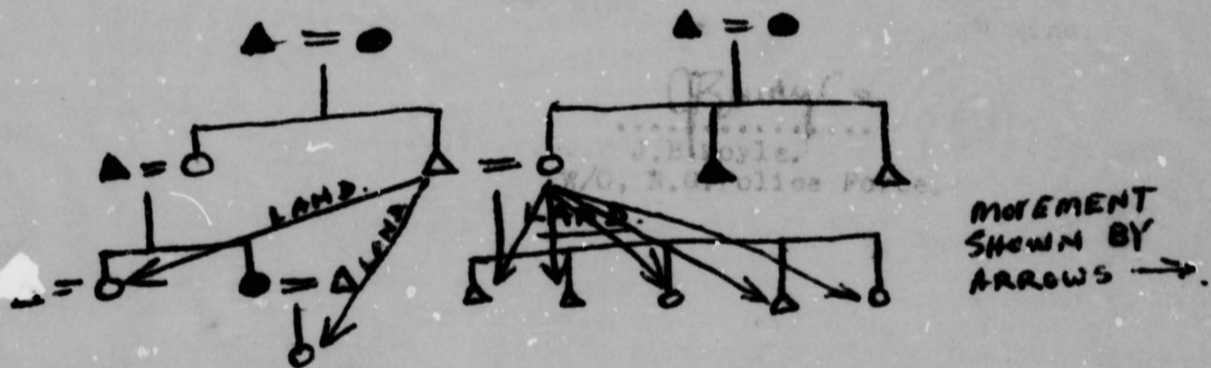
Land Inheritance systems.

Example 1.



The land has moved in this way because the male Ego has no neices or nephews to whom the land would normally pass.

Example 2.



In this case the land has moved in a truer matrilineal way. Here is seen the movement from mother's brother, and from mother to children. thus keeping the land within the clan

(Both the above are actual cases).

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APPENDIX G.

Report on Members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary Accompanying the patrol.

No. 5033B. L/Cpl. MACAL.

Generally quite satisfactory in the performance of his duties, but a little aged for patrol work, and not as useful as Constable Narema.

No. 6924. Const. NAREMA.

An excellent worker at all times, with local knowledge added. Superior to the L/Cpl., and should be recommended for appointment as an N.C.O.

No. 341 Const. APARI.

An "old-hand" in the police force, and quite a steady worker, although not outstanding.

No. 11 Const. WOGOROT.

A highlander, perhaps a little out of his depth in the area due to his newness in the force. Nonetheless capable of carrying out duties of a specific nature.

J. B. Moyle
.....
J. B. Moyle.
W/O, N.G. Police Force.

APPENDIX H.

TRAVELLING TIMES.

<u>From.</u>	<u>To.</u>	<u>On foot.</u>	<u>By canoe.</u>	<u>By vehicle.</u>
<u>LAMPOM.</u>	Lamasse	-	3 hrs.	-
Lamasse	Kabaman	3 hrs.	2½ hrs.	-
Kabaman	Nasko	2 hrs.	-	-
Nasko	Kait	2 hrs.	-	-
Kait	King	-30 mins.	-30 mins	-
King	Watpi	2½ hrs.	2 hrs.	-
Watpi	Semalu	1½ hrs.	1½ hrs.	-45 mins. (tractor)
Semalu	Siaman	3¼ hrs.	3 hrs.	-
Siaman	Hitung	1 hr.	-	-
Hitung	Suralil	-40 mins	-	-
Suralil	Palabong	3 hrs.	2½ hrs.	-
Palabong	Kalil	2 hrs.	2 hrs.	-
Kalil	Rebehen	1 hr.	-	15 mins.
Rebehen	Kabanut	-40 mins.	-	10 mins.

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SPECIAL APPENDIX 'J'.

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF Mr. E.T. Glennon at KING.

The following is a precis of letters forwarded to senior officers concerning Mr. Glennon's activities.

To the Assistant District Officer, Kavieng.

1. General survey of Mr. Glennon's character, and references in Kavieng files. He is an idealistic type, but apparently takes little notice of the laws of the Territory.
2. Activities:- In March 1956, after approaching a senior native in the King area, Mr. Glennon made application for a Trade Allotment Licence, and for a timber permit in the area. The T.A.L. was granted, but despite the fact that Mr. Glennon paid £31.10.0. deposit for the timber permit, nothing more was done.

In about June 1957 Mr. Glennon started to cut timber despite the lack of a licence, and continued to cut until November 1957. About 660 logs were cut, of which 60 were rafted to Rabaul and sold to Mr. Chipper. Mr. Glennon's return from this sale was £324. No money was paid to the natives in the area, and none was paid to Mr. Glennon's labourers.

An amount of £104 claimed to be owing to natives of the Milne Bay District, was allegedly settled by Mr. Chipper at the time the timber was sold. Each of the 4 boys concerned was paid £5. and his return fare to Samarai for 7½ months work.

No further logs have been sold by Mr. Glennon, and if sale is not effected soon, the timber may be useless, and no benefit to any of the parties concerned.

- Mr. Glennon also appears to have the following debts:-
- (a) Wages due to 17 boys at a promised £6. per month for periods varying between 3 years and 4 months - a total sum of £1002.
 - (b) A debt of some £900 to New Guinea Co., Rabaul.

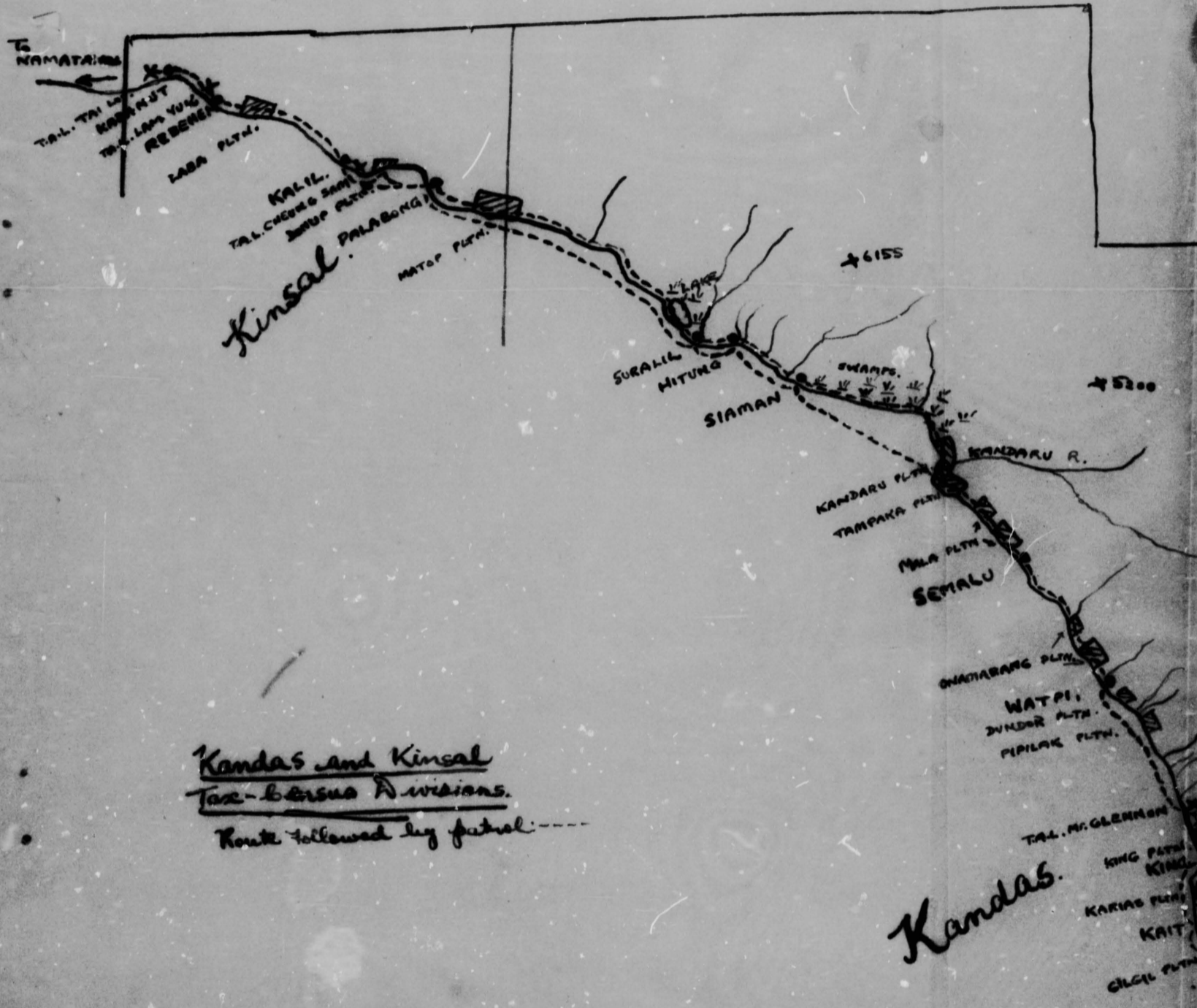
When Mr. Glennon had no success in having his timber licence granted, he approached several people including the Director of Forestry, and the Regional Forestry Officer. The Regional Forestry Officer verbally told Mr. Glennon to go ahead cutting timber and an Emergency Permit would be issued. Nothing further was done.

A few months ago Mr. Glennon bought a ship, the 'Jessie' about 22 feet long, from a Kokopo half-caste for £675. This ship was bought for the natives of Kait village, but no attention was paid to the Native Contracts Protection Ordinance. Of the purchase price the natives of the area put up £600 (claimed by Mr. Glennon), or £700 (claimed by the natives), and Mr. Glennon claims to have put up £75. Legally it appears that Mr. Glennon owes the natives between £600 and £700 until this purchase is ratified by a District Officer.

The writer concluded his letter by recommending that this matter now be taken up by a senior officer. I also disclaimed any legal responsibility in case of later court actions.

.....
T6688c Assistant District Officer, Namatanai.

A letter informing him of the above report, re the claims by the District Commissioner, Milne Bay, of amounts owing to Milne Bay natives, and suggestion that the matter await action to be taken on the above.



Kandas and Kinsal
Tax-bureau Divisions.

Route followed by patrol:-----

Kandas.







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

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

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

Area Patrolled.....IAK, MONAMALIA and MAMTEXAT Census Divisions.....

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

Natives..... 1 members R.P.A.N.G.C. and 3 N.M.A.s (Part-time)

Duration—From 16/9/1958 to 8/10/1958..

Number of Day..... 21.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Nov, Dec 1957.....

Medical July...../1957.....(see Preamble of report)

Map Reference Four mile series, Nemoanai, New Ireland. (Copy included)

Objects of Patrol Census revision, Tax Collection, Agricultural Censuses,
..... Economic development in area, General Administration, etc..

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24 / 10 / 19 58

J. B. Moyle
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 £.....

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

Village Popul

Year ~~1958~~ 1958/59

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIGRATION			
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				Females in Child in Birth	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
<u>TANGLEMAT.</u>																			
SENA	7.10.58	3	2													1			1
WARAGANSAU	6.10.58	3	1													1		1	
MULIAMAK	6.10.58	3	1					1										2	3
TOTALS.		9	4					1								2		3	4
<u>KONAMALA.</u>																			
WEILO	4.10.58	1	1													1	1	3	3
DANFU	4.10.58	1															1	2	2
PURUNSA	4.10.58	1														1			
SUMSUM	3.10.58	1								1							1	2	2
PURUNKUM	3.10.58															1		1	
IASU	2.10.58	2	2			1													
KAPSIPAU	2.10.58	1														2			1
TOTALS		7	3			1				1						5	3	8	8
<u>LAK CENSUS DIVISION.</u>																			
REI	1.10.58		2					2									2	1	2
KAMIANG	1.10.59							1								1		1	
MIMIAS	30.9.58																1	1	
LENAI	30.9.58		2							1								2	1
MORUKON	29.9.58	3	1													1			1
LAMORAN	29.9.58																		
KAMPARAM	29.9.58	1	2					2										4	2
KAMILAL	27.9.58		2													1		1	5
BAKUM	26.9.58									2						2			3
SIAR	25.9.58	2	3									1				2		1	1
MALIOM	25.9.58																1		
MATKUMLAGIR	24.9.58		1															2	2
BERIOTA	23.9.58	1																	
BAKOK	22.9.58															1		3	4
LAMBOM.	12.8.58)	6	3													3	1	1	1
TOTALS.		13	16					5	2			2				11	3	16	22

30-12-64.

11th December, 1958.

The District Officer,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

Patrol Report No. 2. 1958/59
Namatani.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol
Report is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Moyle has continued his good work
and I fully concur in the concluding paragraph
of your covering memorandum.

Your remarks have been recorded on
Mr. Moyle's personal file.

The covering memoranda with both this
Report and the earlier one are most satisfactory,
and it is noted that all necessary action is being
taken at District level.

What action is being taken to relieve
the transport position in order that copra may be
shipped out?

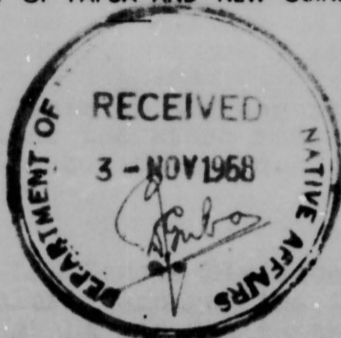
The appendices of the report are most
valuable.

A. A. Roberts
J. A. (A.A. Roberts.)
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/13/64 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. NA 30/4-327

District of New Ireland
Headquarters,
KAVIENG.

24th October, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 2/58-59 - IAMBOM BASE
CONDUCTED BY CADET PATROL OFFICER MOYLE.

Attached please find copy of above report together with comments by Assistant District Officer Collins.

Although the area patrolled is part of Namatanai Sub-District due to shortage of field staff there at the time and necessity for collecting tax, I deemed it necessary to utilise the above officer despite the fact that he is not a Magistrate for Native Affairs.

NATIVE SITUATION.

LAK CENSUS DIVISION.

I concur with Mr. Collins' remarks under this heading as he knows something of the area having previously patrolled the area himself.

Shortly I shall be visiting the Tanga Island Group and then will contact native WASSAMAN, who has recently purchased a 36 foot work boat. This ship owner and his followers have a certain amount of copra of their own but he might be interested in buying copra from villages in the above census division whilst en route to Rabaul with his own copra.

KONAMALA CENSUS DIVISION and TANGLEMAT CENSUS DIVISION.

Conditions here appear to be satisfactory and no more comments are required.

FOREIGN NATIVES.

Whilst the restriction was in force under Reg. 128 A of the Native Administrative Regulations this state of affairs was being nicely controlled but now there appears to be no method of control except by the indigenous natives themselves.

VILLAGERS WORKING ON PLANTATIONS.

I agree with Assistant District Officer Collins remarks under this heading. I know the particular locality and most of the labourers mentioned work for A.M. LANZEROTTE of MANMO PLANTATION which is within easy reach of the villages mentioned. Lanzerotte is not a hard task master and he has lived amongst these people for the last 40 years. The labourers no doubt get home every weekend at least and I would not recommend the closure to recruiting of the area mentioned.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

It is pleasing to note that the villagers between WEILO and MARZOAN Plantations are doing road work of their own

volition. The two main hazards are the DANFU and WEILO Rivers which can only be crossed with four wheel drive during the dry season.

TRADING ALLOTMENT.

The Assistant District Officer at Namatanai has been instructed to see that the store referred to is closed down or the necessary licences obtained.

POPULATION TRENDS.

KONAMALA and LAK Census Divisions appear to have a high death rate particularly amongst the 1-5 age group, being 10% in the case of KONAMALA and 24% in the LAK area.

Perhaps an investigation by the Public Health Department may discover the cause of this.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

COCONUTS.

I have no knowledge of any planter or trader in the area patrolled being in possession of a Special Permit under the Copra Ordinance allowing them to purchase the undried kernel of the coconut.

The Assistant District Officer Namatanai will be instructed to investigate and take action if necessary. Mr. Moyle has omitted to state whether plantations are sending their own labour to cut green copra or the native groves or whether the indigenes cut it themselves and sell it to the planters.

I am not in favour of planters purchasing green meat (Vide Patrol Report NAM No. 1/58-59), the reason being that the indigenes do not even have to bother to clean their groves to find the nuts.

COCOA.

The District Agricultural Officer's attention will be drawn to the report under this heading. We cannot afford to allow the natives of this area to plant cocoa willy nilly and later have the Agricultural Officer condemn the plantings and root them out.

I think a general patrol of this area by an Agricultural extension officer is most essential not in the future but as soon as possible.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The District Medical Officer's attention has been drawn to this part of the report.

EDUCATION.

The District Education Officer has been asked to read this section of the Report.

TAX CENSUS DETAILS.

A glance at these statistics indicates that in many cases there was not a good response to the payment of Tax.

However this is no fault of the Patrol Officer for he was instructed prior to this patrol that he was under no circumstances to attempt to force the issue, on account of the recent unrest at NAVUNARAM.

Mr. Moyle did not have the powers of a Magistrate and was told to collect tax from taxable males who offered it. His opinion is that many of the taxable males just did not have the money to pay and in many cases I agree. There was no outright refusal to pay tax which indicates that these people are not against the principals of taxation.

The next tax patrol of these areas will be done by an Assistant District Officer who will make a full appreciation of the situation as well as the granting of total and partial exemptions.

It may transpire that certain isolated villages in KONAMALA and LAK Census Divisions, who have no means for obtaining ready money could have their tax rate of \$2 reduced by half.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The matter of appointment of new village officials where necessary will also be left to an Assistant District Officer.

Luluai KIAPSURBUR may be a worthy candidate for a Loyal Service Medal. His case will also be investigated next patrol.

CONCLUSION.

I must commend this officer on the job done and for his ability in presenting a good and comprehensive report covering all aspects of Native Administration.


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

cc. Assistant District Officer, NAMATANAI.

Att.

NA.30-3-2

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

23 October, 1958.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. LAMBOM. 2/58
CADET PATROL OFFICER MOYLE. B

Attached please find in duplicate copies of the above mentioned patrol report of a patrol carried out by Cadet Patrol Officer Moyle in the Lak, Konamala and Tanglemat Census Divisions of the Namatanai Sub-District.

2. Native Situation:

Lak Census Division: These people located on the east coast of New Ireland have always presented a problem due to their comparative isolation. Very little European economic development has taken place in this area due to the poor anchorages offering and the inhospitable terrain. The people who are few in number do find a great deal of difficulty in disposing of their copra and it is indeed difficult to see any improvement in the near future. Traders have informed me that the copra output of the area and the other factors previously mentioned are against the successful establishment of a trading station. A number of Chinese traders have tried to exploit the potential of the area but have failed.

Kunamala Census Division: These people are more fortunate in that plantations offer the means of acquiring cash either through the sale of copra or employment as labour. The same applies to the Kandas Census Division where economic development is marked.

Foreign Labour: At the present time there is no restriction on the movement of foreign labour in the areas mentioned by the patrolling officer. It is a fact that these persons do cause a great deal of inter village strife, but again the people of the areas concerned are to blame in many cases for they encourage these labourers to stay whilst they have money and when this is gone they then wish to have them removed.

Villagers working on Plantations: I do not consider that this is a serious problem the plantations are situated near the villages and they do provide people with the means of acquiring cash when they are not in possession of adequate coconuts. Mr. Moyle's attention has been drawn to the procedural requirements as to the closure of villages.

Plantations and Other Alienated Land: Our office records will now be brought up to date in these matters.

Land Use and Availability: Definitely no over alienation exists in the area patrolled.

Progress in Lambom Area: The progress throughout this area since active patrolling has commenced has been excellent and Mr. Moyle is to be congratulated on the conscientious manner in which he has carried through the programme arranged for him.

3. Remarks under Agriculture, Health and Education have been passed on to the appropriate officers for their information and advice. Mr. Moyle has been very painstaking in the compilation of all statistics.

4. Village Officials:

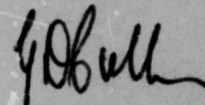
The memorandum concerning Luluai Kiepsursur of Kapsipau has already been passed on to you.

5. Anthropology:

The remarks contained therein are interesting and will be added to our files on the census division. It would appear that the prefix TO is an introduced word from the Tolai area, although it is interesting to note that the prefix for a woman 'TIN' differs from that used by the Tolai namely 'IA'. There is no doubt that the various trade connections between the Duke of York Group and the New Ireland mainland have resulted in the introduction of new words and also dances etc.

6. The map provided with the report brings up to date information for the three census divisions.

7. A well compiled and thoughtfully presented report.



(G.D. Collins)
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

DISTRICT OF NEW IRELAND.

PATROL REPORT No. WAMBOM 2 of 1958/59

Officer Conducting patrol; J.B. Moyle. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled; IAK, KONAMALA and TANGLEMAT Census Divisions, East Coast, Namatanai. N.I.

Patrol Accompanied by: 4 members R.P. & N.G.C. and 2 N.M.A.s.

Purposes of Patrol:

- i. Census revision.
- ii. Tax collection.
- iii. Coconut counts and Agricultural censuses.
- iv. Survey of economic activity in the area, etc..
- v. General Administration.

Last Patrols to area:

IAK C.D.
Nataff:- November 1957.
P.H.D.:- February 1957.

KONAMALA C.D.
Nataff:- November 1957
P.H.D.:- May 1957.

TANGLEMAT C.D.
Nataff:- December 1957.
P.H.D.:- July 1957.

.....

INTRODUCTION.

This report covers the second patrol conducted by the writer from the base at Lambom Island, near Cape St. George. The patrol also completed the writer's stay at Lambom, the total period in the Lambom area being 2 months and 5 days.

The report is divided up as follows:-

- Introductory survey of area.
- Native Situation.
- Roads and bridges.
- Waterways.
- Rest Houses and police barracks.
- Plantations and alienated land.
- Trade stores.
- Missions.
- Land use and availability.
- Summary of census & tax collected.
- War Medals.
- N.M.T.A. payments.
- Progress in area over last 2 months.

Appendices.

- A - Native agriculture.
- B - Medical & health.
- C - Education.
- D - Census and Tax details.
- E - Village officials.
- F - Anthropology.
- G - Report on police.
- H - Travelling times.

.....

Patrol Report No. Lambom 2 of 1958/59.

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday 16th. September - Sunday 21st. September.	Work at Lambom village.
Monday 22nd September.	Departed Lambom 0900, visited Matlik Plantation and Bakok villages.
Tuesday 23rd. September	To Beriota village.
Wednesday 24th. September	To Matkumlagir village.
Thursday 25th September	To Maliom and Siar villages.
Friday 26th September	To Bakum village.
Saturday 27th September	To Kamilal village. Instructions received to proceed to Namatanai.
Sunday 28th September	Observed.
Monday 29th September	To Kamperam, Lamoran and Morukon villages.
Tuesday 30th September	To Lenai and Mimias villages.
Wednesday 1st October.	To Kamiang and Rei villages.
Thursday 2nd October	To Kapsipau and Iasu villages.
Friday 3rd. October	To Purunkum village, visited Maritzoan Plantation, and then on to Sumsum and Purunsa villages.
Saturday 4th October	To Weilo and Danfu villages, visiting Lolo, Manmo and Muliama villages. Plantations. Overnight Muliama village.
Sunday 5th, October.	Observed.
Monday 6th. October	To Waragansau village.
Tuesday 7th. October	To Sene village, and then to Rukalilik village to await transport to Namatanai.
Wednesday 8th. October.	Returned to Namatanai. Patrol completed.

.....

Patrol Report No. Lambom 2 of 58/59

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY OF AREAS PATROLLED.

Topography.

The areas covered by this patrol commence at Cape St. George, the far southern tip of New Ireland, and goes approximately 80 miles north along the East Coast. All villages are on the coast, except Lambom which is the island of the same name. The whole coast-line is rugged, with hills coming to within a few yards of the sea in many places, and is cut by several large rivers, and numerous small streams. The mountains inland are not as high as near the West Coast, but some rise to a height of about 4-5000 feet.

Vegetation.

Except for small areas of grassland (kunai) the area is covered with tropical forest. There is a large amount of apparently good timber in the area which will probably be exploited in the future.

Climate.

There are no records of the climate in the area, but it is estimated that the rainfall would be in the vicinity of 120 - 140 inches per annum, and that temperatures would vary between 65 and 90 degrees F. The humidity is similar to that in other areas of New Ireland.

Map.

A map of the area covered is included with this report, and the reader is referred to it for further details.

.....

NATIVE SITUATION.

LAK CENSUS DIVISION.

The Lak area is probably the worst off of the areas covered by the writer over the last two months. This is mainly due to the lack of regular patrols to the area in the past, to the lack of European influences in the area, and to the lack of economic development due to the remoteness of this coast.

There is, however, an outstanding exception to this rule, namely in Lambom village. This is a large village with a very well developed economy, a large number of reasonably well educated people, and a generally keen population. No further comment is needed about this village, except to say that if each group in the area was as good, the people would be some of the best in New Ireland.

The main difficulty with the other groups is their small population which makes it hard for the people to see the future of their development, as opposed to Lambom, etc., who have already seen the results of group action in the past, and are keen to progress the same further each year.

The situation should however improve over the next few years as the smaller villages in the area gradually develop their copra potential, which will then be followed by interest in higher schooling, better health and hygiene, better housing, and more coconuts to add further to their income.

Complaints were received that the natives were finding difficulty in selling their copra and/or coconuts. This is due to lack of a trader in the area, and the lack of co-operation between the villages in the chartering of a boat to take their copra to Rabaul for sale. The people were advised to seek around for a

trader

Patrol Report No. Lambom 2 of 1958/59.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The only motor roads in the area exist between Weilo and Muliama villages. A further stretch from Weilo to Maritzoan Plantation is now being formed by the natives in the area, and should be useable within the next few months.

The main Namatonai, East Coast Road cannot join up with the Muliama portion due to the existence of a high and steep hill coming right down to the sea edge between Muliama and Waragansau villages. This hill could only be crossed by a road after much expense, blasting and work.

Native roads, or tracks exist all along the remainder of the coast in the area patrolled, and all are in good condition. Any officer patrolling in the area, however, would be well advised to travel between Maliom and Lambom villages by sea. Native rowing boats (mons) are available in each village in this area, and the sea journey is at least twice as fast as the walking trip in all cases. (This is because the roads have to cross many hills and steep valleys in the area.)

The map attached hereto shows the roads, tracks, and possible future roads in the area.

.....

WATERWAYS.

There are no navigable waterways in the area. Several fast and deep rivers exist along the coast, and each of these can be crossed on foot, except at low high water mark.

Excellent anchorages exist at Lambom, and Muliama, while other anchorages, suitable only during certain times, exist at Matkulagir, Metlik Plantation, Kamilel, Maritzoan Plantation and Lolo Plantation.

.....

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

These exist in each village in the area, and are all in good condition. Police barracks are adequate for up to five natives.

The rest house at Lambom, in which the writer lived for several weeks, was just up to standard. It is to be renewed before the next patrol to the area, and it is suggested that if this village is to be made a Patrol Base again in the future, some help should be given by the Administration, to the natives, to make the base a more suitable type. Some such recognition by the government would give the Base a greater importance in the natives eyes.

.....

--continued over.

Patrol Report No. Lambom 2 of 1958/59.

PLANTATIONS AND OTHER ALIENATED LAND.

MELIK PLANTATION.

Owner.....A. Chan, Rabaul.
 Manager.....R. Annakin.
 Area.....550 hectares, approx..
 Cacao planted.....12,000 trees approx..
 Copra production.....42 tons per month.

MUNGAI PLANTATION.

Owner.....A. Lenzarote, Manmo.
 Manager.....L. Tabuchi.
 Area.....75 hectares.
 Cacao planted.....4,800 trees.
 Copra production.....7 tons per month.
 Cocoa production.....20 bags per annum.

MARITZOAN PLANTATION.

Owner.....Burns Philp Ltd.
 Manager.....H. Wall.
 Area.....550 hectares approx..
 Cacao planted.....500 trees.
 Copra production.....50 tons per month.

MUNGRA PLANTATION.

Owner.....Ah Kun, Rabaul.
 Manager.....J. Woo.
 Area.....60 hectares approx.
 Copra production.....5 tons per month approx.

LOLO PLANTATION.

Owner.....Administración.
 Lessee.....Mrs. W. Mossman.
 Sub-lessee.....R. Lenzarote, Manmo.
 Manager.....J. Woo.
 Area.....180 hectares approx.
 Copra production.....15 tons per month.

Manmo PLANTATION.

Owner.....A. Lenzarote.
 Manager.....R. Lenzarote.
 Area.....240 hectares approx.
 Copra production.....22 tons per month approx..
 Cacao details.....Unknown.

MULIAMA, SINGISI AND MARON PLANTATIONS.

Owner.....Burns Philp Ltd.
 Manager.....J. Rudd (relieving Mr. Bell).
 Area (of three plantations).....280 hectares approx.
 Copra production.....23 tons per month approx.

Plantation between Muliama Pltn, and Muliama Village.

Name unknown.

Owner.....Mrs. W. Mossman, and estate
 late W. Mossman, jnr.

Manager.....none.

Area.....80 hectares approx.

Production details unknown but thought to be very small.

TRADE ALLOTMENT.

Only one T.A.L. exists in the area, at Matkumlagir village. This is at present being run by Mr. R. Annakin of Metlik Plantations but is neither licenced as a store, or as a T.A.L. Mr. Annakin is having the correct application attended to now, and this matter should be checked upon by the District Office at an early date. All previous licences relating to this T.A.L. expired at the end of the last financial year.

Patrol Report No. Lambom 2 of 1958/59.

TRADE STORES.

Trade stores at Mungai Plantation, and Manmo Plantations are the only ones in the area. Both are registered and properly licenced.

FIREARMS PERMITS AND LICENCES.

These were inspected ^h throughout the area and all found to be valid.

.....

MISSIONS.

Two missions operate in the areas patrolled - the Roman Catholic Mission with local headquarters at Silor, near Bakum village, and the Methodist Mission with headquarters for villages south of Matkumlagir at Rabaul, and headquarters for villages north of Weilo at Halis, Namatanai.

Both missions own land throughout the area and although the correct areas are unknown, these are thought not to exceed 120 hectares all-told.

Mission educational activities are set out in Appendix 'C' herewith.

.....

LAND USE AND AVAILABILITY.

A summary of alienated land in the area shows the following:-

Plantations.

Metlik	550 h.
Mungai	75 h.
Maritzoan	550 h.
Mungra	60 h.
Lolo	180 h.
Manmo	240 h.
Muliama, etc.	280 h.
Mrs. Mossmans	80 h.

T.A.L.S

Matkumlagir	1 h.
-------------	------

Missions.

R.C.M. & M.C.M.	120 h.
-----------------	--------

Total alienated land:- 2136 hectares.

Land available to the natives of the area, all within 4 miles of the coast, totals some 85,000 hectares, of which the above 2136 h. are alienated, some 500 hectares already being used by the natives, and about 60% of the balance, namely 50,000 h., is arable. There is very little use made of any of this vacant land, and no possibility for many generations of any land shortage.

The reader is so referred to Patrol Report No. Lambom 1 where the matter was discussed concerning the situation in the West Coast area of Lambom.

.....

Patrol Report No. Lambom 2 of 1958/59

SUMMARY OF CENSUS AND TAX COLLECTION FIGURES.Lak Census Division.

In this area a total of 1108 names were recorded this census. These figures are made up as follows:-

Population at last census	1096	
Natural Increase: Births.	29	
Deaths.	<u>23</u>	plus 6
Increase by migration.		
Migrations IN	38	
Migrations OUT	<u>32</u>	plus 6
Present total population		<u>1108.</u>

Konamala Census Division.

In this area a total of 318 names were recorded and summarise as follows:-

Population at last census	316	
Natural Increase: Births	10	
Deaths	<u>10</u>	nil
Increase by migration.		
Migrations IN	16	
Migrations OUT	<u>14</u>	plus 2
Present total population		<u>318</u>

Tanglemat Census Division.

A total of 339 names were recorded in this area during the patrol. The following is the summary -

Population at last census	329.	
Natural increase: Births	13	
Deaths	<u>3</u>	plus 10
Increase by migration.		
Migrations IN	7	
Migrations OUT	<u>7</u>	nil
Present total population.		<u>339.</u>

The above changes represent the following increases:-

Lak Census Division	Nil %
Konamala Census Division	0.6 %
Tanglemat Census Division	3 %

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Patrol Report No. Lambom 2 of 1958/59.

TAXATION SUMMARY.

During this patrol the total amount of £206. taxation was collected. Full details are set out in Appendix 'D' of this report.

Receipts Nos. 342352 - 342400, and 345201 - 345255 inclusive were issued. Receipts Nos. 345227 and 345230 were cancelled.

The figures set out in Appendix 'D' show that the number of people capable of paying the full tax is relatively small, and it will be necessary for many exemptions to be granted at a later date by a Tax Tribunal. All cases of possible hardship were passed over and left for a later decision. Also, all Lulusis were not collected from, this matter having already been referred to in the last patrol report from Lambom.

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WAR MEDALS.

No war medals were issued, although it is believed that several are outstanding. These are held at Namatanai, and not collected by the patrol, due to the starting point being Kavieng.

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Native Moneys Trust Fund.

No payments from the Native Moneys Trust Fund were made.

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cont.....

Patrol Report No. Lambom 2 of 1958/59.

PROGRESS IN LAMBOM AREA.

The following matters of progress were seen in the Lambom Patrol area over the last two months:-

Kinsal Census Division.

1. Improvement in housing, cleanliness of villages and coconut groves.
2. A greater awareness of the value of attending a hospital in the early stages of any sickness.
3. Also see patrol report No. Lambom 1 of 1958/59.

Kandas Census Division.

1. An interest in the timber potential of the area.
2. The planting of more coconuts in most villages.
3. Repairs to the motor road between Kandarau Plantation and Watpi village.
4. An improvement in health following the visit of native Medical Assistants to the area with the D.N.A. patrol.
5. See also Patrol Report No. Lambom 1 of 1958/59.

Lak Census Division.

1. The planting of more coconuts in each village, and the awareness of the value of co-operative work in the production of copra, and hiring of ships.
2. The construction of a wharf at Lambom Harbour, the wharf being suitable for craft up to 70ft. long.
3. The construction of a well on Lambom island to give a local water-supply.
4. An improvement in health after the visit of Native Medical Assistants to the area.
5. See also other parts of this report.

Konamala and Tanglemat Census Division.

See elsewhere in this report, and also items 1 & 2 of paragraph 1 above, and items 1 & 4 of paragraph 3 above.

END OF REPORT.

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

APPENDIX 'A'.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

1. Cash Crops.

(a) Cocoanuts. Copra is the chief cash crop in all the areas covered by this patrol. Each village has certain number of palms, with Lambom leading the group, having over 80 palms per head of population. A coconut count was carried out throughout the area, and the figures are set out below.

Although the copra potential of the area is quite considerable, production overall is small. Lambom alone has a good income from copra dried in the village and shipped direct to the P.C.B., Rabaul. It is estimated that the possible copra production at Lambom is about 10 tons per month, but only about 5 tons is regularly produced. The remainder is eaten by both the people and their livestock, and a large number of nuts are used to make new plantings. It is estimated that the total possible production for the rest of the Lak Census Division is about 12 tons per month, with very little sold due to marketing difficulties discussed earlier in this report.

In the Konamala Census Division the copra potential is about 7 tons per month, while in the Tanglemat division it is about 4 tons per month. Little copra is sold in this area, also due to shipping difficulties, and to the low prices paid by local traders for nuts or green copra. The prevailing prices are 16 nuts for 1/-, of 14/- per bag of green copra.

In view of the importance of a cash income to help the people develop in all fields, all villages were advised to construct their own copra driers. It is doubted whether this will be carried out now, but a patrol in the area, with this as one of its main purposes, could undoubtedly increase the interest of the people.

All driers in the area now are of the hot-air type, made with drums, and are similar to the 'Carey' type drier. Most copra produced is passed through P.C.B. Rabaul as P.M.S. grade.

(b) Cacao. Although most of the people in the area were very interested in cacao, no significant plantings have yet been made. Each group was advised on the difficulties of cocoa growing and production, and were advised for the time being to concentrate on the developing of their copra potential.

Native BOLO of Muliama village has a small planting of 300 cocoa trees. He was told of the provisions of the Cocoa Ordinance, etc., and advised to contact an Agricultural Officer as soon as possible.

Food crops.

Agricultural Censuses were carried out by this patrol in several of the villages in the area, and these are forwarded herewith for the advice of the District Agricultural Officer.

Generally, throughout the area, native gardens were adequate, and no signs or complaints of hunger were seen.

There is some disease in several crops in the area, namely taro, and to a lesser degree sweet potato, but in each case the people have planted additional alternative crops.

Full details of garden crops etc. are contained in the Agricultural Census forms.

Livestock.

Each village in the area has pigs and fowls. There are also many wild pigs in the bush behind each village, and these are frequently caught to add to the people's diet.

Appendix 'A' continued.

COCONUT COUNT NUMBERS.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Palms Immature.</u>	<u>Palms Bearing.</u>
Lambom	13000	7550
Batok	920	700
Beriota	2160	590
Matkumlagir	2300	2250
Maliom	820	30
Siar	325	1810
Bakum	1385	905
Kamilal	150	510
Kamparam	50	240
Lamoran	280	2510
Morukon	2200	1760
Lenai	245	1365
Mimias	175	545
Kamiang	160	1540
Rei	245	560
Kapsipau	120	850
Iasu	845	390
Purunkum	Nil	250
Sumsum	10	650
Purunsa	200	1820
Danfu	4860	255
Wello	300	675
Muliema	1710	2850
Waregensau	325	840
Sena	830	630
Totals.	33605	32075
Average per head population.	19	18

APPENDIX 'B'

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

(a) General.

The general health of the areas patrolled was not good. Many cases of sickness were seen by the Native Medical Assistant's accompanying the patrol, a list of the details being set out below.

All cases needing attention were sent to the nearest Native Aid Post, or to Namatanai Native Hospital in serious cases. These serious cases were limited to one case of T.B., sent to Namatanai, two cases of polio. sent direct from Bakok village to Rabaul (see separate memos. already addressed to the A.D.O., Kavieng), and one extremely bad tropical ulcer. The latter case was referred to the Native Hospital, Rabaul, as the patient cannot walk, and transport difficulties to Namatanai make movement to Rabaul much easier.

(b) Sanitation.

Sanitation in the area is generally good, but the large amount of skin diseases show that the presence of a Hygiene Assistant in the area would be most beneficial. All village areas were cleaned during the patrols stay in the area, but more constant supervision of this job would improve the area.

(c) Medical Services in Area.

Missions do not supply any notable medical services in the area. There are, however, three Administration Native Aid Posts available to the people. These are at Lambom, Kamparam and Muliama villages. The Native Medical Assistant in each Aid Post is apparently efficient, but somewhat hampered by the lack of regular supplies of some medicines. This matter mainly effects the Lambom and Kamparam Aid Posts, and was discussed in the Lambom Patrol Report No.1. The writer will not elaborate further on the subject, except to say that it is very difficult to tell the people of the benefits they are receiving from the Administration in return for their tax, and that more consideration should be given to this area by the proper authorities.

(d) Sickness details.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Illnesses.</u>
Lambom.	Nil outside Aid Post.
Bakok.	1 pneumonia, 1 malaria, 3 T.U.s, 2 polio..
Beriota.	2 filaria, 1 yaws.
Matkumlagir.	1 filaria, 1 malaria, 4 scabies.
Maliom	1 scabies.
Sier.	1 malaria.
Bakum.	4 scabies, 1 yaws, 1 T.B., 1 poisoned arm.
Kamilal.	2 scabies.
Kamparam.	1 absess. (Two child deaths over last three months, 1 from dysentery, 1 from cerebral malaria.)
Lamoran.	1 T.U.
Morukon.	1 T.B., 1 pneumonia.
Lenai.	2 scabies.

cont.....

Medical and Health appendix continued.

Mimies.	2 scabies, 1 absess.
Kamiang.	1 pneumonia.
Rei.	2 scabies.
Kapsipau.	1 sore, 1 T.U. (sent to Native Hospital, Rabaul).
Iasu.	Nil.
Purunkum.	1 absess. 2 scabies.
Sumsum.	1 T.U., 1 scabies, 2 absesses, 4 at Aid Post.
Purunsa.	1 scabies, 1 yaws, 2 at Aid Post.
Danfu.	1 poisoned arm, 2 at Aid Post.
Weilo.	1 T.U., 2 at Aid Post, 2 at Native Hospital, Rabaul.
Muliama.	Nil outside Aid Post.
Waragansau.	do.
Sena.	do.

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APPENDIX 'C'.

EDUCATION IN AREA.

There are no Administration schools in the areas covered by this patrol, but the following are the details of Mission education there. No requests were received for Administration schools, but it is thought that one such school at Lambom Village, would be a great advantage to the people, and really appreciated. At present there are 11 children from Lambom attending Administration schools in or around Rabaul. Details of people absent from their village and away at school, are given in the Village Population Register herewith.

School details.

<u>Village or Place.</u>	<u>Type.</u>	<u>Teachers.</u>	<u>Boys.</u>	<u>Girls.</u>
Lambom.	M.O.M.	2	23	25
Bakok.	M.O.M.	1	8	6
Matkumlagir.	M.O.M.	1	6	2
Silor Mission.	R.C.M.	2	43	14
Lenai.	M.O.M.	1	1	1
Purunsa	R.C.M.	1	6	11
Danfu.	R.C.M.	1	6	3
Muliama.	M.O.M.	1	19	6
Waragansau.	M.O.M.	3	38	33
<hr/>				
Totals.		13	150	101.
<hr/>				

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APPENDIX 'D'

TAX/CENSUS DETAILS.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	<u>No. of taxable males.</u>	<u>No. paid.</u>	<u>% population paid tax.</u>
Lambom	250	65	37	14%
Bakok	83	32	10	8%
Beriota	56	20	3	5%
Matkumlagir	51	16	4	8%
Maliom	28	10	nil	nil
Siar	123	43	6	5%
Bakum	92	33	8	10%
Kamilal	45	15	1	2%
Kamparam	72	24	2	3%
Lamoran	32	8	3	10%
Morukon	86	33	6	8%
Lenai	66	24	2	3%
Mimias	40	16	1	3%
Kamiang	42	14	3	7%
Rei	42	12	nil	nil
Kapsipau	50	14	1	2%
Iasu	40	13	2	5%
Purunkum	51	18	1	2%
Sumsum	49	16	4	8%
Purunsa	24	8	2	8%
Danfu	36	14	4	11%
Weilo	68	25	7	10%
Muliama	124	39	23	19%
Waragensau	106	38	6	6%
Sena	109	29	4	4%

Average % population paid tax. 6.4%

APPENDIX 'E'

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Official.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u> (see below).
Lambom.	Luluai. Tultul.	TONDAVI TONAIM.	1954. Very good. c.1935. Fair.
Bakok.	Luluai. Tultul.	TOMGIEL. TOPA.	1946. Poor. 1946. Fair.
Beriota.	Luluai.	TOASINI.	1946. Good.
Matkumlagir.	Luluai.	BOSKI.	1954. Fair.
Maliom.	Luluai. Tultul.	HAMANKIAP. TATOPI.	c.1935. Poor. 1955. Fair.
Siar.	Luluai. Tultul (1). Tultul (2).	PARANG. LISUOK. TOPOT.	1954. Good. 1946. Fair. 1948. Fair.
BAKUM.	Luluai. Tultul.	TAMSIIR. NANGON.	1956. Fair. 1956. Fair.
Kamilal.	Luluai. Tultul.	TONDIAI. TOAPINI.	1955. Fair. 1958. New appointment.
Kamparam.	Luluai. Tultul.	TOARBILASI. TOMIKAI.	1955. Fair. 1956. Fair.
Lamoran.	Luluai. Tultul.	KAMBAIRU HUMI.	c.1930. Fair. 1950. Fair.
Morukon.	Luluai. Tultul.	TAROPI. BUNGIAN.	1955. Fair. 1948. Unsatisfactory. Gaoled for 6 weeks, Namatanai, 10/53, under Reg.83(b), N.A.R.s.
Lenai.	Luluai. Tultul.	TOMI. TOASITUR.	1948. Fair. 1950. Fair.
Mimias.	Luluai. Tultul.	TOAKULA. PIALKINO.	c.1935. Fair. c.1938. Poor.
Kamiang.	Luluai. Tultul.	TOALIM. GULAI.	c.1930. Fair. 1948. Fair.
Rei.	TORITUAL/1. Tultul.	TOPITUA. TOANDOMI.	1950. Fair. 1950. Fair.
Kapsipau.	Luluai. Tultul.	KIASURSUR. UISAI.	1925. Good. Police boy prior to appointment. See letter 12/2 to A.D.O., Kaviang. 1948. Fair.
Iasu.	Luluai.	TOMIO.	1948. Fair.
PURUKUM.	Luluai. Tultul.	TOMOLIO. KIAPUTUT.	1955. Fair. 1955. Fair.
Sumsur.	Luluai. Tultul.	KIAPMARINGIS. YALI.	1955. Fair. 1955. Fair.
Purunsa.	Luluai.	TOMANI.	1948. Fair.
Danfu.	Luluai. Tultul.	TOANGO. TOAMELI.	1954. Fair. 1956. Fair.

cont.....

Village officials appendix 'E' continued.

Weilo.	Luluai. Tultul.	NARUNGAI. KIAPTONDEN.	c.1942. Good. c.1935. Fair.
Muliama.	Luluai. Tultul.	FUNUNGAI. TOMIO.	1948. Fair. 1955. Fair.
Waragensau.	Luluai. Tultul.	TONGEL. TIGAN.	c.1932. Fair. 1958. New appointment.
Sena.	Luluai. Tultul.	SIREI. TOMATEP.	1954. Fair. 1954. Fair.

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Details. of above.

The date appearing in the fourth column of the above list is the date on which the official was appointed.

All village officials marked above as 'poor' were left in office due to the difficulty of finding a suitable alternative. Two new tultuls were appointed following election by the people of their village.

As noted, above, Luluai KIAPSURSUR of Kapsipau Village is referred to in a letter to the Assistant District Officer, Kavieng, (file No. 22/2 of 13/10/58) concerning the award of a Loyal Service Medal.

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APPENDIX

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Anthropological details of the Lak Census Division were dealt with in Patrol Report No. Lambom 1 of 58/59, and the reader is referred to them for details of this area.

Due to the speed at which the latter part of this patrol was conducted, no anthropological data was collected concerning the Konamala and Tanglemat Census Divisions.

The following was noticed however, and included as a matter of interest:-

The word 'KIAP'- is the prefix used in the area to name a 'big-man' or leader. The people were fully questioned on the origin of the word, but maintain that it is part of their language, and not introduced. The writer would be pleased to hear from an anthropologist, as to whether or not it is possible for the word 'Kiap', now used in Pidgin English to denote a Patrol Officer, etc., to have originated in this part of the Territory. It is thought that the word would be known in the language of the Duke of York Islands also. Examples of the use of the prefix in names are, KIAPSURSUR, KIAPMaringis, KIAPlong, etc..

Other interesting prefixes in the area are 'TIN'- and 'TO'-. These are used to indicate whether the named person is male or female, but are not usually spoken when the persons name is called. E.g. TOAPINI is called 'APINIS', and TINMARINGIS is merely called 'Maringis'.

The suffix '-KANGAI' is used to denote a 'big-men' similar to the use of 'Kiap'- as a prefix.

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APPENDIX 'G'.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA
CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

No. 5033 B. L/Cpl/ MACAL.

Generally satisfactory, but unsuitable for
patrol work.

No. 6924. Const. NAREMA.

A excellent worker at all times.

No. 341. Const. APARI.

A steady worker, but not outstanding.

No. Const. WOGOROT.

Generally quite satisfactory.

See also P/R No. Lambom 1 of 1958/59.

J.B. Moyle
.....
J.B. Moyle.
W/O. N.G. Police Force.

APPENDIX 'H'

TRAVELLING TIMES.

<u>From.</u>	<u>To.</u>	<u>Method of Travel.</u>			
		<u>Rowing Boat</u> (<u>'Mon'</u>)	<u>Foot.</u>	<u>Horse.</u>	<u>Bicycle.</u>
IAMBOM.	Bakok	2½ hrs/	-	-	-
Bakok	Beriota.	1½ hrs.	-	-	-
Beriota.	Matkumlagir.	1½ hrs.	-	-	-
Matkumlagir.	Maliom.	1 hr.	plus.5mins.	-	-
Maliom	Siar.	-	1 hr.	-	-
Siar	Bakum.	-	45 mins.	-	-
Bakum	Kamilal.	-	30 mins.	0	-
Kamilal.	Kamparam.	-	1 hr.	-	-
Kamparam.	Lamoran.	-	40 mins.	-	-
Lamoran.	Morukon.	-	30 mins.	-	-
Morukon.	Lenai.	-	30 mins.	-	-
Lenai.	Mimias.	-	45 mins.	-	-
Mimias.	Kamieng.	-	50 mins.	-	-
Kamieng.	Rei.	-	40 mins.	-	-
Rei.	Kapsipau.	-	-	20 mins.	-
Kapsipau.	Iasu.	-	1 hr.	-	-
Iasu	Purunkum.	-	2 hrs.	-	-
Purunkum.	Sumsum.	-	35 mins.	-	-
Sumsum.	Purunsa.	-	15 mins.	-	-
Purunsa.	Danfu.	-	1½ hrs.	-	-
Danfu	Weilo.	-	45 mins.	-	-
Weilo.	Muliama.	-	2¼ hrs.	-	-
Muliame.	Waragansau.	-	1¾ hrs.	-	-
Waragansau.	Sena.	-	-	-	20 mins.
Sena.	Rukalilik. (Start of motor road)	-	-	-	35 mins.
Rukalilik to Namatanai by Landrover		-	3¾ hours.		

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Population Register

Area Patrolled Lak, Konamala and Taplamat
Census Division

STATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number Child Bearing Age	Child			Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F		M	F	M	F	
1		3		3				2		10	22	8	22	1	22	2.3	27	24	24	26	109
3	2	8	2					3		13	29	8	18	1	18	2.2	29	17	26	21	106
1		6		1					1	12	25	10	27	3	27	2.4	32	22	33	29	124
5	2	17	2	4				5	1	35	76	26	67	5	67	2.3	88	63	83	76	339
2	2	6						2		5	22	2	16	1	16	1.5	14	8	20	18	68
2	1	6	1	1						1	10	1	11	1	11	1.5	4	6	7	11	36
											6	1	4		4	1.8	5	4	8	7	24
2	1	2								1	13	2	10	1	10	1.2	13	7	17	10	49
			3	1						3	17	1	12		12	1.1	7	7	18	15	51
1	1	2								1	11	1	9		9	1.3	8	9	10	11	40
1	1	2		1						3	14	1	12		12	1.0	9	12	10	16	50
8	6	23	2	2				2		14	93	8	74	3	74	1.3	60	53	90	88	318
	3										10	1	9		8	1.0	3	9	11	14	42
1		4		1						4	13	2	10	1	10	1.0	13	3	10	11	42
1		2		1						2	10	3	7	1	7	1.0	8	7	13	9	40
3		4		1				2		6	22	2	14	2	14	1.1	10	10	22	17	66
		1						1		3	30	4	18	1	15	1.5	16	12	34	22	86
1								3		2	8		7	2	7	3.0	11	1	8	8	32
	1	1						3		7	20	5	15		14	1.6	10	17	23	16	72
3	4	1		1						1	12	4	11	1	11	1.5	6	9	12	16	45
2	4	3		3				1		6	28	5	19	1	19	1.9	17	12	33	23	92
1	21	2	21	1				1		5	35	5	23		21	2.0	21	18	43	36	123
		1						1		1	8		8	2	5	1.0	4	5	8	9	28
				1						3	12	1	12	2	11	1.7	9	9	16	16	51
	1							3		5	16	4	10		10	1.7	10	10	19	14	56
1	2	1		7						4	31	4	19		19	1.3	9	16	27	23	83
3	3	1		13		11		4		22	62	16	53	3	53	3.1	49	59	56	57	250
16	16	24	1	30		11		19		71	317	56	235	16	224	1.6	106	197	335	291	1108