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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: NEW IRELAND

STATION: TASKUL

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TASKUL  
PATROL REPORT

1953/54



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

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

Patrol Conducted by B. B. Butcher P.O.

Area Patrolled North West and South West coasts of New Hansuet & adjacent islands

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 8/9/53 to 25/9/53

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Census revision & routine inspections including N/L inspections.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

DS 30-12-123

21st October 1953.

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
RAVING.

Patrol Report No. I/53-54, FASEUL.

Receipt is acknowledged.

It is fairly common to expect more from a Native community than we would from our own. The incidence of adultery does not necessarily prove moral delinquency by the whole. Any Caucasian group of over two thousand who could boast of only sixteen cases in a year, especially with the absences as listed, would not be regarded as excessively sinful.

It seems very unusual that the parents of a girl should not be consulted concerning her proposed betrothal. These notes have been forwarded to the Anthropologist.

Mr. Ditcher reveals by the narrative that he is keenly interested in his work. He has compiled a well written and comprehensive Report.

All sections of a Report having interest for relevant Departments are forwarded thereto.

*car*  
(A. A. Kolodets)  
Actg. Director. HRCARA.

71110

20/10/1953  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TGA.LM.

D.S. 30-2



District Office,  
KAVIENG,  
NEW IRELAND DISTRICT.

14th October, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT - NORTH WEST AND SOUTH WEST  
COASTS - NEW HANOVER.

Native Affairs - It appears that the natives are in a most happy position with plenty of spending money yet still maintaining their subsistence crops.

The practice of village officials dispensing justice and the impositions for fines are to cease forthwith. Village officials may arbitrate should both parties be agreeable.

The native situation appears to be most satisfactory.

Education - The position of the Naipua village school appears to be most satisfactory.

Medical and Health - The health of the people, and medical attention given them and their acceptance of it, appears most satisfactory.

I concur in the remarks concerning Mr. Carlaw.

Anthropology - The notes have been extracted and placed on Native Customs File at this office.

Wrecks - An extract is forwarded to you under separate memo.

Japanese War Graves - This is dealt with under separate memo.

Rhinoceros Beetle - Could this section be brought to the notice of the Department of Agriculture?

A good, meaty Patrol Report dealing with essentials, with no padding.

T. G. Aitchison

Copy to Mr. Butcher.

(T. G. Aitchison)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Taskul Patrol Post  
New Hanover,  
New Ireland District  
8th October, 1953

The Assistant District Officer,  
Kavieng Sub District,  
KAVIENG

PATROL REPORT-NORTH WEST SOUTH WEST COASTS  
NEW HANOVER

Enclosed Patrol Report of the N.W.S.W. Coasts  
of New Hanover, consisting of  
4 Copies Patrol Report.  
4 " Census Figures  
22 " Map of the area  
4 " Appendix "A" "B" "C" "D"  
2 " Time taken on patrol  
2 " Nest houses on patrol

Could mapping paper be forwarded to this office  
please as Taskul has no mapping paper on hand.

I have not numbered the patrol report, would you  
kindly give it a Kavieng number please.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
D.S. Mather,  
C.I.O. Taskul



D.O. 304  
 District Patrol South  
 New Hanover,  
 New Ireland District

REPORT ON THE PATROL

Officer conducting patrol: S.B. Dutcher, P.O.  
 Area patrolled: North West and South West  
 Coasts of New Hanover and  
 adjacent Islands.  
 Objects of patrol: Census revision and Routine  
 inspection, including Native  
 Labour Inspections where  
 necessary.  
 Duration: 8th September, 1953 to  
 25th September, 1953.  
 18 days.  
 Personnel accompanying Mr. A.A. Calcutt, C.P.O.  
 Reg. No: 2809 L/Cpl TATANA

INTRODUCTION

The last patrol to visit this area was carried out by Mr. W. Stokes, P.O. in August and September, of 1952. As stated above the main purpose of the patrol were the annual census check and the settling of village disputes of which quite a number were brought to the attention of the patrol. Where necessary Native Labour Inspections were carried out. On the North West Coast movement was entirely by canoe but on the South West Coast, the main roads in particular, there being a very good road from Daungung to Meteran village, built many years ago by a former Paramount Lulua. Mr. R.A. Calcutt, C.P.O. accompanied the patrol to gain patrol experience. In general, the patrol was well received and the objects of the patrol were satisfactorily achieved.

DIARY

- September 8th Departed Taskul 8.40 a.m. by pinnace. Arrived NEITAB 2.30 p.m. Inspected village, settled in slept Neitab Rest House.
- September 9th Lined and inspected village 8 a.m. Finished 9.45 a.m. Inspected gardens, ablution facilities etc. Left 11.45 by canoe for METERANKASIN. Arrived 12.45. Departed 1 p.m. for Lamauling Plantation. Arrived 1.30 p.m. Did plantation inspection. Arrived METERANKASIN Rest House 4.25. Inspected village etc. Slept Rest House.
- September 10th Lined METERANKASIN village. Left by road for TABUT 10 a.m. Caught canoe 10.30 a.m. arrived TABUT village 10.45. Lined and inspected village. Left 2.30 p.m. by road to NALPUOS. Arrived NALPUOS 5 p.m. Slept at NALPUOS Rest House.
- September 11th Departed NALPUOS 8.30 a.m. by canoe up river Neisau. Landed 10.25 a.m. Walked to NEIKONOLON village. Arrived 11 a.m. Lined and inspected adjacent villages NEIKONOLON and MEIPIANG. Departed 3.15 p.m. Arrived NEIPUOS 4.50 p.m. Slept NEIPUOS Rest House.
- September 12th Left NEIPUOS by canoe 0800 hrs. Arrived KUNG Island 0900 hrs. Lined and inspected village. Returned 12.30. Held Court at NEIPUOS Rest House.
- September 13th Observed.
- September 14th Lined NEIPUOS? inspected village, school (Gov & Mission) and aid post. Departed by canoe 9.15 for UNGALABU. Arrived UNGALABU 10.20 a.m. Lined and inspected village. Did plantation inspection of Ungalabu plantation. Left Ungalabu 4 p.m. for SOSSON island. Arrived SOSSON 4.20 p.m. Inspected village. Slept at SOSSON Rest House.
- September 15th Lined village 8.30 a.m. Left SOSSON 10.20 by canoe. Arrived river bank 12.50. Left 1.15 p.m. for UMBUKUL. Arrived 1.45 p.m. Lined and inspected 3 p.m. Slept at UMBUKUL Rest House.
- September 16th Departed by road for AU 8.20. Arrived 9.25 a.m. Lined and inspected village. Departed for UMBUKUL 1.50. Returned UMBUKUL 3 p.m. Slept UMBUKUL Rest House.
- September 17th Left UMBUKUL by road for METERALAI 8 a.m. Arrived METERALAI 9.30. Lined and inspected village etc. Census revision completed. For court cases held there to proceed to Baungung village. Left 11.00 a.m. for METERALAI. Arrived METERALAI 1.05 p.m. Lined and inspected village. Very clean and tidy. Lectured natives on A.A.M. Left at 4.00 arrived TUGILITONGA village 4.50 p.m. Slept at TUGILITONGA Rest House.
- September 18th Lined TUGILITONGA at 07.00 a.m. Inspected aid post and school. Left 12.00 for SAILONG village. Arrived 2 p.m. Lined and inspected village. Left at 4.10. Arrived at BAUNGUNG Rest House at 8.05 p.m. Slept at Baungung.
- September 19th Lined and inspected Baungung village. Held court cases till 4.15. Slept Baungung village.
- September 20th Observed.
- September 21st Departed Baungung village at 08.30 a.m. Arrived METERALAI village by good road 09.05. Lined and inspected village. Census revision and lecture on A.A.M. Left 12 noon. Arrived

Continued

- September 21st Left MAMONGING village 12 noon, arrived PARIWANI village 12.4. Very clean village and good V.C. Lined and inspected village, census revision. Left at 4 p.m. for BAUB village, arrived BAUB 4.35 p.m. Slept at BAUB rest house.
- September 22nd Lined and inspected BAUB village, did census revision. Left at 1.05 p.m. for METEKABIL village. Slept at Metekabil. Arrived at Metekabil 1.40. Inspected village.
- September 23rd Did plantation inspection of METEING plantation. Lined and did census revision of METEKABIL village at 12.15 p.m. Slept at Metekabil Rest house.
- September 24th Plantation inspection of METEKABIL plantation also check on store. Left 2.15 p.m. for METEMANA village. Census revision at 2.35 p.m. Lined and inspected village. Left 4.30 p.m. for METERAN Rest House. Arrived METEMANA village, 5.10 p.m.
- September 25th Lined and inspected METERAN village. Census revision straightened village book and checked general Census figures. Left at 4.15 p.m. for Taskul Patrol Post. Arrived Taskul 6.15 p.m.

.....

## LAW AND ORDER

Despite the good work of Government officials and the missions, the moral values of the natives remain quite low, as instanced by the relatively high incidence of adultery and assault. The natives brought many cases to the patrol officer to settle, of which thirteen were settled under the N.A.R. The offenders were given prison sentences ranging from two to five months. In addition to these cases, a number of minor disputes dealing with pigs, bride price, illegal use of sage and coconuts were settled out of court. With the exception of a very few trouble makers, the natives from this area are a law abiding and peaceful people.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS

The people met with on the patrol were most helpful and everywhere efforts had been made to show that the patrol's presence was appreciated. In some villages, the rest houses had been lavishly decorated with flowers and leaves.

Constant lectures by former patrol officers at Taskul and the present European Medical Assistant, there have had their effect in the marked improvements in housing and gardens. Only a few natives in each village required reprimands for neglect of their houses. While the great majority of houses in this area are built on the conventional lines, of wooden posts, limbon flooring, woven sak sak blinds and sak sak roofs, some houses have been roofed partially or wholly with corrugated iron sheets, draining into 44 gallon drums, the money for this coming in the main part from the sale of copra or shell. The natives in this area, who are essentially agriculturists, are spending more time on their gardens and quite large areas have been planted with the old standbys of taro, sweet potato and sak sak. Many natives also plant tomatoes, beans, shallots, melons and Chinese cabbage.

Interest in copra production and the various Native Co-operative Societies is high, and those natives with coconut groves make large profits from the sale of their produce. This preoccupation with copra and the resultant and comparatively easy money, of course has had its effect on the supply of labour for plantations managed by Europeans and Chinese, who are relying to quite a large extent on imported labour. One disturbing factor however, is the number of younger men, who are working for various interest away from their own villages completely neglect their wives and children and form new associations elsewhere.

In all villages a complaint and record book has been in use for some time, in which are entered details of minor village disputes, births, pregnancies and deaths. This system however bears special attention from the patrol officer in that the officials concerned in settling these disputes usually have no idea of handing out justice and the fines they impose are generally in direct ratio to the closeness of relationship between the offender and the judges.

Most native males, except those who have had most contact with Europeans, still know how to make outrigger canoes, most of which are fitted with sails, in whose use they have become experts. Paddles are still an essential and the patrol saw several which were very gaily painted. The old native art of carving wooden figures for their singsings are unfortunately dying out, but a few of the older men still do a bit of carving as a hobby. A few of the older men still make "Puspus" amulets and on the island of Heitab a few men still make native money "Mia" a necklet of very small shells which is still used as bride price. Several fishing nets made of native materials were seen by the patrol.

In all villages the Blue Ensign was raised and short talks were given on its significance.

On the whole, however, the patrol was favourably impressed with the native situation in all its aspects.

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

As has been stated earlier, the people of both the North West and South West Coasts of New Guinea are taking an increased interest in their gardens. The North West Coast has comparatively poor soil, a reddish yellow soil and much of the land is taken up with swamps. Most of the people on this coast live on the island and their garden areas are divided between the island clearings and plots well back in the foothills. Fish sak sak, tapioca, taro and sweet potatoes are the main items of diet.

A raised coral shelf forms the base of the South West Coast and the soil here an alluvial loam is comparatively much more fertile. The rainfall too is much greater, which results in a greater quantity and variety of food. While taro, sak sak and sweet potatoes remain the main crops, most natives grow beans, tomatoes, melons, chinese cabbage and shallots.

Though there are a number of Trade stores on either coast, no evidence was found that the natives rely on these for their food supplies. Most items on the native market still come from the garden or the bush.

As in most parts of New Guinea, pigs, fowls and a few ducks are the only livestock reared by the natives and most of these are of bastard stock hopelessly inbred and underfed.

## EDUCATION

At Naipuos Village there is an area school run by an intelligent teacher Boski Tom and a student teacher. This school was visited by the patrol and every effort was made to show both teachers and pupils, of whom there are 24, an interest in their well being and progress. The teachers have encouraged the pupils to plant and tend their own gardens, and the school is now almost self supporting. The pupils are also taught to build their own canoes. The buildings built and maintained by the surrounding villagers, and the school area are kept very clean and neat.

In the villages, the schools are run by the Methodist and Catholic missions. As most of the teachers have themselves only reached about grade 3 by European standards, the amount of worthwhile knowledge imparted is very limited. Still all are trying and the patrol made every effort to encourage them. Educational information required by the department of Education regards village schools is attached to Appendix "BV".

A number of students attend mission schools at Vunairima, Vunapope (Rabaul) and Liga (Kavieng) and the government school at Utu.

## MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The general health of all natives seen appears quite good. A certain amount of Grilli and small sores were seen, but the patrol was assured that all effected cases were receiving treatment from their medical auxiliaries. Three Aid Posts are functioning at Naipuos, Rugilistonga and Motekabil. These Aid Posts were inspected and were found to be very clean. Most women go to Taskul or one of the aid posts for their confinements and all and sundry seem to realize the value of prompt hospitalization in the event of illness. Those pregnancies in which there may be complications are brought to Taskul a month before the expected time of birth.

Material statistics and records of pregnancies, miscarriages and births as well as other items of statistical interest are kept by Mr. Carlaw, B.M.A. at Taskul. The general good health and the efficiency of the B.M.A.'s and M.T.T.'s are a tribute to the patience and untiring efforts of Mr. Carlaw.

## VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Most villages were clean and well kept although it was obvious that some had been cleaned just prior to the patrol's arrival. Some villages, on account of good siting in the past and the recent planting of flowering shrubs and variegated bushes were very attractive. The most attractive villages are Bane, Neitab, Belewaia Pativini and Naipuos.

The housing on the whole is quite satisfactory and it was pleasing to note that only a few natives were reprimanded for showing general lack of interest in their villages.

The outstanding personality in the area patrolled is Posikei, Luluai of Naipuos village. A born leader and a man with a keen insight into the native mentality, he has encouraged the natives of surrounding villages and the people from his village to build and maintain the Government Area school and aid post at Naipuos. He has a large house and has an extensive garden area under cultivation. The people realize the qualities of his leadership and an inspection of the village area, reveals well built houses, large gardens and a most clean area generally.

Naipuos is usually a quiet village in that it is a Government Area school. Posikei, Luluai, teacher at the Government Area school there has been to Australia for hospitalization and for a native has an extraordinary insight and understanding of native as well as European problems and deficiencies. Though his illness has retarded his energy to some extent, his worth is greatly realized and every effort was made to encourage him during the patrol's stay at Naipuos.

Several other Luluais are worthy of mention as being out of the ordinary run of the mill officials namely Sangan of Neitab, Pakenbua of Meteran and Mangwang of Bane village.

## MISSIONS

The Methodist and Catholic missions are responsible for the evangelical work in this area, with the Methodist mission predominating. The Methodist Mission is under the direction of a native pastor Joseph. According to the natives a financially and evangelically successful "Waratomba" was held in this area by the M.C.M. recently. Supposedly 22000 was collected in the villages from Umbukul to Baungung, a distance of 80 miles, mainly by a system of inter village competition, but a sum of 2000 would be a better estimate. The Catholic Mission is in charge of Father Ott, M.S.C. of Lavongai.

## ANTHROPOLOGY

The following anthropological data was given the patrol by native Wahiner, grandson of the pre war Paramount Luluai IGUA.

(1) LAW. Leadership was based on physical strength and bravery. Crimes were treated on a family basis and feuding developed. Penalties for illegitimate sexual intercourse was death to the offender, but the feud was then finished. Theft was punished similarly after the trouble had been brought to the notice of the elders.

(2) FAMILY STRUCTURE. This was very strong and the actions of any one member of a family was accountable by every member of that family. Intermarriages between two families caused the two to form themselves into clan like groups.

(3) INHERITANCE. A father left his ground to his children, the ground and gardens being divided equally. Land in those times was wealth. If a couple died childless their land passed to the children of the husband's sister and of the wife's sister. A widow cannot acquire her husband's land, it reverted to his sister's children. Land could be owned by both men and women.

(4) SUCCESSION. Right of succession for power and position from father to son was recognized, but if the son turned out to be a waster, his position and power were quickly forfeited.

(5) Betrothal, Marriage and Divorce. Betrothal was arranged for a son by his father, when he thought the time was ripe. The son had no say in the matter regards choosing his partner, for his father would approach the young girl of his preference and put a shell necklace around the girl's waist. The parents of the girl had no say whatsoever, but they knew this sign and would recognize this as being a betrothal of their daughter. When the girl was ready for marriage,

the bride father would bring the bride price in the form of shell neck-lets to the girls father, who then took the girl to the house of the bride mother and left her there. A feast was then held to which all the villagers were invited and where the newlyweds ate from the same plate. Divorce was unknown, and an adultery was punishable by death this offence was very rare.

Incest (father with daughter) was prohibited, the two offenders being speared with the same spear by the wife's relatives and the two bodies being buried in the same grave.

(6) DEATH. The dead were seated in a chair and decorated with necklets, armbands and flowers and then incinerated in this position. The bones and any other remnants were carefully gathered and put inside a woven basket and thrown into a certain deep portion of the sea, so that the spirit of the departed will not visit their living relatives again. This area of sea is specially set aside for this purpose and natives never fish or cross over in their canoes lest they anger the departed spirits.

(7) KINSHIP. Parents were very much aware of their duties and responsibilities to their children and vice versa and gross neglect in this regard was punished in the usual way of being speared to death. An old former leader was always treated with respect and his needs were attended to. He was given the title of "Pasingan" which means "big man".

ORIGIN OF THE NEW HANOVER NATIVES

The natives here say that a long time ago their ancestors lived in New Ireland, where they lived peaceful and contented lives. The ancestors of the present New Ireland natives a fierce warlike cannibalistic race came across in canoes and attacked them and forced them to flee to New Hanover and its surrounding islands, where they were allowed to carry on their lives. Occasionally wars would be made, but sufficient warning would be given and the New Hanover natives would flee inland.

ROADS

The South West Coast is well served by a broad Koronas surfaced road connecting the various villages. This road has been kept in good condition and every Monday the natives attend to their section of the road. On the North west coast, where travelling is almost entirely by canoe, the only stretch of road of any note is between the villages of Tabut and Maipuos. Though built over swamps the road is broad and well cared for.

Bridges are non-existent, but at Baungung there is a bamboo raft towed by means of a cany rope which stretches across the Gweinulong river.

NATIVE LABOUR INSPECTIONS

These were carried out where necessary and copies of the reports have been forwarded to the A.D.A. Milne Bay District.

Landing	Plantation	- Mr Francis Scott
Ungelabu	"	" Mr Sitonger
Baungung	"	" Mr [unclear]
Letakabil	"	" Mr [unclear]

TRADE STORES

There are three trade stores in the area; situated at Ungelabu Island, Baungung and Letakabil. All were inspected and were in order. The relevant licenses were all held in each case.

Ungelabu	Trade Store	- Mr Sitonger.
Baungung	"	- Mr Gwimelinis
Letakabil	"	- Mr H. E. Baggett.

In all cases the provisions of the Trading with Natives ordinance were being observed.

M.T.F.  
No payments were made.

W.A. GARDNER  
No payments were made.

W.A. GARDNER  
None held.

WAR MEDALS

None were issued during the patrol.

WRECKS

The following wrecks of Japanese vessels were

sighted:-

- 1) Cargo ship
- 2) Small naval vessel - both ships lying in Three Islands harbour close to the village of Tabut.
- 3) Cargo ship - On the reef midway between Kapitong Island and the Western tip of New Hanover.
- 4) The natives report that there is a cargo vessel under water between Lunung and Kung Islands.

JAPANESE WAR GRAVES

The natives report that a few Japanese War dead were buried near the beach on Ungalabu Island, but the graves were washed away by heavy seas.

RHINOCEERUS BEETLE

Mr Leggett of Makabill Station informed the patrol that a few rhinoceros beetles had destroyed a few palms, but every effort was being made to get rid of them.

What seemed more serious than rhinoceros beetles was the devastation caused by grasshoppers. Mr Leggett states that the dry spell was the cause of it and now that the rains have started the palms are looking much healthier. Only a small area approx. 100 yds by 100 yds was destroyed by these pest.

LAND ORDINANCE

In all cases where plantations were inspected improvements in accordance with the land ordinance had been carried out.

ABSENTS LABOUR

This has been set out in statistical form. Please refer to appendix "D" of this report.

WELFARE OF FAMILIES OF NATIVES ABSENT FROM THEIR VILLAGE

The provisions of this Circular Instruction were brought to the notice of all natives seen. Some queries in relation to this are being forwarded to the A.D.O. Kavieng Sub District.

ALIENATION OF LAND

The following figures are the approximate area of land that has been alienated.

Total Area Land	Alienated Land	% of Alienated Land	Total Population
100 sq miles	38 sq miles	38.0%	23000 (approx)

*B.B. Dutcher*  
 B.B. Dutcher A.D.O.



Report on R.P.N.G. Constabulary

Reg:No:2809 Lt Colonel TATANA

Experienced, able and competent man. Carried out his duties well. Always neatly dressed.

*B.B. Butcher*

.....  
B.B. Butcher, P.O.

APPENDIX "B"

VILLAGE	TEACHER	BOYS	GIRLS	DENOMINATION
NELTAB	1	15	6	R.C.
MSTERANKASIN	1	2	4	" "
TABUT	1	3	5	Methodist
NEKONOMON )				
MEPEIANG )	1	18	11	"
KUNG	1	7	2	"
NOLPUOS	2	7	2	"
UNGALAHU	1	17	12	"
SOSSON	1	11	14	"
UMBUKUL	1	22	31	"
NU	2	7	9	"
METEPIA	1	11	8	"
BEKIWALA )				
TUGILATONGA )	1	6	6	"
BUTELLUNG				"
BAUNONG	1	17	15	"
NEINGANG	1	9	8	"
PATAVINI )				
BAUE )	1	16	17	"
METKAHL	1	7	8	"
METEMYA	1	13	8	"
METIRAN	1	16	8	"
		204	173	"

*bbhatch*

D. B. D. ...

APPENDIX "C"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

VILLAGE	LULUAI	REMARKS	TULTUL	REMARKS
METERAN	SAINGAU	Efficient, helpful	PASING-SIKURATS	Not seen
METERAN	MAINGOS	Old, useless	BOKALING	Keen type, works well possible replacement
TABUT	LEI-JAMAU	Not too bright		
NEKONOMON	MALAINLIK	Old but not senile	MOROL	Young, ex-A.I.B. good
METEPIANG	TAMET BALEI	Influential		
KUNG	LPIRAS	Seems weak, dolt		
NAIPIUOS	POSEKEI	Excellent type very helpful	MATAGAGA	Old, does his job
		Influential		
UNGALABU	KUDUGAS	Fair influenced by villagers	ARATA	Keen, young, ex-A.I.B.
SOSSON	TUNG	Old, fair enough	WATLEWAI	Old seems keen
UMBUKOL	LASBO	Good, efficient	KOLOS	Seems good
AU	MUTEI	Does his job well	BATPUTUKAN	Old, not too bright
M. TEMULAI	SOSSONGO	Old, Yes man		
BELATAIA			LEOLFO	Popular choice for all
TUGILLATONGA	PAISAT	Cunning	AKU	Greasy. Works well
BUTILLUNG	PASINGANTUOLAI	Dolt		
BAUNGUNG	BULAU	Fairly good	TI VIPIRING	old, does his job good.
MEINGIANG	SUILOS	young, fair	KAWANGAS	
PATAVINI			TEBEKALPO	Very good worker.
BAUE	HANGMANG	Religious, efficient	MARAS	Fair worker.
METEKAHEL	PITALI	Efficient	WALING	Does his job
METEAMANA	SUITAWA	Young, good worker	MARLANAS	Fair enough
METERAN	PAKANBUA	Efficient, but greasy character	PATBOK	good worker, keen sense of humour

*B.B. Batcher*  
 B.B. Batcher

APPENDIX D

ABSENTEE LABOR FIGURES

VILLAGE	PLANTATION	PRIVATE (COOPS ETC)	GOVERNMENT	GOV SCHOOL	R.O.M.	M.O.M.	ABSENA
NEITAB	2		2		0		4
METERANKASING	4		1	1	1		1
TABUT	1		1	1			1
NEKOMOMON	7	1	27	5		3	11
METEPIANG			2		2		1
XUNG	23		4				1
HALFUS	4	1	5			4	1
UNGALABU			1	2		1	3
SOSSON	4	6	1	4		0	5
UMBOKUL	1	1	1	1			1
AU	2	1	1	1		1	1
METEMULIH	1						
BELEWAI	5						3
TUGELIOTONGA	3	1					1
BUTELLUNG	3			2			1
BAUNGUNG	2			1			1
NEINGIANG	4			1			1
PATIVINI	2		2			2	5
BAVE	2		1			1	1
METEKABIL	6	4	1	2		2	2
METEMANA	6	1	1	1		1	2
METERAN	2		1	2		0	5
TOTAL	66	17	34	23	1	37	43
					1		TOTAL
					5		231

Government Labour figures include:- Labour Kavieng, Police, Doctor Boys, Teachers, Prisoners, Keravat Saw Mill and Ungakum Saw Mill.

TRAVELLING TIMES

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>TIME</u>		
		<u>PINNACE</u>	<u>CANOE</u>	<u>ROAD</u>
TASKUL	NEITAB	5 hrs		
NEITAB	METERANKASIN		1 hr	
METERANKASIN	TABUT		15 mts &	30 mts
TABUT	NEIPUCS			2 hrs
NEIPUCS	NEKONOMON		1 1/2 hrs &	30 mts
NEIPUCS	KUNG		1 hr	
UNGALAHU	UNGALAHU		65 mts	
SOSSON	SOSSON		20 "	
UMBUKUL	UMBUKUL		2 hrs &	30 mts
UMBUKUL	AU			65 "
METEMULAI	METEMULAI		30 mts &	60 "
BELEWIA	BELEWIA		1 hr 40 mts	
BELEWIA	TUGELI ATONGA		45 mts	
TUGELI ATONGA	BUTELLUNG		65 mts &	15 mts
BUTELLUNG	BAUNGUNG		20 "	35 "
BAUNGUNG	NEINGIANG			37 "
NEINGIANG	BAUK PAIVINI			40 "
BAUK	METEKAHEL			35 "
METEKAHEL	METEMANA			26 "
METEMANA	METERAN			50 "
METERAN	BAUE			35 "

*bb beth*  
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NORTH WEST-SOUTH WEST COASTS & NEIGHBOURING ISLANDS OF NEW HANOVER.

REST HOUSES

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>REST HOUSE (REMARKS)</u>
NEITAB ISLAND	Good, shortage of water
METERANKASIN	Very good, sand flies and mosquitoes very bad. River water one mile away by canoe.
TABUT	Fair, sandflies. Water available
NAI PUOS	EXCELLENT. No water shortage, few mosquitoes & sandflies. Good latrine.
NEKONOMON	Small, fair plenty of water from stream nearby.
KUNG	Small, fair-shortage of water.
UNGALAEU )	Good, rain water in drum, sandflies
SOSSON )	" " " " "
UMBUKUL	Very good, small, lousy with sandflies
AU	Good, river water.
METERULAI	Good, rain water in drums, good latrine
BELEIWAIA )	" river water " " Full of sandflies.
TUGILI ATONGA )	" " " " "
BUTEILUNG	" well water, good latrine. Sandflies and mosquitoes.
BAUNGUNG	" stream water, good latrine. Few sandflies.
NEINGI NG	" river " " " " & mosquitoes
BATAVINI )	" " " " "
BAUE )	" " " " "
METEKAHL	
METEMANA	
METERAN	

*B. B. Hatche* 20  
 O.I.C. ~~18~~



Poor Copy of  
the Original

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS				MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)		GRAND TOTAL																
		0-1 Mth.		1-4		5-9		9-13		Over 13		In Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District			Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Number of Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year		Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year			
PATTYNI	31-9-33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BAUC	30-9-33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MIETEKABALL	31-9-33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MIETZANA	31-9-33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MIETTERAY	31-9-33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
COMBINED TOTALS FROM ALL VILLAGES		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Govt. Print-3552/51.



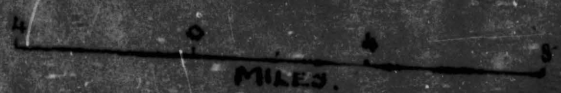


LEGEND:-

- VILLAGE SITES ..... ●
- AID POSTS ..... +
- MISSION SCHOOLS ..... ○
- GOVT. AREA SCHOOL ..... ⊙
- JAPANESE WRECKS ..... ✕
- PATROL ROUTE ..... - - - - -
- TIDE GAUGES ..... ⊕



SCALE



FROM THE 4 MILE STRATEGIC  
 NEW GUINEA SERIES KAVIENG.  
 FIRST EDITION.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of New Ireland (Isakul) Report No. 2 of 52/54

Patrol Conducted by B. B. BUTCHER I.O.

Area Patrolled South East Coast, New Hansves

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 14/10/53 to 25/10/53

Number of Days 27

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Census revision & routine inspections including N/K Inspectors

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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30-12-128

23rd Dec, 1953

The District Commissioner,  
KAVIENG.

Patrol Report No. 2/53-54, TASKUL Patrol Post.

The Report of Mr. Patrol Officer B. Butcher, of his Patrol along the South-east coast of New Hanover, is acknowledged, with thanks.

Mr. Butcher can generally be relied on to carry out his field work with thoroughness, and take at the same time a proper interest in the moral and physical welfare of the native people whom he is visiting, and this Patrol is no exception.

He and his party seemed to have been particularly well received, which is often the case when native people get to know an officer who goes out of his way in trying to help them to help themselves.

I look forward to the maintenance of a sound native situation on New Hanover and its encircling Islands while the present officer in charge is based at Taskul Patrol Post.

*PIA*

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director, DDESSA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/12/128'

TGA.LM.

D.S. 30-3



District Office,  
KAVIENG.  
NEW IRELAND DISTRICT.

17th December, 1953.

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

TASKUL PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1953-54.

I concur in the remarks of the A/Assistant  
District Officer.

*T. G. Aitchison*  
(T. G. Aitchison)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 30 - 3

District Office,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

14th December, 1953.

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

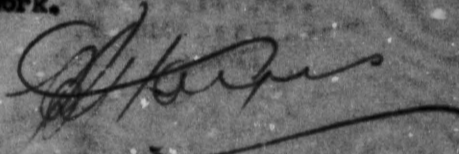
TASKUL PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1953-1954

Attached please find DDS (3) and this office (1) copies of the abovementioned patrol report by Mr. Patrol Officer B. Butcher.

The report calls for little comment; the native situation in the area is evidently good.

It is perhaps unfortunate that at an early stage after the re-occupation of New Ireland District, Singarau was promised a Paramount Luluai's hat, and his present activities probably stem from this. While endorsing Mr. Butcher's general remarks, I feel that, directed into the right channels, Singarau can be of great value both to his people and to the Administration.

An interesting and well-written account of a well-conducted patrol; Mr. Butcher's reports are always informative, and indicative of his enthusiasm and painstaking work.



( B. Hayes )  
A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER  
KAVIENG SUB-DISTRICT, N.I.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA


Taskul Patrol Post  
New Hanover.  
New Ireland District.  
30th November, 1953.

The Assistant District Officer.  
Kavieng Sub District  
KAVIENG

PATROL REPORT NO: 2 OF 1953-54 -NEW HANOVER.

Enclosed Patrol Report No: 2 of 1953-54 of  
the New Hanover area.

- 1) Four copies of the Patrol Report.
- 2) Two maps
- 3) Four copies-Report on Police
- 4) Two copies each Native Labour Inspection Reports of BENGÉ METEVOI  
And LUNGATAN Plantations.

  
B.B. Butcher. P.O.  
O.I.C. Taskul

TERRITORY OF CAMBODIA AND NEW GUINEA

D.S. 30-2

Taskul Patrol Post  
New Hanover.  
New Ireland District.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1953-54

Officer conducting patrol: B.B. Butcher, P.O.  
Area Patrolled: South East Coast, New Hanover.  
Objects of patrol: Census revision and routine inspection, including Native Labour Inspections where necessary.  
Duration: 14-10-53 to 25-10-53  
2-11-53 to 16-11-53  
27 days  
Personnel accompanying: Reg. No: 2809 L/Cpl. TATANA  
Reg. No: 5305B Const. WAUPI.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was carried out for various reasons: 1) To take the Census of the area, 2) General Administration and 3) Familiarisation of the area. Native Labour Inspections were carried where necessary. The last Census patrol through this area was in August 1951 and the last Routine patrol was in June, 1952.

Part of the patrol's movement was by canoe and use was made of the Government road when the seas were too rough to travel.

This area is known as the South East Coast of New Hanover and there are 19 villages, five of which are situated inland, the remainder on the coast.

The patrol was well received and in general all objects of the patrol was satisfactorily achieved.



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DIARY

October 14th Departed Taskul Patrol Post 7.15.am. Arrived KULINGEI 10.am. Lined and inspected village Slept KULINGEI Rest House.

October 15th Left KULINGEI 9.20.am. Walked to NARIMLAUA village Arrived NARIMLAUA 9.45.am. Lined and inspected village. Slept NARIMLAUA Rest House.

October 16th Left NARIMLAUA by road for MATANIU Left 8.20 Arrived MATANIU 9.45.am. Lined and inspected village. Slept MATANIU Rest House.

October 17th Lined and inspected NUSANTAJUMATAI village, at 8.am. Slept MATANIU Rest House.

October 18th Observed.

October 19th Left MATANIU village 8.15.am. by canoe for WIKAPUTUK village. Arrived WIKAPUTUK 9.15.am. Lined and inspected village. Left 3.20.p.m. for MAGAM village. Arrived 4.55.p.m. Slept MAGAM Rest House.

October 20th Left MAGAM village by road for BELLA village, at 7.45.am. Arrived BELLA at 9.10.am. Lined and inspected village. Left 2.30.p.m. Arrived back 4.07.p.m. Slept MAGAM Rest House.

October 21st Lined MAGAM village 8.am. Left 1.20.p.m. by canoe for NUSAWUNG village. Arrived NUSAWUNG 2.30.p.m. Slept NUSAWUNG Rest House.

October 22nd Lined and Inspected NUSAWUNG village. Slept NUSAWUNG Rest House.

October 23rd Inspected area of land known as "KONKAVUL" for proposed S.D.A. mission lease.

October 24th Visited houses on small island belonging to NUSAWUNG natives. Slept NUSAWUNG Rest House.

October 25th Left NUSAWUNG village by Mr. Carlaws pinnace for Taskul. Arrived Taskul 2.50.p.m.

November 2nd Left Taskul at 8.50.am. on Mr Whites pinnace Arrived METERANKAN at 12.20. Left for BOLPUA VILLAGE 1.p.m. arrived BOLPUA 2.p.m. Slept BOLPUA Rest House.

November 3rd Lined and inspected BOLPUA village. Slept at BOLPUA Rest house.

November 4th Left BOLPUA at 8.15.am. Inspected land known as "KONKAVUL". Arrived METERANKAN 9.08.am. Discussed purchase of land with natives and traversed area to be purchased by mission. Slept METERANKAN village.

November 5th Lined and inspected METERANKAN village. Slept METERANKAN village.

November 6th Left METERANKAN village 9.am. Dia plantation inspection of BENCE plantation. Left Bence noon arrived LAVONGAI 1.p.m. Left Lavongai for SAULA Arrived SAULA 2.10.p.m. Lined and inspected village returned LAVONGAI 5.p.m. Slept LAVONGAI Rest House.

November 7th Left LAVONGAI 8.am. by road for KULUNGAT. Arrived KULUNGAT 8.40.am. Lined and inspected village Left 12.45. Arrived LAVONGAI 1.15.p.m. Slept LAVONGAI Rest House.

November 8th Observed.

October 9th Lined and inspected DEVONGAI village at 7 am.  
Left 12.30 for UNGAI village. Arrived UNGAI 1.20.  
Slept UNGAI Rest House.

October 10th Lined and inspected UNGAI village. Inspected land  
known as NAIMAL. Slept UNGAI Rest House.

October 11th Left UNGAI village at 7.35 am by road for PATERIMA  
Arrived PATERIMA village 8.25 am. Lined and inspected  
village. Returned UNGAI 4.15 pm. Slept UNGAI village.

October 12th Left UNGAI 8.20 am by road. Arrived BAIKED 8.40 am.  
Lined and inspected village. Slept BAIKED Rest  
House.

October 13th Left BAIKED village 8.30 am by road. Arrived  
METEVOI village 9.20 am. Lined and inspected village  
Slept METEVOI Rest House.

October 14th Left METEVOI 8 am by road. Arrived TIOPORUK village  
8.45 am. Lined and inspected village. Returned  
METEVOI village 3.20 pm. Slept METEVOI Rest House.

October 15th Returned Taskul 4.20 by Mr. J. White's launch.

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## LAW AND ORDER

With the exception of a few trouble makers, the natives of this area are fairly law-abiding. There were a few cases brought before the patrol which had to be settled under the N.A.A. A large number of cases were minor and were brought to the patrol to settle, these were disputes dealing with bride prices, pigs, coconuts and Sago palms. It appears that the decisions given in some of these cases which were previously settled by the village officials and some of the elders of the villages were not too satisfactory and the parties brought them up to the patrol officer to settle again. Quite a number of decisions given were rather too severe and relations of the judges were usually acquitted. The officer told all village officials and elders of the villages that they were to cease settling cases which came under the N.A.A.

Most abused sections of the N.A.A. were read and explained to the natives.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The natives show a keen interest in the patrol's visit and every effort was made on the part of the natives to make the patrol feel at home. Every village welcomed the officer by singing a hymn followed by a song and then every one would file past the rest house and leave a little gift inside, such as eggs, fish, prawns, tomatoes, beans, shallots, pumpkin, chinese cabbage, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, taro, bananas, pineapples and oranges and Betel nut, "Saka" and "Kambang" for the police boys. This form of hospitality was much appreciated and the patrol officer thanked them for their kindness. The police boys accompanying the patrol were sincerely sorry to see the patrol finish. It was very noticeable that the natives belonging to the S.D.A. flock welcomed the patrol by repeating the Oath of Loyalty and then singing the National Anthem. It is pleasing to note that the S.D.A. mission instills loyalty towards the crown as part of their teaching.

The natives who own coconut palms still show a keen interest in the Co-operative Society as they make a considerable amount of money by selling their copra to the society. The others who at first devoted most of their time to the co-operative movement have turned to gardening as an easier way of making money sufficient to keep them in clothes and smokes. The Co-operative society centre for collecting copra is at BLIKES village, where there is a fairly good anchorage for small ships.

The houses inspected were from average to good and only a few natives were reprimanded for neglecting their houses. The houses were built on conventional lines, timber post for the structure, bamboo and saksak blinds for walls, saksak roof and split limbon for the floors. Quite a number of these houses had kitchens attached to their houses.

European type eating and drinking utensils as well as furniture are used by the natives and these requisites have become part and parcel of nearly every native home.

Though the majority of the natives live on the coast, only a few of them own Saka canoes. The writer asked one of the older men what he did work to make a canoe and he informed me that to him making a canoe was a pleasure as he kept on making better and better canoes, but to the younger generation who found no interest in making canoes, it was more of a task. There are two types of canoes made in this island, one with the narrow opening with a outrigger attached and the other type resembling the Whangville "Lons". The latter type is fast becoming obsolete with the natives.

Other native arts in this area are the making of fishing nets and sleeping mats. These fishing nets are of considerable length and about five feet in height. During the fishing season the nets are set out to sea by canoes and later the natives haul the nets in from the beach usually resulting in a fairly big catch. The sleeping mats are to be found in every house and these are woven by the women. Mission influence has resulted in the natives working patterns on the mats and fastening feathers to the borders.

Sing-sings are still very popular with the natives and though most sing-sings have lost their meaning, their popularity

shows no signs of waning. Usually small wooden carvings, resembling birds, animals and reptiles supported by a cane structure and worn like a hat are used for their sing-sings.

In nearly every village a record book was kept, such data as births, deaths, pregnancies and village disputes were entered and this information was given the writer to help to amend the village census register. The recorded information proved very helpful, but the only thing the officer brought to the notice of the village officials and the assembled natives was the unjust decisions given in some disputes. The village officials were instructed to enter all disputes in the record book but were to refrain from settling cases.

The Blue Ensign was flown in every village the patrol visited and a short talk was given on its significance. The natives joined in the ceremony of raising the flag and it was pleasing to note the number who took part in this solemn, but short ceremony. Coronation pictures as well as pictures of Her Majesty the Queen were distributed among the natives of every village and a short talk was given about the Royal Family.

In general the native situation is quite satisfactory and the patrol enjoyed every moment of its stay in this area.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The soil in this area comprises of alluvial loam and it appears to be as fertile as that of the North West Coast of New Hanover. Large areas of the South East Coast are covered with swamps and at high tide most of these swamps are under water. The rivers are short and swift flowing and are subject to frequent flooding.

The natives are taking a keen interest in their gardens and large areas of land are under cultivation, crops comprising sweet potato, taro, bananas, pineapples, beans, tomatoes, chinese cabbage and shallots being planted. There is no shortage of Saksak in this area.

Fish, shellfish and prawns help supplement the diet of the natives.

A quite number of pigs, ducks and fowls were seen but none very outstanding stock.

#### EDUCATION

There is no Government school in this area and most of the native children attend village schools. These village schools are run by the various missions in this area and are staffed by native mission teachers. These teachers have not acquired a high standard of learning and the knowledge they impart is very limited, however every effort was made to encourage them.

In the field of education, the S.M. Mission is far ahead of the other two missions in this area, inasmuch as their teaching methods seem to produce better results.

Education information as required by the Dept. of Education is attached to the back of this report (Appendix B).

#### APPENDIX A - MEDICAL

The general health of the natives is satisfactory. Smallpox is to be anticipated although the usual amount of smallpox is not expected. In every village, a doctor boy was seen and the doctor boys attached to every village, and a regular patrol being done every month by the doctor boy stationed at the medical aid post at U.M. village, to check on the welfare of the natives. As this area is close to the medical aid post at Taskul, pregnant women report to be confined there. The other aid post is at U.M. village.

The whole area was lately patrolled by Mr. R. Carlaw S.M.M. stationed at Taskul aid post. His untiring efforts are showing excellent results inasmuch as he has the complete confidence of all the natives in the New Hanover area. Medical statistics are kept by Mr. Carlaw at Taskul.

General sanitation and personal hygiene were of a fair standard.

### VILLAGE AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

By far the most powerful village official in this area is native SINGIRAU of BAIKEB village. This man who used to be a sergeant major in the N.G.P.F. has the idea that he is a very important person, by the way he tries to act as mediator between his people and the patrol officer. This action of his builds his importance up in the eyes of the natives and tends to give the natives the idea that he has the government's backing. He is not very popular with the natives and is disliked intensely by certain sections of the European community on the island of New Hanover. The officer made it quite clear to SINGIRAU that he was the Luluai of BAIKEB village and was not to interfere with the affairs of the other villages. The writer is quite convinced that SINGIRAU is only interested in the welfare of one person, SINGIRAU.

Another Luluai who is rather influential in this area is native POGOS of MATANIU village. This man is young and very energetic, at the same time he is popular with his people. He proved very helpful and did his best to make the patrol feel at home in his village.

The rest of the village officials were average and all of them seem to be doing a good job.

Of the villages inspected WARIMLAUA, MATANIU, KULUNGAT and PATERINA were by far the best in appearance. These four villages were neatly laid out and the boundaries were bordered with flowering plants and coloured shrubs. Housing in the other villages was fair, with the exception of SAULA village where the houses were far too small and dirty. The natives of this village were warned to attend to their houses and pay more attention to general sanitation.

### MISSIONS

In this area the natives are predominantly Methodist with the Roman Catholic and the Seventh Day Adventist missions exerting their influence as well. In the field of religion the fiery evangelism of the S.D.A. mission seem to be gaining them many adherents. Despite the denominational difference in various villages, the natives seem to be living in harmony.

Reverend Father OTTO is in charge of the Roman Catholic Catholics in this area. He lives at LAVONGAI and runs a school for the natives living near his station.

The Methodist Mission held monthly meetings at RANMILAK, these meetings are presided over by a native minister.

### ROADS

There is a road running from TIOPOTUK village right to TASKUL Patrol Post. It is not meant to take vehicular traffic as the road is not wide enough and the surface is soft. Sections of the road run through mangrove swamps and as it offers certain difficulties, the writer travelled part of the way by canoe.

### ANTHROPOLOGY

The writer noticed that the number of adultery cases which came before the patrol, were men whose wives were either pregnant or had children feeding at their mothers breast. Further enquiries into the matter showed that it was a strict native custom whereby men were forbidden to touch their wives once they were three months pregnant or till such time as the child could walk. During that period the men not being able to have sexual intercourse with their wives, went into the bush and committed adultery. Men caught committing adultery were put to death. A fair number of natives still cling to this old custom.

ANTHROPOLOGY(CONTINUED)

LEGEND OF THE DOG AND WALLABY

Once upon a time when all the animals could speak, certain natives went into the bush to cut timber to build a house. They saw a dog and a wallaby and they beckoned and asked these two animals to help them to build a house. The animals agreed and joined the party. They reached the spot where the house was to be built and so all of them started to cut timber, except the dog. He went to sleep under a bush. The wallaby had a few clues on how to build a house and so he directed the natives what to do. When the house was completed they prepared a feast and all of them went to have their fill. The dog got there before the rest of them and had a good feed. When they all had finished the dog and wallaby took a few pieces of meat and tare and put it away in little baskets. The dog told the wallaby that as they had finished building the house they might as well go home. The wallaby agreed. While they were packing the dog started to eat his share of the food, when he had finished the food he told the wallaby to hand over the rest as he wanted to carry it for the wallaby. The wallaby agreed and so they started for home. After some time the dog felt hungry and started to eat the wallaby's share of the food. When the wallaby found out what had happened he was angry with the dog and an argument took place. The wallaby then said "If we live together dog I will spill your blood". The dog then chased the wallaby into the bush, and to this day the wallaby and dog cannot live together, that is the reason why the dog lives a domesticated life while a wallaby lives in the bush away from civilization.

NATIVE LABOUR INSPECTIONS

These were carried out where necessary and copies of the reports have been forwarded to the A.D.O. Kavieng Sub District.

The following plantations were inspected:-  
METEVOI ) Plantation :- Managed by Mr. J. White. The labour used on  
BENGE ) Metevoi plantation also work Benge Plantation.  
LUNGATAN " Managed by Mr J. White.

TRADE STORES

There are three Trade Stores in this area. These were inspected and the relevant licences were held in each case.

BENGE TRADE STORE: Managed by Mr White.  
LAVONGAI " " Managed by Mr Lee Pak Sang  
Co-operative Store at BAIKEB village, managed by a native clerk.

N.M.T.A.

No payments were made on this patrol

WAR GRATUITY

No War Gratuity payments were made.

WAR MEDALS

No issues were made.

WRECKS

No wrecks were seen by the writer on this patrol, but the natives from MATANIU village state that a Japanese transport was sunk just off the reef off LUNGATAN Plantation.

JAPANESE WAR GRAVES

The natives report that no dead Japanese troops were buried here, but that all sick and wounded Japanese were taken to Kavieng.

RHINOCEROUS BEETLE

The writer enquired into the activities of the Rhinoceros Beetle in this area and was informed by the natives and by Mr. J. White that there was hardly any destruction caused by them. The main cause of the trouble on plantations are by grasshoppers, who completely destroy the leaves on coconut palms. Grasshoppers had completely destroyed two small plantations belonging to the natives. These plantations are situated at Meterankan village and Tiopotuk village. Nothing has been done by the natives, but the palms seen seemed to be sprouting new leaves.

LAND ORDINANCE

In all cases where plantations were inspected improvements in accordance with the Land Ordinance had been carried out.

ABSENTEE LABOUR

This has been set out in statistical form. Please refer to appendix "D" of this report.

WELFARE OF FAMILIES OF NATIVES ABSENT FROM THEIR VILLAGE

The provisions of this Circular Instruction were brought to the notice of the natives seen. The natives seem to be adhering to this instruction rather strictly. No complaints were made to the officer.

ALIENATION OF LAND

The following figures are the approximate area of land that has been alienated.

Total Area of Land	Alienated Land	% of Alienated Land	Total Population
96 sq miles	12 sq miles	12½%	2,254

*B. B. Butcher*  
.....  
B. B. Butcher, P. O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

REPORT ON R.P.N.G. CONSTABULARY-PATROL

Reg: 2809 L/Cpl TATAWA

Very experienced man. Well liked by natives  
Always neatly dressed. Was in charge of  
police on patrol. Carried out his duties  
well.

Reg: 5305B Const: WAUPI

Slow, but carried out his duties well  
Always neatly dressed.

*B. B. Butcher*  
.....  
B. B. Butcher, P. O.



APPENDIX "B"

VILLAGE	TEACHER	BOYS	GIRLS	DEROGINATION
KUDINGEI	1	5	3	Methodist
KARIMLAJA	1	11	2	S.D.A.
"	1	4	7	Methodist
KATANGI	1	10	13	"
NUSANTAMATI				"
MAIKAPUTER	1	6	2	"
MAGAL	1	5	5	"
MEILA	1	10	7	"
"	1	3	3	S.D.A.
MUSAWUNG	1	5	8	"
"	1	4	2	Methodist
BOLPNA	1x	10	9	"
"	1	8	6	R.C.
METEPAKIN	1	7	6	"
"	1	5	3	S.D.A.
BAJLA	1	10	7	R.C.
KULUNGAT	1	6	8	"
LAVONGAI	1	11	6	"
UNGAT	1	15	6	"
ZATERIMA	1	11	9	"
BAIKEB	1	8	8	"
"	1	5	3	S.D.A.
METEVOI	1	19	2	Methodist
TICOPUR	1	8	13	R.C.
	22	175	139	

*bb*  
P.O.

APPENDIX "C"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

VILLAGE	BULUAI	REMARKS	POSTAL	REMARKS
MIG KULINGEI	BORAM	HONEST TYPE. TRIER.	-	-
NARIMLUA	TOXOLPAE	FAIR	KARASTUSA	So so
MATANIU	POGOS	Very Good	-	-
HUSANTUMETAI	YANGMARILA	Old, fair	KIKIULOGO	Good
NAIKAPUTUK	MAKIS	Dreamer, talkative.	TILIBRITAS	Trying his best
NIILA	TANGANBUNG	Good.	BAWANGO	Progressive type
NIGAM	SERIPAT	Helpful	PIDALIK	Fair
HUSAYUNG	BALASPINIS	Old, very helpful	YAMIN	Fair, young.
BOLYUA	BATTAMATANI	Old, influential	TERIPITOK	Hard worker, good.
METERANAN	INIS	On probation	KANAIKI	Shifty character.
SALA	ROSAPUSIKAI	Yes man. talkative.	BUKA	No initiative
KULUNGAN	MUKIS	Very good	TUNGTANTARA	Old, fair.
L. VONGAI	IGUA	Fathers boy	ORIS	Good
URGLT	ROSAPAUDI	Good, influential	KASRU	Fair, trying
BAIKEB	SINGARAU	Powerful, to be watched very closely. Interested in welfare of one person, SINGIRAU.	RANGAWAITAS LEAPAKANDANGHI	Also ran. To help when inspection.
METEWOI	TUGULEI	Efficient, influential.	MALANGABI	Fair
PATERINA	DASBRIA	Trying his best	TUDURAS	Average
TIPPOUK	TUWOCO	Old, good	TORIS	Young, average

*[Handwritten signature]*  
 M. J. ...

APPENDIX "D"

ABSENTEE LABOUR IN STATISTICAL FORM

VILLAGE	PLANTATION	PRIVATE	ENTERPRISE	GOV:	GOV: SCHOOL	MOM	BC	S.D.A.	ANELAUA
KULLAGEI	12	2		2		3			5
NABIMLAU	3	2		3				1	1
NAMANIU				5	1	4			
POSATAUMATAI	2	2				10		1	
NAIKAPUTUK	1	1		2		2			5
NEILA	1								1
MAGAM	1								1
NUSAWUNG	1			8			1		1
BOLFUA	16	4					2		1
METERANKAN	2			2	1		3		3
SAVLA	7	3		1			7		3
KULUNGAT	9	1		2			3		2
JAVONGAI	3	1		5			14		1
UNGAT	2			1			3		1
PATERINA	3	2		1			5		1
BAKKEE	2	1		2			2		2
METEVOI				5					
TIOPOTUK	1			5			4		1
	66	19		44	2	19	40	2	27

Government includes: - Police, prisoners, teachers, labourers, sawmill hands, co-ops, doctor boys.

Missions: - Teachers and schoolboys out of the District as well as in.

REST HOUSES

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
KULINGEI	Fair, shortage of water, mosquitoes.
NARIMLAUA	Good, latrine could be improved, water brought from distance.
MATANIU NININILINA NUSANTAUMATAI)	} Very good, few mosquitoes, ample water.
NAIKAPUTUK	Disgraceful, latrine miles away.
MAGAM	Fair, full of sandflies, few mosquitoes, shortage of water.
NEIDA	Good, shortage of water.
NUSAWUNG	Excellent, ample water, few mosquitoes.
BOLPUA	Good
METERANKAN	Good, weak floor, few mosquitoes.
LAVONGAI	Fair, could be better.
SAULA	Disgraceful.
KULUNGAT	Excellent, shortage of water.
UNGAT	Too elaborate. Big impress job. few mosquitoes.
PATERINA	Good, shortage of water.
BAIKEB	Fair, full of mosquitoes.
METEVOI	Good, few mosquitoes and sandflies.
TIOPOTUK	Good, newly built, few sandflies.

TRAVELLING TIMES

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>ROAD</u>	<u>CANOE</u>	<u>PINNACE</u>
TASKUL	KULINGEI		2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs	
KULINGEI	NARIMLAUA	25mts		
NARIMLAUA	MATANIU	1 hr 20mts		
MATANIU	NAIKAPUTUK		1 hr	
NAIKAPUTUK	MAGAM	1 hr 35 mts		
MAGAM	NEILA	1 hr 25 mts		
MAGAM	NUSAWUNG		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs	
NUSAWUNG	BOLPUA	50 mts		
BOLPUA	METERANKAN	53 mts		
METERANKAN	LAVONGAI		1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs	
LAVONGAI	SAULA	40 mts		
SAULA	KULUNGAT	20 mts		
LAVONGAI	UNGAT	50 mts		
UNGAT	PATERINA	58 mts		
UNGAT	BAIKEB	10 mts		
BAIKEB	METEVOI	50 mts		
METEVOI	TIOPOTUK	53 mts		

MIGR

In

F



1 inch = 100 miles  
1 mile = 1.6 kilometers

LEGEND

- Unexplored Areas
- Proposed Routes
- Tracked Routes
- Rivers

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1957  
Lao-Thai Coast New Hanoi

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS			DEATHS															MIGRATIONS						ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK						LABOUR POTENTIAL						FEMALES			AVERAGE			TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)																																
		0-1 Mth.			1-1 Year			1-1			5-8			9-13			Over 13			In			Out			In Inside District			Outside District			Govt.			Mission			10-16			16-45			Pregnant			Number of Child-bearing age			Child			Adults																							
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T																					
KOUANG	4-10-53	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2						
MAKIMBUH	5-10-53	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

Govt. Print-300/51

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turned  
Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of *New Ireland, Tassal* Report No. *3 of 53/54*

Patrol Conducted by *B.B. BUTCHER P.O.*

Area Patrolled *NORTH EAST COAST OF NEW HANOVER & ADJACENT ISLANDS*

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....  
Duration—From *5* / *1* / *19* *54* to *16* / *1* / *19* *54*

Number of Days: *22*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol *Census revision & routine inspection*

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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



Popul

MIC

Females  
in Child  
Birth

In

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30-12-132

17th March 1954

The District Commissioner,  
KAVIRINGI.

TASKUL Patrol Report No. 2/53-54.

The Report of Mr. B. B. Datcher, Patrol Officer-in-Charge Taskul Patrol Post, of his Patrol of the North-east Coast of New Hanover and adjacent islands, is acknowledged, with thanks.

Mr. Datcher has obviously taken much care with his Report which is a very good one indeed, and has carried out his field work on this Patrol in a sound and thorough manner.

The native situation in this part of New Hanover is evidently very fair indeed at the present time, and the fact that these people receive Patrols so well and make use of Administration hospitals so much speaks well for the calibre and character of the officers concerned.

It is a fact that in the years immediately after the end of the War the people of New Hanover were the most difficult in the New Ireland District to get to settle down and build up.

It is not easy to get natives to plant anything which will not give a quick return for their efforts. Coconut palms are no exception and persistence is necessary in accomplishing this necessary piece of field work at those villages which require it.



*A. A. Roberts*  
(A. A. Roberts),  
Director, TDS, NI.

(P/A)

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M/E

36/17/132-

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 30 - 3



District Office,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

12th March, 1954.

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

TASKUL PATROL REPORT No. 3/1953-1954

LAW and ORDER. The interest taken by the people in the N.A.R. indicated a real desire of the people to follow out the Law as laid down for their benefit.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The attitude of the natives seems to be first class. Concur in the recommendation that more coconut palms be planted.

Housing appears to be most satisfactory and the general standard of living appears above that of the average New Guinea native. The case of Vilau-Vilau is dealt with under separate memorandum.

The acquisitiveness of the mission societies in temporal affairs is no new occurrence.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK. Diet from gardens appears to be satisfactory.

EDUCATION. A youth from this island is being educated in Townsville.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH, appears to be first class. On a recent inspection I enquired concerning midwifery cases, and it was found that it is now common practise for the women to have their children in Administration hospitals. This is indeed "a feather in the cap" for the medical assistant.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. Roads must not be neglected in the wild rush for copra wealth.

ANTHROPOLOGY. The implements discovered are being forwarded to you under separate cover.

The interest taken by Mr. Butcher in his work on New Hanover is commendable.

*T. G. Aitchison*  
(T.G. Aitchison),  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 30 - 3

District Office,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

11th March, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
New Ireland District,  
KAVIENG.

TASKUL PATROL REPORT No. 3/1953-1954  
N.E. COAST NEW HANOVER - Mr. B. BUTCHER

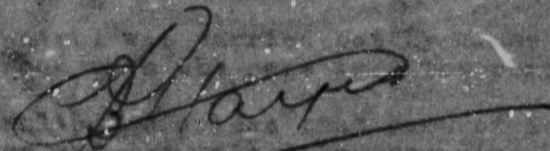
Attached, please find DDS (3) and Kavieng (1) copies of the above-mentioned report of a routine census patrol evidently well-carried-out by the officer-in-charge of Taskul Patrol Post.

The stone implements mentioned on page 6 are of considerable interest, being identical with some of those commonly found in the Highlands, particularly in the Chimbu sub-district, and of which the Reverend Bergmann of the Ega Lutheran Mission at Kundiana has quite a collection. Perhaps you would care to give consideration to the forwarding of the specimens, collected by Mr. Butcher, to Mr. Charles Julius for the Museum.

It is very pleasing to note that the native situation is good, a result no doubt of the increased incidence of patrolling in that area.

The retention of Lulusi Vilau in his present position seems to be undesirable, and Mr. Butcher's recommendation for his dismissal is endorsed.

The shortages in the Co-operative store at Kulibang have been investigated by Mr. Co-operative Officer Evans and me, and you have received a report on the matter.



( B. Hayes )  
A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER  
KAVIENG SUB-DISTRICT, N.I.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

D.S. 30-2

Taskul Patrol Post  
New Hanover,  
New Ireland District

PATROL REPORT NO: 3-1953/54

Officer conducting patrol:	B.B. Butcher. P.O.
Area patrolled	North East Coast of New Hanover and adjacent islands.
Objects of patrol:	Census revision and Routine inspection.
Duration:	5th January, 1954 to 16th January 1954. 21st January, 1954 to 28th January 1954. 22 days.
Personnel accompanying	Reg: No: 2809 L/Cpl TATAWA Reg: No: 5305B Const WAUPI

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was carried out for two purposes, 1) Taking a census of the area. 2) Routine administration work. The last Census patrol through this area was in May, 1953 and the last Routine patrol was in 1951.

Part of the patrol was carried out by canoe and use was made of the government road when the seas were too rough for canoe travel.

The area patrolled comprises that part of New Hanover known as the North East Coast and the islands surrounding known as the TSOI islands. There are twenty villages in this area, five of which are situated inland the remainder on the coast. This is a very pleasant patrolling area as the land is comparatively flat and the inland villages are only short distances away from the sea.

New Village Population Registers were issued to every village.

The patrol was well received and the natives made the writer and his party feel at home. In general all objects of the patrol were satisfactorily achieved.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DIARY

- January 5th Left Taskul Patrol Post 9.30.am, arrived UNGAKUM 10.30.am, proceeded to KAUWILIKAU village, arrived 11.30.am. Lined and inspected village. Revised Census and issued new village register. Settled few disputes. Slept KAUWILIKAU Rest House.
- January 6th. Left KAUWILIKAU village 7.55 am, travelled by road arrived UNGAKUM 9.25.am, Lined and inspected village Slept UNGAKUM Rest House. Full of sand flies and mosquitoes.
- January 7th Left UNGAKUM village 8.30.am, arrived KULIBANG village. Lined and inspected village and made few enquiries into shortages at Co-operative store. Questioned William on his activities. Left at 4.pm, arrived TSOILIK Rest House 5.pm. Slept TSOILIK.
- January 8th Left TSOILIK Rest House 9.55 am, arrived MAMION village 10.15.am. Lined and inspected village and hamlets. Area clean and pleasant. Good passage for swimming.
- January 9th Lined and inspected TSOILIK village. Good clean village with a beautiful passage for swimming. Discussed various matters with the natives. Had a discussion when delegation arrived at night to discuss matter of 5 bag levy. Told them not to buy into it as the matter had to be investigated first. Slept TSOILIK.
- January 10th Observed.
- January 11th Left TSOILIK village 8.15. arrived LUKUS 9.40.am Lined and inspected village. Natives request that Tultul be made Luluai. Left 2.30.pm, arrived NUSALIK 3.pm. Slept at NUSALIK Rest House.
- January 12th Left NUSALIK 7.10 am, arrived UNGALIK village 9.10 am Lined and inspected village. Spoke to them on keeping plantations clean. Slept UNGALIK Rest House.
- January 13th Left UNGALIK 8.03.am, arrived PUAS 8.23. Lined and inspected village. Census revised, collected shells Left PUAS 2.15.pm arrived UNGALIK 2.35. Slept UNGALIK Rest House.
- January 14th Left UNGALIK 8.45. arrived METEMIN 10.am, lined and inspected village, settled many grievances against Luluai BILAU BILAU. Natives request that Vilau Vilau be relieved of his official position. Left 3 pm for POTPOTINGAN village, arrived 3.50. Slept POTPOTINGAN Rest House.
- January 15th Lined POTPOTINGAN and left 12.10. for UNUSA. Arrived UNUSA by canoe 2.15.pm. Slept UNUSA Rest House. Full of mosquitoes and sandflies.
- January 16th ~~lined~~ Lined UNUSA village. 8.am. Revised Census and issued new village register. Left 2.pm. for Taskul, arrived Taskul 4.45.pm. by pinnace belonging to E.M.A.
- January 17th) Taskul.  
20th)
- January 21st Left Taskul 8.15.am, arrived (BOLPUA) KITING and MOSUANG village at 10.15. Lined and inspected village revised census, proceeded to METEIAI village, returned owing to rain. Slept at ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ MOSUANG Rest house.

DIARY (Continued)

January	22nd	Left MOSUANG Rest House at 7.30 am, arrived METEIAI village 8.45.am. Lined and inspected village. Slept METEIAI Rest House. Full of sandflies and mosquitoes. Drinking water dirty.
January	23rd	Left METEIAI 9.15, arrived PATIPAI 9.45.am. Lined and inspected village. Very good rest house. Slept PATIPAI Rest House.
January	24th	Observed.
January	25th	Left PATIPAI village 7.30.am, arrived KONEMATALIK 9.am, lined and inspected village (New line). Slept KONEMATALIK Rest House.
January	26th	Left KONEMATALIK 8.am, arrived SUNGANPAKAN 9.30.am. Lined and inspected village. By far one of the cleanest villages and also very friendly natives. Left at 2.30 for Taskul. Arrived Taskul 4.20.pm.
January	27th	Left Taskul 7.30.am, arrived KULPETAU 8.30.am. Lined and inspected village, also inspected new line. Arrived Taskul 3.pm.
January	28th	Left Taskul 7 am, arrived PATIAGAGA village 8.20.am. Lined and inspected village. Collected some implements belonging to the Stone Age. Left for Taskul at 3.25. Arrived 4.40.pm.

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LAW AND ORDER

It was very pleasing to note that there was no case brought before the writer to be settled under the N.A.R. Many minor disputes were settled on the spot in the presence of the village natives. Many natives came from adjoining villages to listen in to the proceedings. Such interest shown by the natives, reflect a genuine interest and confidence in what the government is doing for them. Government officials requested the writer to read out and explain to the assembled natives various sections of the N.A.R. that have been most abused. The request was complied with much to the satisfaction of all concerned.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The natives showed keen interest in the patrols visit and no effort was spared to make the patrol feel at home. The Rest houses were gaily decorated with flowers and some of the most beautiful orchids the writer has seen. Food was plentiful and the natives brought various sea foods and vegetables as gifts. The writer thanked them for their kindness and made them feel that their hospitality was much appreciated. The police boys accompanying the patrol were well looked after by the natives and a welcome hand was extended to them wherever they went.

As the natives in this area own a lot of coconut palms, they are keenly interested in the co-operative society. Most of the copra produced is sold to their society, the remainder is sold to the various chinese stores in the area. There are three loading points used by the co-operative ships in this area, these are situated at KULIBANG, UNUSA and UNGALIK. The writer told the natives that it would be a wise move if they planted more coconuts as most of the palms seen were very old.

The housing in this area is from average to excellent and only a few natives were reprimanded for neglecting their houses. The houses seen were built on conventional lines, timber post for foundations, bamboo and pangal blinds for walls, saksak for the roofs and limbon floors. Some houses had sawn timber floors and corrugated iron roofs. One house in the area belonging to IONE of UNGAKUM village has to be mentioned in all fairness to the native concerned. This house is constructed of solid sawn timber post for the foundations, sawn timber floor, flat iron for the walls and corrugated iron for the roof. The rooms are divided by masonite boards and for the final touch louvered glass windows have been installed. The native was congratulated for being so progressive. He informed me that he built his house from the money received from selling copra.

European type eating and cooking utensils, as well as furniture are to be found in every house. These articles are purchased from the various stores in the area and are also brought home by the natives who have been working on plantations or for the various firms in the territory.

In every village a record book was being kept. This proved very helpful to the patrol as such data as births, deaths, pregnancies and village disputes were entered in them.

The natives of METEMIN village informed the writer that VILAU VILAU, Luluai of METEMIN village was taking advantage of his official position and making the natives work his copra for him without any form of payment. This matter was investigated and found to be true. As the natives did not wish to charge Vilau Vilau the matter was settled out of court and the said Vilau Vilau was made to pay the natives the monies due to them. Previous to this complaint Vilau Vilau was given four months gaol for adultery with various women of the village. Owing to his habit of conducting various affairs with women, fifty per cent of the village natives have migrated to other villages in the area. The remainder of the natives of PATAKANGIA (Metemin) village, request that the government relieve Vilau Vilau of his official position. The writer explained to the assembled natives that this request of theirs would be forwarded to the District Commissioner of the New Ireland District for further action. In the meantime the officer suspended Vilau Vilau and the Fulful has been placed in charge of the village.

Native Affairs(Continued)

In several villages the mission village teachers have the mistaken idea that they are in charge of the village and thus try to take over from the government appointed village officials in the running of village affairs. In most cases these mission teachers do not belong to the village in which they have been stationed. I pointed out to the mission teachers, that they were not to interfere with the politics of the village and that they were to abide by the laws of the government just like the other natives. Any interference from them would result in them being reported to their religious head in the area or that they would be charged under the Native Administration Regulations.

Pictures of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II were given to every village visited. The natives took particular interest in the pictures, especially the native women, who considered the picture of the Queen holding Prince Charles as the best. A short talk on the Royal Family was given to the natives.

The Blue Ensign was flown in every village and it was pleasing to note the large number of natives who took part in this solemn ceremony.

In general the Native Situation is quite satisfactory and the officer was favourably impressed with what he saw.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

All villages on the mainland have a sufficient supply of Native foods and the gardens inspected were quite big. Taro is the staple diet with Sago as a standby in times of drought. The island natives are less fortunate as the soil does not seem to good. The soil is very porous as it is mainly composed of sand, being rather unsuitable for growing vegetables. Supplementing Taro are such vegetables as tomato, beans, chinese cabbage, pumpkin, sweet potato and a few edible native greens. There is any amount of Fish, crabs, shellfish, oysters, lobsters and sometimes turtle to be had here. Sea foods play a big part in the diet of the natives.

There are a very few domesticated pigs in the area and the natives occasionally go hunting for wild pig in the bush. A few fowls were seen, but they were of very poor stock.

The natives were told that they were to keep their coconut plantations clean at all times.

EDUCATION

There is no government school in this area, but quite a number of students attend the government school at UTU Kavieng or Mission higher schools at Rabaul. In every village there is a mission school and information required by the Department of Education is attached to Appendix "B".

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The natives seen on patrol appeared to look healthy and much credit is due to the untiring efforts of Mr. R. Carlaw. A few girilli cases were noted and these were sent to the aid post at Taskul and Metemin for treatment.

The aid post at Metemin and Metelai were inspected and were found to be spotlessly clean. Village natives living close to these aid posts make use of them.

General sanitation in this area was from average to good.

At the time of this patrol the European Medical Assistant, Mr. R. Carlaw was doing a medical patrol, so not very much can be added to the medical side of this report.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

On this patrol most of the villages seen were kept clean and tidy, though a few had been cleaned prior to the patrols arrival. The great majority of villages have good to excellent sites and some of the natives have taken great pains to put colour into their villages.



### Villages and Village officials(Continued)

The housing on the whole is quite satisfactory and it was pleasing to note that only a few natives were reprimanded for showing general lack of interest in their villages.

There is no outstanding personality in this area and all village officials seen were from average to good. These men are doing a reasonable job and appear to be keeping their peoples interest well in mind.

BUARI, Luluai of MAMION village tendered his resignation owing to old age and ill health. His resignation was accepted and the officer asked the assembled natives to nominate a native to take the place of BUARI. The natives nominated PASINGANTURIMAI, headman of MAMION village for the position of Luluai. The writer instructed PASINGANTURIMAI to act as Luluai of MAMION village, till such time as confirmation came through from headquarters.

### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road running through the TSOI islands is in very good condition and the natives look after their section of the road with a certain amount of pride. Only a small stretch of road between UNGAKUM and KAUKLIKAU villages is in bad condition, this being due to the hauling of logs by the tractor belonging to the Department of Works and Housing.

The road running along the North East Coast of New Hanover is in fair condition and the natives were told to spend a bit more time repairing bad stretches and bring it into conformity with the roads of the rest of the islands. Every effort was made to encourage the natives to improve their sections of the road.

### MISSIONS

The Methodist, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist missions are responsible for the evangelical work in this area, with the Methodist mission predominating. The religious welfare of the Methodist is in the hands of the Reverend B. Chenoweth who operates from Kavieng and the Roman Catholics in the hands of the Reverend Father Otto, who resides at Lavongai. The S.D.A. flock are visited regularly by European members of their mission, who come from Rabaul or Mussau islands.

Despite the denominational differences in various villages, the natives seem to be living in harmony.

### ANTHROPOLOGY

After taking the census of PATIAGAGA village, the writer was discussing the subject of gardens with a few of the elders of the village when he noticed a strange looking stone implement lying on the verandah of the house belonging to native ANGELE. Being curious the writer picked it up and made a closer inspection and found that it was cut out of rock. It had a definite shape and evidently had been used a fair bit as the stone was quite smooth. The writer asked Angele where he found the stone and Angele informed me that he found it in his garden. Angele also stated that there were a few stones around, but the native children threw ~~ixxx~~ them away after playing with them. Further enquiries into the matter from various natives in the village showed that this area had a few more stone implements lying around. The natives brought these implements to the writer, who asked them if they knew where these stones had come from. The natives replied that they had no idea, but remember being told by their great grandfathers that these stones could be found all over the place and that they themselves had no idea who used these stones or where they had come from. The writer then asked the natives if they would let him have the stones implements as he would like to find out more information on the subject. The natives agreed. The writer will be forwarding these stone implements to headquarters and any information received on the subject will be much appreciated.

N.M.T.A.

No payments were made.

WAR GRATUITY

No payments were made.

WAR MEDALS

War Medals were issued to BOSKI TOM of NAIPUOS.

WRECKS

One wrecked Japanese cargo ship was seen lying off the reef at LUKUS village.

ABSENTEE LABOUR

This has been set out in statistical form. Please refer to Appendix "E" of this report.

WELFARE OF FAMILIES OF NATIVES ABSENT FROM THEIR VILLAGE

The provisions of this Circular Instruction was brought to the notice of all the natives in the area. No complaints were made to the writer.

ALIENATION OF LAND

The following figures are the approximate area of land that has been alienated.

Total area of land	Alienated land	% of Alienated land	Population
98 sq miles	8 sq miles	8.2%	1959

JAPANESE WAR GRAVES

No dead Japanese troops were buried here. The natives know of no place where Japanese troops were buried in this area. All military casualties were taken to Kavieng.

*B.B. Butcher*  
.....  
B. B. Butcher, P.O.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P.N.G. Constabulary.

Reg: No: 2809 L/Cpl TATAWA

He was in charge of the police on patrol. A very experienced man, carried out his duties very well. Liked by the natives. Always neatly dressed.

Reg: No: 5305B Const: WAUPI

A good worker. Carried out his duties well, always on hand when wanted for work. Quiet and unassuming nature. Always well dressed.

*B. B. Butcher*  
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APPENDIX "B"

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

VILLAGE	TEACHER	BOYS	GIRLS	DENOMINATION
KAUWILIKAU	1	7	4	M.O.M.
UNGAKUM	1	5	5	"
KULIBANG	1	1	3	"
MAMION	1	11	14	"
TSOILIK				
LUKUS	1	10	6	R.C.M.
NUSLIK	1	12	4	M.O.M.
UNGALIK	1	4	5	"
"	1	19	19	R.C.M.
PUAS	1	3	3	"
POTPOTIGAN	1	16	2	"
"	1	15	9	M.O.M.
UFUSA	1	5	5	"
KITING	1	11	9	R.C.M.
MOSUANG				
METEIAI	1	12	6	"
PATIPAI	1	4	2	M.O.M.
"	1	5	7	S.D.A.
KONEMATALIK	1	10	13	M.O.M.
SUNGANPAKAN	1	14	8	S.D.A.
KULPETAU	1	11	6	M.O.M.
PATIAGAGA	1	14	4	R.C.M.
	20	189	140	

  
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 B. B. Butcher. P.O.

APPENDIX "C"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>TULTUL</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
KAUWILIKAU	GIL	Surly, non-cooperative	-	-
UNSAKUM	KOKOT	Old, influential, good worker	BOT	Young, helpful.
KULIBANG	RUAKEN	Old, good worker	-	-
NAMION	PASINGANTURIMAI	Old, on probation choice of the people	MANDAU	Talkative, yes man
TSOILIK	ANSIK	Young, hard worker very helpful	-	-
LUKUS	DUANGAI	Ex-Tultul, popular choice of natives	-	-
NUSALIK	PASINGANDUA	Young, good worker	LAPANKARUPING.	Old, hard worker
UOALIS	KAUL	Young, influential good worker	TAJAN	Aged,
FUAS	BUKA	Good worker	BANGMUNUL LUKANGUS	Young, good worker. Young, tries hard.
METEMIN	PASLAIN	Lacks initiative	-	-
POTPOTINGAN	KIUKIUTALIS	Fair	TIGAI	Fair worker.
UNUSA	GRASMUS	Old, hard worker dresses very well	ANGAPASIM	Big head, never at place.
KITING			WORADAK	Always in strife
MOSUANG	TEMILAKSAGI	Lacks energy, (young) needs hormone pills	SAUD	Fair only
METRIAI	MATKIUKIU	Old, good worker ex-police boy.	BANGREMIS	Young, good worker.
PATIPAI	HEHEHEE KATMAILIK	Young, efficient	UMALEIA	Good worker
KONEMATLIK	MOSEMSE	Fair only	PASINGANMAT	Young, good worker
SUNGANPAKAN	KIUPASINGAN	Very good, gets despondent at times	-	-
KERIMAS	KERIMAS	Fair only	LAPANTANGANBANG.	On probation
KULPETAU				
PATIAGAGA	BOTOMOT	Good worker	KIAPBEN	On probation for over a year, good worker, one screw missing.

  
 B. B. Butcher, P. O.

APPENDIX "D"

TRAVELLING TIMES

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>CANOE</u>	<u>ROAD</u>	<u>PINNACE</u>
TASKUL	UNGAKUM			1 hour
UNGAKUM	KAUWILIKAU	1 hour	1½ hours	
UNGAKUM	KUIIBANG	1¼ hours		
KULIBANG	MAMION		1 hour	
MAMION	TSOILIK	15 mts		
TSOILIK	LUKUS	2 hours		
LUKUS	NUSALIK	¾ hour		
NUSALIK	UNGALIK	2 hours		
UNGALIK	PUAS	½ hour		
UNGALIK	METEMIN	1½ hours	1 hour	
METEMIN	POTPOTINGAN		55 mts	
POTPOTINGAN	UNUSA	1 hour plus	40 mts	
UNUSA	KITING ) MOSUANG )		1 hour	20 mts
MOSUANG	METEAI		65 mts	
METEAI	PATIPAI		½ hour	
PATIPAI	KONEMATALIK	¾	1¼ hours	
KONEMATALIK	SUNGANPAKAN		1 hour	10 mts
SUNGANPAKAN	KULPETAU		½ hour	
KULPETAU	TASKUL	1 hour		
TASKUL	PATIAGAGA	10 mts plus	1 hour	5 mts.

  
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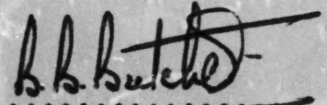
REST HOUSES

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
KAUWILIKAU	Good Condition, water from river, few mosquitoes
UNGAUM	New. Water from spring. Full of sandflies and mosquitoes.
KULIBANG	Fair only. Shortage of water.
MAMION	Good. Second best place on island.
TSOILIK	Very good. Best place on the island. Good swimming, fishing water in drums. No mosquitoes and sandflies.
NUSALIK	Good- shortage of water. Sandflies.
UNGALIK	Poor condition. water from river across channel.
POTPOTINGAN	Fair only. Fresh water from stream.
UNUSA	Good- water from spring in the ground. Full of sandflies and mosquitoes.
MOSUANG	Good. Latrine fair walk from rest house and in between two houses. Not suitable during rains.
METEIAL	Fair only. Water from river rather dirty. Full of sandflies and mosquitoes.
PATIPAI	Very good. well looked after. water from river.
KONEMATALIK	Fair only. Water from stream.
SUNGANPAKAN	New Rest House being built.
KULPETAU	New -water from stream. Few sandflies.

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APPENDIX "E"

VILLAGE	PLANTATION	PRIVATE	GOVERNMENT	GOV SCHOOL	M. O. M.	C. M.	S. D. A.	ANELAUA
KAUWILIKAU				1				
UNGAKUM					2			
KULIBANG	1	1			1			4
MAMION	1	1	3		11			1
TSOILIK	2	2	3		3			2
LUKUS								
NUSLIK	1	1			4			
UNGALIK		4	1		1			1
PUAS	3	2				2		5
PATAKANGIA								1
POTPOTINGAN	6	3						11
UNUSA		5						1
KITING	1	1						
MOSUANG		2	1					1
METEIAI	4	5	3		2			5
PATIPAI	3	2	1					
KONEMATLIK		1			2			
SUNGANPAKAN	5	1	1					2
KULPE'TAU	9	2	3		2			3
PATIAGAGA	4	3	4			1		
	40	36	18	1	28	3	-	37

  
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 B. B. Butcher, P. O.



Route  
Map  
Distances

