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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: East New Britain

STATION: Rabaul

VOLUME No: 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

1955 - 1956

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1989.

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT 1955/56

RABAU

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Rabaul 1-55/56	J.F.Martyn	North Bainings
" 2-55/56	T.Dwyer	Reimber Census Division
" 3-55/56	T.Dwyer	Livuan - Wotam Is.
" 5-55/56	T.Dwyer	Navuneram - Tavuiliu non- council area; Vunadadir- Toma-Naugananga Council area.
Duke of York Islands - Spec.	J.B.Battersby	Duke of York Islands

D. N. G.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

SPECIAL  
PATROL REPORT

District of New Britain Report No. RAB 1-55/56

Patrol Conducted by MARTIN J.F. P.O.

Area Patrolled North Baining Sub-Division N.B.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1

Natives 8

Duration—From 20-6-55 to 1-7-55  
13/7/1955 to 21/9/1955

Number of Days 83 days 94

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/1955

Medical 1/1955

Map Reference New Britain 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Administration following cargo  
fuel outbreak

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
FORT 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 .... £.....

e P

Over 13  
M F

LF. 931/6  
(13212)

LEG/BB

3rd December, 1955.

Director of Native Affairs,  
FORT MORESBY.

WASTE AND VACANT LAND.

Reference is made to NA. 30-13-8 of the 28th November 1955 with extract from Patrol Report No. 1 of 55/56 Rabaul by Patrol Officer J.F. Martyn during the period 13/7/55 - 21/9/55 as follows :-

"There are about twenty square miles of land in the valley below Malasait, Alausum and Sapreigi, through which the river Toriu runs, unclaimed by any natives, and seldom ventured into by them, even for hunting. The land, about 1500 feet altitude, could be used for an experimental community coffee or cocoa project."

2. Recommendations are required please as to the extent of the land that could be acquired as waste and vacant under Section 11 of the Land Ordinance of the Territory of New Guinea.

3. The area should be indicated on a map and a fuller report by Patrol Officer Martyn would be appreciated.

*Original sent to D.O. Rabaul on 5/11/55, with memo copies for advice re Para 2.*

*Dr A 5/11 ✓  
B/E 6/11 ✓  
6/11 ✓*

*D. E. Macinnis*  
(D. E. Macinnis)  
DIRECTOR OF LANDS  
SURVEYS AND MINES

28th November, 1955.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAU.

Patrol Report No.1 of 55/56  
Mr. J.F. Martyn, P.O.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above  
Patrol Report.

2. I will be interested to hear in due course whether you consider the re-opening of the old German road to be a practical proposition. The administrative desirability of doing so is unquestionable.

3. If regular linkage between these Bainings groups and the Malabunga people, themselves a Bainings mixture, can be established it may be a step towards better psychological health.

4. Mr. Martyn's report is a workmanlike job. Your instructions to his relief, Mr. Hayes, have been noted. It is important that Mr. Hayes should appreciate the need for Administration to play a friendly and positive role, with the police aspects subordinate to the need to create new interests and establish friendly relations.

5. The observation regarding the unoccupied section of the Toriu valley (paragraph 3, page 6 of the report) will be passed on to the Secretary for Lands.

6. Mr. Martyn should tread warily re advising natives to use thinned out secondary bush as cacao shade, lest he provoke the wrathful winds of the Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries. *Leucena Glauca* is surely easy enough to obtain.

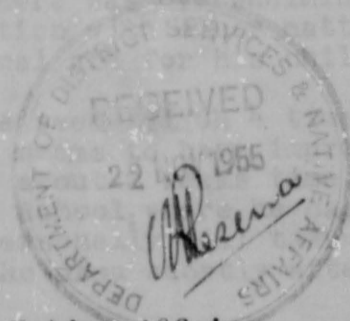
P/A  
29/11

*J.K.M.C.*  
J.K. McCarthy)  
A/Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/13/82



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. DS 30/1/1

District Office,  
Rabaul.

15th November, 1955.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Special Patrol Report - Rabaul 1 of 55/56.  
North Baining's Mountain Villages - P/O J.F. Martyn.

Forwarded herewith is original of above mentioned report, together with Mr Martyn's claim for camping allowance.

The report should be read in conjunction with those previously submitted, concerning the attack on Mr ADO Allen's patrol, in June this year, and interim reports submitted in July and August, by P/O J.D. Martin of Kokopo, and the writer of the present report.

Submission of this report has been delayed because I wanted to fully discuss it with both Mr Martyn and P/O Hayes, who relieved Mr Martyn in the area, last September. It was not possible to do this until Mr Hayes came into Rabaul for a few days last week.

The following comments and instructions have been given to both Mr Martyn and Mr Hayes:

Native Situation and Cargo Cult:

I have issued a firm instruction that any emphasis on the Cargo Cult aspects of the present native situation is to be avoided. This does not mean that "intelligent and sympathetic probing" into the intricacies of Baining's native life is prohibited. But it does mean that a determined effort is to be made by all officers posted to the area to interest the Baining's in new concepts of life, rather than to continually recollect to them their unhappy past history and the tragic events of last June. In this context I questioned Mr Martyn on his statement on page 2 "that anyone foolish enough to attempt trouble would risk a repetition of the previous incident".

He assured me he only meant to show the people that his party was not afraid or likely to be caught unprepared. Such action, of course, is both wise and necessary, but I stressed to Mr P/O Hayes the unwisdom of any action or talk which would cause "jumpiness" in his police, or which would be considered provocative by the people. I understand the sentries have now been withdrawn, and I have given strict orders to P/O Hayes that his police must be kept together in a compact body, and that they are to be rigorously drilled not to act without an order from him.

With regard to the native LILTUM (pages 2 and 3) who was sentenced to 3 months I.H.C., it is hard to know what else Mr Martyn could have done, taking into



consideration all the circumstances. Imprisonment, of course, is no answer to manifestations of Cargo Cult, but in this case there was overwhelming evidence that through his pre-occupation with other matters, LILTUM had neglected to obtain medical aid for his child, who unfortunately died.

I have seen LILTUM 4 times since his arrival in Rabaul, and he seems to have improved considerably. Upon his release in about 2 weeks time, he will be sent to the Nonga Training School, where he has 2 clansmen training as N.M.Os. I personally will take him back to his village when I visit the area shortly after Christmas.

#### Roads & Bridges:

Mr Martyn has done very good work in improving the existing tracks which link villages between Malasait and Kongi, and the roads between Vudal - Vunaplandig and Vunaplandig - Malasait. When I visit the area I will have a look at what Mr Martyn terms "the original German road" (page 4) between the Vudal River and Vunaplandig. You will note from the attached trace that this could well link up Vunaplandig to Keravat and the North Coast villages, and also is a link to the Rabaul Native Village Council Settlement Scheme at the Vudal.

#### Agriculture:

It is good to know that all gardens have been replanted and are bearing well, and that numbers of live stock have not diminished as a result of the Alausam disturbance. I have given instructions to Mr Hayes to plant an initial experimental coconut plot for demonstration purposes to the natives, and wherever the terrain is suitable, to line the tracks with coconut palms. I will have a look at the 20 square miles in the valley below Malasait, indicated in red on the attached trace, to evaluate its potentialities for any cash cropping project.

#### Banking:

I will make arrangements for the patrol officer at the base camp to carry out any Savings Bank business that is required. I agree with Mr Martyn that whatever money these people have, can be much better utilised in buying tools and other articles to improve their primitive way of life, rather than remain idle in the bank.

#### Anthropology:

Mr Martyn's brief comments are interesting, and I have instructed Mr Hayes to compile as well as he can, information relating to native custom in respect of all aspects of life in this area.

#### General:

The Gaulam incident (see page 7) mentioned by Mr Martyn, arises out of the refusal of certain Gaulam natives to assist in the carrying of cargo from their village to the site of the base camp at Alausam. I cannot blame them, because it takes approximately 2 days of hard walking over extremely rugged terrain, to get from Gaulam to Alausam. They should never have been asked to carry this cargo, as the obvious and best route into the Baining is by launch to Vunaplandig, and then 5 to 6 hours walk from there to Malasait. It was unfortunate also, that the request to the Gaulims to carry cargo, coincided with the visit to their village by the President General of the Methodist Church of Australia. I have instructed Mr Hayes that except in cases of direst emergency, all his cargo will come in via

Vunaplandig, and that he has to keep me informed well in advance of his requirements in this regard.

Conclusion:

By and large, I think Mr Martyn did a good job during his time in the area. Despite certain crudities of advance, due probably to lack of experience, his report shows he has approached these people in the sympathetic and tolerant manner so necessary to help in their rehabilitation. His observations have been shrewd and to the point, particularly his theory of the inferiority complex suffered by these people, and his contention that they are loath to give information about their way of life, because such information invites ridicule and contempt. I am confident that Mr Hayes will handle his assignment with skill and tact. I am determined to visit this area soon after Christmas as possible. I would like to go now, but as you are aware, there are certain other pressing matters in the Rabaul/Kokopo area which demand my presence here.

For your information I am attaching a copy of the instructions handed to Mr Hayes, and which will form the nucleus of the plan required by you in your NA.1-2-13(6) of the 16th September, 1955.

on improving the existing houses with regard to living space, cleanliness and stability.

3. Proper disposal of waste products of the food, should be demonstrated to French settlers, adequate means of reporting of illness should be improved village conditions.

*M. B. B. Orken*

(M. B. B. Orken)  
a/District Officer.

4. You will maintain the improvement in farm village tracks, and roads in the area. Whenever possible, line the roads with coconut palms or suitable shrubs. Bridges over streams and steps up difficult slopes should be constructed.

5. Select a suitable area of ground close to a village centre of equal size (e.g. the Government) for a demonstration plot, and plant it with coconuts. This plot should be planted in a suitable area of ground, and should be planted with coconuts. It should be planted with coconuts, and should be planted with coconuts. It should be planted with coconuts, and should be planted with coconuts.

6. Endeavour to plant coconuts in the area. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area.

7. Do not allow any other crops to be planted in the area. Do not allow any other crops to be planted in the area. Do not allow any other crops to be planted in the area. Do not allow any other crops to be planted in the area.

8. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area.

9. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area.

10. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area. You should endeavour to plant coconuts in the area.

District Office,  
Rabaul.

14th November, 1955.

INSTRUCTIONS to Patrol Officer J.F. HAYES, on methods to be used and objectives gained during his tour of duty in the North Bainings.

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1. In your conversations with the native people, you will refrain from any emphasis on the cargo cult outbreak and the tragic happenings of June last. You will concentrate on winning the people's confidence. This can best be obtained by a friendly, helpful and sympathetic approach, and outlook. Your talks with the people should be designed to stimulate their interest in new concepts of village life, housing, roads and economic development.
2. You will initially concern yourself with concentrating the peoples of scattered hamlets, and directing into reasonably sized villages with adequate garden areas and decent houses. In this latter regard do not attempt to rapidly and arbitrarily alter the traditional method of housing. Rather concentrate on improving the existing houses with regard to living space, cleanliness and stability.
3. Proper disposal of waste products, and proper burial of the dead, should be demonstrated to the people. Deep trench latrines, adequate water supplies and the quick reporting of illness should be foremost in your work in improving village conditions.
4. You will maintain the improvement in inter village tracks, and roads in the area. Wherever possible, line the roads with coconut palms or suitable shrubs. Bridges over streams and steps up difficult slopes should be constructed.
5. Select a suitable area of ground close to a main centre of population (e.g. the Raunsimna area) for a demonstration block, and plant it with coconuts. You have already been instructed in methods of coconut planting, but if you are in any difficulties, communicate with me. Later, I hope to bring an agricultural officer in with me when I visit the area.
6. Endeavour to select lads of suitable physique, intelligence and knowledge of Pidgin, as possible recruits for the R.P. & N.G.C. It is also hoped that with the visit of the 2 Bainings N.M.O's (who will come in with me), some more applicants for medical training will be available.
7. Do not allow your police to wander around either singly or in small bodies, particularly at night. You must impress on them how vital their role is, maintaining law and order, and in helping to improve the lot of the Baining natives. You will rigorously instill into your police detachment that if they suspect any trouble, they must immediately report back to you, and that they must take no action, unless of an extremely minor nature, unless in response to your orders.
8. You will keep me informed well in advance of any supplies, etc., that you require. These supplies will be sent to you via Vunaplandig and Malasait. Except in cases of extreme urgency, you are not to require natives of Gaulimto carry cargo from their village into Malasait/Alausam area.

Instructions to Patrol Officer Hayes: (contd.)

9. You will, by sympathetic and tactful questioning, compile as much information as you can of the native customs and other aspects of native life of the people.

10. You will continue to maintain your daily radio schedules with Rabaul, and you will immediately report any untoward happening to me at Rabaul.

*M. B. B. Orken*

(M. B. B. Orken)  
a/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

PATROL REPORT RABAU 1 - 55 / 56.

D I A R Y

Period 20/6/55 to 1/7/55.

Please refer to Rabaul memorandum DS14/2/4 of 5th August, 1955, Interim Report, forwarded to H.Q., Port Moresby.

Period 13/7/55 to 21/9/55.

Wednesday, 13/7/55.

Proceeded per M.V. THERESA MAY to VUNAPLANDIG, and camped there for night. Instructions given for filling in ditches in Village Square.

Thursday, 14/7/55.

Departed VUNAPLANDIG for MALASAIT; camp made late afternoon.

Friday, 15/7/55.

To Alausum to relieve Mr. D. Martin, Patrol Officer, from Kokopo Sub-District Office. Handover of temporary camp made, and I instructed my police to stand sentry for the night. Conferred with Mr. Martin.

Saturday, 16/7/55.

D. Martin departed for Vunaplandig.

I inspected sections of road near Alausum in preparation for road maintenance.

17/7/55 to 16/9/55.

This period spent supervising road improvements, building of bridges, new roads. Police were sent further afield to supervise same where it was impossible for myself to go. Radio contact was held with Rabaul every day. Normal administration was maintained, with special emphasis into cult activities. I made day trips to Malasait, Sapreigi, Galavit, Lamerain and Rounsima villages, on inspection.

Tuesday, 17/9/55.

Mr. J. Hayes, Patrol Officer, arrived to relieve me. Handover effected.

Sunday, 18/9/55.

Discussion with Mr. Hayes on local affairs, situations, etc.

Monday, 19/9/55.

Ditto Sunday's activities.

Tuesday, 20/9/55.

Departed Alausum for Vunaplandig via Malasait in the morning, arriving Vunaplandig late afternoon. Camp made.

Wednesday, 21/9/55.

Departed Vunaplandig for Vudal on foot, arrived at noon, and by utility to Rabaul via Keravat. Reached Rabaul 12.30p.m.

*J. Martyn*  
J. Martyn,  
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NLW GUINEA

DISTRICT OFFICE, RABAU, N. B.

PATROL REPORT RAB.1-55/56

1.

Introduction.

This patrol was conducted following an outbreak of cargo cult involving murder in the North Bainings in June of this year. The patrol leader, Mr. W.D. Allen, A.D.O., left the area on 19/6/55, myself remaining in charge with Mr. J. F. Haynes P.O. An interim report covering 20/6/55 to 1/7/55 has already been forwarded by the District Commissioner, Rabaul, to Headquarters, memorandum DS.14/2/4 of 5/8/55 referring.

The period 1/7/55 to 13/7/55 is covered by Mr. D. Martin, P.O. Kokopo patrol report No. KPO.2-554/56. This report now submitted deals only with the period 13/7/55 to 21/9/55.

The object of this patrol was to maintain Administration influence in the area following the recent disturbance, prior to the setting up of a patrol post at Roursumina. I thought it advisable to make camp and remain temporarily at Alausum, the seat of the disturbance, in order to closely watch any symptoms of cultism which may still have been exhibited by the inhabitants. This paid dividends - refer to heading "Cargo Cultism."

Native Situation.

During my service with the Administration I have spent a total of four and a half months on patrol in the North Bainings. During that time I have come to the opinion that Bainings natives suffer from an inferiority complex, possibly being conscious of their highly advanced Tolai neighbours, and for other reasons. Open ridicule and laughter at the Baining way of life encourages the inferiority, so that they are reluctant to give information on their customs and beliefs. It is extremely hard to get an answer to questions about them, and the paucity of Pidgin speakers, good and bad, is also a factor lessening the chances of obtaining information. To explain their beliefs to a stranger invites ridicule. An example experienced, one of many, was of replacing European-type axe handles with long black palm ones, and removing bush knife handles and replacing them with a bush vine handle. This is done, they say, to make the cutting edge sharper. This explanation brought much laughter. It seems their own style of handle makes for better wielding and more suitable action.

It is true the people are apathetic and lethargic, but are extremely good workers at gardening - a difference only in physical and mental qualities. They are very primitive, enhanced by neglect by both the Administration and Mission bodies. A short patrol once a year of so is insufficient. Native missionaries (Tolai) are stationed in each village, but I noticed that the Tolais are loath to remain alone in the village. This was confirmed by the Rev. W. Lutton of the Methodist Overseas Mission, and Fr. A. Hagen, of the Catholic Mission, both in the area. The Methodist missionaries, I noted, spent a day or two, no more, in their own village, then would lock up and visit their neighbour missionary, for a few days, going in groups from village to village. I saw little schooling being conducted, but what the position was before the disturbance I cannot say.

The people are economically paupers,

they have no currency of their own, and recognise only the silling. The only way to obtain money is to take casual employment on coastal plantations, or work for Tolais. This they are reluctant to do, as they dislike leaving the mountains, and state they are frightened to go to Rabaul or Kokopo. Police returning from Rabaul or Kokopo, accompanied by Bainings I had sent in for a visit, said the Bainings remained all the time in the compound, being too frightened to walk about. I noted this myself at Rabaul during the Coronal Enquiry.

The Bainings have a little money in their villages. Bank books which I issued them, paying War Damage in 1951, show, on the majority, one payment at Kokopo a few years ago. This money is lying idle, whereas it could be used to buy items to improve their conditions, blankets, etc. I have the feeling that the bank-book system is not perfectly understood by some of the natives. (Refer to heading "Banking.")

Their attitude to life, death and health is unusual, and ignorant. Very little has been done to educate the 3,000 people in the North Bainings, and the fault, if any, cannot be laid at their door. (Refer to Anthropology.)

This area really needs a patrol post, not a temporary one, but a permanent one. The people have been exhibiting cargo cultism for over twenty-five years, and I feel that as long as they remain neglected, poor and uneducated, and in close proximity to wealthy Tolais, they will continue to exhibit these tendencies. Economic advancement is not impossible for them - they have made a start, though unsatisfactory, of their own accord in planting cocoa at Vanaplandig and Kulit on the coast. (Refer Agriculture, and Roads and Bridges.) After comparing what has been done for and given to the Tolai, the neglect to the Baining is striking. If it is true that the land now held by Tolais was once ancestral Baining land, the Bainings' present status seems unjust. An officer remaining in the area, and capable of taking an interest in their life and welfare, would without doubt win their confidence, and make them feel they were of importance in a community. Having obtained this, their advancement is started.

#### Cargo Cultism.

On taking over from Mr. D. Martin, I continued placing night guards on the camp. I advised the people that this was done for their safety as well as our own, that anyone foolish enough to attempt trouble would risk a repetition of the previous incident. Temporary Luluai Ingram and others assured me that the beliefs professed by Tovil no longer remained with them, and they realised the silliness of those beliefs. The peoples' attitude to the Patrol was cordial, and exhibited no animosity. Normal village life continued, even with a patrol present. Sufficient men were daily available to work in the gardens, while others were engaged in rebuilding the houses of Tengbun and Prahun, and working on the roads. I frequently heard laughter and singing while they were working, and believe they really do not bear the Administration any grudge.

On 19th August I was informed by Luluai Ingram that one of the young men wounded in the attack, LILTUM, the son of Prahun, was showing signs of irregularity. Prahun was previously murdered by Tovil. He was acting in a similar manner to that of Tovil. I elicited the following facts from witnesses:-

- (1) While at the Coronal Enquiry at Rabaul, Liltum refused to carry out minor duties at the Compound, while the others did. When other Bainings told him that if he



wanted meals, he should earn them with a little work, he refused to line for his food on occasions.

(2) When the witnesses were returning from Rabaul, they were carrying rations for the post, as natives of Malabunga refused to carry. Liltum also refused to carry cargo.

(3) A week after he returned to Alausum, Liltum refused to go and work in his taro gardens. His pregnant wife with two children were obtaining food from a dwindling garden supply. Liltum refused to plant taro when told by his wife of the approaching food shortage. He refused to plant when instructed by his Luluai.

(4) On the night of the 17th August he went to a nearby house and started to shake it. Tovil did this to the houses he later burnt.

(5) Liltum's eldest son, aged ten, took ill, but no-one was informed for a week. Liltum then approached a group of women and his wife and said "Later, if you do not obey me, you will all become sick like Paski, my son, and die." I visited Paski, and from his condition, I thought he would die very soon. He was immediately sent by stretcher to Gaulim Methodist Native Hospital.

(6) Liltum spent all his time sitting on the earth floor of his hut in a daze, gazing expressionlessly.

I was told by the people of the village that they were afraid of him, and wanted him exiled, or put in gaol. If that was impossible, they did not want the patrol to leave for Rounsumina with Liltum in the village.

On 20th August I had a two-hour talk with Liltum and others. He openly admitted still believing in the cult as professed by Tovil. I asked him questions about cargo, and he replied that the Baining ancestors sent cargo to Australia for the Bainings, but we would not let them have it. He could not answer my questions why his ancestors sent cargo to white men instead of direct to the black man, and if the cargo was for Alausum, why his ancestors did not deposit it at Alausum, but sent it so far to Australia. He admitted to my question that he had never heard of any native receiving any cargo from above.

When asked why he would not plant taro in his garden, he said there was no need to, as his ancestors would provide him with food. I gave him the rest of the day to get to work and plant his taro, or go to gaol. He refused, and when others put tools into his hands, he let them fall to the ground. The next day I charged him with failing to provide medical attention for his child, under Reg. 67A (a) N.A.R.'s, and sentenced him to three months hard labour. He was told that his attitude to cultism still favoured him with further court action. His son, Paski, died before he reached Gaulim.

I feel that Liltum is the only one in Alausum who still believes in Tovil's ideas of cargo. The fact that he does so after Tovil murdered Liltum's father, shows that a strict watch should be kept on him in the future.

#### Roads and Bridges.

There were no bridges in the area over rivers, gullies or swamps. The roads were generally passable, but difficult. The easiest grade is from Vunaplendig on the coast to inland Malasait, but was the worst for travelling due

to overgrowths, fallen trees, trailing hook-vine and loose exposed root runners. All this adds a burden to a long, tiring climb.

Road maintenance was started at Alausum, and the three roads to Malasait, Sapreigi and Galavit repaired. A cane suspension bridge was erected near Sapreigi, as the river is impassable in the wet season. This condition no longer exists. Other streams and gullies were bridged, saving time and energy, going down and up needlessly. Certain parts of the road were abandoned and straightened out by new sections. Goat paths on ridges were shovelled out to form less precarious tracks. Nothing could be done to bridge the very wide Towiu river, which is quite impassable in the wet season. It may be possible to erect a suspension bridge, but I doubt the use of cane for this.

The Vunaplandig-Malasait road was cleared in two weeks. The road is now quite pleasing, making an easy five hour walk.

From Galavit to Lamerain, on to Rounsimina and Yalam, the inhabitants themselves cleared the roads, which are much better than before. I did not have to order them to do this work, Luluai Saulmet of Komgi assuming the responsibility. He is a most valuable man to the Administration.

The road from Rounsimina to Ebitki was not completed at the time of my departure, nor the road from Yalam to Komgi down to the coast to Massawa.

I asked Luluai Simpatka of Vunaplandig for his co-operation in opening a new road from his village to Vudal, thus connecting the Baining with Rabaul. He with all his able-bodied men, only eight in number, and a similar number from Kulit village nearby, cut an excellent road for 2½ hours walk to Vudal. This was on the route once used by the Germans. I noticed the cement markers left there by the German surveyors. The road is on the average about ten to fifteen feet wide, except near the Vudal. This latter section really belongs to the Iewe people now situated at Malabunga, but the Vunaplandigs, and Kulits cut it in their eagerness for a new road when the Malabungas refused to come down and help. A native track used by Malabunga people who come to the coast to hunt and visit Vunaplandig followed this route. The original German road was detoured in swampy patches to find better surfaces.

This road can, with very little trouble, be turned into a vehicular road, connecting the coastal Baining with Rabaul. A series of small bridges, and some labour to remove fallen trees, etc. would be all that is required. About five 60-ft. bridges and eight 20-ft. bridges would suffice.

Luluai Simpatka is to be congratulated in the very fine job he has done in road building, particularly as this trait is surprising to find in a Baining native.

From walking on these roads before and after maintenance I find that a through trip now takes about four hours less to walk.

A point of interest regarding the new coastal road from Vudal to Vunaplandig is that I have been told that Coconut Products Ltd., Rabaul, are supposed to soon build a road of their own to Mandres, just past Vunaplandig. C.P.L. has a timber lease there, and it is reported that timber jinkers and diesel trucks are already here in Rabaul.

Work has actually started, Mr. Stan Lawrance is at present engaged in bulldozing the Keravat-Vudal road to take heavier loaded trucks. C.P.L. will very soon be building a bridge over the Vudal. Perhaps some arrangement can be made between C.P.L. and Administration for sharing costs of roads and bridges.

The road from Vunaplandig to Malasait <sup>in the first 1/2 hour</sup> is level forest land with a few minor ridges. I have no doubt that a vehicular road could be made at least that far with very little cost or trouble. With a little expense, the road could be extended practically to Malasait or even to Malasait. There would be two sections of the road that would be troublesome, a swamp and a mountain. I think it worthwhile that an experienced officer be made available to inspect these sections.

These two roads could well open up the Bainings to both natives and Europeans, particularly as this office was recently active in investigating the possibility of a road to the Bainings.

#### Agriculture and Livestock.

Over a period of a few weeks I made an inspection of all gardens at Alausum. These were many, and large. Many old gardens were practically depleted, but new taro crops were ready for harvest. In spite of the cessation of gardening during the feasting and dancing of the cult, I found that there is no shortage of food, nor is there likely to be one. The Alausums are determined gardeners, and the energy expended on gardening until dusk, seven days a week, was pleasing to see. Numerous new taro gardens have been planted.

A surprising change in diet has occurred over the past years. Four years ago, taro and little else was seen in the gardens. Now, the patrol received various foods in quantity of corn, tomatoes, European beans, choko, sweet potato, sugar, pitpit, bananas and cucumbers. Pineapples are planted but not bearing. Fr. A. Hogen had a matured crop of English potatoes grown at Komgi and presented the patrol with some. They were excellent. There is no doubt potatoes could be included in the Baining diet, and is a possible avenue of exploitation by them for future sale at Rabaul.

Livestock, fortunately, was not depleted by the feasting at Alausum during the cult. Some of the aged men and even some of the younger men disobeyed Tovil's instructions to kill the pigs. They hid them out in the bush. Evidently not everyone was convinced by Tovil. I estimated I estimated about twenty to thirty pigs still at Alausum.

The Bainings is most suitable for the planting of both cocoa and coffee. Fr. Hagen has bearing coffee at St. Pauls, about an hour inland from Massawa. He processes it himself for drinking. Kulit and Vunaplandig both have planted cocoa, now about six months old. At Vunaplandig I inspected the cocoa, a few hundred trees not yet registered, and found them in very poor condition. There is no shade provided for the cocoa, and the sun is wilting the trees. Unfortunately the people did not bother to seek assistance from D.A.S.F. Rabaul. There is a suitable secondary forest growth which can be partly cleared to give shade to new cocoa. The trees are about twenty feet or more high, thinly spaced, and give suitable shade. The Vunaplandigs unfortunately cleared this to plant their cocoa.

It is very pleasing to see that the Bainings are willing to try an economical crop, and the Administration should co-operate to the utmost and encourage them. A visit from D.A.S.F. is imperative, but I think it

inadvisable to root out the cocoa already planted unsatisfactorily, as it might dampen their enthusiasm for the future. The Bainings have not bothered to exploit copra and trochus in the area, letting Tolais come and deprive them of it. It is a promising sign to see them interested in cocoa.

There is abundant land for the growing of economic crops of coffee, cocoa, or vegetables. A vehicular road into the Bainings would set the natives on the road to recovery. They are a dying race.

He was not dead. His limbs were moving. The natives were told to give Paski water, but they said there was no water.

#### Banking.

A check was made to find out how many pass-books had been burnt or thrown away on Tovil's instructions. Tovil threw his own book away, but it was found by police. His next-of-kin has already received payment from deceased estate. Another such account is being processed now. Ten other bank books were burnt, and particulars of depositors will be given to bank officials to enable new books to be issued.

As mentioned earlier, the bank books I saw showed only one withdrawal since 1951, when the accounts were opened. The natives had to make a four-day journey on foot to the bank at Kokopo, and return. Some accounts show a small sum of a few shillings, some three or four pounds. The people probably feel it is too far to go to withdraw such a small sum. The money could be put to good use by buying articles to improve their primitive way of living. Perhaps the officer at the Patrol Post could conduct banking business in the area.

#### Anthropology.

The statements under this heading apply to the people of the inland North Bainings specifically, and in part to the coastal Bainings. No doubt a more comprehensive Anthropological section has been supplied in earlier patrol reports. The following I found interesting, as the North Bainings traditions and customs are so different from those of other native groups I have encountered.

In all New Britain, and part of New Ireland, the Tarangau (hawk) and Manigulai (sea-hawk) are the totemic emblems. The North Baining natives have no totems. Amongst themselves there is no bride price. If a woman marries and leaves the Bainings, she is then paid for. The customary obligations between blood-relations, in-laws and clansmen of other native societies do not apply to the Bainings in a like manner. European life is that of an individual, whereas native life is that of a community. The comparison of the above two peoples can be applied to the native groups elsewhere and the Baining people, i.e. the latter are even more a community. House building does not involve relations only, but the entire village, regardless of kinship or clanship. Pigs are cared for by individuals, but belong to all the village people. The proceeds from the sale of a pig are distributed between all, but any cash received goes to the person who looks after and feeds the pig. If a man goes to work for a few months, his clearing and planting is conducted by the whole village, and not by his relations alone.

The human is believed to possess three spirits, so Fr. Hogen tells me. It is rather complicated to grasp entirely the difference between these spirits, but the

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# Correction

6.

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The human is believed to possess three spirits, so Fr. Hogen tells me. It is rather complicated to grasp entirely the difference between these spirits, but the

Bainings believe that just before a man is really dead, one of his spirits has departed and that he is in reality, dead. Fr. Hagen told me that he once found a group of Bainings shovelling earth into a grave of a young child, supposedly dead. The child was still moving its limbs. I experienced this myself. After I sent Liltum to Rabaul to gaol, I sent his sick son Paski to Gaulim native hospital. The women taking him there threw him into the bush on the Toriu river, believing him dead. When this information was brought to the patrol, he was brought back to Alausum to be decently buried in the new cemetery. He was not dead. His limbs were moving. The natives were told to give Paski water, but they said there was no point, as he was dead. It was only muscular spasm following departure of his spirit we saw. Water was given to Paski, and he opened his eyes. He was then sent off on a stretcher again for Gaulim, but died just before reaching there. I hate to think of the number of people who die in the above circumstances, who possibly could be saved by immediate medical attention. Education is surely necessary to eradicate this practice.

It is not the Baining practice to bury people in cemeteries, or bury them at all. If deceased are buried, the natives believe their spirits are kept in the vicinity and bad times will come. The living will have their spirits drawn from them and they will die. Small children are sometimes buried, but usually are left on a fallen tree, like adult deceased. I believe some dead are put in trees. Important men are placed on a table of bush timber, bound in leaves and left to liquify. If the deceased is powerful in village affairs, his skull is later removed and put on a stick in the garden to watch over the crops.

Mr. D. Martin's instructions to prepare cemeteries have been carried out, and all dead are now being buried in them. I checked up on about ten deaths in as many weeks in nearby villages, and found burial correct.

#### General.

I believe that the Baining natives should be urged to seek casual employment of a few months on nearby coastal plantations. I know there is work readily available for them there. This would assist the Baining to earn some money to purchase goods and better himself, and also widen his perspective in regards to life and affairs outside his own village life. At present his life is confined by the rugged mountains to a very primitive existence.

Village officials need more backing and less neglect to bring out their capabilities, and a little praise from time to time helps. Lulusi Simpatka of Vunaplandig is an example. All officials should be made to apply Grille Lotion. Simpatka no longer has Grille, and is quite pleased. Other officials have voluntarily asked me for Grille Lotion to get rid of their grille.

I mention here that on one occasion I sent three constables to Gaulim to apprehend some natives who failed to carry out certain orders. These orders were disobeyed in front of the three constables who were bringing back from Rabaul thirty Bainings, most of whom were from Alausum. The Sister at Gaulim native hospital, run by the Methodist Mission, took the liberty to persuade the police to wait two days before carrying out their instructions, in order that the wanted natives could attend a singsing in honour of a visiting European Church dignitary from Australia. She sent me a letter of apology, which I presented to the A.D.O. Kokopo. In the eyes of the Alausum people present, the above happening put the Administration in a secondary position to the Mission. In view of the recent trouble at Alausum, I feel this unfavourable to the Administration's influence in the area. It could cause natives to feel that police instructions are not very important, and thus minimise


the Administration's work.

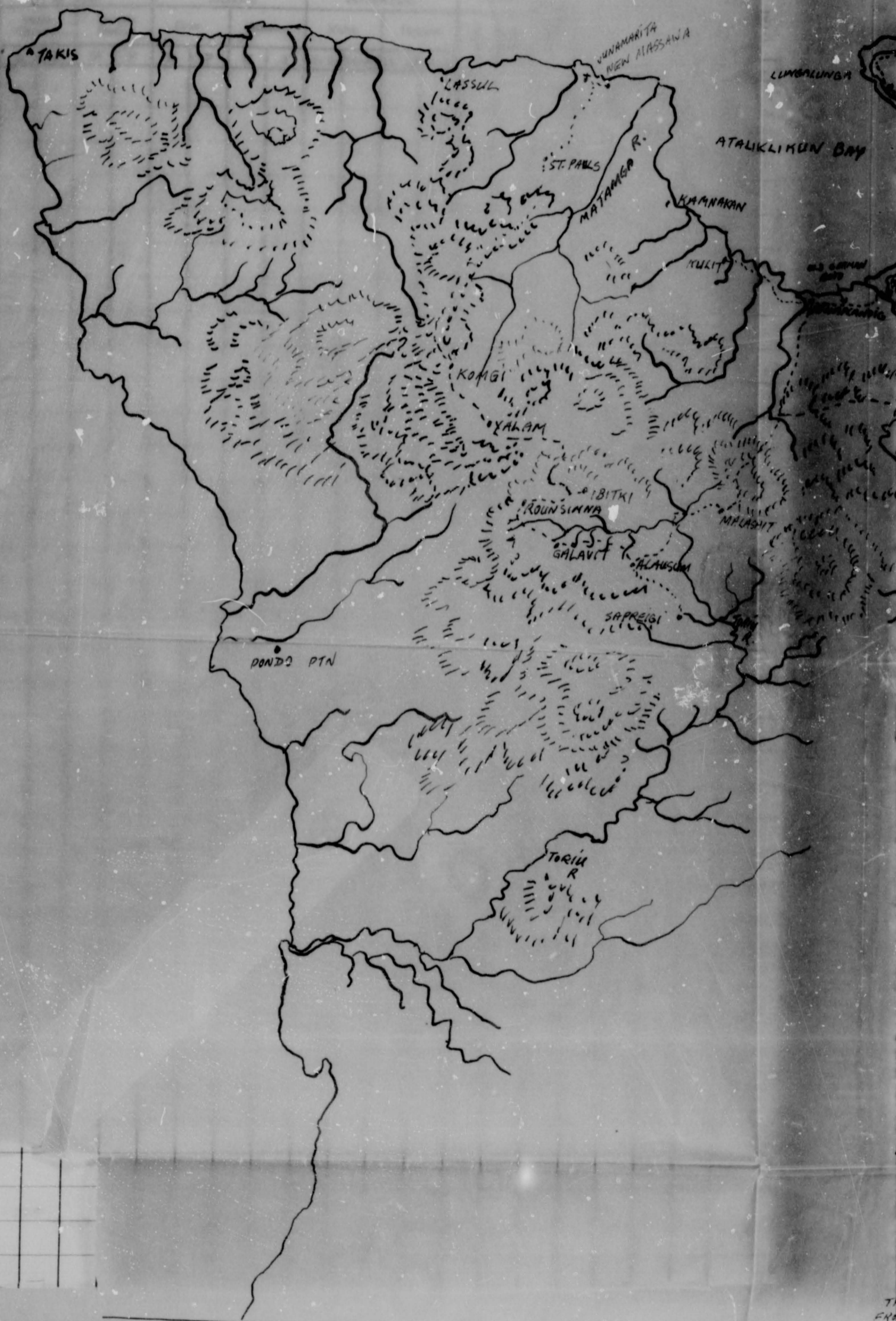
Conclusion.

I hope favourable consideration will be given to the opening of the new road to the Bainings. Perhaps some arrangement could be made with C.P.L. for mutual benefit of both parties in the future use of the road.

I recommend that an Agriculture Extension Officer visit Vunaplandig and Kunit in the near future, and inspect the cocoa already planted, and give assistance and instructions concerning cocoa planting. I urged the natives concerned to visit the Agriculture Officer in any case, and told them they must register their trees.

A copy of this report is available for the Officer-inCharge at the patrol post, Rounsemina.

  
J. Martyn  
Patrol Officer





VUNAMARITA  
NEW MASSANA  
ATANGA R.  
KAMNAKAN  
KULIT  
IBTKI  
MALASAM  
SAPREISI  
TORIH R.

LUNSAKUNGA

ATALIKLIKUN BAY

RABAUL

BLANCHE BAY

KRAVAT

KRAVAT R.

OLD GERMAN ROAD

VU DAL TOAH SETTLEMENT

WAPALANDIG

VUDAL

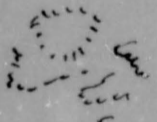
KUKOFO

GAULIM

NORTH BAINING SUB-DIVISION

RABAUL SUB-DISTRICT

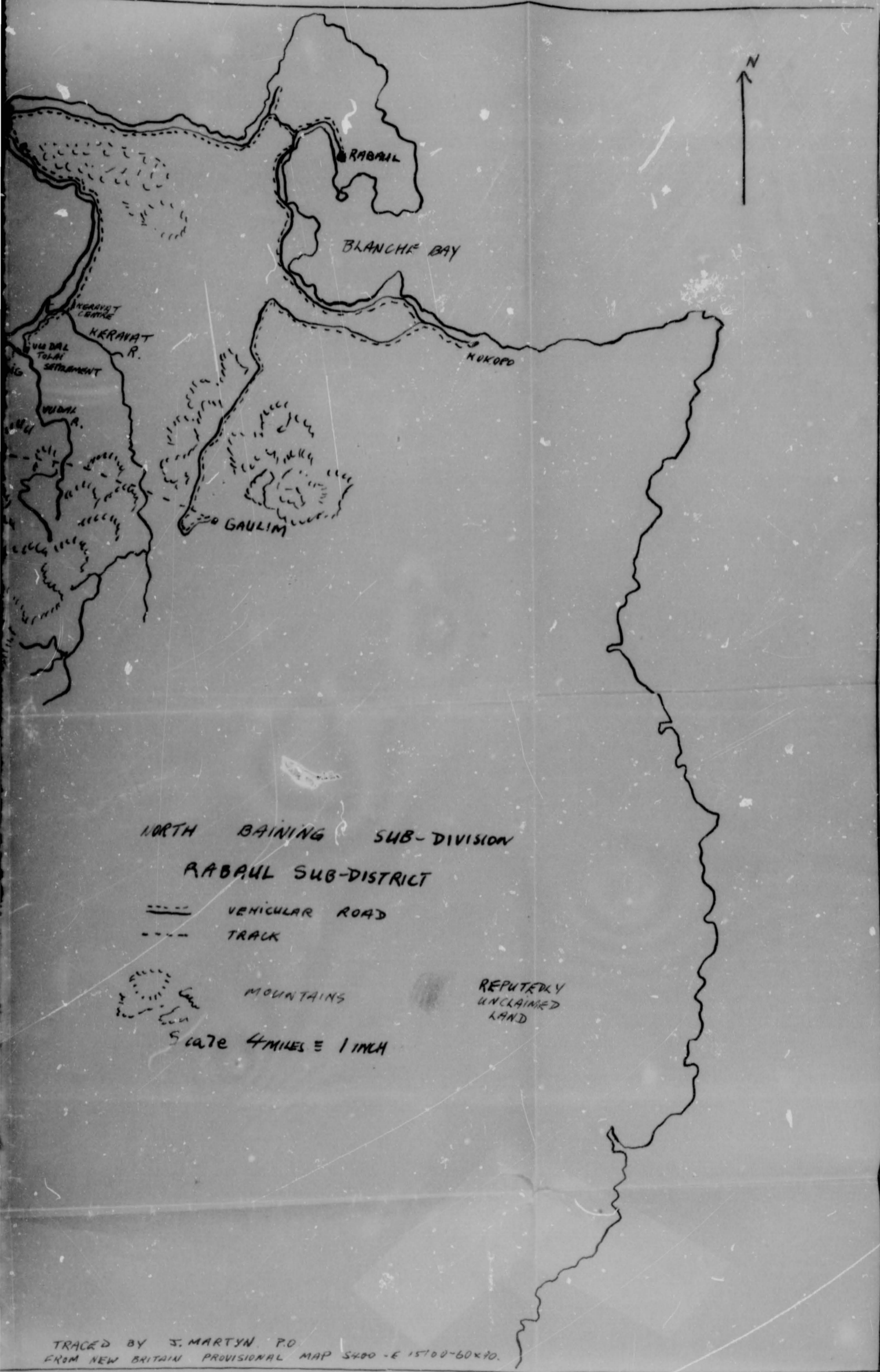
--- VEHICULAR ROAD  
- - - TRACK



MOUNTAINS

REPUTEDLY UNCLAIMED LAND

Scale 4 MILES = 1 INCH



NORTH BAINING SUB-DIVISION  
RABOUL SUB-DISTRICT

----- VEHICULAR ROAD  
..... TRACK



MOUNTAINS

REPUTEDLY  
UNCLAIMED  
LAND

Scale 4 MILES = 1 INCH

TRACED BY J. MARTYN, P.O.  
FROM NEW BRITAIN PROVISIONAL MAP 5400 - E 15700-60x70.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of *New Britain* Report No. *2 of 55/56*

Patrol Conducted by *TERENCE DWYER*

Area Patrolled *REIMBER SUB DIVISION*

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans *NIL*

Natives *3*

Duration—From *16/8/1955* to *23/9/1955*

Number of Days *29*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? *No*

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services *April/1954*

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol *check burials, compile new tax register, investigate thefts at Vunumutu plantation, family help with fire, Native Local Government*

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

# Village Pop

Year.....1955.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	M	
				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			
KAMBAKADA	18-8-55	8	10							1				1		2		4
VAMBATA	18-8-55	2	2													3		
JUNAITING	22-8-55	5	7															
TATOKO	22-8-55	1	4													1	1	1
RAMALMAL	22-8-55	2	5					1									1	2
UNAKAINALAMA	24-8-55	7	14													2		
JUNAPAKA	25-8-55	6	4													3		2
LOTÖVEL	25-8-55	2	1														3	2
RAKANDA	25-8-55	6	2													1	1	2
VUNDLAIING	30-8-55	9	9	1													3	3
RAMALE	1-9-55	8	9	2		1							1	1	3	1		4
RAKOTOP	1-9-55	1	3				1									1		
KIKITAMBU	1-9-55	4	2														2	6
RAKUNAI	5-9-55	6	5					1							4	1		
RAKANDAKANDA	5-9-55	2	3	1						1						2		
JUNALAKA	8-9-55	9	5													1	2	
RALUAN NO.1.	8-9-55	2	1														1	1
RALUAN NO.2.	8-9-55	6	4					1	1	1					1	1		7
KURAI P	9-9-55	11	7	1			1										4	8
UNAKALKALULU	12-9-55	7	9					1								2	3	3
RABURBUR	12-9-55	4	5		1											3	3	16
TARANGA	13-9-55	9	9	1	1								1			1		6
		117	121	6	2	1	2	4	2	2			2	2	23	34		78

Popu

Females in Child Birth	M
	4
	1
	2
	2
	2
	3
	4
	6
	7
	7
	3
	16
	6
	76

XXX MA.30-13-7

4th November, 1955.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT NO.2 of 1955/56 - REIMBER - MR. P.O.  
T. DWYER.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above Report. It shows keen interest and attention to detail by Mr. Dwyer, and contains some valuable data. A spare copy has been filed on the Reimber Council General Correspondence file.

2. Native Situation. It is regretted that Mr. Dwyer did not make a more detailed assessment of how the people regard their Council. His comment regarding the need for Council Committees continuously to bolster the position of the local Councillor is pertinent. The bulk of the Reimber population has still only a hazy idea of the purposes and functions of local government, and the educational process is not assisted by the low calibre of many of the elected Council members. The anti-Council pressures operating in the Tolai area can only be off-set by constant propaganda; the inherent larrikin streak in many of the rising Reimber generation can only be kept under control by demonstrating that in the long run it pays to have good men in public office.

3. The question of adequately policing Council areas has been pre-occupying me for some time. The existing situation is not satisfactory. An attempt is being made to work out a system of liaison and co-operation between Council Constables and the Territorial Police Force, and you will be advised of the results.

4. Health and Malaria Control. The last information we had from the Public Health Department was that the malaria vector in the Tolai area breeds in small depressions, wheel ruts, etc., and that the mosquitoes breeding in rain-water drums were not a menace to health. Could you please check whether local P.H.D. authorities still adhere to this view, and also whether they consider the incidence of malaria to be as high as Mr. Dwyer suspects?

5. Agriculture. Much of the Reimber area is an agricultural slum, and it will become worse. The long-term economic future of many of the younger generation depends on systematic outward movement on to new land, along the lines of the Vudal Scheme. It is understood that the uncleared TAVALO Plantation area has been recently offered for sale. If this is correct, it may be worth your while to pursue enquiries with a view to the Reimber Council purchasing the area on terms.

6. Rakunai Situation. Your comments in the covering memo. have been noted. A recent attempt by this Department to have certain amendments and additions to the N.L.G. Ordinance and Regulations put through at the October Legislative Council session has failed.

7. Livestock. I was not aware that the number of pigs in this area was so high.

8. Please inform Mr. Dwyer that his report is a very good piece of work.

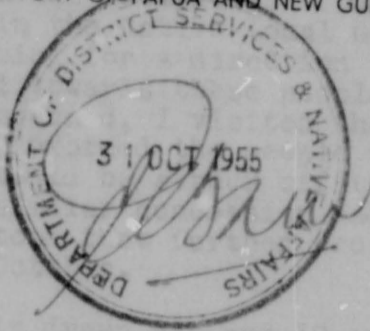
*J. K. McCarty*  
J. K. McCarty  
A/Director.

PTA  
2/11

30/13/7 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. DS 30/1/1

District Office,  
Rabaul.

27th October, 1955.

*Copy filed also  
on 14-7-34/1  
(Reimber Council - General  
Correspondence)*

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report RAP 2/55-56 - Reimber  
Sub Division - Patrol Officer T. Dwyer.

...  
...

Forwarded herewith are original and 2 copies of the above mentioned report. I also forward claim for camping allowance by P/O Dwyer.

Extracts of interest to local departments have been forwarded to them.

This is, in my opinion, a most excellent report. It is detailed yet concise, well set out and shows a refreshing originality of approach to a type of patrol which unfortunately has hitherto been considered by many officers as rather a bore, to be hurried through as quickly as possible. I particularly commend Mr Dwyer's most interesting statistics, especially those set out on page 7 of his report. I intend to instruct all officers in the District to concern themselves with these particularly interesting reflections of native economic trends.

I also invite your attention to diary items of the 7th and 8th of September. Mr Dwyer's initiative in showing slides on his own projector deserves high commendation, and denotes the interest and attention he displays in his duty. There are perhaps two slight criticisms I should offer. It will be noted that object 3 of the patrol was to investigate coconut thefts from Wunuwutung Plantation, and although Mr Dwyer mentions on the 17th August that he visited Wunuwutung, he does not give any information as to the result of his inquiries. At the first opportunity I shall obtain this information from him. The other point is that there is no report on the native constabulary who accompanied the patrol. This matter will also be brought to Mr Dwyer's attention.

General:

The Reimber area is well known to you, as are many of the prominent native personalities therein. It is true that in the field of Native Local Government, Reimber has not made as much progress as other Councils in the Gazelle Peninsula. This is undoubtedly due to the religious and other outside influences mentioned by Mr Dwyer, and also to the scattered nature of the hamlets, with the resultant lack of communal activity.

I am certain, however, that Mr Dwyer's patrol has done much good, and given staff, I intend to have this area, and indeed other Council areas, visited at not more than 6 monthly intervals.

*Director  
How many councils  
see also  
11/11*

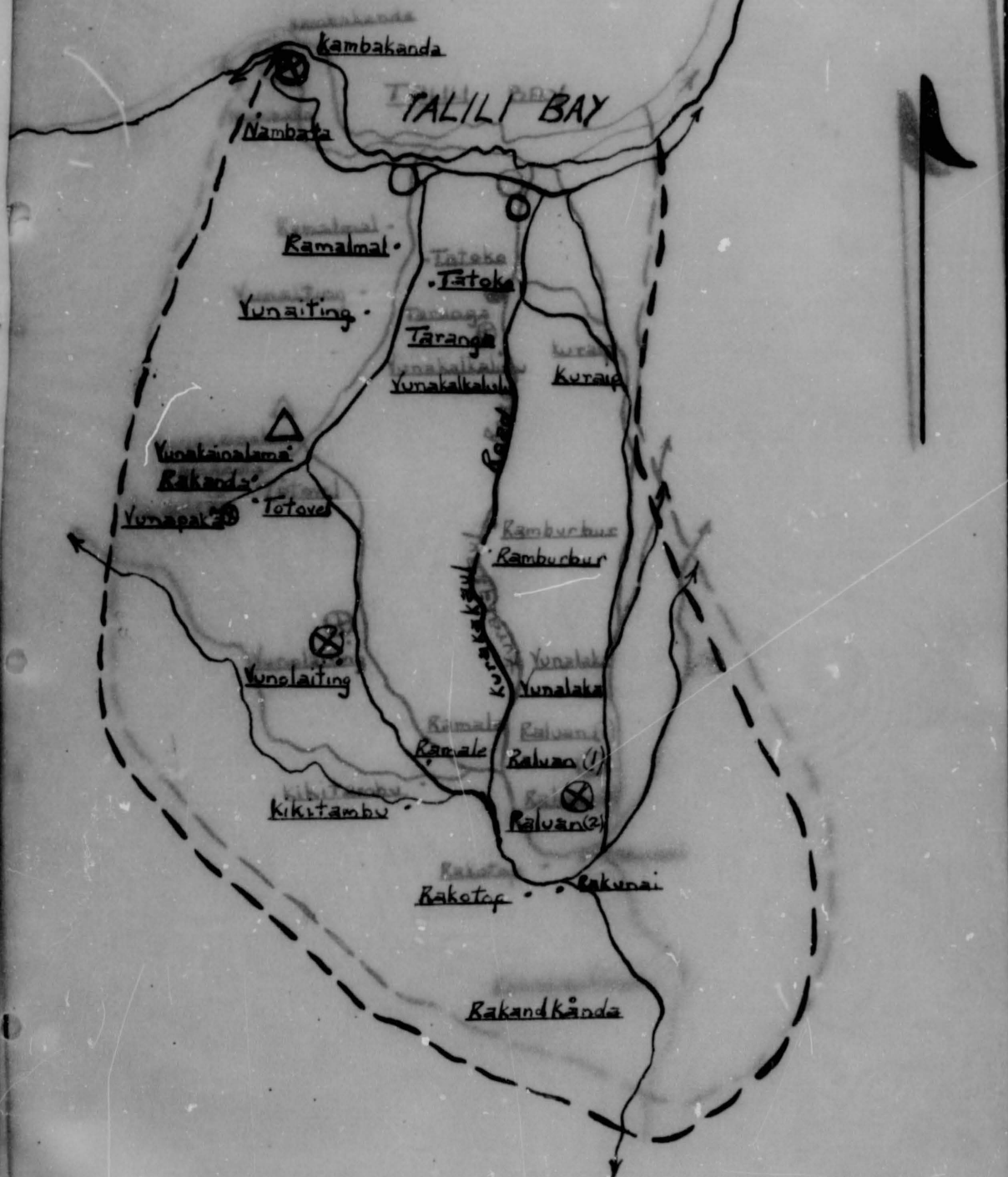
The Rakunai refusal to pay tax is, of course, part and parcel of the activities of dissident groups, who refuse to join the Native Local Government system. I am still waiting for a direction on the policy which is to be adopted towards these people. So far as Rakunai itself is concerned, I visited there on Monday, 24th October, and informed the people that whilst the female tax evaders would be struck off the tax register, there would be no similar concession made to male tax evaders. It is understood that further prosecutions will be heard on the 31st October.

A neatly drawn map and 12 excellent photographs accompany the report.

*M. B. B. Orken*

(M. B. B. Orken)  
a/District Officer.

Reimber Sub-Division  
 Patrol Report RAB no. 2  
 of 55/56.

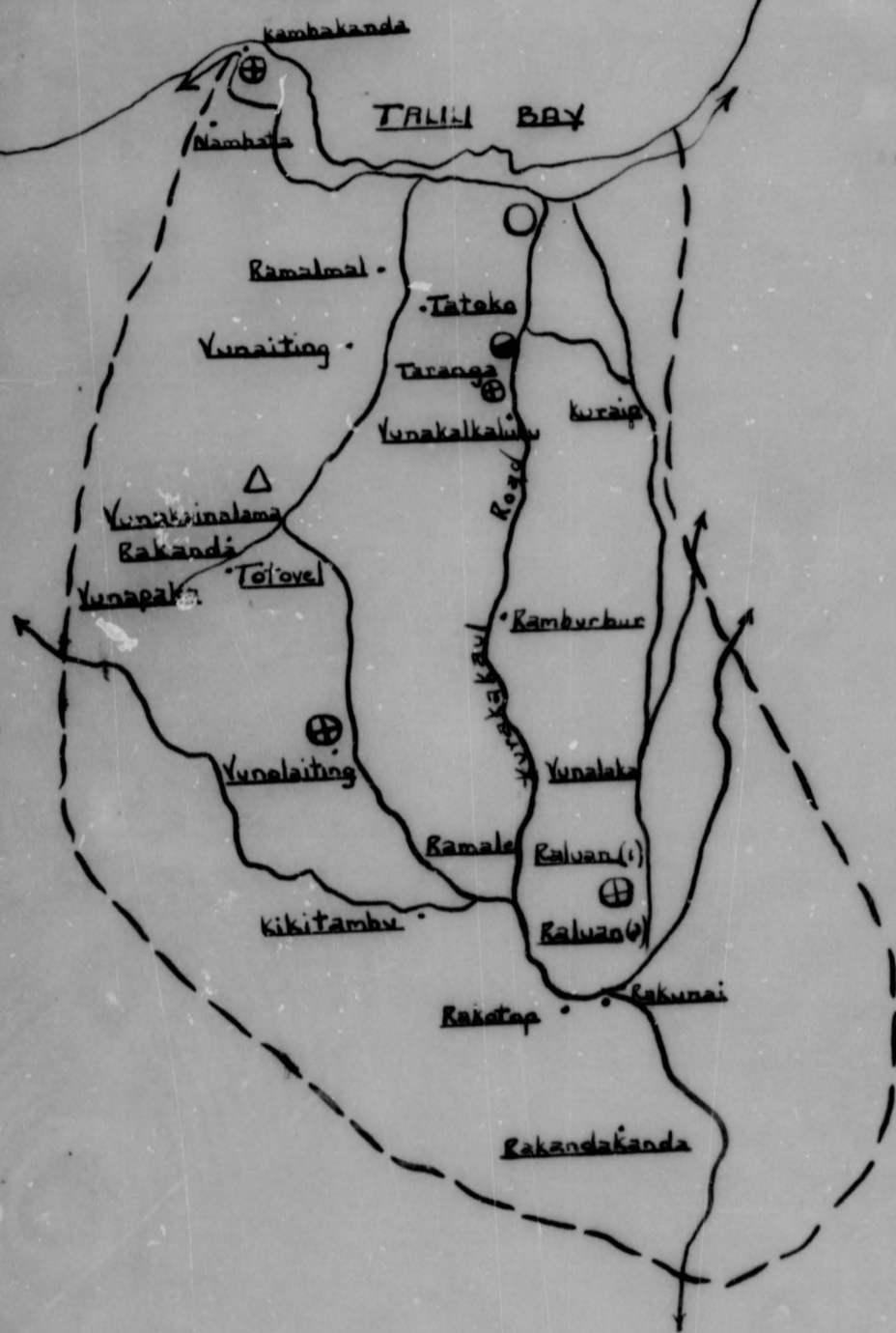


- School
- ⊗ Aid Post
- Council House
- Council Boundary
- ~~~~~ Car or jeep roads
- △ Cocoa Fermentery

Scale 1" to 1 ml.  
 Scale 1" to 1 ml.



Reimber Sub-Division  
 Patrol Report BAB no.  
 of 55/56.



- School
- ⊕ Aid Post
- ⊙ Council House
- Council Boundary
- ~ ~ ~ Car or jeep roads
- △ Cocoa Fermentery

Scale 1" = 1 ml



Patrol Report RAB no. 2 of 55/56.

REIMBER SUB-DIVISION.

DIARY.

- August 16th To Reimber council rest house. Thence to Raulawat plantation to investigate complaints. To Reimber during the afternoon.
- 17th Held meeting with the Reimber councillors to discuss itinerary for census. Afternoon to Vunavutung plantation.
- 18th Censused Kambakanda and Nambata and amended "Compensation for Death" claims.
- 19th To Reimber and Livuan council houses - fortnightly court day.
- 20th To Rabaul.
- 21st Sunday observed.
- 22nd Census taken at Ramalmal, Vunaiting and Talojo.
- 23rd To Livuan for monthly council meeting. Inspected area near Reimber council house.
- 24th Censused Vunakainalama. "Compensation for Death" claims amended.
- 25th Censused Rakanda, Vunapaka and Totowel.
- 26th Slight rain during morning. Books brought up to date; "Compensation for Death" claims amended and several complaints dealt with.
- 27th To Rabaul.
- 28th Sunday observed.
- 29th Attended council meeting at Rabaul during morning. Afternoon to Raulawat plantation to investigate complaints thence to Reimber council rest house.
- 30th Vunolaiting censused.
- 31st At Reimber council house during the morning dealing with complaints. Afternoon inspecting Vunakalkallulu area.
- September 1st To Ramale, Kikitambu and Rakotop for census.
- 2nd To Livuan and Reimber council houses - fortnightly court day.
- 3rd To Rabaul.
- 4th Sunday observed.
- 5th To Rakunai for discussions with the local natives.
- 6th Attended Reimber council monthly meeting. Discussions arising out of meeting during the afternoon.
- 7th Censused Rakunai and Rakandakanda during the day. At night slides shown on projector. Later Tolongoma, president of the council, gave electoral address.
- 8th Censused Vunalaka and Raluan nos. 1 and 2. Slides at night and electoral address by Tolongoma.
- 9th Censused Koraip and amended the "Compensation for Death" claims.
- 10th To Rabaul.
- 11th Sunday observed.
- 12th Censused Vunakalkallulu and Ramburbur.

Patrol Report RAB no. 2 55/56.

REIMBER SUB-DIVISION.

DIARY.

September 13th Conducted census at Taranga and amended "Compensation for Death" claims.

14th Making final preparations for the "Victory Day" native sports meeting. Back to Reimber rest house during late afternoon.

15th Conducting "Victory Day" native sports meeting at Rabaul.

16th From Reimber rest house to Livuan and Reimber council houses for fortnightly court day.

17th To Rabaul.

18th Sunday observed.

19th Inspected new buildings at Pelegir fermentery and dealt with native complaints during the afternoon.

20th Attended monthly council meeting at Livuan. Native complaints and "Compensation for Death" claims during the afternoon.

21st At Reimber council house during morning hearing native complaints. Afternoon inspecting aid posts.

22nd At Reimber during morning with native complaints and "Compensation for Death" claims. Afternoon inspecting dwellings in the area.

23rd At Reimber council house finalising patrol.

24th To Rabaul

End of Diary

The main schools in the Reimber area are:-

Kambakanda which is a council school... Kambakanda which is a catholic school... Kambakanda which is a catholic school...

In addition the catholic church conducts schools for the younger children at... the catholic church conducts similar schools at...

The illiteracy rate is at present high throughout the Reimber area... that most children go to either of the schools in the area.

In general the health throughout the area patrolled was reasonably good. Unfortunately because of the drought which has lasted for several months...

The coast is still too far away for... these people experience such hardships every year and have great occasion to... however, in an effort to improve conditions Reimber council has bought twenty...

Patrol Report RAB no. 2 55/56.

REIMBER SUB-DIVISION.

Deceased Native's Estates:-

None were paid in the area patrolled.

War Damage Compensation:-

Nil.

War Gratuities:-

Nil

Compensation for Death:-

No. of claims = 65 Amount = £1245 - 0 - 0

A number of new claims were made during the patrol and these are being investigated.

Banking:-

All banking for this area is done at Rabaul.

Plantations:-

There is one plantation in the area - Vunavutung. This is owned by Mrs. E. Greenwood.

Missions:-

Catholic mission stations are at Vunavava, Ramalmal and Rakunai. Methodist mission station is at Kambakanda.

In addition to these places which are in charge of Europeans there are several churches and schools for the younger children in charge of native catechists and missionaries.

War Disposals:-

Nil.

Education:-

The main schools in the Reimber area are at:-

- Kurakakau which is a council school and in charge of a native teacher.
- Kambakanda which is a methodist school in charge of a European.
- Vunavava, Ramalmal and Rakunai which are catholic schools in charge of Europeans.

In addition the catholic church conducts schools for the younger children at Iatapat, Vunatat and Koraip; the methodists conduct similar schools at Marama, Vunolaiting and Kambakanda. These schools are in charge of natives.

The illiteracy rate is at present high throughout the Reimber area but it now appears that most children go to either of the schools in the area.

Health:-

In general the health throughout the area patrolled was reasonably good. Unfortunately because of the drought which has lasted for several months now, little water is available for washing and barely enough for drinking purposes.

The coast is still too far away for women and children to visit daily but these people experience such hardships every year and have grown accustomed to them. However, in an effort to improve conditions Reimber council has bought twenty large water tanks for distribution to each place in the sub-division. It is expected

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REIMBER SUB-DIVISION.Health (cont'd):-

(expected) that the tanks will be installed in the near future. They will be put in a central position under a corrugated iron water catchments.

However, further improvements will have to be made before the Reimber water supply is adequate for all. The mountainous nature of the terrain precludes the digging of wells near the main centres of population and the gullies and ravines where water would be expected to accumulate are too steep thus requiring expensive pumping equipment.

Malaria Control:-

Although the patrol visited the Reimber area during a period of drought plenty of mosquitoes were encountered. They were found breeding in the 44 gallon drums used by many householders to hold their water supplies. All were advised to cover these drums when not in use.

During the wet season water accumulates in the many depressions and hollows and mosquitoes breed on unrestricted. Compared with other diseases in the area the incidence of malaria is still high.

The people live in scattered dwellings thus making preventative action more difficult. However, the population is settled and there are few migrations out of the sub-division.

Most houses in the area are constructed on posts and there are separate enclosures for pigs and fowls. There is approximately one pig to every three persons so it can be assumed that certain types of mosquito attack the pigs in preference to human beings.

Common diseases throughout the area are malaria, coughing and eye soreness (due to the dust etc during the dry season), colds and headaches, yaws, tropical ulcers, ringworm, pneumonia and dysentery. For instance the September entries for Raluan aid post are as follows:-

<u>Yaws</u>	<u>Tropical Ulcers</u>	<u>Malaria</u>	<u>Cuts and Abrasions</u>	<u>Ringworm</u>	<u>Dysentery</u>	<u>Infectious Eyes</u>
12	22	21	10	3	2	14

The birth rate for the Reimber area is 50 per 1000 of population and the death rate is 17 per 1000. During the period between this patrol and the previous one eleven children were borne and died soon afterwards.

Malaria control would be difficult in this area but the following measures would help considerably:-

- The covering of containers used to hold drinking water.
- Adequate drainage of pools and hollows (this, however, would conflict with measures for the conservation of drinking water).
- Possibly the Reimber council could buy large quantities of mosquito netting cheaply, arrange for single nets to be sewn up locally and sell them at cost price to the people. Everyone could afford the few shillings necessary and the return in working days and improved health would more than cover the cost.
- Residual spraying of houses would be most effective in this area where housing is of a comparatively high standard.

Agriculture:-

Food is not plentiful at present in the Reimber sub-division because of the prolonged dry spell.

The main diet of the natives consists of coconuts and bananas but of course many people are able to buy rice and meat to supplement their garden produce during

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REIMBER SUB-DIVISION.Agriculture:-(cont'd)

(during) lean periods. Taro is being bought in the Vunadadir area where there is apparently plenty of running water.

During the rainy season there is plenty of locally grown food available including coconuts, bananas, chinese taro, tapioco, sweet potato, breadfruit, yams, peanuts, "aila", galip nuts, tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, beans, pumpkins, sugar cane, mami and fruits such as pawpaws, pineapples, melons & lemons.

Resources:-

Copra and cacao are the most important resources of the Reimber area. There are forty copra driers spread out amongst the twenty two village areas i.e. one drier per 117 people.

During the past few years many coconuts have been planted and are not yet bearing. For instance, according to the natives, Ramalmal has 4,339 new coconuts, Vunaiting has 5,302, Tatoko - 4561, Ramale - 9,992, Ramburbur - 17,654, Vunakainalama - 4,300 and Taranga - 21,463.

The largest fermentery in the area, Pelegir, is working at full capacity now and a further extension to the building is almost complete. However, it is still not expected to be able to deal with the seasonal increase in cacao during the next few months.

The Ramale people have, for instance, planted 25,067 cacao trees, Taranga - 18,273, Ramalmal - 5,891, Vunaiting - 8,007, Tatoko - 3,943, Ramburbur - 20,755 and Vunakainalama - 16,845. Many of these trees are not bearing yet but this data shows that the natives (the statistics were supplied by them) are planting cacao on a fairly large scale.

Fowls are an important item under the heading of "Resources". Ramale has 602, Tatoko - 242, Vunaiting - 362, Ramburbur - 526, Vunakainalama - 496, Taranga - 995 and Ramalmal - 366. Many are sold weekly at the Rabaul market (7/- to 14/-).

Statistics for the other places in the Reimber area can be taken as similar to the above-mentioned.

In addition garden produce is sold every saturday at the Rabaul market.

Native craftsmen make canoes which sell from 25 to £10 and others weave baskets and mats from the "awoiwoi" palm. Garamuts (drums) are made from a species of Kwila (*afzelia bijuga*); fish traps are made from bamboo.

Also commanding a good price in the Reimber area are the feathers from various birds. The red and yellow feathers of the small "malip" bird are highly prized. To capture these birds the natives first place a live malip (it was not explained how the first malip was caught) on the branch of ~~the~~ an "amu" tree and the immediate vicinity is smeared with a gum from the breadfruit tree. When other malips hear the captive bird crying out they gather round and stick fast to the gum.

Cockatoos are caught by placing a captive bird on the branch of a tree frequented by cockatoos. A length of string made from local materials is looped at the end and placed on a branch near the captive bird. The latter is made to cry out and when other cockatoos come to investigate they alight on the surrounding branches. Should one be unlucky enough to step into the waiting loop then a native below jerks sideways on the string securing the bird.

More elaborate traps are set to capture the alokokiakia bird which is almost extinct in this area. The blue and white feathers have an intrinsic value with the local natives. They are given pride of place on headdresses above the feathers of the cockatoo and malip. An insect known as "Avuvune" is tied to one end of a length of cotton. A small mound is made on the ground and the cotton is partly buried. A small platform made from "Angorango" sticks is constructed over the insect. Eventually an alokokiakia bird sees the platform and alights on it. From its perch the bird can see the insect on top of the mound. It promptly swallows the avuvune, thread and all. Thus it cannot escape and the waiting native plucks out the tail feathers and releases the bird which he hopes will grow new feathers and fall into his trap again.

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REIMBER SUB-DIVISION.Resources:-(cont'd)

The following list is an indication of the prosperity of the Reimber people.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Copra Driers</u>	<u>Rest-aurants</u>	<u>Trade Stores</u>	<u>Jeeps</u>	<u>Utilities</u>	<u>Lorries</u>	<u>Carp-enters</u>	<u>Drivers Licensed</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
VUNAKAINALAMA	I	-	I	I	-	2	2	3	110
RAKANDA	I	I	I	-	I	I	-	4	100
TOTOVEL	I	-	I	2	-	2(U.S.)	-	4	89
VUNAPAKA	2	-	2	-	I(U.S.)	I	-	2	123
VUNOLAITING	3	-	1	I	I	4	-	11	142
RAMALE	4	-	5	2	-	2	2	4	79
KIKITAMBU	I	-	-	-	-	I	I	I	28
RAKOTOP	-	-	I	-	-	I	-	2	25
KAMBAKANDA	I	I	-	I(U.S.)	-	-	I	6	102
NAMBATA	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
RAMALMAL	4	I	I	I	-	3	4	4	37
VUNAITING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	53
TATOKO	I	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	27
RAKUNAI	I	-	-	I	-	-	2	8	86
RAKANDAKANDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	32
KURAIPI	7	-	3	-	-	2	4	7	117
TARANGA	2	-	2	-	-	4	-	7	109
RAMBURBUR	4	-	2	I	-	I	2	2	116
VUNAKALKALULU	3	I	I	I	-	I	2	11	95
RALUAN NO.1/									
RALUAN NO.2/	2	-	-	3	-	I	3	4	38
VUNALAKA	I	-	-	I	-	I	-	2	56
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1,606</b>

All above-mentioned items are native-owned. There are six radio sets in the area.

Livestock:-

There are more than 4,000 fowls owned by natives in the Reimber area. Each bird is marked by its owner when young and usually kept only until it can be sold. Eggs are not generally eaten by the natives who prefer those of the wild fowl which can be bought at Matupi for 5d each.

As shown above there are approximately 33 pigs per 100 of the population of the Reimber area. Food generally given to the pigs consists of coconuts, bananas, tapioco, sweet potato and pawpaw. In the bush the pigs eat galip nuts and snails. The latter are plentiful during the wet season.

No effort is made to fence gardens from the pigs but usually the pig is fenced in at night.



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REIMBER SUB-DIVISION.Native Labour Inspections:-

No inspections were carried out during the course of the patrol.

Villages:-

Housing was of a fairly good standard generally. Quite a number of houses owned by leading natives in the community are better than some of the sub-standard European dwellings in Rabaul. Topue, former Paramount Luluai, who lives near Reimber council house has set an example to his people by building a European type dwelling.

However, many houses are of the one-room variety and constant supervision with of refuse disposal etc is necessary for the attainment of a good hygiene standard.

The persistent use of rusty roofing iron salvaged from the last war gives some places a shanty appearance.

Good examples for the people to copy are the houses built by the council for council and fermentery clerks and Native medical assistants.

Village Officials:-

During the Reimber Council elections (26th - 29th September) the following candidates were elected:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Electorate</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Topam	Kambakanda & Nambata	Former Tultul - has been member of local committee.
Tovatanbu	Ramalmal, Tatoko & Vunaiting.	Previously on the local committee (assisting councillor)
Topue	Vunakainalama	Previous councillor - 1952 and former catechist. Also an artist - paintings decorate council house.
Tolatiut	Vunapaka, Totovel & Rakanda.	Previous councillor.
Tondovai	Vunolaiting	Has acted on local committee assisting former member.
Tendokat	Ramale	Former catechist.
Tombabul	Kikitambu & Rakotop	Retiring councillor.
Tewartowo	Rakunai & Makanda-kanda.	Retiring councillor and former catechist.
Tovnei	Vunalaka.	Retiring councillor and former luluai.
Topapalum	Raluan I & 2	Former committee member.
Tokolukal	Keraip	Former committee member.
Tolonguma	Koraip	President of the council and most outstanding personality. Former Tultul and Luluai.
Tokinawai	Vunakalkalulu	Former vice president of the council.
Tomami	Taranga	Retiring councillor.
Tomikail	Ramburbar	No previous experience.

Rest Houses:-

The patrol camped at Reimber rest house and travelled daily by council truck to the census assembly points. The rest house is constructed of weatherboard sides a wooden floor and a corrugated iron roof. It was built by

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REIMBER SUB-DIVISION.Rest Houses:-(cont'd)

(built by) Reimber council and is a permanent structure. At the nearby council chambers a recently-installed telephone has greatly facilitated local government work.

Roads:-

There is a network of roads throughout the Reimber area which makes most places accessible to vehicles of truck size during the dry season. The road branching from the coast to Pelegir is suitable for jeep type vehicles only as are the roads leading to most of the dwellings in the area.

However, all census assembly points can be reached by trucks at least. Movement along the coast road by slow, heavy vehicles is hazardous at the present time because of the deep corrugations and the ever-present dust clouds.

Mileage of roads suitable for vehicles =

Native Situation and Complaints:-

The main problem causing disquiet in the Reimber area is the refusal by a section of the Rakunai people to pay their council taxes. During the patrol 70 of these people (and their dependents) were serving a one month's gaol sentence for non-payment of taxes.

The situation has been watched keenly by most Tolai people. The consensus of opinion is that had the gaol sentence not been imposed then more people would have refused to pay their taxes thus jeopardizing the system of native local government.

Although gaol sentences will not endear these Rakunai people to the principles of local government they have had the effect of bolstering up the morale of waverers and pro-council natives. The Rakunai malcontents can be won back by good example and practical demonstrations of the council's power to do good amongst the Reimber people.

Unfortunately, when council constables are not available, councillors have to take on the burden of police work and there is a consequent loss of prestige. However, there are always the lazy ones in a community who shirk their responsibilities and in the Reimber area these types want to return to the old system under which work for the good of the community was done only when a patrol passed through the area.

When the patrol had settled in numerous minor complaints were brought up for mediation. It reflects on the progress made by the Reimber people that many complaints concerned the hire and sale of vehicles and building materials.

One case involved the sale of car tyres, a self-starter and a crank shaft. The natives concerned were unable to settle the dispute after several attempts. When they brought the matter to the patrol for mediation the prices of the disputed items when new was ascertained and then an amount was deducted for wear and tear. The "defendant" readily agreed to pay the claimant's price. The money was handed over promptly then a counter claim was made for the payment of towing services. This worked out at exactly the same price for the car spare parts. The money changed hands again and everybody was happy.

The councillors themselves try to mediate in the minor disputes but some of their decisions appear to be rather harsh. For instance, there was the case of a native catechist with six young children who appealed against the tax tribunals decision to make him pay tax. The catechist was receiving £2 per month with which he had to feed and clothe his wife and six children. The tribunal pointed out that he had his own garden but the fact that he was living away from his own place and had so many young children to look after finally swayed the tribunal to release him from his tax obligations.

Two cases were heard in the Court for Native Affairs. In one instance a man allegedly assaulted his wife. He was found guilty, convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. The other case was of alleged adultery but because of the contradictory statements of the woman concerned and the lack of conclusive evidence the defendant was found not guilty.

-gedly

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REIMBER SUB-DIVISION.Native Situation and Complaints:-

Approximately 14% of the total male labour potential was absent at work inside and outside the district. The temptation to avoid paying tax by seeking employment away from the village areas is evidently not very strong. In the Reimber sub-division if one has the land it is much more profitable to increase one's cacao and coconut plantings.

However, not everyone has sufficient land for his needs and much interest is being expressed amongst the natives concerning the land settlement scheme at Vudal.

It is considered that the people's attitude towards their council will become much more favourable if the executive committee could visit the various assembly points regularly and explain to the people the functions of the council and its achievements.

Individual councillors generally try to explain the various aspects of council work but they tend to be discouraged when few of their constituents attend the meetings.

Anthropological:-

The following narrative is purported to be true and was related to the patrol by Toropail of Vunaulaiting:-

"On a certain day towards the beginning of this century the people of Vunaulaiting decided to visit the people of Vunakabi (near the village of Vunairima) in order to buy food. They took some shell money (tambu) with them.

Arriving at Vunakabi they purchased some taro, yams, bananas and sugar cane from the local people. However, they found that they had some shell money left over and they asked for more food.

The locals told them that they had hidden some taro a few miles away and that they could buy this if they cared to accompany them to the spot.

The Vunaulaiting people agreed but by the time they had arrived at their destination the local men had decided to kill them. They bade the small band of visitors to have something to eat before returning home but the latter were wary and posted a young man with a gun (flintlock type bought from German traders) as guard.

However, one of the local men crept up behind the guard and snatched away his gun. Then the others seized their spears and massacred the Vunaulaiting people.

A young girl managed to escape and returned home to tell her relations and friends. They immediately seized their spears and other weapons and made for the spot where the massacre occurred.

They drove the Vunakabi people away and carried their dead back to Vunaulaiting for burial.

Folk Lore:-

The following was related by Tovuvu of Vunapaka:-

Once upon a time the cassowary used to fly with the other birds of the forest. But the cassowary was very unpopular with the other birds because it was too heavy and as it flew from tree to tree the berries and fruit upon which birds rely for food would fall to the ground.

The birds of the forest decided at a meeting that the cassowary should be prevented from flying. They arranged for a hornbill to meet the cassowary and as the two of them ate some berries the hornbill manoeuvred the cassowary on to a rotting branch. The latter collapsed under the weight of the larger bird and both fell to the ground.

The birds of the forest gathered together on the surrounding trees and said to the cassowary, "You must stay on the ground now and eat the fruits and berries that fall from the trees.

*T. Dwyer*  
(T. Dwyer)  
Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report RAB no. 2 55/56.

APPENDIX "A".

PHOTOGRAPHS.



Councillors for the Reimber area



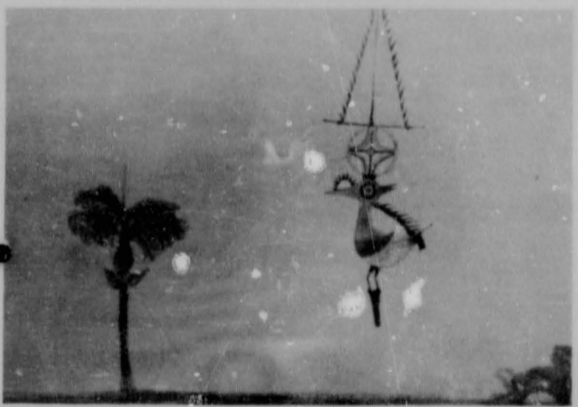
Monthly meeting at Reimber Council House



Councillor Topue - artist.



President of Reimber Council Tolonauma -



Example of Topue's art.

Both drawings are at Reimber Council House.



Example Topue's art



Turning cacao beans being sun-dried at local fermentery.

X V T R / S T R Y R L Y R R R

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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APPENDIX "A".

PHOTOGRAPHS.



Typical council Aid Post (left). Native Medical Assistant's house on right



Ex-Paramount Luluai Topue's house near Reimber Council House.



Native dwelling in the Rakunai area. Utility is garaged on the left.



Child from the Rakunai area. Growth of right hand retarded since birth.



Goitre case from the area.

X N V T R / V T R Y R R K R J V R R I

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955

Reimber Sub Division

RAB No. 2 of 55/56

Govt. Print. 5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	Local		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults																										
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F																							
Kambakanda	18-8-55	8	10					1						1		2		4	3	4	11	20	8	6		4		2	1	23	62	20	58	42		63	65	43	45	314																	
Nambata	18-8-55	2	2												3				2	2	5	3						1	7	23	8	10	14		13	14	26	16	81																		
Vunaiting	22-8-55	5	4															2	5	5	2	2						1	4	30	5	20	1	25		24	18	31	35	113																	
Tatoko	22-8-55	1	4											1	1		1	5		5	2	1	1						1	5	22	2	17	18		14	13	27	27	86																	
Ramalma	22-8-55	2	6			1									1		2	4	2	3	7							2	4	34	5	20	1	26		27	29	39	34	138																	
Vunakainalama	24-8-55	4	14												2		6	6	2	5	14	3						1	3	2	24	64	13	45	2	50		41	40	45	46	315															
Vunapaka	25-8-55	6	4												3		2		3	1	1							1	14	38	9	28	2	34		45	24	51	43	165																	
Totovel	25-8-55	2	1												3		2	4	1	-	4	1	1							5	36	4	29	2	30		23	19	41	36	125																
Rakanda	30-8-55	6	2											1	1		2	3	2	6	12	1							2	1	8	32	9	27	2	32		38	18	41	42	155															
Vunolaiting	1-9-55	9	9	1											3		3	6	3	6	4	3	3							2	29	88	15	57	2	59		42	57	98	85	324															
Ramale	1-9-55	8	9	2							1	1	3	1		4	9	1	10	18	1	3							1	2	3	22	64	14	63	4	62		56	49	42	92	297														
Rakotop	1-9-55	1	3			1								1			5		3	5	2								1	5	16	4	16	1	16		16	15	14	23	49																
Kikitambu	1-9-55	4	2											2		6	6		1		1									10	50	11	30	1	31		35	32	64	44	146																
Rakunai	5-9-55	6	5					1						4	1			1	1	3	4	2	4							1		1	34	83	14	49	4	81		83	67	82	96	340													
Rakandakanda	5-9-55	2	3	1										1	2				1	3	1	2								1	4	32	8	30	32		25	24	36	42	131																
Vunalaka	8-9-55	9	5											1	2		2	4	4	6	2	1	1							1	1	14	59	13	46	54		63	62	42	67	240															
Raluan No. 1	8-9-55	2	1											1		1	4	2	3	3	4	3	1	4							1	4	4	29	4	24	1	25		31	16	35	34	132													
Raluan No. 2	8-9-55	6	4					1	1	1				1	1		8	9	1	3	4		2	2							1	4	43	8	33	39		34	33	51	48	148															

212-25

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955

Reimber Sub Division

RAB no 2 of 55/56

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M		F				
																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F				
Kuraip	9-9-55	11	7	1										4				8	10	1	9	5		1				3	1	18	83	21	77	2	82	91	75	98	96	3425
Vunakalkalulu	12-9-55	4	9											2	3			3	2	6	13	9				1		2	+	16	64	8	54	2	59	81	47	74	73	284
Ramburbur	12-9-55	4	5		1									3	3			16	18	6	9	10		1				1	1	23	44	12	67	1	68	42	60	82	84	311
Taranga	13-9-55	9	9	1	1									1				6	5	7	8	6	1					2	1	14	69	14	61	2	63	61	62	82	74	289
																																								<u>4682</u>

# Population Register

Area Patrolled... Rember Sub Div.

ATTENDANCES		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Also	Child			Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45			10-16	16-45		M	F	M	F	
7	11	20	8	6		4		2	1	23	62	20	58		72	63	65	73	75	317	
2	2	5	3					1		7	23	8	10		14	13	17	26	16	81	
5	5	2	2						1	4	30	5	20	1	25	24	18	31	35	113	
	5	2	1	1				1		5	22	2	17		18	14	13	27	27	86	
2	3	7						2		7	34	5	20	1	26	27	29	39	34	138	
5	5	14	3			1		3	2	24	64	13	45	2	50	71	70	75	76	315	
3	1	1						1		14	38	9	28	2	37	45	24	51	43	165	
1		4	1	1						5	36	7	29	2	30	23	19	41	42	125	
2	6	12	1					2	1	8	32	9	27	2	32	38	18	41	42	155	
3	6	7	3	3				2		29	88	15	57	2	59	72	57	98	85	327	
1	10	18	1	3		1		2	3	22	64	14	63	4	62	56	49	72	92	297	
	3	5		2				1		5	16	4	16	1	16	16	15	17	23	79	
	1			1						10	50	11	30	1	31	35	32	64	44	176	
1	3	4	2	4		1			1	34	83	17	79	4	81	83	67	82	96	340	
1	3	1		2				1		4	32	8	30		32	25	24	36	42	131	
4	6	2	1	1		1		1		17	59	13	46		54	63	62	72	67	270	
2	3	3	4	3	1	4			1	7	29	4	24	1	25	31	16	35	34	132	
1	3	4		2		2			1	4	43	8	33		39	37	33	51	48	178	
1	9	5		1				3	1	18	83	21	77	2	82	91	75	98	96	370	
6	13	9				1		2		16	64	8	57	2	59	81	47	74	73	287	
6	9	10		1				1	1	23	77	12	67	1	68	72	60	82	84	311	
7	8	6	1					2	1	17	69	14	61	2	63	61	62	82	74	289	
57	115	141	31	31	1	15		23	18	306	1098	227	894	30	975	1041	872	1267	1242	4682	

4682

(Simpson's) 2nd Division  
 122



DNA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of New Britain Report No. RAB No 3 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by T Dwyer, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Wivan - Watom Sub Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives Three

Duration—From 10/10/1955 to 19/11/1955

Number of Days 39 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 22/7/1952

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

Map Reference Army Strat 1" to 1 mile

Objects of Patrol ① Amend census ② complete tax returns

③ General Administration business

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation <sup>(for death)</sup> £ 625-0-0

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

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

# Village Popu

Year.....1955.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth
				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		
<b>WATOM SUB DIVISION</b>																		
VUNGBUK	11-10-55	7	14							2	2					4	4	
VALAUK	12-10-55	13	6							2						1	1	1
TARANATA	18-10-55	3	5							1						3		
RAKIVAL	19-10-55	16	7								1					1	1	3
VUNAKADAI	19-10-55	8	10			1		2								5	4	0
<b>LIVUAN SUB DIVISION</b>																		
RASIMEN	31-10-55	1													1	1	2	6
VOLAVOLO	31-10-55	9	5					1				1				2	2	3
LUNGALUNGA	2-11-55	2	14													6	2	23
VUNADAVAI	4-11-55	20	16					1	1	1	1	1				4	1	16
RAMBABAT	7-11-55	26	21					1	3							6	6	16
RATONGOR	9-11-55	7	9													2	3	10
VUNALIR	9-11-55	4	4								1					3	3	10
RALUANA	10-11-55	9	10													3	1	6
MEILIVUAN	10-11-55	15	15											2		2	4	7
TOBOINA	14-11-55	6	9					1	1							1	3	7
RAKUMKUMBURIS	15-11-55	5	2			1										3	3	8
PUTANAGOROKOI	15-11-55	3	3								1	1					1	9
VUNAIROTO	16-11-55	26	12			1	2	2		2		1	1			4	7	5

5th January, 1956

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3, 1955/56 - RABAU  
SUB-DISTRICT. MR. T. DWYER, PATROL OFFICER.

1. Receipt is acknowledged of the above Report.
2. WATOM island is a relatively backward pocket, with malaria, consequent on the soil structure differing from that of New Britain proper, probably a major factor making for native apathy. The District Medical Officer, Rabaul, has views on this.
3. The criticism of the report's failure to assess the native situation adequately is noted. It is emphasized, however, that with the island being administered through the local government system you should no longer be dependent on periodic patrol reports for gauging your native situation.
4. At the present stage of native evolution a Council is as good as its supervising officers make it. It is not sufficient for officers simply to attend routine council meetings monthly, supervise clerks and hire contractors for building jobs. The initial propaganda and educational talks given in the early phases of local government promotion must be carried on constantly. In areas such as WATOM this is particularly important. Your intention to give "pep" talks to the WATOM councillors is laudable. It is further suggested that efforts be made to give the island more consistent attention than it has been receiving. In passing, it is difficult to see how islanders can be anything else but insular in outlook.
5. Mr. Williamson's proposal to reduce the number of councillors for Livuan needs to be treated cautiously. The more marked the parochialism of villages, the more need there is for ensuring that each segment feels it has a voice in local government affairs. The immediate problem is to make the voice articulate intelligently. Until the Tolai population generally has a better appreciation than currently exists of what local government means, great care must be taken that the urge for technical efficiency does not result in Councils becoming remote, if not divorced, from popular sentiment. There is a strong element of Mission opinion that is assiduously striving to bring such a situation about.

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Director.

30/13/9 ✓



DS 30/1/1

District Office,  
Rabaul.

20th December, 1955.

Assistant District Officer,  
Local Government,  
RABAU.

Patrol Report RAB.3 55/56 -  
Livuan-Wotam Is. - P/O T. Dwyer.

Native Situation:

Receipt is acknowledged of the above mentioned report, and your comments have been noted. I agree with your comments, particularly those on the absence of any assessment of native thought and opinion.

I want you to impress on all your officers that this type of information is vital to us in our task of evaluating the trend of native thought.

It seems to me that the Wotam Councillors require a refresher course to remind them of their duties and obligations as Councillors. I want you to arrange for Councillors KOMALA, TCIOTO, TAMBUNA and TOMONDAI to see me within the next fortnight, and I will endeavour to ginger them up. If, in your opinion, these or any other Councillors are not pulling their weight, then action should be taken to remove them from office and have fresh Councillors elected.

Native Cocoa:

You will, of course, take the necessary action to immediately implement the Council Cocoa Fermentary rule, and see that it is policed thoroughly.

Boundary Definition - Livuan Area:

Please advise me of the areas along the north coast of Livuan, where disputes have arisen over European and native land boundaries, and I will endeavour to have Mr Surveyor Matheson do some work in that area after the completion of his present task.

*M.B.B.*  
(M. B. B. Orken)  
a/District Officer.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded for your information please.

20th Dec. 1955.

*M.B.B.*  
(M. B. B. Orken)  
a/District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. DS 20-1-1.

District Office,  
Rabaul.

19th December, 1955.

District Officer,  
RABAU.

Patrol Report RAB.3 55/56 -  
Livuan - Wotam Is. Sub Division.

Census figures reveal an increase in population of 29.6 per thousand; the crude birth rate is apparently 73.8 per thousand, while the crude death rate is 44.2 per thousand. These figures are for the 3 year period, 1952-55.

War Damage Compensation for Death:

Approximately 260 more claims have yet to be paid to natives of Wotam Is. and Livuan.

Native-European Relations:

Extremely good relations exist between village natives and local Europeans at present, but a matter of some urgency is the redefining of European-Native land boundaries. While boundaries are not clearly defined, these will prove a source of discontent.

Health:

Since Mr Dwyer's patrol, a mass anti-yaws campaign has commenced in the Gazelle Peninsula, sponsored by the combined Councils cooperating with the Department of Health. Livuan area will be visited early in January, and this should have a marked effect on the general health of the people.

Native Situation:

Island people always tend to be insular in their outlook, but Wotam Is. has, it is admitted, received to date less for its tax contribution than other areas of the Council. This has been due to lack of transport. The Council pinnace recently built at Milne Bay, is now being fitted out for the Livuan-Wotam Is. service, and with regular transport much more attention can and will be given to the island. Livuan area by contrast, received much more administrative attention because of its better communications. As reported by Mr Dwyer, 2 Aid Posts will have been completed by the end of this year, and in 1956 a new school will be built there.

The practice of village committees to deal with

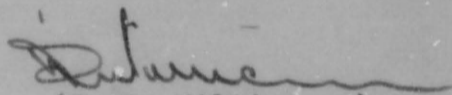
Native Situation (cont'd):

all manner of offences by awarding monetary compensation, is a relic of the past. Whenever possible the practice is stamped out, and more and more offences are being dealt with by magistrates at the Council House. It has been found in land and marriage disputes, that rarely is there an appeal from a decision of an independent native committee, brought from outside the area to deal with the particular matter.

It is intended in 1956 to examine the Livuan Council area and other areas, with a view to re-arranging electorates and so reduce the number of Councillors.

General Comments:

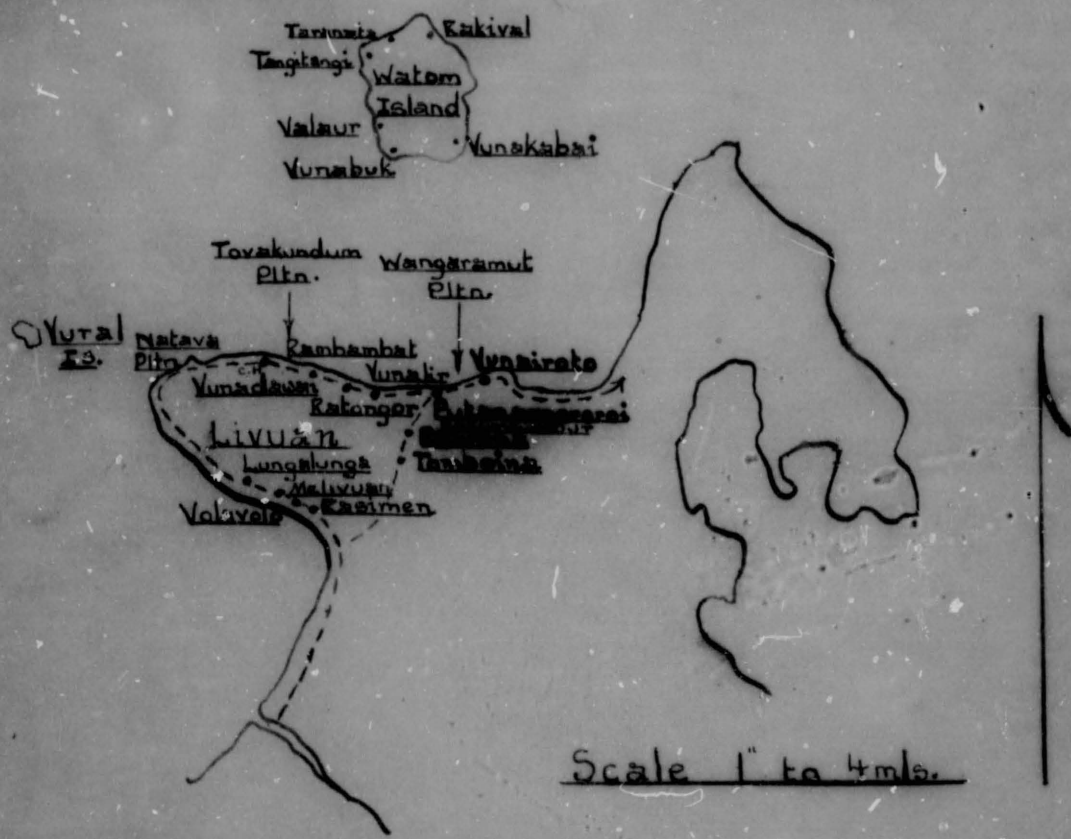
Mr Dwyer has carried out a detailed patrol, and his report contains much valuable information, but I would have liked to have seen some comments on native thought and opinion. For instance, Mr Dwyer does not mention religious division on Wotam Is., which earlier in the year promised to result in a serious situation, or native reaction, if any, to the recent education controversy. Apart from the above criticism, Mr Dwyer has done a competent job.



(K. R. Williamson)  
Assistant District Officer.  
Local Government.

Sketch Map - Patrol Report  
RBB no. 3 of 55/56

North Coast - Gazelle Pen.  
Liyuan - Watom



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

LIVUAN-WATOM SUB-DIVISIONS.

PATROL REPORT RAB NO. 3 OF 55/56.

Patrol Conducted by : Terence Dwyer, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : Livuan - Watom Sub Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by : Europeans - Nil.  
Natives - 5147 Constable Rota.  
8909 Constable Baule.  
Native Clerk, Kulu.

Objects of the Patrol : (1) Census Revision.  
(2) Compile an up-to-date Tax Register.  
(3) General Administration Business.

Duration of Patrol : 10/10/55 to 19/11/55 (excluding 3 days at Rabaul.)  
- 39 days.

Previous Patrol : July, 1952 - Livuan Sub Division.  
October, 1952 - Watom Sub Division.

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INTRODUCTION.

The Livuan area is ideally suited to Native Local Government work. Most of the population is near the main road; the villages are compact and a community spirit prevails throughout the area; thanks to the work of previous officers the native economy has developed well and the region is comparatively rich in copra and cocoa.

By contrast the Watom islanders seem to have little interest in Council work. Unfortunately, the island cannot be visited as regularly as other council areas - transport being the main problem. Watom island councillors seldom attend council meetings at Livuan and consequently the electorate is less progressive than its counterpart on the mainland. The electors seem to have only a hazy idea of the council's objects and achievements.

Since the previous patrol there has been an overall increase in population of 78 at Watom and 286 at Livuan. The natural increase is; Watom - 50, Livuan - 174.

Natives throughout the area patrolled were impressed by the District Office organisation which enabled a combined air-sea rescue effort to save the lives of seven Watom island natives who had clung to a submerged canoe for 38 hours.

Little rain fell during the patrol and fire destroyed scores of coconut and cacao trees in the Livuan area.





LIVUAN-WATOM SUB-DIVISIONS.PATROL REPORT RAB NO.3 OF 55/56.DECEASED NATIVE'S ESTATES:-

None were paid during the patrol.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION:-

All claims finalised.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:-

	£	s	d
No. of claims = 33	Amount = 625	- 0	- 0

It is anticipated that there will be a few more claims as due to a misunderstanding "malnutrition" death claims were not registered during the patrol.

PLANTATIONS:-

There are no plantations on Watom island.

There are three plantations in the Livuan area:- NATAVA (<sup>Manager</sup> Mr. D. Mallaly), TOVAKUNDUM (Mr. W. Cohen) and WANGARAMUT (Mr. B. Donald).  
<sub>Manager</sub> <sub>Manager</sub>

During the recent drought local natives co-operated well with the plantation managers when fires threatened to destroy coconuts and cacao belonging to both.

MISSIONS:-

There are no resident European missionaries on Watom island. Valaur is predominantly Methodist and Vunakabai is Catholic. Rakival, Taranata and Vunabuk contain both Catholics and Methodists.

The Catholics are visited fortnightly by Fr. Heissel from Volavolo and Rev. Atkinson visits the island less frequently for the Methodists.

In the Livuan area the Methodist headquarters are at Vunairima and they have native representatives at Lungalunga, Vunadawai, Vunalir, Tomboina, Putanangororoi, Rakumkumbur and Vunairoto.

Catholics are at Rasimen, Volavolo, Ratongor, Tomboina and Lungalunga. Fr. Mulke visits his parishioners regularly and has houses at Ratongor and Kabaira.

Relations between the missions appear to be cordial in the Livuan area but less so on Watom island - probably due to the lack of supervision.

WAR DISPOSALS:-

Nil.

EDUCATION:-

The main schools in the Livuan area are at Volavolo, Lungalunga, Vunadawai, Vunalir, Tomboina, Putanangororoi, Rakumkumbur and Vunairoto which are Methodist; Rasimen, Ratongor and Tomboina which are Catholic; Lungalunga and Vunalir are Council schools.

At Watom island there are schools at Valaur, Vunabuk, Taranata, Rakival and Vunakabai belonging to both Methodists and Catholics.

There is a Catholic school at Navio which tends to compete with the Council school at Ratangitangi (nr. Valaur).

The people of the area patrolled realise that education is most important for the future well-being of their children. They are anxious for their children to receive the best possible instruction and they go by results. If a group of children misbehave themselves then usually their teacher is blamed.

The patrol was requested to restrain over-enthusiastic teachers who were

LIVUAN-WATOM SUB-DIVISIONS.

PATROL REPORT RAB NO.3 OF 55/56.

EDUCATION:-

(who were) alleged to be free with the cane. The teachers were advised accordingly and they seemed to be on good terms with their pupils.

Attendance is the main problem with the smaller children and parents were spoken to in this regard.

At several schools tape recordings were made of pupils talking English and singing in choirs. In addition during the evening, slides were shown at most places on a portable projector. The interest shown by pupils and parents alike proves the potential propaganda possibilities of these two mediums.

HEALTH:-

The health of the people visited was reasonably good. Few were absent from the census because of illness.

There is one aid post on Watom island at Tangitangi and another is being built at Rakival. Native Medical Assistant Topaul is in charge of the Tangitangi aid post but domestic trouble makes him a constant visitor to the mainland. It is considered that a resident of Watom would be better suited to the position. There are several ex-N.M.A.s in the area.

Some difficulty has been encountered over the site for the Rakival aid post. The local councillor, Tambune, told the builders contracted for the job, to build the aid post on a piece of land inside the village. He neglected to inform the owners of the land and the latter were naturally angry at this attitude. They refused permission to build the aid post.

As it had now resolved into a clash of personalities another piece of land was found and work is proceeding on the construction of the aid post just outside the village.

Little water is available on Watom island during the dry season. A few springs provide the main source of supply. Even these become a mere trickle during a drought. The council is arranging for a large hole to be dug and cemented near one of the springs (Rakai-a, Valaur). This will facilitate the filling of water containers and avoid unnecessary waiting.

On the mainland, many women go to the Rabaul hospital for the birth of their children. Some go to the mission hospitals and very few remain in the village. Consequently the infant mortality rate is low. Since the previous patrol only three children under the age of one year have died and only one female in child-birth.

In the Livuan area there are aid posts at Vunalir, Tomboina and Melivuan. They appear to be run quite efficiently although in the past they have been short of medicine at times. This was unavoidable because supplies were short at Rabaul also. However, it is known that at least one ex-N.M.A. bought some medical supplies from a Rabaul pharmacy and gave treatment to local natives for a fee.

At some mission hospitals natives who receive injections give small amounts of money or coconuts to mission funds.

In the event of a native becoming seriously ill on Watom island there are now three pinnacles available to bring the patient to the mainland. Formerly the journey had to be made by canoe and during the north west season this was impossible at times.

LIVUAN-WATOM SUB-DIVISIONS.PATROL REPORT RAB NO.3 OF 55/56.FORESTRY:-

Watom island's four square mile area is heavily planted with coconuts. Other types of trees on the island are:-

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Description and Uses.</u>
Kuila	Hardwood, red and heavy. Used as firewood.
Aiting	Hardwood, white and light. Used for making canoes - water resisting.
Kongo	Hardwood, white, light and water-resisting. Used as canoe outriggers.
Mangas	Used for making drums, outriggers. Skin is used as rope .
Bamboo	Building material - houses, fences, fish traps, drums and fish spears.
Kapiak	Hardwood, red and heavy. When heated and smoked until black it becomes water-resisting. Is then used as anchor for fish traps. Fruit and leaves eaten. Also good building material.
Laulau	Nuts eaten. Leaves eaten to cure colic. Is soon attacked by white ants.
Galip	Hardwood. Nuts eaten; canoe material.
Mango	Fruit eaten. Tree scraped, mixed with lime and tambu - becomes a reddish colour. Is bored then threaded on to string and used as trade.
Walangor	Leaves eaten. Wood white and soft. Mainly used for fences. Grows whilst in ground and strengthens fence.
Burinai	Used for construction of fences, planks and drums.
Aila	Nuts eaten. Wood easily succumbs to white ants.
Talis	Nuts eaten. Used locally for diving boards.
Ton	Hardwood. Used in construction of houses (planks). Also good firewood.
Apau	Nuts eaten. Hardwood similar to galip.
Buai	Eaten by natives for its stimulating qualities.
Coconut	Copra manufactured from, nuts eaten, palms used for building material, mats, baskets. Fibre used as rope, mattresses and pillows. Shell as fuel.

AGRICULTURE:-

On Watom island the soil is generally of poor quality. Near the beach the land is stoney and is planted mainly with coconuts and bananas. A few hundred yards from the coast the land rises steeply to the centre of the island. Further inland the soil improves in quality and gardens are made on the steep mountain sides. During the wet season erosion ravages the hillsides but a type of grass known as "dum dum" helps to bind the soil together.

Sugar cane, aibiga, beans, melons, pawpaws, corn, tomatoes and a few yams grow fairly well in the inland gardens. No taro will grow on the island because it is too stoney and rain water soon runs off into the sea. Taro and other foods are bought by the islanders at the Rabaul market.

When crops are first planted they are sheltered from the sun by palm leaves. The latter are burnt later and left in the gardens. Old garden areas are left alone for a few years only, then resumed. So stoney is the ground that bananas, unable to obtain a firm hold with their roots, keel over before a strong wind.

LIVUAN-WATOM SUB-DIVISIONS.PATROL REPORT RAB NO.3 OF 55/56.AGRICULTURE (cont'd):-

By contrast the Livuan area contains rich, fertile volcanic soil. Even so prolonged droughts can make the land as unproductive as that on Watom island. However, recent rain has allowed crops to recover and helped to alleviate the fire danger which threatened to destroy coconut and cacao trees throughout the area.

Cacao does not grow well on Watom island and approximately 17,287 <sup>trees</sup> have been planted by the local natives.

Appendix "B" contains statistics showing the approximate number of newly-planted and bearing coconut and cacao trees.

RESOURCES:-

Copra is manufactured on a comparatively large scale throughout the area patrolled. During the dry season the copra is mainly sun-dried and this takes about 3 days as compared to the one day taken in the hot air driers. The latter method is used mainly during the wet season.

Appendix "B" shows the present and future potential of the Livuan-Watom area with regard to the manufacture of copra. The chinese trader living on Watom island said that pre-war he bought most of the island copra and that as much as 100 tons had passed through his hands during a year.

Natives now send Watom copra to the Copra Marketing Board, the mainland co-operative and the local chinese trader. The two latter pay 6d per lb for the copra.

Livuan natives as a rule sell their copra to the local co-operative store or the nearby chinese traders. Cost of transport makes it expensive to take small quantities of copra to Rabaul for sale.

The appendix also shows the progress made with regard to cacao. Unfortunately some growers have been drying the cacao beans themselves and sending them directly to Rabaul. This can only have a detrimental effect on the local fermentery at Vunadawai and a council rule requiring local natives to bring their wet cacao beans to the nearest fermentery is to be implemented in the future.

Some trochus shell is recovered from the nearby reefs but there is not much enthusiasm for this type of work.

Figs (appendix "B") fetch £1 for each month up to 2 years of age. Fowls (appendix "B") sell at the Rabaul market for from 5/- to 15/-.

Watom island oranges are considered to be the best variety sold at the Rabaul market. Other types of fruit also bring in money at the market. Price for betel nut depends on the availability - during the patrol supplies were scarce.

Fish is plentiful near the surrounding reefs and forms an important item in the native diet.

Owners of trucks derive an income by hiring out their vehicles and carrying passengers mainly to and from Rabaul. In 1952 there were twenty four trucks and four jeeps in the Livuan area. Now there are fourteen trucks and nineteen jeeps. Many of the former army trucks are now unserviceable.

Natives of Ratongor and Rambambat supply labour for stevedoring at Rabaul.

LIVUAN-WATOM SUB-DIVISIONS.PATROL REPORT RAB NO.3 OF 55/56.LIVESTOCK:-

Statistics showing number of pigs and fowls in each village are to be found in appendix "B".

There were several complaints during the patrol concerning the destruction of gardens by pigs. Most gardens are not fenced in and usually pigs are allowed to roam freely.

Fowls in the area are of the usual mixed variety.

NATIVE LABOUR INSPECTIONS:-

No inspections were carried out during the patrol.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

Watom island is part of the Livuan council area. There are five councillors on the island:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Tokale	Valaur	Attends few meetings. Good personality but lacks initiative.
To-ioto	Vunabuk	Seldom seen in the council house. Prefers to concentrate on business ventures with the local Chinese trader. Is afraid to exercise authority for fear of unpopularity.
Tokaukau	Taranata	One of the most influential natives on the island because of shrewd business sense. Attends council meetings regularly and is a vice-president. Very pro-council but requires supervision.
Tambune	Rakival	Attends few meetings. Rather tactless in attitude to constituents. Local committee assistant is much more enthusiastic and appears to do most of the work.
Tomonde	Vunakabai	Appears to be an insignificant type and hardly ever seen at council meetings.
Tande	Rasimen & Volavolo	Average ability.
Tovulpitie	Melivuan	Shrewd - ex-catechist.
Tovuna	Lungalunga	Outstanding personality - former Luluai
Tanatina	Lungalunga	Always second to Tovuna.
Tombon	Vunadawai	Co-operative and intelligent.
Topanga	Vunadawai	Average ability.
Topaulias	Rambambat	President of the council. Influential but inclined to favour the rich men of the area
Misulan	Rambambat	Average.
Kiapen	Ratongor	Possibly most intelligent of the Livuan councillors. Has a clear idea of the functions of local government and is diplomatic in his approach to all sections of the community.
Tieton	Vunalir	Average ability - inclined to favour the rich men of the area.
Tovorovokai	Raluana	Nervous type but influential in own community.
Topotol	Tomboina	Strong character with a "Luluai" complex.
Tomonde	Putanangororoi	Average ability.
Tomeii	Vunairoto	Enthusiastic and good personality.
Tovuravakai	Vunairoto	Vice-president and influential in own community. Has good grasp of council matters and a pleasant personality.

LIVUAN-WATOM SUB-DIVISIONS.PATROL REPORT RAB NO.3 OF 55/56.REST HOUSES:-

There are two rest houses on Watom island. One is situated in the centre of Vunabuk village and this does not engender good feelings between the local mission rivals. It is recommended that the timber and roofing iron be removed from this rest house and used to build one good house on the site of the other rest house near Valaur (Tangitangi).

For the Livuan patrol the council arranged for a small, native-material dwelling to be constructed next to the council house and this proved to be most comfortable. A few minor repairs should make it habitable when the next patrol visits the area.

ROADS:-

Watom island is too stoney for good road construction but there is a network of tracks over the whole island.

Movement in the Livuan area is mainly confined to the main Rabaul-Keravat road which runs through the area and alongside all villages except Tomboina and Raluana. The two latter places are connected to the mainroad by a secondary road which leads to Kabaira plantation.

Native tracks lead to their land beyond the boundaries of the three large plantations in the area.

Heavy lorries carrying huge logs to Rabaul cause deep ruts in the soft parts of the main road. During the war the Japanese placed coconut trees on these soft spots and covered them with ground. The latter has been worn away by heavy rain and traffic and the corrugations add to the physical discomfort of riding in a large vehicle.

Despite these conditions cycling is very popular with the natives and there are approximately 7 persons to each bicycle in the area.

The patrol moved about by council truck and bicycle.

NATIVE SITUATION AND COMPLAINTS:-

Watom islanders generally still tend to adopt an isolationist policy with regard to their council. As stated previously most of their councillors rarely attend council meetings on the mainland. They seem to cling to the old idea that unless there is trouble to report then their presence at council meetings is unnecessary.

Consequently the islanders reluctantly pay their taxes but little explanation is given them regarding the expenditure of their money. At the recent annual and estimates meetings at Livuan some of the Watom councillors were prevailed upon to attend but no suggestions or criticisms were forthcoming from them. Tokaukau of Taranata was the exception and certainly he does his best to explain matters to the Watom people. But mission rivalry is rather keen on the island and Tokaukau is a Methodist.

During the patrol an effort was made to explain to the islanders the work and achievements of the council but further and frequent propaganda visits will be necessary before the people are solidly behind their council.

By contrast Livuan is a most progressive area. The councillors are of much better calibre and the people seem to be satisfied with the council's achievements and its plans for the future. The council has built two schools and three aid posts on the mainland compared to one completed and one partially built aid post on Watom island. However, next year's estimates will favour Watom.

Because of transport difficulties and possibly laziness few court cases are brought from Watom island to the mainland council house on court days which are every Friday fortnight. Unfortunately, there is no time

LIVUAN-WATOM SUB-DIVISIONS.PATROL REPORT RAB NO.3 of 55/56.NATIVE SITUATION AND COMPLAINTS:-

(no time) or transport available for the trip to Watom island. Reimber council area is also included in the court day int itinerary. If transport could be arranged (there are three pinnacles available for hire on Watom island) then monthly or quarterly visits to the island would prove of immense value both to the councils and the Administration.

Local committees set up to assist the councillor in his work are tending to mediate in disputes outside of their jurisdiction. These committees can be of great help in land and gift-exchange disputes but even in these instances care has to be taken to see that committee members do not accept bribes.

This situation was discussed with the local natives and the result was that every day the patrol was called upon to mediate in disputes. Councillors and committee members were brought into the discussions and they were given practice in making decisions.

Generally the people of the area patrolled were receptive to the patrol's propaganda. Administration prestige was given a fillip when the District Office organisation, as mentioned previously, was instrumental in the rescue of seven Watom island natives who had been adrift in a damaged canoe.

Tambu shell is still a most important item of trade. A few young men were absent from most villages in the area, at Talasea trying to purchase tabu shell from the north coast natives. From previous experience it is known that little tambu shell is available in the Talasea area. In many instances Talasea natives accept money from the Tolais knowing that they cannot obtain the required tambu in less than two or three years.

Some Tolais have been in the Talasea area for several years now afraid to return home without tambu; others have squandered the money entrusted to them. There are thousands of pounds tied up in this tambu business at Talasea sub district and each day young Tolais plan to make the trip down the coast searching for that elusive tambu.

Possibly the co-operative societies of Rabaul and Talasea could arrange for the purchase and sale of tambu. However, any such project would have to have the co-operation of the Tolai and Talasea sub district people.

An example of the value attached to tambu shell is the fact that in one dispute concerning a debt the complainant was willing to accept 200 fathoms of tambu shell (worth £20) in place of the eighty pounds owing.

Because of the high capital expenditure of the Livuan council area a suggestion was made by the councillors themselves that their number be reduced by four. It was the council's opinion that the four villages of Lungalunga, Vunadawai, Rambambat and Vunairoto could be served effectively with one councillor instead of two. It was pointed out that these four places are within easy reach of the council house and the main road and that the villages themselves are compact and can be administered by one councillor.

Natives are beginning to realise that the initial hard work they had preparing land and planting cacao is now paying dividends. However, it was explained to them that unless they continued to send their cacao to the local fermentery the industry could not expand.

Alleged stealing of coconuts from local plantations was investigated during the patrol. At Vunuvutung plantation (Reimber area) the owner, Mrs E. Greenwood, was absent in Australia but the native in charge stated that the



LIVUAN - WATOM SUB-DIVISIONS.PATROL REPORT RAB NO.3 OF 55/56.NATIVE SITUATION AND COMPLAINTS:-

(that the) loss of coconuts had been considerably reduced during the previous month.

Two young men were convicted and imprisoned for one month by the District Court, Rabaul for the theft of coconuts from Tovakundam plantation (Livuan). This has had a greater effect on would-be thieves than all the previous warnings.

Coconuts, however, will continue to be stolen as long as the owners of driers buy the nuts without question. A small stamp mark on every coconut belonging to a plantation would help the situation considerably. However, it is doubtful if the extra work entailed in this operation would prove economical to the plantation.

As mentioned by the previous patrol the clash between supporters of matrilineal and patrilineal forms of inheritance is becoming more important as the richer natives realise that according to local custom their children cannot inherit the possessions of their father. So also with widows who usually have to return to their birth place and rely upon relations for support until such time as they can marry again.

Efforts have been made to adopt the patrilineal system but the Tolais seem to be equally divided on the question. Some of the richer men are not taking any chances regarding the care of their wives should the man die. Natives like Tovuna, councillor for Lungalunga, are building a second house in their wives' villages so that they can be independent (the wives) in the event of bereavement.

Divorce according to native custom is not as prevalent as it was several years ago. However, adultery is common throughout the area patrolled and most cases are settled by the local committee. When these disputes are being settled feeling ~~often~~ runs high and often blows are struck before the matter is finally settled.

The census also revealed some single or "divorced" females who were living in Rabaul without work. Native officials and elders who a few years ago had expressed alarm at this state of affairs are now quite nonchalant about the matter. Apparently it is something which has been accepted in the villages as going hand in hand with the new-found prosperity.

There were several un-married mothers in the Livuan area but negotiations were still being conducted with the fathers and were expected to have favourable results.

The land question is still a sore point with the natives of the Livuan area. This is understandable when one considers the large areas of land occupied by the plantations of Wangaramut, Tovakundam and Natava. This land was bought by the Germans bar with lap laps, muskets and other cheap trade items. The natives do not realise that the land was valueless at the time of sale; they think only of the young men who have no land today because of the mistakes of their forbears.

Relations between natives and Europeans in the Livuan area are quite cordial but the natives are making sure just where the boundaries of the plantations end. They would be satisfied if a surveyor were to define the boundaries.

Of the many complaints heard only one was settled in the Court for Native Affairs. This case concerned an alleged "threatening behaviour" complaint. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to two weeks imprisonment. Actually this case had the effect of increasing the council's prestige. The defendant, Taurolo of Vunalir, is a rich man and owns a truck and a utility. One of the most influential councillors tried to get the case dismissed despite the desire of other councillors for the matter to proceed. The verdict was an example to all that the law applies to all sections of the community.

VILLAGES:-

Watom islanders live mainly in villages built near the beach. However, there are small hamlets further inland on the higher ground. Housing was of a good standard throughout the area as the natives have recently rebuilt or repaired their dwellings in preparation for the north-west rainy season.

This is true also for the Livuan area but also there are some outstanding

LIVUAN - WATOM SUB-DIVISIONS.

PATROL REPORT RAB.NO.3 OF 55/56.

VILLAGES:--(cont'd)

(outstanding) examples of European-type dwellings. Tovuna of Lungalunga has built a house which cost over £1,000. He has also built a smaller dwelling for his wife at her village for a few hundred pounds. Tonatna of Lungalunga also has a large, well-constructed house which cost several hundred pounds and a few more are in the process of construction.

At Lungalunga there are cement water tanks (12ft high by 6ft diameter) which were built before world war II. They have stood up to the war and numerous earth tremors and they were constructed for £12.

However, the two most impressive buildings in the Livuan are the Methodist churches at Rambambat and Vunairoto. Equal to any church in Rabaul these places have been built by the natives. Unfortunately, the nearby mission school is a dilapidated building even though there are 125 pupils in the roll book.

CARTOGRAPHY:--

Attached to the report are two copies of a map showing the Livuan and Watom sub-divisions drawn to a scale 4mls. to 1 inch.

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END OF PATROL  
oo

*T. Dwyer*  
.....  
(T. Dwyer)  
Patrol Officer.

LIVUAN - WATOM SUB-DIVISIONS.

PATROL REPORT RAB NO23 OF 55/56.

APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON POLICE.

- 5147 Constable Rota : A conscientious worker. However - lacks initiative but is quite efficient whilst carrying out routine duties.  
Is courteous to both natives and Europeans
- 8909 Constable Baule : Exceptional ability for one with so few years service. Shows initiative and has a good command - future N.C.O. material.  
Is courteous to both natives and Europeans.

*T. Dwyer*

.....  
(T. Dwyer)  
Patrol Officer.

LIVUAN - WATOM SUB-DIVISIONS.PATROL REPORT RAB NO.3 OF 55/56.APPENDIX "B".AGRICULTURE.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>POPLTN.</u>	<u>PIGS</u>	<u>FOWLS</u>	<u>COCONUTS</u>		<u>CACAO</u>		
				<u>Bearing</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Bearing</u>	<u>New</u>	
<u>WATOM ISLAND</u>								
VALAUR	247	59	209	12,664	4,961		2,802	
VUNABUK	218	62	231	7,158	8,135		6,320	
VUNAKABAI	273	98	481	4,776	6,260		3,855	
TARANATA	149	74	86	10,007	14,912		1,792	
RAKIVAL	247	89	224	7,936	14,760		2,518	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,134</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>1,231</u>	<u>42,534</u>	<u>49,028</u>		<u>17,287</u>	
<u>LIVUAN AREA.</u>								
RASIMEN	84	115	144	1689	5,761	5,027	2,657	
VOLAVOLO	94	71	320	1651	1,500	1,438	1,137	
LUNGALUNGA	355	223	939	18909	36,584	7,962	10,016	
VUNADAWAI	336	243	759	9448	13,556	11,092	13,737	
RAMBAMBAT	356	314	909	12423	18,221	7,893	11,769	
RATONGOR	226	203	604	8904	11,120	13,251	2,259	
VUNALIR	144	183	579	9302	11,532	6,243	8,006	
RALUANA	169	70	448	2172	9,460	4,289	6,734	
MELIVUAN	187	120	473	8076	13,778	5,445	12,359	
TOMBOINA	125	49	531	3260	10,006	3,052	9,128	
PUTANANGOROROI	99	90	391	5284	4,231	8,857	2,659	
RAKUMKUMBUR	99	154	246	8161	7,748	1,046	1,529	
VUNAIROTO	341	180	836	4138	11,405	7,385	7,959	
<u>TOTAL(Livuan)</u>	<u>2,616</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>7179</u>	<u>93417</u>	<u>154,902</u>	<u>82,980</u>	<u>89,949</u>	
<u>TOTAL(Watom)</u>	<u>1,134</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>1231</u>	<u>42534</u>	<u>49,028</u>		<u>17,287</u>	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>3,750</u>	<u>2397</u>	<u>8410</u>	<u>135951</u>	<u>203,930</u>	<u>82,980</u>	<u>107,236</u>	

AVERAGES.

There are approximately 2 pigs to every 3 persons in the area patrolled.

" " " 9 fowls " " 4 " " " " "

" " " 90 coconuts to each person " " "

" " " 50 cacao trees " " " " "

LIVUAN - WATOM SUB-DIVISIONS.PATROL REPORT RAB NO.3 OF 55/56.APPENDIX "C".EDUCATION.  
WATOM I.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NO. of PUPILS</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>STANDARD.</u>
VALAUR	51	26	25	1 & 2
VUNABUK	60	36	24	1 & 2
Taranata	18	12	6	1 & 2
RAKIVAL	40	19	21	1 & 2
VUNAKABAI	26	13	13	1 & 2
TANGITANGI	41	35	6	1,2,3 (COUNCIL)
NAVIO	45	26	19	1 & 2
<u>LIVUAN</u>				
VOLAVOLO	83	39	44	1 & 2
LUNGALUNGA (COUNCIL)	52 60	30 59	22 1	1 & 2 1,2,3 & 4
VUNADAWAI	90	32	58	1 & 2
RATONGOR	79	47	32	1 & 2 & 3
VUNALIR	35 71	35 27	-- 44	1 & 2 & 3 1 & 2
TOMBOINA	6 17	3 8	3 9	1 & 2 (R.C.) 1 & 2 (Meth.)
PUTANANGORORO I 23		15	8	1 & 2
RAKUMKUMBUR	15	12	3	1 & 2
VUNAIROTO	74	36	38	1
	21	13	8	2
	19	5	14	3
	11	10	1	4

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LIVUAN - WATOM SUB-DIVISIONS.

PATROL REPORT RAB NO. 3 OF 55/56.

APPENDIX "D".NATIVE ASSETS.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>POPLTN.</u>	<u>COPRA DRIER</u>	<u>TRADE STORE</u>	<u>JEEP</u>	<u>TRUCK</u>	<u>BI- CYCLES</u>	<u>HOUSES</u>	<u>DRIVERS</u>
<u>WATOM ISLAND</u>								
VALAUR	247	5	3	-	-	-	52	2
VUNASUK	218	6	3	-	-	-	69	1
VUNAKABAI	273	10	2	-	-	-	67	2
TARANATA	149	2	2	-	-	-	28	1
RAKIVAL	247	6	3	-	-	-	63	2
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,134</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>8</u>

There are three pinnaces on the island including that owned by the local Chinese trader.

LIVUAN AREA

RASIMEN	84	1	2	1	-	5	41	2	sewing machine 4
VOLAVOLO	94	-	1	1	-	9	38	-	
LUNGALUNGA	355	6	3	3	6	51	93	13	10
VUNADAWAI	336	7	6	3	1	37	127	10	8
RAMBAMBAT	386	7	3	1	-	42	102	13	11
RATONGOR	226	4	5	-	-	21	88	8	5
VUNALIR	144	2	2	4	2	36	68	8	7
RALUANA	169	1	-	3	2	19	60	5	4
MELIVUAN	187	1	2	1	1	16	86	3	10
TOMBOINA	125	1	2	1	-	26	65	9	6
PUTANANGOROROI	99	2	1	-	-	19	43	4	4
RAKUMKUMBUR	99	3	-	-	1	21	50	1	2
VUNAIROTO	341	1	3	1	1	58	90	22	24
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2,616</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>951</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>97</u>

DRIERS(Watom) - 1 per 39 of population ; (Livuan) - 1 per 72.

TRADE STORES(Watom) - 1 per 87 of population ; (Livuan) - 1 per 87.

BICYCLES (Livuan) - 1 per 7 of population.

HOUSES (Watom) - 1 per 4 of population ; (Livuan) - 1 per 3.

VEHICLES (Livuan) - 1 per 80 of population.

There are ten native-owned wirelesses in the area patrolled and four native-owned refrigerators in the Livuan area.



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955

*huvun - Watom*

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F				
RAKUMKUNRUK	15-11-55	5	2		1									3	2	5	7	1	2	1				3				9	36	4	26	2	24	15	12	37	31	99		
VUNAIROTO	16-11-55	26	12		1	2	2	2		1	1	4	7			5	9	17	16	24		1		1		2	3	32	57	23	62	64	23	100	75	56	79	341		
		157	126		1	1	6	7	5	2	4	2	100	38		128	166	81	130	113	22	16		45		26	18	185	643	129	559	32	519	423	589	470	627	679	2676	
																																						Grand Total		3,450







# on Register

Area Patrolled Livuan - Watom  
Pat

No.	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
	Inside District	Outside District			Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		M + F
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F	
6	10		1		5		1	1	11	44	10	42	3	25		28	22	49	47	219	
6	7	7			5		8		21	40	12	32		46		80	48	42	53	241	
5	3		3				5		6	23	3	32	3	33		31	28	21	42	149	
5	6	1	2		1		3	2	14	23	9	49	1	29		72	47	56	54	247	
7	16	1	2				6		15	52	13	51	7	61		56	65	60	67	213	
																					1134
1	2		1				1		9	24	2	19	2	14	22	24	11	24	21	94	
3	3		2		1		1		7	29	7	25	1	25	16	14	15	28	25	94	
7	5		3		11				27	82	65	82	6	71	21	93	55	88	97	356	
15	19	4	2		6		2		2	77	17	67	6	69	21	68	69	77	81	337	
22	11	3	3		5		9	4	74	96	11	71	3	73	14	91	82	80	88	356	
10	12	3	2				1		20	60	13	56	4	57	18	38	35	64	71	225	
6	5	1			5		2	1	6	39	6	36	4	38	18	21	25	41	43	144	
9	15	3			4		1	2	11	43	8	38	3	32	7	57	38	30	38	169	
10	5				1		6	1	15	37	10	34	1	58	21	47	42	44	41	187	
5	5	3	1		2		1	2	10	35	6	24		21	18	24	26	30	31	125	
2					2				9	36	4	26	2	24	15	15	12	37	31	99	
7	5	5	1		3			1	2	29	7	22		20	2	12	17	28	27	99	
16	24		1		1		2	3	32	75	23	62		64	25	100	75	56	79	341	
																					2,616
																					1,134
																					Grand Total 3,750



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of NEW BRITAIN Report No. 5 of 55/56 RAB.

Patrol Conducted by TERENCE DWYER, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled. (1) MAVINERAM-TAVILILU NON-COUNCIL AREA (2) VIMADIDIE-TOMA-NANGALINGA COUNCIL AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 4

Duration—From 2/2/1956 to 3/5/1956

Number of Days 81

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services MAY 1953 - NON-COUNCIL AREA.  
MARCH 1955 - COUNCIL AREA.

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

Map Reference MOSES BAY - ARMY STRAITS - 1" TO 1 MILE.

Objects of Patrol (a) REVISION (b) INVESTIGATE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NON-COUNCIL GROUP (c) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

    /     / 19    

.....  
*District Commissioner*

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....  
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... £.....  
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund .... £.....  
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# Village Pop

Year...1956.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	
				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		
<u>NON-COUNCIL AREA</u>																	
NAVUNERAM	13.2.56	19	19			1		1		1					2	1	7
TAVUILIU	14.2.56	25	18						1	1					3	3	8
MALMALUAN	15.2.56	17	10					4	1	1					4	5	1
KERAVIA 2	16.2.56	10	5												7	5	2
PALEKUA	17.2.56	4	6												3	1	2
TIGENAGALIP	20.2.56	8	13			1	1	1							2	1	1
VUNAGOGO	21.2.56	2	10					2							1	1	1
TAKIKEL	22.2.56	13	10			1			1					1	1	2	3
NAPAPAR I	23.2.56	11	12												1	4	2
KERAVIA I	24.2.56	4	2												4	1	6
TAKOBA	14.3.56	14	9			1		1	2						1	2	2
MALABUNGA	22.3.56	1				1		1									2
TAULIL	22.3.56	9	4			1	1	3							1	1	2
VIVERAN	11.4.56	12	10					1	1						1	2	1
GRULIM	12.4.56	3	6												2	2	4
KAINANGUNA	12.4.56	1	3			1			2			1				1	
IVERE	12.4.56	1															
<u>COUNCIL AREA</u>																	
BAFURUA	27.2.56	8	2						1							3	6
DAVAUF	28.2.56	5	1					1									
NUVALIEN	29.2.56	11	3						1						1	1	1
RALALA	1.3.56	5	8						1								17
HANGANANGA	6.3.56	20	23			1	1	1							2		4
TAMANAIKIK	15.3.56	5	6			1	1								2		5
RAPITOK 4	19.3.56	12	5					1	1		1				1	1	3
RAPITOK 2	19.3.56	3	2													2	
RAPITOK I	20.3.56	8	8						1						1		
RAPITOK 3	20.3.56	9	8					2							2	3	1
BABACI I & 2	21.3.56	15	9			1		1	1				1		3	9	3
REIM	23.3.56	1	2								1						
VUNADIBIR	26.3.56	10	14						1						4		1
VUNAKAMBI	26.3.56	11	5									1			1		5
BATAVUL	26.3.56	7	11			1				1					3		4



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of...NEW BRITAIN..... Report No. 5 of 55/56, RAB......

Patrol Conducted by...TERENCE DWYER, Patrol Officer......

Area Patrolled.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From...9./...2./1956...to...3./...5...1956...

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
*District Commissioner*

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

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

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

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Females in Child Birth  
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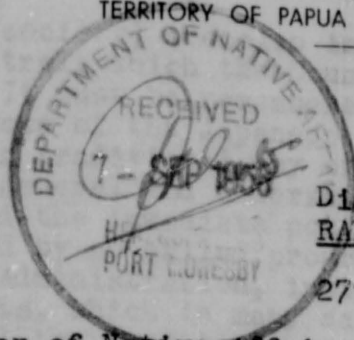


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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 34/1/1

District Office,  
RABAUL.

27th August, 1956.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

- (1) Patrol Report, Rabaul No. 5 of 55/56
- (2) Special Patrol, Rakunai and Vunalaka areas.

Conducted by Patrol Officer, T. Dwyer.

Forwarded herewith are originals of the abovementioned reports, covering the Vunadidir-Toma-NangaNanga Local Government Council area and Navuneram-Tavuiliu Non-Council areas and the Rakunai and Vunalaka areas of the Reimber Council.

I was absent from Rabaul during the major portion of these two patrols. However, before Mr. Dwyer went on leave last month, I discussed them exhaustively with him. I have also had discussions with my Native Local Government Council Officers on matters arising out of these patrols. Submission of my report has been delayed pending the outcome of certain recent developments in the areas as follows:

- (1) The Rakunai Tax Appeal case.
- (2) The petition from Rakunai to withdraw from the Reimber Council.
- (3) The application of Vunalaka to construct their own cocoa fermentery
- (4) Proclamation of the villages of Vunagogo, Tingenagalip, Talakua, Taulil, Malabunga and Napapar No. 1 into the Vunadidir-Toma-NangaNanga Council area.
- (5) The results of the elections following the promulgation of the proclamation.

I have the following comments to offer:

Mr. Dwyer has presented a mass of information, most of which is very valuable. Unfortunately, however, his method of expression is sometimes obscure and some of his comments are rather superficial and trite. Despite these faults, which were pointed out to him, it is evident that Mr. Dwyer has succeeded in obtaining a good insight into the current trends of native thought in this area, with particular regard to the Native Local Government Council policy.

The reasons given to Mr. Dwyer by those groups opposed to the Native Local Government Council system are not new. I have heard them many times, over the past five years and when the fallacies inherent in such arguments are pointed out, the invariable reply is "MIPELA NO LAIKIM KAUNSIL" and there the discussion bogs down.

It is significant, as Mr. Dwyer points out, that the young men's Kivung are now chafing at the restrictions and disciplines imposed by the Tena Kivung (See page 11). These young men (perhaps typical of young men



in any society) are also impatient with the disciplines and controls which the Council system is imposing upon them. It must be remembered that their formative years were those of the Japanese occupation, when the sanctions of their traditional way of life were largely forgotten in the general and understandable desire to survive the war; and the immediate post-war years when the Administration, inspired by so called progressive ~~ideas~~ in comparative Native Administration, instituted a system of munificent hand outs, which in many cases led the natives to believe that all they had to do was to ask and they would receive. ✓ Adm

War damage compensation in money, intensified education and health benefits, the stimulation of native interest in cash cropping, agricultural advice and so on were all provided free by the Administration.

But the method of area administration, inherent in the Native Local Government Council system, has laid upon the natives themselves the responsibility for many social services. This has promoted the growth of community disciplines and civic consciousness and responsibility which, to many of these young men, has interfered with their happy-go-lucky, shiftless existence.

I have reported previously that the greatest single factor in the opposition of certain groups to the Council system is the attitude of this growing class of young men. Steps are currently being taken to institute a Vagrancy Rule, designed to cope with this problem and it is hoped that if the rule is approved, that the situation will be much alleviated. ✓

The success of the Tolai Cocoa Project will, it is hoped, do much to persuade such persons as MANO and others that the main and ultimate aim of the Council system is to improve all aspects of the native standard of living. I do not believe that there is any real basis for Mr. Dwyer's observation that the non-council natives fear the growth of a bureaucracy, with a number of petty officials wielding power as well as the Administration. I think the opposition lies rather in the attitude of the young men as stated above and in certain personal antipathies between groups who traditionally had never been friendly. Wm

~~Information received by me in the last week or so leads me to believe that most of this opposition is in the process of crumbling.~~ The more intelligent of the anti-Council natives are realising that it is to their disadvantage to remain outside the Council system. The question of acquisition of land, fermentation of cocoa and so on, has revealed to these natives the necessity for them to belong to a lawfully constituted body corporate. Mr. Williamson, who will be visiting Port Moresby next week, has been instructed to inform you of these recent moves.

#### General

It is inevitable that some Councillors and some people in Council areas will have but an apathetic approach to the problems of Native Local Government. That attitude is not rare in our own community and in my opinion, it is unrealistic to expect a higher standard of social consciousness and civic awareness from natives than we get from our own people.

There are inevitably growing pains associated

with any movement or system, designed to develop a primitive community to a stage where that community can perhaps manage its own affairs. Mr. Dwyer instances some of these growing pains, e.g. The allegation of wrongful taxation. Tax has been collected now for over five years and it has been possible to establish with some accuracy, the tax potential of each area and the capacity of individuals to pay. If there is a possible case for exemption from taxation, I am sure the Tax Appeal Tribunals extend leniency and, in any case, reference can be made to the District Office in any cases of hardship.

Mr. Dwyer's methods of stimulating propaganda are very interesting and he deserves commendation for his initiative. His photographs, which are attached to his patrol report are most interesting, showing as they do the Tolai progress under Native Local Government and the contrast between native life in some areas and what has been achieved here.

I am forwarding claims for camping allowance by Mr. Dwyer. As you are aware, he is now on leave and I understand is going overseas. He has asked that his camping allowance be paid to the credit of his bank account.

*M. B. Orken*

(M. B. Orken)  
A/District Officer,  
New Britain District.

PATROL REPORT RAB NO.5 OF 55/56.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : TERENCE DWYER, PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED : VUNADIDIR-TOMA-NANGANANGA COUNCIL AREA.  
NAVUNERAM-TAVULLIU NON-COUNCIL AREA.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : EUROPEANS - NIL.  
NATIVES - 5147 CONSTABLE ROTA.  
7474 CONSTABLE TESO.  
6775 CONSTABLE SAMBOP.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL : (1) CENSUS REVISION.  
(2) INVESTIGATE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NON-COUNCIL GROUP.  
(3) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DURATION OF THE PATROL : 9/2/56 to 3/5/56. exclude 4 days at Rabaul.  
81 days.

PREVIOUS PATROL : NON-COUNCIL AREA - MAY 1953.  
NAVUNERAM &  
TAVULLIU ONLY - MAY 1954.  
COUNCIL AREA - MARCH 1955

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INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled is one of the most fertile in the Gazelle Peninsula. Although it has an above-average rainfall there are few streams in the region, and none of them cross the main road. At various points on the latter, one has a panoramic view of both Rabaul and the Keravat valley.

Of the total population of 11,355, 61% belong to the Vunadidir - Toma - Nangananga Council and 39% belong to the non-Council group. However, if one were to take into account individual opinions then the percentage in favour of Councils would be much larger.

The patrol used three base camps during the 81 days it was in the field and spent several weeks at each.

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DIARY

Camped at Navuneram.

February 9th Set out for Vunadidir area with equipment on Administration lorry.  
10th At Navuneram.  
11th At Navuneram. Discussions local people.  
12th At Navuneram. " " "  
13th Censused Navuneram.  
14th Censused Tavulliu. Mr.Orken, D.O. and Mr.Ewing, A.D.O. visited.  
15th Censused Malmaluan.  
16th Censused Keravia no.2.  
17th Censused Talakua.  
18th To Rabaul and back. Discussions with locals.  
19th At Navuneram.  
20th Censused Tigenagalip. Lunched with village officials.  
21st Censused Vunagogo. " " " " and Mr.Corfield,P/O.  
22nd Censused Takekel.  
23rd Censused Napapar no.I.  
24th Censused Keravia no.I.  
25th To Rabaul and back for discussions.

PATROL REPORT RAB NO. 5 OF 55/56.

- FEBRUARY 26th At Navuneram. Discussions with locals.  
 27th Censused Raburua. Inspected alternate road to coast.  
 28th Censused Davaun.  
 29th Censused Gauvalien.
- MARCH 1st Censused Lalala.  
 2nd At Navuneram. Discussions with locals.  
 3rd To Rabaul and back.  
 4th At Navuneram.  
 5th Registering "Compensation for Death" claims.  
 6th Censused Nangananga.  
 7th Registering "Compensation for Death" claims.  
 8th " " " " "  
 9th " " " " "  
 10th To Rabaul - returned afternoon.  
 11th At Navuneram. Discussions with locals.  
 12th To Tavuilu during morning for discussions with locals. Moved camp to  
 Vunagalip (Rapitok) during afternoon.  
 13th ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~. At Vunagalip for discussions with locals,  
 14th Censused Takoba.  
 15th Censused Tamanairik.  
 16th To Vunadidir for U.N.O. meeting.  
 17th To Rabaul and back during morning. Discussions afternoon.  
 18th At Vunagalip.  
 19th Censused Rapitok nos. 2 and 4.  
 20th Censused Rapitok nos. 1 and 3.  
 21st Censused Rabagi 1 and 2.  
 22nd Censused Taulil and Malabunga.  
 23rd Censused Reim, Gunanua and Tenska.  
 24th To Rabaul and back. Discussions afternoon.  
 25th At Vunagalip.  
 26th Censused Vunadidir, Vunakabi and Rataval.  
 27th Censused Wairiki nos. 1 and 3.  
 28th Censused Bitakapuk.  
 29th To Napapar and back. Court day Vunadidir.  
 30th - 3rd April at Rabaul over Easter.
- APRIL 4th To Vunadidir thence moved camp to Takekel.  
 5th Censused Napapar no. 2.  
 6th Censused Napapar no. 3. One case in Court for Native Affairs.  
 7th Inspecting airstrip at Vunakanau.  
 8th At Takekel.  
 9th. Censused Napapar nos. 4 and 5.  
 10th Censused Tagitagi nos. 1 and 2.  
 11th Censused Viveran.  
 12th Censused Gaulim, Ivere and Kainanguna.  
 13th To Rabaul for discussions.  
 14th At Takekel. Several disputes settled.  
 15th Attending to disputes at Takekel.  
 16th To Vunadidir re Court for Native Affairs. Disputes at Takekel later.  
 17th At Takekel discussing local problems.  
 18th Court cases at Takekel.  
 19th Visiting members of Tena Kivung and councillors.  
 20th To Rabaul re court cases. Returned afternoon.  
 21st To Rabaul and back as previous day.  
 22nd At Takekel.  
 23rd To Rabaul for discussions on local situation. Returned afternoon.  
 24th Court cases from surrounding villages at Takekel.  
 25th Anzac Day Ceremony at Vunadidir. Mr. J. Emanuel, District Officer and  
 Fr. Keisler of Vunadidir also present. Land courts during afternoon.  
 26th To Rabaul for discussions on local situation. Returned afternoon.  
 27th Court cases at Takekel. To Tavui for opening of school during morning.  
 28th To Rabaul and back for discussions.  
 29th At Takekel.  
 30th Investigating court case Vunadidir area.
- MAY 1st At Vunadidir with Mr. Tuohy, Patrol Officer investigating court case.  
 2nd Camp visited by Mr. Tuohy and Mr. Fitness, photographer. Various  
 villages visited by party during the afternoon.  
 3rd Prepared to move camp to Bitakapuk.

END OF DIARY.

## PATROL REPORT RAB NO.5 OF 55/56.

GENERAL.WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION:-

Towards the end of the patrol the villages of Napapar nos.4 and 5 claimed that they had not received any War Damage Compensation although they had registered their claims.

The matter is being investigated.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:-

The amount claimed for is in excess of the sum available (£1,400) and some of the more distant relatives of the deceased persons will probably have to forfeit their claims.

It is anticipated that the matter will be finalised early in May.

PLANTATIONS:-

The following plantations are in the area patrolled:-

VUNAPIT, KURAIWA, KUNAI, VUNAKANAU, MALMALUAN, TOMA, VUNAPAU and VUNARAKEN.

Inspections will be carried out at these places when the patrol is completed.

MISSIONS:-

The Catholic Mission have the following representatives in the area patrolled

Fr. Keisler of Vunadidir, Fr. Mersens of Bitakapuk (both Germans) and Fr. Paiva of Bitakapuk who is a Tolai priest.

Fr. Theler of Rakunai (Reimber area) looks after the Tavuilu-Navuneram area and the Nangananga area is administered from Kokopo.

Two European sisters look after the hospital and school at Bitakapuk.

The Methodist Mission has only one European representative resident in the area, Sister E. Brock, who is in charge of the hospital at Gaulim.

Both Missions have numerous native catechists and Missionaries in the field.

The Seventh Day Adventists are increasing their activity in the area but are finding the going hard. Their stronghold is at Napapar no.1.

Relations between the various Mission bodies are almost cordial.

EDUCATION:-

Most villages have Mission schools for the younger children; the older ones can attend either the Government or Council schools of Navuneram, Nuvalien, Malabunga, Nanalaka, Malaguna and Tavui; the Catholic Mission schools of Vuvu, Vunapope and Paragum; the Methodist Mission schools of Vunairima.

A Council school is nearing completion at Raburus. However, the question of purchasing the land has not yet been resolved. The owner insists on a price of £900 for 5 acres. Much more land will be required if the school is to help feed the pupils.

The owner has apparently been influenced in his decision by a member of the RALUANA non-Council group. The latter paid £70 for their own school area which is approximately 1 acre.

The number of children attending Council (or Government) and Mission schools is as follows:-

	male	female	Total
Council or Government	127	7	134
Mission	171	92	263
	298	99	397

HEALTH:-

The area patrolled is well supervised by the Public Health Department. Units of the anti -T.B. and anti - yaws section have visited most villages.

Aid posts at Tavuiliu, Rapitok, Rabagi, Tagitagi, Ralala, and Vunadidir are manned by conscientious medical assistants who regularly patrol their areas. Tavuiliu aid post is in the non-Council area the rest are Council undertakings.

The Methodist Mission hospital at Gaulim caters for the Central Baining people and also the nearby Tolai villages. Sister Brock is in charge of the hospital and is assisted by several native sisters.

Before the arrival of the patrol a private practitioner (said to have been Dr. Ferguson) visited the Navuneram area and gave penicillin injections at 5/- each and various other treatments. Apparently he was asked to do so by MANOA of Navuneram.

However, few natives were treated and all agreed that the Administration practice of free medicine was the best.

The non-Council villages have begun construction of a permanent aid post at Tavuiliu.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:-

The Vunadidir region has a higher rainfall compared with the Reimber, Livuan and Rabaul Council areas.

Much of the taro sold at the Rabaul market comes from the area patrolled and large quantities of both Native and European vegetables are harvested weekly for sale.

The region has been well served by Department of Agriculture representatives and the people have benefited economically from the advice they have received.

There are approximately half a million cacao trees belonging to the forty three villages in the area and a large proportion of these trees will soon be bearing.

Coconut trees number approximately 450,000.

Most Council people live near fermenteries where their cacao can be processed. However, the non-Council people have no fermenteries and process their own cacao (MANOA of Navuneram has a fairly large drier), usually selling it direct to the large Companies in Rabaul.

Two coastal villages, Keravia no. I and Davaun, have planted little cacao because their land is too stony. Both villages met the full force of the 1939 volcanic eruption and what good soil is now available is used for the cultivation of crops for local consumption.

The coconuts belonging to these villages, further inland, are infested with insects and have long since been abandoned. The people rely upon the fish they catch and sell, mainly to the Chinese in Rabaul, to purchase vegetables from the market.

In the other villages visited the main crops grown are:- Taro, sweet potato, yam, bananas, native spinach, lettuce, cucumber, sugar cane, pumpkins, peanuts, beans, corn, pawpaw, pineapples, lemons and melons.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

There are approximately 40 miles of passable road in the area patrolled.

At the height of the wet season during the patrol, heavy rains caused much damage to the main roads. However, Department of Works' officials and local natives kept the roads in a reasonably safe condition.

Two Europeans are constantly at work grading the main Keravat and Kokopo roads. The local people themselves are anxious to keep the roads in good condition because their trucks have to bring garden produce to the Rabaul market.

The Rabagi and Rapitok people are well on the way to completing a road which will give them access to the main Rabaul road. The only bridge in the area patrolled

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

(in the area patrolled) will soon be built near Rabagi with the help of members of the P.M.C.V.R.

CENSUS:-

This was the first census of the area as a complete unit. Previously the census had been conducted partly from Rabaul and partly from Kokope.

The council people compared unfavourably with the non-council people in their attitude towards the census. The latter were more co-operative and arrived on time; the former would usually straggle along a few hours late. The late-comers were invariably the people most apathetic to the work of the council.

Total number of births since the previous patrol was 729 and the number of deaths was 265. Thus there was a natural increase in population of 524.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

As mentioned previously the key man in the non-council area is MANOA of Navuneram and if this area is to be won over to the council system then MANOA's ~~great~~ influence over the people will have to be recognised.

TOKUMBAR of EIGENAGALIP comes second to MANOA in the Tena Kivung and is powerful rival to TOKAKKI, Luluai of EIGENAGALIP. The latter is still pro-council but is rather demoralized at present due to lack of support (his position improved considerably whilst the patrol was in the area).

Luluais TOFINIT and TIRIP of NAVUNERAM and TAVULIU respectively also regained some of their prestige during the patrol. TIRIP is an old man and is being assisted by pro-council TAKIP of TAVULIU. The latter is still the subject of much derision amongst his own people for his continued stand against the Tena Kivung.

Luluai TOKIAPUNGU of NAPAPAR NO. I is pro-council but not very effective. Former nominated councillor TOWILLIAM of VUNAGOGO has a strong following and he is most anxious that his people be allowed to join the council before the power of the small Tena Kivung group increases.

In the council itself there is a strong clash of personalities between President TIMELI of VUNADIDIR and Vice-President NASON of MANGANANGA. NASON's loyalties are with the Administration whilst TIMELI is an ex-teacher from YUVU Catholic Mission where he attends meetings regularly (latest reports from these meetings is that the Mission is encouraging the non-council groups to join the council).

Councillors TOKUNDA and TOMIDDEL of the NAPAPAR villages are rather weak types. The latter appears to be more interested in the trade store he is managing than the council.

MANGANANGA group councillors under the leadership of NASON are quite effective despite their nearness to BALUANA.

TOMA group councillors under TIMELI's leadership are not very effective and they all complained to the patrol that they had a hard time galvanising the people into action. The state of the main road tends to prove this complaint. After the census patrol was completed the patrol party moved camp to the TOMA area and will remain there for a few weeks.

Councillor TOMALIU of RAPITOK no. 4 is chronically ill and has tendered his resignation to the council.

NATIVE SITUATION:-

The area patrolled is the most problematical in the Gazelle Peninsula.

The non-Council people are dominated by the "Tena Kivung", a committee of influential men from each village with headquarters at - RALUANA.

The Catholic Mission predominates in the Council area.

A close second to the above factions is the Administration.

Instituted by the Administration to bridge the gap between the Luluai system and that of Local Government the Tena Kivungs have now usurped the power of Village Officials.

Guiding force behind this movement is the RALUANA (Kokopo) group. Chief agent in the non-Council area patrolled is MANOA of NAVUNERAM, a shrewd, intelligent ex-Methodist Missionary.

MANOA is most influential in mapping out the Tena Kivung's policy. He is as much concerned for the welfare of his people as he is adamant that they should not adopt the local government system.

Although at one stage a few years ago MANOA's followers were almost violently anti-Council, the position had improved sufficiently for the patrol to discuss the situation amicably in each village.

The following reasons were given by the people for their anti-Council feeling:-

(1) Several years ago, MANOA approached the District office for advice regarding the launching of a Co-operative venture in the NAVUNERAM-TAVULLIU area. MANOA says that he was told it was not feasible at that time to start a Co-operative in the area.

Contributions were returned to the people.

Later MANOA was told that permission for the venture would be given but when he told the people about it they no longer wanted the Co-operative to be Administration sponsored.

COMMENT:-

Recently the people have seen several Co-operatives close down. Some men said that they would rather wait and see whether or not the Councils and Fermenteries will follow suit.

(2) Many people said that they could not afford the present tax rate of £4 per adult males and £1 (optional) per adult females.

COMMENT:-

It is possible for a person in the non-council area to rent a piece of land from a landowner for the purpose of making gardens.

Produce from these gardens can be sold profitably at the Rabaul market. If a man were to put aside 1/6d each week for a year the amount saved would be sufficient to pay his tax. However, the difficulties of organisation are obvious.

Casual workers can earn at least £2 per week on nearby plantations or in Rabaul. There is always a demand for labour when a ship berths at Rabaul (Burns Philps' rate - 7/- per shift).

In several Council villages many men were temporary absent at work in the sub district (Tamanairik - 20 absent : Nangananga - 31). Their main object was to earn sufficient money to pay their tax.

Native cacao growers often require outside labour for their plantations and are able to pay at least 7/- perday to each worker.

(3) The people say that they have been used to one boss (missions apart) - the Administration. They see that under the local government system the Administration will eventually transfer some of its power and responsibilities to the Councils. They are, in effect, apprehensive regarding the growth of bureaucracy with a number of petty officials wielding power as well as the Administration.



NATIVE SITUATION :- (cont'd)

Many people do not understand when it is said that the councils are "small governments" helping the main government.  
In the opinion of some they have one too many governments.

- (4) The hostile attitude of some of the Council people to those in the non-Council area. The latter are under the impression that influential council people are trying to force them to adopt the system of local government.  
Harsh things have been said by both sides. The following example reads almost like a parable:-

The Councils are likened to people who live on a hill where the soil is fertile and food grows in abundance.

Below them are people, representing the non-Council area, who live on barren land and strive for existence.

The people above (the Councils) will soon deign to throw their left-overs to the people below (the non-Councils). The latter are thus likened to dogs.

Again the non-Council people are treated with disdain by such remarks as:-

They (the Council men) will marry the non-Council men and their wives. This is equivalent to the European way of calling a man an "old woman" should he prove incapable of performing a man's work.

COMMENT:-

Some of these allegations are doubtless true and they are made by both sides in moments of anger. For instance the Council people have been likened to European lackeys.

However, ill feeling is constantly being fostered by some of the landless young men in the Gazelle Peninsula.

Already conscientious councillors are pressing for advice concerning their problems of juvenile delinquency. It is a problem that must be solved or we will witness increased anti-Council and anti-Administration activity in the Gazelle Peninsula.

It is well known that there are many landless young men amongst the Tolais. The situation worsens every year with an average birth rate of 64 per 1,000 and a death rate of 18 per 1,000.

The village idlers with nothing to do all day but play guitars and ogle the local women (married and single) soon grow restless. The "Young Men's Kivung", an offshoot of the Tena Kivung, naturally attracts them and it is at these meetings that the seeds of discontent are sown.

An example of this is the refusal of Rakunai (Reimber council) villagers to pay their tax in 1955.

In an effort to alleviate the enmity which exists between the Council and non-Council people, the patrol suggested that the most influential men on each side should meet and discuss the problem.

Already MANOA of Navuneram has had talks with JOHN VUI, M.L.C., NASON of Nangananga, vice-president of Vanadidir Council and TORUMI of Reimber Council area.

MANOA has told the Tena Kivung to discourage anti-Council talk and the Council representatives have requited in kind.

It is hoped that this will strengthen the older men's more settled influence over the younger element.

Less than a year ago MANOA and NASON were bitter opponents. However, during the patrol they were asked, with TOPUEI, to assist in the settling of some land disputes. After a shaky start we were soon discussing the merits of the local government system - a thing that MANOA would not countenance previously.

- (5) Several influential men stated that until the introduction of the council system they were ignorant of the principles of "Government of the people, by the people, for the people".

NATIVE SITUATION:-(cont'd)

They feared that they would flounder through inexperience if suddenly plunged from a benevolent autocracy into the whirlpool of democracy.

They wanted time to learn the English language in order to extend their knowledge by reading. Also they asked why their children did not receive instruction in the principles of local government at school.

COMMENT:-

This is part of the education problem and linked closely with the native belief that education is the end and not, as it actually is, the means to an end. ✓

These people will learn about the advantages of local government only by the propaganda of officers in the field.

Closer contact with the people is needed.

Patrols of short duration are not enough. The people are constantly being harangued by anti-Council propaganda. The most effective way of combatting this is by counter propaganda.

There is a pressing need for the establishment of at least two patrol posts or base camps in the area patrolled. One to be in the Navuneram - Tavuiliu area. ✓

This action would be welcomed by the people as long as they knew that there was no intention of forcing them into adopting the local government system. //

The subject of Councils can be gradually introduced when the patrol has the confidence of the people.

However, if this plan is to succeed then one will have to be ruthless with subversive agents both Native and European.

As the people of the area become less inclined to believe what they hear (even from the United Nation's Delegation) possibly they would be convinced by what they see.

It is felt that educational film shows would be of great benefit to the Tami people as a whole. It is not beyond the means of the five Councils to purchase a portable projector. No doubt the education department would train an operator and arrange for the supply of films.

The patrol has had good results from a still projector. It enables one to deliver propaganda to a receptive audience. ✓

(6) The people felt that the Administration was neglecting them and concentrating mainly on the Council areas.

Previous patrol to the non-Council area was in March 1953 (In addition, Navuneram and Tavuiliu were censused from the Reimber area in May 1954)

"Compensation for Death" claims had not been registered in the Navuneram - Tavuiliu area and neither had that place been visited in connection with the anti-yaws campaign.

COMMENT:-

Regarding "Compensation for Death" claims, the people themselves were at fault. Ample opportunity had been given for the claims to be registered. In fact several of the non-council villages had already received payment for their claims.

However, permission was sought from the Director of Native Affairs for the claims to be registered. As a result many of the claims will be finalised when the patrol is completed.

The anti-yaws unit had not reached these people when the patrol arrived in the area because they happened to be last on the list.

Without any prompting from the patrol, P.H.D. representatives visited the area on 13th March and each person was given treatment.

(7) When the system of taxation was first explained to the people they say that

NATIVE SITUATION:-

(they say that) they were told the following:-

- (a) Female taxation was not compulsory.
- (b) Impecunious old age warranted tax exemption.
- (c) Females with three or more children were exempt taxation but entitled to vote

It is alleged that tax-hungry councillors are disregarding some of these rules.

The non-Council people wonder what other rules will be disregarded in the future.

COMMENT:-

This is mainly a case of over-enthusiastic councillors being carried away by their desire for the Council system to succeed.

Although the people know that they may appeal to the District Officer against the decision of the tax tribunal, they are reluctant to do so for fear of social repercussions.

Another vexed question in the council areas is the mission-inspired plea that their catechists and missionaries be exempt taxation. However, many of the latter people have other sources of income besides the assistance they get from their followers.

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Another problem requiring an early solution is that of the non-council villages where all or the majority of the inhabitants wish to adopt the local government system.

TALIL (pop.495) and TALAKUA (pop.III) people are unanimously in favour of the council. In fact the villagers paid some tax during the years 1953 and 1954.

VUNAGOGO (pop.184) is 93% in favour of joining the Vunadidir-Toma-Nangananga Council.

These people naturally are becoming impatient at the delay in granting them the benefits of local government. They ask - what percentage of the population of a village is required to be in favour of councils before that village is proclaimed as being in a council area and if a village is unanimously in favour, how soon can that village be proclaimed?

In the area patrolled the non-council population is 4,438. The latter could be reduced to 3,648 if the above-mentioned villages joined the local council.

The psychological effect of this reduction in numbers on the waverers is obvious.

The longer that those villages in favour of councils are left out, the more chances have the local agitators of talking them into staying out.

Many of the non-council people are willing to embrace the local government system but cannot find a way to "save face".

They are afraid that the council people will adopt an "I told you so" attitude and in native psychology this is a powerful deterrent.

Their desire for more schools, aid posts and means of transport is as strong as that of the council people. They have contributed to the cost of building a new school at RALUANA ; work has already started on the construction of a permanent aid post at TAVULLIU ; in 1957 they hope, with reciprocal help from RALUANA, to build a permanent school at NAVUNERAM ; a permanent church (Methodist) was completed recently at NAVUNERAM.

However, the most pressing need in the NAVUNERAM-TAVULLIU area is for the construction of a central fermentery which can cater for the ever-increasing cacao

NATIVE SITUATION:--(cont'd)

(ever-increasing cacao) production.

Non-council villages, Viveran and Takuba, want permission to sell their cacao to the council fermentery at Bitakapuk. Naturally the councillors do not want people using their fermenteries if they are not prepared to take responsibility for the fermentery loan of £30,000.

It is suggested that non-council people wanting to use council facilities should pay a fee of £5 per year for the privilege. This is equivalent to a year's tax for one adult male and one female.

If the Navuneram-Tavuiliu people decide to join the council then it is reasonably certain that a fermentery will be constructed by the council in that area. This fact has been made known to the people and is being discussed by the Tena Kivung. Consequently the split for and against councils has widened.

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Several months ago in an effort to relieve the land situation and the population pressure, the leaders of the Tena Kivung met at RALUANA to discuss the position.

A native Methodist missionary produced a piece of rock and showed it to the meeting. The sample was marked with dull, yellow specks. It was claimed to be gold.

Later a meeting of non-council people was convened and the "gold" was shown to them. They were then asked to contribute money towards the cost of buying the land on which the "find" was made.

It was urged further that the land could be cultivated and cacao grown there. Here, it was promised, was the answer to the land shortage.

Contributions were forthcoming from the following places:--

RALUANA (£60), VUNATANGIA (£60), VUNAMOROMO (£60), Talakua (£60), BARUWUN (£60), RAMINA (£30), MALAGUNA (£26), VIVERAN (£30), TAKUBA (£30), GAULIM (£10), TAVUILIU (£15), MALMALUAN (£10), TIGENAGALIP (£6), KERAVIA NO.2 (£4) and MANOA of NAVUNERAM (£5).  
Total amount = £466.

Later some men who had worked on the New Guinea goldfields examined the stone sample and said that it was not gold but mica. Apparently the Tena Kivung leaders had known this but had tried to impress the audience with the promise of gold.

However, the land was purchased according to native custom and now belongs to the people of the Tena Kivung (presuming, of course, that the transaction was legal).

MANOA of Navuneram estimates that the land is approximately 20 miles long by 10 miles wide. It is fairly rough in parts and because of its height above sea level is not suitable for cacao.

Some RALUANA people have already occupied the land and are clearing the bush. As soon as the RALUANA school has been officially opened next June more people from the non-council villages will follow the early settlers and prepare gardens for those who come later.

No doubt the Tena Kivung has a scheme in mind similar to the Rabaul Council project at VUDAL. Without the necessary "know how" such a plan has only a limited chance of success.

However, the fact that the people themselves are concerned enough about the lack of land to think of going elsewhere, spotlights the problem of the growing landless groups.

Already there are eight European or Asiatic-controlled plantations in the area patrolled and the Department of Civil Aviation plans to re-open the airstrip in the VUNAKANAU area.

Any further land alienation would be detrimental to the local people. Even if it were possible to alienate some land then the local council should be given first pre-

NATIVE SITUATION:--(cont'd)

(Given first) preference and they in turn could use it to aid the landless groups. There are still large areas of land as yet untouched in the Vunadidir region which, however, the owners will not sell outright.

The Administration, shortly before the last war, resumed the land on which D.C.A. now plans to build an airfield. D.C.A. require a smaller piece of land adjoining the airstrip and this is to be purchased by the Administration.

If the latter is paid for and the original airstrip is not, then nothing will convince the native owners that they have not been cheated.

A situation similar to the "Matupi - Rabaul airstrip" problem will certainly develop and will be a constant headache to the Administration.

oooooOoooo

Are the non-council areas anti-Administration ?

On the whole the non-council villages were more attentive, courteous and co-operative towards the patrol than the council villages.

The non-council villages are anti-Administration only in as far as they have received less attention than the council villages. Naturally the comparatively complicated system of local government has had to receive more attention from Administration officers.

Co-leader (with Kepas of RALUANA) of the Tena Kivung, MANOA, has, in the past, disciplined his people well and has been an asset to the Administration in the keeping of law and order.

If the non-council people do not often bring their complaints to the district office it is because the latter is a long way to walk to and other transport must be paid for.

Whilst the patrol remained in the area many people visited the camp seeking advice often concerning the propaganda spread by the Tena Kivung. These people in turn spread the patrol's counter propaganda when they returned to their villages.

In this way several splinter groups were organised and from these the patrol learnt about the activities of the Tena Kivung. The latter met often whilst the patrol remained at NAVUNERAM in an effort to bolster up the flagging morale of its followers.

However, the power of local village officials increased greatly and the majority of them will have nothing to do with the Tena Kivung. In fact they have organised a committee amongst themselves in order to discuss the best way of carrying out their duties despite the Tena Kivung.

The Tena Kivung still dominates the non-council area but only a small group of men are militant members. These are:- MANOA of NAVUNERAM, TOKUMBAK of TIGENAGALIP, TOLASERO of KRAVIA no.2, TOKAMEN of TAVULIU, TOVARAVARUN of TAVULIU, TEREDO (Luluai) of MALMALUAN, TOMBATA of NAPAPAR no.1 and TOLUCAS of TAKEKEL.

It was concluded by the patrol that the anti-Administration feeling in the whole area patrolled came from the "Young Men's Kivung". The latter tend to confine their activities to the village level and have no central meeting place.

In the non-council area these "Young Men's Kivungs" are nurtured by the Tena Kivung. MANOA of NAVUNERAM has found them to be a handy supply of labour for his cacao plantation (5,000 trees).

However, because the Tena Kivung insists that the young men concentrate on earning money for community projects (church, school and aid post etc), it is gradually losing their confidence.

The young men want to look after their own and their families' needs. Already Tolifred and Levi of Navuneram have disowned the Tena Kivung. Until recently they were militant members but quarrelled with MANOA because they wished to work independently of the Tena Kivung.

NATIVE SITUATION:--(cont'd)

More young men from NAVUNERAM are following TOLIFRED's example and at the latest Tena Kivung meeting MANOA was heard to say, "The Navuneram people will not do as I say now. Only the Tavuilu and Tigenagalip people come to these meetings." ✓

The effect of the "Young Men's Kivung" in the council area was first felt last year when a group of RAKUNAI (Reimber council) people refused to pay their tax.

Prominent in this preliminary skirmish was TIUT who now has a trade store at NAVUNERAM.

The religious differences of several months ago which threatened to disrupt the councils have now assumed their correct proportions.

This was apparently another instance of the young men seizing the opportunity to stir up trouble. Led by Mathias of Bitakapuk (now teaching at VUVU Catholic mission) they emerged the winners in a three-cornered contest and having achieved their immediate object they settled down to await further opportunities. ✓

Thus have they learnt the value of pressure groups.

More recently the NAPAPAR people tried, through the councils, to get a cacao fermentery built in their area.

However, because the Napapar villages were not situated conveniently for other places to use the fermentery and because their cacao plantings were not excessive compared with other places nearby, the fermentery was constructed in the RAPITOK area.

The Catholic mission have a piece of land in the Napapar area containing several thousand cacao trees. The local people harvest the beans and the profit from their sale is used to finance mission activities.

It is apparent that at the Vunadidir council elections last year a clique of Catholic councillors was elected. These men, as councillors, are weak specimens but they are prepared to obey the "party line".

Although the Catholic mission has dropped the education issue to a certain extent, there are faint rumblings that they are entering the economic field.

On 26th April TOMA group councillors attended a co-operative meeting at Rabaul. Their object was to withdraw their share capital from the local co-operative and form their own Catholic "co-operative".

Several hundred pounds had been lost because many credit accounts were still outstanding and the councillors said that they had lost confidence in their co-operative enough to withdraw their share capital. ✓

The position was explained satisfactorily to them and they later decided not to withdraw the money. Councillors from other areas influenced this decision.

TIMELI of VUNADIDIR (President of the council and ex-VUVU teacher) led his clique in this exploratory sally.

Other Catholics of the calibre of NASON of NANGANANGA (Vice-president of the council) will have nothing to do with the above-mentioned clique.

However, despite these "growing pains" the VUNADIDIR - TOMA - NANGANANGA council is progressing quite efficiently.

Under council guidance housing has improved immensely during the past few years. The hygiene committee sees that the hamlets and surroundings are clean and tidy. ✓

The personnel manning the aid posts are doing an excellent job in keeping the area free from disease. The following facts:-- Birth rate 64 per 1,000 : Death rate 18 per 1,000 speak for themselves. ✓

NATIVE SITUATION:-(cont'd)

However, most progress is being made in the cacao industry. One can sense the urgency with which the people are planting more and more cacao.

Comparatively few coconuts are being planted and the economic progress (and therefore political and social too) of the people will depend largely on the cacao industry.

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Men in the non-council area who were nominated as councillors in 1953 but relinquished their position when the proclamation was withdrawn, still attend council meetings and keep in touch with council/affairs.

However, a few of these men are unpopular with their own people for other reasons. Turatin of NAFAPAR no. I was a nominated councillor. He is a Seventh Day Adventist (apparently the only mission in the area not to have criticised the adoption of the local government system) and a crank.

Most of the surrounding population <sup>is</sup> Catholic and, of course, opposed to the S.D.A. followers. The fact that Turatin was nominated as councillor will adversely influence any decision the Catholics have to make regarding the councils.

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At TAVULLIU there are many single young men. The reason is apparent from number of single females absent at work - twenty two. A large percentage of the ladies work at VUNAPOPE Catholic mission.

Evidently the girls prefer the care-free life at the mission to the responsibilities of marriage. The older people are concerned about the situation and the growing restlessness of the younger men.

There were several instances of the destruction of coconuts and cacao by careless use of fire. All were settled out of court but the people were warned that prosecutions would be made in future.

The usual domestic disputes were brought before the patrol. These were instances where village officials had given up trying to mediate.

One case of drinking intoxicating liquor was heard in the Court for Native Affairs and the defendant sentenced to two months imprisonment. Evidently where labourers are finding it fairly easy to rifle a ship's cargo and in the case mentioned an Indian sailor had supplied the defendant with a bottle of rum.

On the whole the people from the non-council areas were found to be as law-abiding as those from the council areas.

Towards the end of the patrol councillor TOLIWUT of TAMANAIK was convicted in the Court for Native Affairs for spreading false reports tending to give rise to trouble amongst his people.

It was alleged that he had said that the people were being deceived as regards the council and fermentery work and the planting of coconuts and cacao; that inferior materials were being used in the construction of council houses and fermenteries; that the councils would be disbanded in 1957 and that the people were not getting a fair price for their cacao from the fermenteries.

The fact that these things might have been discussed at a meeting has not been overlooked and investigations are continuing.

CONCLUSION:-

The Tolais people have been subjected to all kinds of pressure - political, social and economic.

To berate them is like striking a mound of feathers. There is a momentary flurry as they scatter in all directions only to fall back once more to their place on the ground.

If resilience is taken to mean, "the power of resuming the original form after compression" - then the Tolais are resilient.

*[Signature]*  
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON POLICE.

6775 Constable SAMBOP

Acted as N.C.O. of the patrol. Is intelligent and has a good command. Showed plenty of initiative and was most trustworthy during the patrol. Strongly recommended for promotion.

5147 Constable ROTA

Quite efficient under supervision. Lacks initiative but is a hard worker.

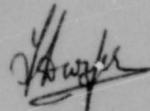
7474 Constable TESO

A strong worker with a pleasant personality. However, lacks initiative and should not be allowed to work unless under direct supervision. Is inclined to be aggressive during investigations.

Constable IATAPEVI

A good bugler who thinks that his work is finished after his bugling.

Was returned to Rabaul when the census of the non-council area was completed.



(T. DWYER)  
Patrol Officer.



PATROL REPORT RAB NO. 5 OF 55/56.

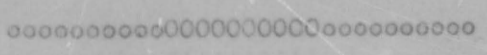
APPENDIX "B"

RESOURCES.

<u>Non-council Villages</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Fowls</u>	<u>Coconuts</u>	<u>Cacao</u>	<u>Copra Driers</u>	<u>Lorries</u>	<u>Jeeps</u>	<u>Bicycles</u>
Navuneram	420	I23	489	40,743	29,088	6	-	2	40
Tavuiliu	508	I4I	7I4	2I,700	I5,104	3	4	I	67
Malmaluan	2I8	42	270	3,376	3,507	2	2	-	23
Keravia no.2	I26	84	537	2,240	2,437	I	2	-	I7
Talakua	III	94	209	3,9I7	8,262	I	I	-	I6
Tigenagalip	255	76	897	8,056	4,687	I	I	-	32
Vunagogo	I84	55	287	9,005	5,300	2	-	-	I9
Takekel	263	87	6I9	7,334	3,356	I	-	I	46
Napapar no.I	257	84	74I	5,9I5	IO,6I6	I	-	-	33
Keravia no.I	69	I4	I78	I,0I0	NIL	-	I	-	I6
Takoba	560	I56	394	IO,574	8,642	8	-	-	I7
Taulil	495	I5I	I,479	34,605	33,740	6	4	2	4I
Viveran	452	64	378	I9,660	IO,846	6	2	I	2I
Gaulim	224	42	206	3,127	I35	I	I	-	3
Kainangunan	I2I	I9	59	648	NIL	-	-	-	-
Ivere	54	I2	42	II0	NIL	-	-	-	-
Malabunga	I2I	22	52	I,3I9	3,723	I	-	-	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>I,266</b>	<b>7,55I</b>	<b>I73,339</b>	<b>I39,473</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>I8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>396</b>
<u>Council Villages</u>									
Raburaa	240	45	609	6,158	I,248	I	-	-	25
Davaun	I40	39	397	3,008	478	I	-	-	I4
Nuvalien	263	22	864	9,248	5,172	I	-	-	I7
Ralala	248	79	689	8,3I8	5,542	2	I	-	25
Nangananga	684	II7	I,166	29,33I	23,026	I	3	I	69
Tamanairik	375	I2I	478	II,II5	9,425	II	-	I	2I
Rapitek no.4	292	I46	7I0	26,990	26,585	3	-	-	30
Rapitek no.2	II7	50	286	II,785	6,148	3	-	-	I3
Rabagi I & 2	58I	89	I,170	30,128	90,329	II	4	I	37
Reim	I49	82	I,129	II,363	2I,265	3	3	2	22
Gunanua	I3I	I40	832	5,542	9,253	2	I	2	I9
Tenaka	I7I	I67	694	II,294	I9,253	2	I	-	20
Vunadidir	280	I49	482	7,730	I3,245	3	I	I	35
Vunakabi	I87	87	396	6,42I	IO,266	-	I	I	4
Ratavul	225	94	285	5,40I	9,457	-	3	2	4
Wairiki no.I	299	II8	405	II,946	I3,925	7	2	-	IO
Wairiki no.3	2I0	5I	328	4,636	20,095	5	I	-	7
Bitakapuk	580	I35	I,298	I6,124	62,107	IO	2	4	44
Napapar no.2	349	82	372	9,529	I2,64I	2	-	I	I6
Napapar no.3	I30	59	263	4,29I	3,630	I	I	I	24
Napapar no.4	I6I	85	466	6,946	3,929	I	2	-	30
Napapar no.5	I66	I38	5II	7,523	IO,280	I	I	I	30
Tagitagi no.1	266	IO6	760	I5,764	30,852	4	-	2	25
Tagitagi no.2	262	64	683	I3,195	25,995	2	-	-	22
Rapitek no.1	I90	66	265	5,585	I5,68I	I	4	-	I6
Rapitek no.3	20I	8I	615	IO,465	I7,413	2	3	-	I9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,9I7</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>I6,153</b>	<b>289,836</b>	<b>467,240</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>592</b>

There are 184 sewing machines in the area patrolled and 3I native-owned trade stores.

I45 men were drivers or had previously held a drivers licence ; 15 were working as carpenters and 9 were working as motor mechanics.



Patrol Report RAB no.5 of 55/56.

APPENDIX "C"

TOLAI PROGRESS UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT.



MANOA OF HAVUNGERAM (left), TOPUEI OF REIMBER (fourth from left) and HASON OF NANGANANGA (right) (Co-leader of the Tena Kivung) (V/President of Council) Taken during land dispute hearing.



Topuei of Reimber

Former Paramount Luluai. Possibly the most influential Tolai because of large shell-money assets. Gave valuable help inaugurating first Council (Reimber) in the Tolais area.



A headman of the Nabag (Western Highlands District). Prefers to lead his people in battle.



Hason of Nangananga

Vice-President of the Vanadidir-Tena-Nanganang Council. Is intolerant of anti-Council and anti-administration propaganda.



Tokubak of Tigemang. Pro-Council Luluai and nominated Councillor. Has lost influence to Tena Kivung rep. Tokubak. Still trying despite opposition.



Western Highlands headman. Prefers head-dress.



Tokip of Tavuliu

Leader of the pro-Council group in his village. Is constantly trying to win over his people. Following is approx 100. Is not afraid of Tena Kivung censure.

PATROL REPORT RAB NO. 5 of 5/56.

APPENDIX "C"

TOLAI PROGRESS UNDER LOCAL

GOVERNMENT.



Native hut in the Western Highlands. High floor and low roof for warmth.



Native houses at Kiliai, Western New Britain. Raised from the ground but still too close to each other.



More and more Tolais are building their own European-type dwellings similar to the above.



Women in the Western Highlands are usually thin in instance to pigs and goldlip shell.



Tolais women with the right to vote have a big say in the conduct of village affairs.



Tolai girls are being educated in an effort to keep pace with the rapid progress of the opposite sex. The above are pupils from TAVU Girl's School, a Council project.



Through lack of schools many children know only their own language.



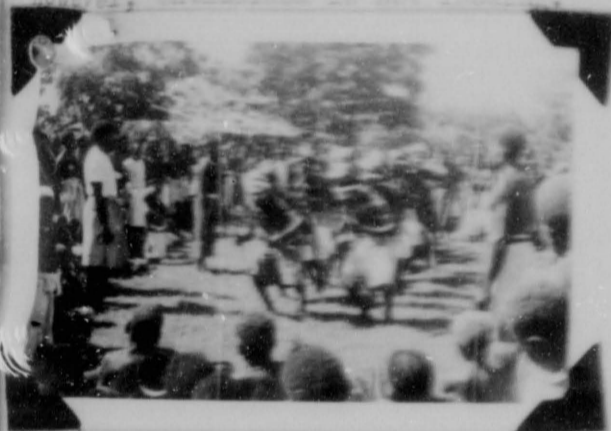
In the isolated coastal villages of the Pacific children play the hours of the day.



Other few British children attend poorly-built mission schools where, however, enthusiasm is not lacking.



The children attend their mission schools (as above) and furnish them.



TOLU

Their work is not very active now.



LAPPA



Many Tolis prefer to watch the games at their leisure.

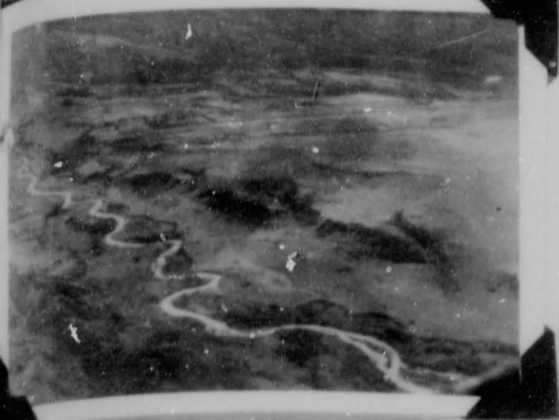


They are highly types like to participate.

PATROL REPORT HAS NO. 3 OF 55/56.

APPENDIX "C"

TOLAI PROGRESS UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT.



Chief mode of travel in the highlands is by aircraft which use airstrips such as the above (Minj).

Through lack of roads and motor transport coastal people of New Britain must travel often by canoes.



Sometimes things are done better by highland people (above left and right).

Councils (as above) and many other Tolais can now afford to buy motor transport. The Gaselle Peninsula is well served by a network of vehicular roads.

The above bridge was constructed last year at an outlay of £1000 from a design used in the Western Highlands.



Savage highland types (Western Highlands).

Educated Tolais. Extreme left and right are administration teachers Dokta and Tomasi.



Many highlanders expend their energies in tribal warfare.

The Tolais prefer to plant coconuts and cacao. They are economically ahead of any other comparable group in the Territory. Above - cacao beans at a council barmentary.

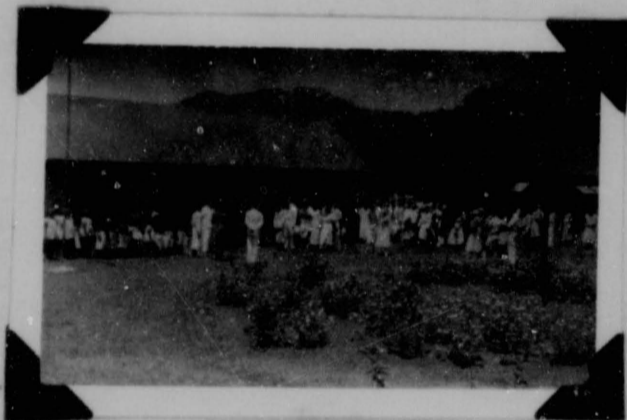
TOLAI PROGRESS UNDER LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT.



Tolai schoolchildren celebrating the official opening of

TAVUI Girl's School.

A COMBINED COUNCIL UNDERTAKING.....



Sub District Office,  
Rabaul.

19th July, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,  
Rabaul.

POLICE PATROL - RAKUNAI AND VUNALAKA AREAS.

As instructed I left Vunadadir on 30th <sup>May</sup> ~~June~~, 1956 and set up camp in the Rakunai area at Makau.

On the following day a meeting of all the anti-council Rakunai people was held at Makau.

The position regarding the fermenting of cacao in the approved fermentaries and the payment of council tax was explained to the people and TIUT of Rakunai made the following points in his reply as spokesman for the anti-council group.

- (1) They had no confidence in the fermentaries because they feared that the latter would lose money and be forced to close down as have several local co-operative stores in recent years.
- (2) They were not satisfied with the councillors in the Reimber area whom they believed to be untrained for the job and only looked after their own interests.
- (3) The present method of payment at the fermentaries was unpopular and the growers wanted full payment for their cacao when they brought it to the fermentary.
- (4) They wanted to know if a person of means could build his own fermentary in a council area. The case of MANO of Navuneram was quoted. The latter has his own fermentary in the non-council area. Other non-council people ferment their own cacao, sell it direct to private enterprise in Rabaul and are not penalised as are the council people. The latter fact is also an encouragement for the non-council people not to embrace the local government system.
- (5) They claimed that they had no money to pay their taxes and wanted special rates for the rich and the poor.

Although TIUT was the spokesman, TATA of Rakunai appeared to have considerable influence. All the above points have been raised before and it was explained that most of the complaints could be adequately dealt with by the people themselves taking a greater interest in their council affairs.

If some system could be evolved whereby a larger initial payment could be given to the growers, it would do much to allay that element of suspicion which arose when the local co-operative stores were forced to close down.

The weakest link in the fermentary chain is the fact that the non-council people are not compelled to bring their cacao to the approved fermentaries.

The Rakunai area was patrolled thoroughly but no illegal fermenting of cacao was noticed. There was one instance of a Rakunai man, Tokau, allowing his drier to be used by a man from the non-council area, Topaule, for the purpose of drying Topaule's cacao. In view of the necessity for presenting a watertight case before the Court no further action was taken.

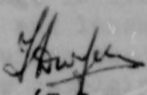
The attitude of the Rakunai people remained friendly throughout the patrol's stay.

On 26th June, 1956 camp was moved to the Vunalaka area and in addition to the patrol's two policemen, five more were brought from Rabaul.

The Vunalaka area was patrolled daily but no illegal fermenting of cacao was seen. The local people do not want to bring their cacao to the nearby fermentary at Ramale. Their reasons are similar to those of the Rakunai people but they strongly deny any association with the Rakunai people. The attitude of the Vunalaka people is not anti-council. However, they intend building a fermentary of their own in the hope that it will be approved by the Administration.

Mr. R. Carne, Regional Agricultural Officer, also inspected the area during the patrol's stay and found no illegal fermenting of cacao. It was later learned that several fermenting boxes had been destroyed by the locals. This was to be expected whilst the patrol remained in the area. A better method of control would be unexpected visits by an officer and a contingent of police.

Again the attitude of the local people appeared to be friendly whilst the patrol remained in the area.

  
(T. Dryer)  
Patrol Officer.

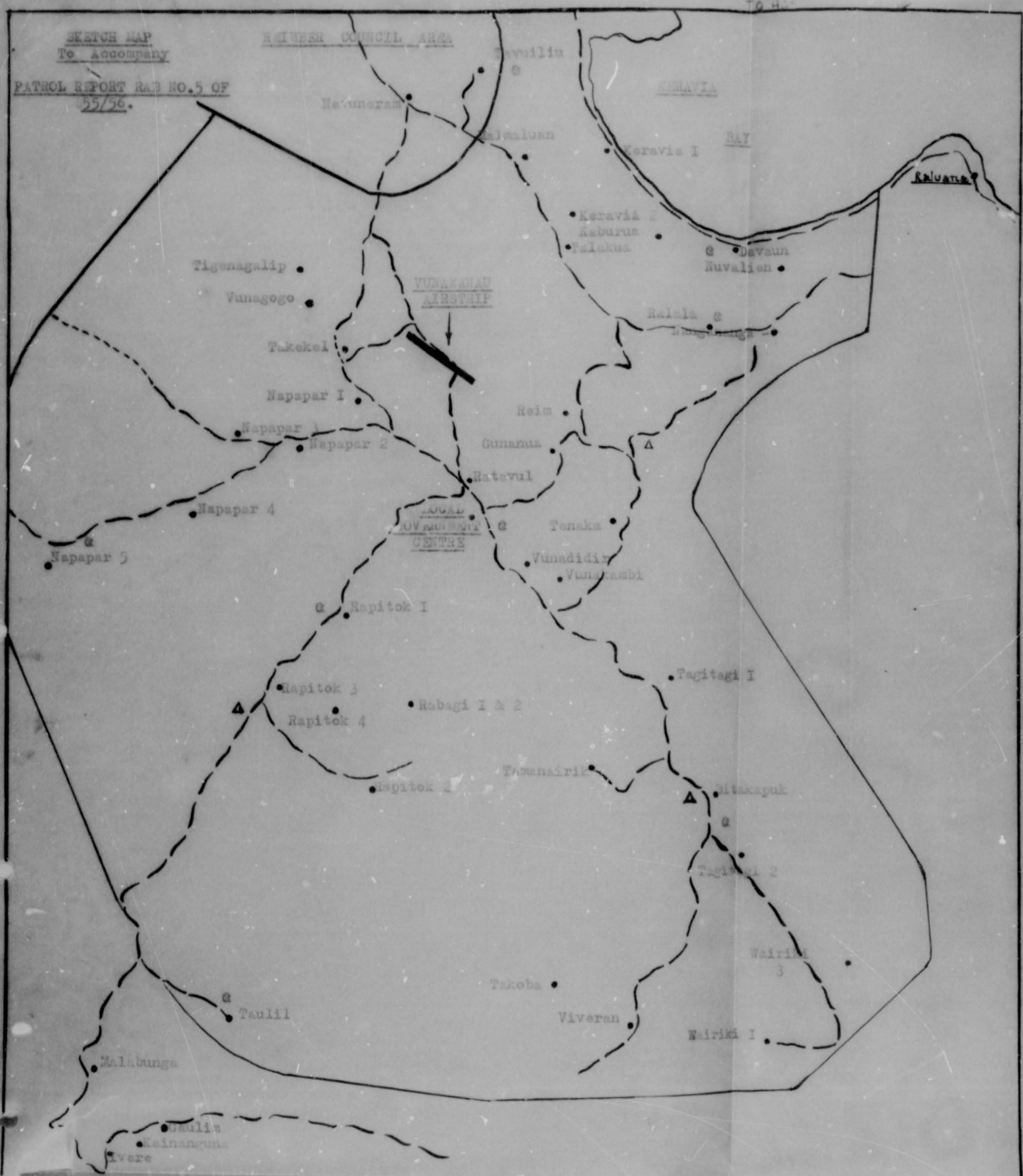


DIARY.

- May 30th Left Vunadair and camped at Makau in the Rakunai area.  
 31st Held meeting of all Rakunai anti-council people. Patrolling locally afternoon.
- June 1st Patrolling locally. Settling disputes from Tavuiliu and Navuneram.  
 2nd To Rabaul - returned afternoon.  
 3rd At Makau - Sunday observed.  
 4th Patrolling locally and settling disputes.  
 5th To Rabaul to obtain money for 'Compensation for Death' claims. Police patrolling locally.  
 6th Patrolling locally. Later to Vunairima to investigate possibilities for building of school for the Reimber area. Heavy rain during afternoon.  
 7th Patrolling locally.  
 8th Paying 'Compensation for Death' claims accompanied by Mr. Liddle, A.D20?  
 9th To Rabaul - returned afternoon.  
 10th At Makau - Sunday observed.  
 11th Patrolling locally and settling minor disputes from Tavuiliu.  
 12th To Ramale re. land for Reimber school. Later to Vunadair.  
 13th Land dispute Navuneram during morning. To Tingenagalip during afternoon for the opening of Methodist school and lunch.  
 14th Patrolling locally - to Vunadair during the afternoon.  
 15th Patrolling locally and investigating complaints.  
 16th To Rabaul - returned during afternoon.  
 17th At Makau - Sunday observed.  
 18th Patrolling locally and investigating complaints.  
 19th As previous day.  
 20th Moved camp from Rakunai to Reimber Council House vicinity. Later to Pelagir for investigations.  
 21st Payment 'Compensation for Death' claims. Land dispute Navuneram during afternoon with Mane, Nason and Topuei assisting.  
 22nd Attended 'Court for Native Affairs' at Reimber - illegal fermenting case. Afternoon to Rabaul.  
 23rd To Rabaul - returned during afternoon.  
 24th At Reimber - Sunday observed.  
 25th To Rabaul to arrange for contingent of police. Later to Vunalaka and Vunadair. Held meeting of Vunalaka people and explained reason for patrol's visit.  
 26th To Rabaul for police contingent. Camp made at Vunalaka.  
 27th Patrolling locally. Later to Rabaul and then to Vunaiangin to complete purchase of land.  
 28th Patrolling Vunalaka, Ramsie and Haluan 1 & 2.  
 29th patrolling locally.  
 30th Returned to Rabaul

END OF DIARY.

SKETCH MAP  
To accompany  
PATROL REPORT RAB NO. 5 OF  
55/56.



**LEGEND**  
 Council Boundary  
 Vehicular Road  
 Aid Post  
 Council Perimeter

SKETCH MAP SIGNS:- YUKAKABAU COUNCIL AREA  
 HAVANERAN-TUVULLIU  
 NON-COUNCIL AREA

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956

PATROL REPORT RAB No 5 of 55/56 Print—1028/7.57.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F	M	F					
OH-COUNCIL																																									
VAVNERAM	13.2.56	19	19		1		1		1					2	1			7	7	4	8	9		6		10	1	1	5	19	104	18	85	2	88	2.6	99	93	97	99	420
TAVULIU	14.2.56	25	18				1		1					3	3			8	9	2	3	18	22	7	3	3		19	2	29	139	28	93	6	110	2.3	103	97	123	111	508
WALMALUAN	15.2.56	17	10				4		1		1			4	5			8	13	3	8	7	3	2		9		1		12	57	10	47	4	52	2.1	44	38	59	55	218
KERAVIA 2	16.2.56	10	5		1									4	5			2	8	4	13	1		2		1				5	38	10	26	1	28	1.7	29	19	40	34	126
TALAKUA	17.2.56	4	6											3	1			2	10		4	2		1				1		10	21	6	25	2	26	1.8	26	30	22	29	111
TIGINAGAMP	20.2.56	8	13		1		1		1					2	1			1	2	3	6	1		1		2		3	3	11	68	7	52	4	54	1.9	54	61	67	63	255
VUNAGOGO	21.2.56	12	10				2							1	1			4	8	1		2		1		3		3		10	48	9	36	2	39	1.9	39	40	46	50	184
TAKEKEL	22.2.56	13	10		1				1					1	1	2		3	4	2	3	3		2		1		3	2	20	62	8	45	3	48	4.1	40	59	66	57	263
NAPAPAR 1	23.2.56	11	12											1	4			2	5	12	5	7	3	3	1	2		7	3	18	58	9	54	5	57	2.2	59	68	53	51	257
KERAVIA 1	24.2.56	4	2											4	1			6	7	4	9	2		8	1					6	20	3	13	2	17	1.5	17	13	13	15	69
TAKOBA	14.3.56	14	9		1				1		2			1	2			2	4		7	6		3		4		13	1	43	129	38	117	7	125	3.1	155	111	121	166	560
MALABUNGA	22.3.56	1			1		1											2	1			2						1	6	11	27	4	25	2	26	2.0	31	24	29	28	121
TAULU	22.3.56	9	4		1		1		3					1	1			2			5			1		2	13	4	133	29	92	10	100	3.0	127	96	135	116	495		
VIVERAN	11.4.56	12	10				1		1					1	2	2		1		2	5	10	3	3		6		4	3	37	100	22	101	4	108	3.2	110	88	103	122	452
GAULIM	12.4.56	3	6											2	2			4	2	2	2	2		2		1		2		14	49	10	49	2	53	2.2	72	40	52	55	224
KAINANGUNA	12.4.56	1	3		1				2					1				1		2										12	37	6	23	2	24	2.1	33	22	38	28	121
IVERE	12.4.56	1																		4	3									7	15	3	12	3	14	2.3	14	9	16	15	54

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956

PATROL REPORT RAB no 5 of 55/56 Print-7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES			FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F				M	F	M
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>VILLAGE COUNCIL</b>																																								
VAVNERAM	13 2	56	19		1	1	1					2	1					7	7	4	8	9	6	10	1	1	5	19	104	18	85	2	88	26	99	93	97	99	42	
TAVUILI	14 2	52	18				1	1				3	3					8	9	2	3	18	22	7	3	3	19	2	29	139	28	93	6	110	23	103	97	123	111	508
MALMALUAN	15 2	54	10			4	1	1				4	5					8	13	3	8	7	3	2	9	1		12	57	10	47	4	52	21	44	38	59	55	218	
KERAVIA 2	16 2	54	5		1							7	5					2	8	4	13	1	2	1				5	38	10	26	1	28	17	29	19	40	34	126	
TALAKUA	17 2	56	6									3	1					2	10		4	2	1		1			10	21	6	25	2	26	18	26	30	22	29	111	
TIGENAGALIA	20 2	56	13		1	1	1					2	1					1	2	3	6	1	1	2	3	3	11	68	7	52	4	54	19	54	61	67	63	252		
VUNAGOGO	21 2	54	10				2					1	1					4	8	1		2	1	3	3		10	48	9	36	2	39	19	39	40	46	50	184		
TAKEKEL	22 2	54	10		1		1			1	1	2						3	4	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	20	62	8	45	3	48	41	70	59	66	57	263		
HAPADAR 3	23 2	54	12									1	4					2	5	12	5	7	3	3	1	2	7	3	18	58	9	54	5	57	22	59	68	53	51	257
KERAVIA I	24 2	56	2									4	1					6	7	4	9	2	8	1			6	20	3	13	2	11	15	17	13	13	15	69		
TAKOBA	22 3	54	9		1		1	2				1	2					2	4		7	6	3	4	13	1	43	109	38	117	7	125	31	155	111	121	146	560		
MALABUNGA	22 3	56			1		1											2	1			2				1	6	11	27	4	25	2	26	20	31	24	29	28	121	
TAULIL	22 3	56	4		1	1	3					1	1					2				5		1	2	13	46	133	29	92	10	100	30	127	96	135	116	495		
LIVERAN	11 4	54	10			1	1					2	2					1		2	5	10	3	3	6	4	3	37	100	22	101	4	108	32	110	88	103	122	450	
TAULIM	12 4	56	6									2	2					4	2	2	2	2		1		2	14	43	10	49	2	53	22	72	40	52	55	221		
AINANGUNA	12 4	56	3		1		2		1		1		1					1		2							12	37	6	23	26	21	33	22	38	28	121			
TIERE	12 4	56																			4	3						7	15	3	12	3	14	2	3	14	9	16	15	54

## VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956

PATROL REPORT RAB No 5 of 55/56

Dist. Print-7028/56

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F	M	F						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
<b>COUNCIL AREA</b>																																										
RABURVA	27-2-56	8	2				1						3		6	6	3	5	3	2			1	2	22	62	11	44	4	48	3.0	71	44	37	55	240						
DAVAUN	28-2-56	5	1			1									5	3	2	5		2			1	7	28	7	30	3	35	2.1	34	32	28	38	140							
YUVALIEN	29-2-56	11	8				1					1	1		1	1	2	4	1	1	2		1	3	15	59	12	50	4	54	2.0	45	74	61	65	283						
RABALA	1-3-56	5	8				1								17	9	1	3					1	2	18	49	15	54	3	59	3.1	74	49	54	65	248						
NANGANANGA	6-3-56	20	23			1	1	1					2		4	5	13	12	31	7	6		10	10	6	68	173	40	140	4	143	3.0	181	153	120	160	654					
TAMANAIK	15-3-56	5	6			1	1					2		5	2	2	9	20		1		1	14	4	21	90	29	80	6	84	3.0	82	77	48	98	375						
RAPITOK 4	19-3-56	12	5			1	1	1				1	1		3	5		7		1			9	2	1	26	65	18	64	2	70	2.5	82	57	57	76	292					
RAPITOK 2	19-3-56	3	2									2			3		1	3				2	1	8	6	33	7	24	2	27	3.4	28	22	23	30	117						
RAPITOK 1	20-3-56	8	8				1					1			5	12	3	1				9	1	3	2	11	43	16	39	-	44	3.1	44	41	42	44	190					
RAPITOK 3	20-3-56	9	8				2					2	3		1	3	3	3		1			9	2	1	23	53	8	48	6	50	2.5	46	44	48	50	201					
RABAGI (B2)	21-3-56	15	9			1	1	1				1	3	9	3	12	4	26					11	8	3	46	132	41	124	6	132	2.2	146	122	106	159	581					
REIM	23-3-56	1	2				1										1	1		1			2	3	9	43	5	30	2	35	2.0	32	28	35	37	149						
YUNADIPUR	26-3-56	10	14				1					4		1	2	2	4	11	1	3			2	9	10	12	68	21	57	1	56	2.7	59	63	60	62	280					
YUNAKAMBI	26-3-56	11	5							1		1		5	6	1	2	3				2	3	4	10	44	11	30	2	34	3.4	48	40	45	42	187						
ATAVUL	26-3-56	4	11			1				1		3		4	6	4	6	4	1	1			2	5	9	20	63	17	46	3	48	2.6	48	43	58	54	225					
UNANUA	23-3-56	2	2									1	1		3	2	1	3					4	1	4	37	5	27	1	29	2.0	30	27	36	33	131						
ENAKA	23-3-56	4	4												1	4	3	3	1				6	4	1	2	14	39	13	30	2	33	2.1	41	38	43	35	171				

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956

PATROL REPORT RPB No 59 55/56 Print-7038/7.55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES			Child	Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F					
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant	Number of Children leaving age	Average Size of Family	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F							
COUNCIL AREA																																						
RABURJA	27-2-56	8	2				1							3	6	6	3	5	3	2					1	2	22	12	11	44	4	48	20	71	44	37	55	24
DAVAUN	28-2-56	5	1				1								5	3	2	5		2					1	7	28	7	30	3	35	21	34	32	28	38	14	
NUVALIEN	29-2-56	11	8				1						1	1	1	1	2	4	1	2		1	3		15	59	12	50	4	54	20	45	74	61	65	28		
RALALA	1-3-56	5	8				1								17	9	1	3					1		2		18	49	15	54	3	59	31	74	47	57	65	21
NANGANANGA	6-3-56	20	23		1	1	1							2	4	5	13	12	31	7	6		10	10	6	68	173	40	440	7	143	30	181	153	120	160	68	
TAMANARIK	15-3-56	5	6		1	1								2	5	2	2	9	20		1			14	4	21	90	29	80	6	84	30	82	77	78	98	37	
RAPITOK 4	19-3-56	12	5		1	1		1					1	1	3	5		7		1			7	2	1	26	65	18	64	2	70	25	82	57	57	76	29	
RAPITOK 2	19-3-56	3	2											2	3		1	3			2	1	8		6	33	7	21	2	27	34	28	22	23	30	11		
RAPITOK 1	20-3-56	8	8				1							1		5	12	3	1		9	1	3	2	11	43	16	39		44	31	44	41	42	44	19		
RAPITOK 3	20-3-56	9	8				2						2	3	1	3	3	3	3		9		2	1	23	53	8	48	6	50	25	46	41	48	50	20		
RABAGI (B)	21-3-56	15	9		1	1	1						1	3	9	3	12	7	26			11	8	3	46	132	41	124	6	132	22	146	122	106	159	51		
REIM	23-3-56	1	2					1									1	1		1	2		3		9	43	5	30	2	35	20	32	28	35	37	14		
VUNADIDIR	26-3-56	10	14				1							4	1	2	2	4	11	1	3		2	9	10	12	68	21	51	1	56	27	59	63	60	62	21	
VUNAKAMBI	26-3-56	11	5										1	1	5	6	1	2	3		2		3	4	10	44	11	30	2	34	34	48	40	45	62	18		
KATAVUL	26-3-56	7	11		1			1						3	4	6	4	6	4	1	1		2	5	9	20	63	17	46	3	48	26	48	43	58	54	20	
VUNANVA	23-3-56	2	2											1	1	3	2	1	3			4		1		4	37	5	27	1	29	20	30	27	36	33	13	
AKA	23-3-56	4	4												1	4	3	3	1		6	4	1	2	14	39	13	30	2	33	21	41	38	43	35	17		

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956

Patrol Report RAB 5 of 55/56

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE <small>CONCIL AREA (CTD)</small>	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 15		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant Number of Child- bearing age		Child	Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M		F	
NAIRIKI 1	27.3.56	9	10			1	2							1				5	5	1	5	1						10		10	69	18	68	4	73	2	69	67	70	77	299
NAIRIKI 3	27.3.56	5	5			2						2	3			1	2	2	2	2	2		2	1		5	1	15	50	10	36	2	42	2.1	52	51	49	47	210		
SI TAKAPUK	28.3.56	17	12			1						5	1			1	9	4	7	5				1	10			37	132	36	129	4	137	3.3	152	128	131	146	580		
MAPAPAR 2	5.4.56	13	20			1		1				5	3			3	3	5	7	2	1		3			21	90	14	80	4	86	2.8	83	72	89	92	349				
MAPAPAR 3	6.4.56	7	10			1		1					2			10	8	4	8	3			1	3	4	4	33	7	28	3	31	2.3	28	28	30	33	130				
MAPAPAR 4	9.4.56	9	9						1				1			4	3	8	2				3	2	1	8	47	10	36	3	39	3.1	32	37	46	37	161				
MAPAPAR 5	9.4.56	8	10													5	6		1					1		10	43	8	31	3	36	3.4	43	35	46	41	166				
AGITAGI 1	10.4.56	7	11										1			6	5	2	5	9			1	3		16	64	14	58	1	61	2	63	58	62	70	266				
AGITAGI 2	10.4.56	6	6					1					1	1		1		5					3	4	1	17	65	11	60	1	66	2.1	64	55	66	69	262				

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956

Patrol Report RAB 5 of 55/56

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F				
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age		Average of Family		M		F		M		F		M+F														
MAIRIKI 1	27 3 56	9	10			1	2							1	5	5	1	5	1				10	10	69	18	69	4	73	2	69	67	70	77	299			
MAIRIKI 3	27 3 56	5	5			2								2	3	1	2	2	2	2		2		1	5	1	15	50	10	36	2	42	2	52	51	49	47	210
MAIRIKI 2	28 3 56	17	12			1								5	1	1	9	4	7	5		1	10	37	132	36	129	4	137	33	152	125	131	146	550			
MAPAR 2	5 4 56	13	20			1	1							5	3	3	3	5	7	2	1	3			21	90	14	80	4	86	29	83	72	89	92	349		
MAPAR 3	6 4 56	7	10			1	1							2	10	8	4	8	3		1		3	4	4	33	7	28	3	31	23	28	28	30	33	130		
MAPAR 4	9 4 56	9	9							1				1	4	3	8	2		3		2	1	8	47	10	36	39	31	32	37	46	37	161				
MAPAR 5	7 4 56	8	10												5	6	1			1		1		10	43	8	31	3	36	34	43	35	46	41	146			
GITAGI 1	2 4 56	7	11											1	6	5	2	5	9		1		3		16	64	14	56	1	61	2	63	58	62	70	266		
GITAGI 2	10 4 56	6	6			1								1	1		5			3		4	1	17	65	11	60	1	66	2	64	55	66	69	262			



# Population Register

NAVUNERAM-TAVILILU NON-COUNCIL AREA.

Area Patrolled: MINADIDIR-KOMA-NANGANANGA COUNCIL AREA

No.	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL						FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK			STUDENTS			Males			Females			Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
	In the District		Outside District	Govt.		Mission	10-14		15-45		10-16					16-45		M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
3					4	1		4	37	5	27	1	29	20	30	27	36	33	131	
3	1				6	4		2	14	39	13	30	2	33	21	41	38	43	35	171
1	5	1					10		10	69	18	68	4	73	20	69	67	70	77	299
2	2		2		1	5	1	15	50	10	36	2	42	21	52	51	49	47		210
6	4	5			1	10		37	132	36	129	4	137	33	152	128	131	146		580
5	4	2	1		3			21	90	14	80	4	86	28	83	72	89	92		349
1	3				1	3	4	4	33	7	28		31	23	28	28	30	33		130
8	2				3	2	1	8	47	10	36		39	31	32	37	46	37		161
1						1		10	43	8	31	3	36	34	43	35	46	41		166
5	9				1	3		16	64	14	56	1	61	20	63	58	62	70		266
5					3	4	1	17	65	11	60	1	66	21	64	55	66	69		262

II, 355

# Population Register

Area Patrolled: **NAVUNERAM-TAVULIU NON-COUNCIL AREA**  
**MULADIDIE-TOMA-NANGANAGA COUNCIL AREA**

Amount Returned to Store

NS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE																		FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK					STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child		Adults			M + F				
	Inside District		Outside District			Govt.		Mission		Males		Females				M	F	M				F			
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45												
8	9		6		10	1	1	5	19	104	18	85	2	88	26	99	93	97	99	420					
3	18	22	7	3	3		19	2	29	139	28	93	6	110	23	103	97	123	171	508					
8	4	3	2		9		1		12	57	10	47	4	52	21	44	38	59	55	218					
13	1		2		1				5	38	10	26	1	28	17	29	19	40	34	126					
4	2		1				1		10	21	6	25	2	26	18	26	30	22	29	111					
6	1		1		2		3	3	11	68	7	52	4	54	19	54	61	67	63	255					
	2		1		3		2		10	48	9	36	2	39	19	39	40	46	50	184					
3	3		2		1		3	2	20	62	8	45	3	48	41	70	59	66	57	263					
5	4	3	3	1	2		4	3	18	58	9	54	5	57	22	59	62	53	51	257					
9	2		8	1					6	20	3	13	2	17	15	17	13	13	15	69					
4	6		3		4		13	1	43	129	38	117	7	125	31	155	111	121	146	560					
		2					1	6	11	27	4	25	2	26	20	31	24	29	28	121					
	5				1		2	13	46	133	29	92	10	100	30	127	96	135	116	495					
5	10	3	3		6		4	3	37	100	22	101	4	108	32	110	88	103	122	452					
2	2				1			2	14	49	10	49	2	53	22	72	40	52	55	224					
									12	37	6	23		26	21	33	22	38	28	101					
3									7	15	3	12	3	14	23	14	9	16	15	54					
3	5	3	2				1	2	22	62	11	114	4	48	20	71	44	37	55	240					
2	5		2					1	7	28	7	30	3	35	21	34	32	28	38	140					
4	1	1	2		1		3		15	59	12	50	4	54	20	75	74	61	65	283					
1	3				1		2		18	49	15	54	3	59	31	74	49	54	65	248					
10	31	7	6		10		10	6	68	173	40	140	7	143	30	181	153	120	160	684					
9	20		1		1		14	4	21	90	29	80	6	84	30	82	77	78	98	375					
	4		1		9		2	1	26	65	18	64	2	70	25	82	57	57	76	292					
1	3				2	1	8		6	33	7	24	2	27	34	28	22	23	30	117					
12	3	1			9	1	3	2	11	43	16	39		44	31	144	41	42	44	190					
3	3		1		9		2	1	23	53	8	48	6	50	25	46	41	48	50	201					
4	26				11		8	3	46	132	41	124	6	132	22	146	122	106	159	581					
1	1		1		2		3		9	43	5	30	2	35	20	32	28	35	37	149					
4	11	1	3		2		9	10	12	68	21	57	1	56	27	59	63	60	62	280					
2	3				2		3	4	10	44	11	30	2	34	34	48	40	45	42	187					
6	4	1	1		2		5	9	20	63	17	46	3	48	26	48	43	58	54	225					

Amount  
Returned  
to Store

N.A. 30-13-44

19th March, 1957.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
R A B A U L.

SPECIAL REPORT - DUKE OF YORK ISLANDS.

The abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

It is suggested that Luluai Pukati be given the chance of taking up residence in the village again, and if he has not done so within a given period his dismissal become effective.

The village administration appears to be improving.

(A.A. Roberts),  
Director. 16

8/A  
X/3

30/2/44

Minute to:

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

District Office,  
Rabaul.  
27th February, 1957

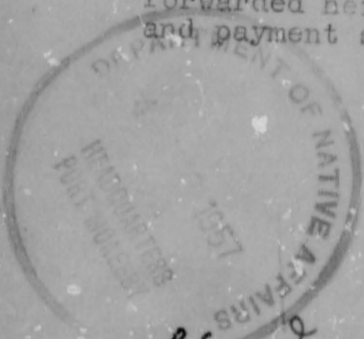
Forwarded for your information, please.

It will be seen from Mr Battersby's report that the presence of the patrol has done a lot to improve the administrative situation.

I am making arrangements with the A.D.O. Kokopo for regular monthly visits to the Islands, and in about 3 months time I, myself, will accompany the census patrol of the area.

I am led to believe that over 500 natives are in the course of preparing a petition to His Honour the Administrator asking for incorporation into the Vanamami Native Village Council. The A.D.O. Kokopo has been instructed to keep me informed on this matter and on receipt of this information I will report to you as to whether they should be so incorporated into this Council.

Claims for camping allowance for Mr Battersby are forwarded herewith. As you are aware he is now at A.S.C.P.A. and payment should be forwarded to him at that address.



*M. B. B. Orken*  
(M. B. B. Orken)  
a/District Officer,  
New Britain District.

P.S. I would appreciate your advice re the dismissal of *buluai* PUKATI and his replacement by *bul* *bul* TOALIT.



*Calay*  
*Subscribed*

*W.B.*

31/1

District Office,  
Rabaul.

27th February, 1957

Assistant District Officer,  
KOKOPO.

Duke of York Islands - Special Report.

Receipt is acknowledged of the last two instalments of Mr Battersby's report of his patrol to the Duke of York Islands.

I have the following comments to offer:-

Village Officials:

Approval is given for the provisional appointment of native MITIMAUN as Tultul of WAIRA Village to replace WELMAN who is deceased.

With regard to the Luluai PUKATI of KABABIAI Village, I will forward your recommendation that he be dismissed from office to the Director of Native Affairs, and the present Tultul TOALIT be appointed in his stead. Approval is also given that the native TOWA be appointed Tultul.

General:

Mr Battersby's reports have been of great interest and it would now appear that the administrative situation has been restored. However I want you to make every effort to send a patrol at regular intervals to the area to keep an eye on the situation, and in particular, to rectify such matters as overloading of passenger carrying vessels, the use of dynamite for obtaining fish and the practice of trading without the necessary licences.

On this last aspect, whilst I agree that there should be a liberal licensing policy, you should bear in mind that by far the best and most profitable line to follow would be to encourage these people to support their co-operatives. I would like you, therefore, to see me at an early date and I will arrange for you to have a discussion with the Co-operative Officer in Charge in regard to this matter.

Mr Battersby's claim for camping allowance has been forwarded to the Director.

*M.B.B.*  
(M. B. B. Orken)  
a/District Officer,  
New Britain District.

KPO.14/14.

Sub District Office,  
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

29th January, 1957.

The District Officer,  
Dept. of Native Affairs,  
RABAUL.

DUKE OF YORK ISLANDS - SPECIAL REPORT

Attached are the second progress report and the conclusion of Mr. Patrol Officer Battersby's patrol of the Duke of York Islands which began on 25th October last.

Education.

Mr. Battersby's observations of the poor standard of teachers generally throughout the group are noted. It is to be hoped that the Missions concerned will be in a position to appoint teachers with approved qualifications especially in regard to the teaching of English.

Health and Hygiene.

It is noted that the patrol has concentrated on the betterment of the health and hygiene standards among the villages. Improvement of these aspects of village life by application of the N.A.R.'S in appropriate cases, I consider to be well justified.

Village Officials.

Generally I think that the village officials have been helped greatly by the moral support given by the patrol towards the carrying out of their duties.

Could action be taken to confirm the appointment of MITIMAUN as Tultul of WAIRA village, replacing WELMAN who was accidentally killed.

General.

The patrol report contains much useful information, particularly in relation to schools shipping gardens and livestock. The remarks re-trading licenses under the heading "Commercial Activities" are noteworthy, and I myself am inclined towards a liberal licensing policy rather than a restrictive one which I think encourages illegal trading as a consequence.

Conclusion.

It is intended that the beneficial results of this patrol will be maintained by following up with further patrols and inspection visits to the islands. It is proposed to have a patrol visit these islands for a week at a time at intervals of three months. I think Mr. Battersby has done a thorough patrol and has submitted a detailed and informative report.

*I. B. Tuohy*  
(I. B. Tuohy)  
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

KPO. 14/14

Sub-District Office,  
KOKOPO. NEW BRITAIN.

24th December, 1956.

SPECIAL REPORT.

DUKE OF YORK PATROL.

Introduction

This report is the second of three progress reports to be written on this patrol.

A dinghy powered by an outboard motor was acquired by the patrol on 27th November and this greatly facilitated the patrol's movements about the islands and allows for more frequent check inspections on each village.

DIARY.

- Friday 23rd November, 1956 Moved patrol from NAKUKUR to KABILOMO, visiting MANUAN Plantation en route.
- Saturday 24th November, 1956. Inspected the villages of KABILOMO and URAKUKUR and URANTANTAN, the coastal hamlet of the inland village of KABABIAI. Some complaints heard.
- Sunday 25th November, 1956. Observed.
- Monday 26th November, 1956. To the inland villages of KABABIAI and INLIMUT. M.V. "TILBURRA", with Mr A. Rissen at KABILOMO on my return.
- Tuesday 27th November, 1956. Mr E. Flower, A.D.O. and Mr N. Jolly, Inspector of Labour, arrived in "TILBURRA", which also towed the 21foot dinghy from KOKOPO, which equipped with an outboard motor is to remain with the patrol. To MIOKO for a meeting of the Co-operative Society and to pick up Mr A. Rissen and thence on to KOKOPO.
- Wednesday 28th November, 1956. To MIOKO to investigate a report of dynamiting of fish and then to KABILOMO.
- Thursday 29th November, 1956. By dinghy to MIOKO for continuation of police investigation, to KERAWARA, to ULU Plantation, WATNABAR Mission and Return KABILOMO.
- Friday 30th November, 1956. At KABILOMO. Seven natives prosecuted under 112A, 119 and 81 (1)(a) NARs.
- Saturday 1st December, 1956. To NAIGAILA on MAKADA Island and return. Settled some complaints in afternoon.
- Sunday 2nd December, 1956. Observed.
- Monday 3rd December, 1956. Final inspection of KABILOMO, URATANTAN and URAKUKUR. Several cases under 119 NARs.

Tuesday 4th December, 1956.

Patrol moved to NAGAILA. To PALIPAL for village inspection and returned to inspect NAGAILA.

Wednesday 5th December, 1956.

By dinghy to KERAWARA, inspected village and two cases under 119 NARS; to UTUAN No 1 & 2, 5 cases under 119 NARS; to RAKANDA Plantation and then to ULU Plantation where one native sentenced to 3 months IHL under 83(a).

Thursday 6th December, 1956.

To UTUAN where an additional 8 cases under 119 NARS heard of natives who were not in their village yesterday, some complaints heard; to RAKANDA Plantation and return to NAGAILA as a north west swell developed.

Friday 7th December, 1956.

At NAGAILA. Weather showery all day.

Saturday 8th December, 1956.

To PALIPAL and MAKADA Plantation.

Sunday 9th December, 1956.

Observed.

Monday 10th December, 1956.

To PALIPAL and then to gardens of both villages.

Tuesday 11th December, 1956.

Patrol moved to MOLOT. Inspected the villages of URUKUK, MOLOT and MAREN. Several courts under 119 NARS for poor latrines were heard. M.V. "TILBURRA" in at Midday with mail and some supplies. One prisoner returned onit to KOKOPO.

Wednesday 12th December, 1956.

By dinghy to KAMAINA for village inspection; to NAKUKUR Nos 1 & 2 where villages were inspected and one native charged under 119 NARS and some complaints brought forwarded; to MANUAN Plantation; to KABILOMO and URAKUKUR where villages inspected and a start was made into the investigation of the breaking into of the Chinese owned trade store at URAKUKUR. All parties concerned were told to be at MOLOT in the morning.

Thursday 13th December, 1956.

At Molot. Police investigation, two courts and some complaints occupied the day.

Friday 14th December, 1956.

To URUKUK and MAREN where villages and alienated lands were inspected. MOLOT's alienated land also inspected.

Saturday 15th December, 1956.

Moved camp to PIRATOP in to trips with the dinghy. Inspected BUTLIVAN and PIRATOP - also PIRATOP's two inland hamlets of KABAKABIU and KABENIPA. Five natives charged under 119 NARS. Investigation into riotous behaviour by NABUAL-WATARA natives commenced but adjourned until patrol visits these villages later in the week.

Sunday 16th December, 1956.

Observed.

Monday 17th December, 1956.

To INLIMUT (30 mins walk) and KABABIAI (10 mins walk) Four courts and some complaints heard. Visited the two inland hamlets of PIRATOP as returning (20 mins from PIRATOP).



Tuesday 18th December, 1956.

At PIRATOP. Two courts and several complaints heard.

Wednesday 19th December, 1956.

Moved patrol to NABUAL. Returned to Nabaul and then on to WAIRA, WATARA and PIRATOP inspecting these villages and hearing a few complaints.

Thursday <sup>20</sup>th December, 1956.

At NABUAL hearing courts against some 19 natives.

Friday <sup>21st</sup> 20th December, 1956.

By dinghy to INOLO, KABATIRAI, MUALIM, MIOKO, KERAWARA, UTUAN return to MIOKO where M.v. "TILBURRA" met me. Sent it to NABUAL TO await my return. Self to INOLO and then NABUAL, In "TILBURRA" to KOKOPO.

END OF DIARY.

VILLAGES.

KABILOMO

KABILOMO is the largest village in the Duke of York Group with a population of 284 natives. The patrol remained here for nearly a fortnight during which the villages of URAKUKUR, inlimut and KABABIAI were visited and inspected.

Housing -

The village was in good order with many new houses either just completed or in the course of construction. All houses have raised floors.

SANITATION-

All latrines were in reasonable condition and the village and surroundings were well cleared of rubbish. Pigs wander about the village in large numbers and this practise although not forbidden was discouraged.

Cemetery -

This was clean.

Health -

Health as observed by the patrol was reasonable. Although some whooping cough is still in evidence no deaths have been recorded recently and it appears as though it is on the wane.

Roads -

Roads were adequate.

Village Officials -

MANUAN, the luluai of KABILOMO was appointed a paramount in 1950 but his appointment was never confirmed. However approximately half the villages regard him as their paramount luluai. His work, although not outstanding, is competent and his tultul also does his duties creditably.

Education and Missions -

This is a Methodist village and are at present building a 70'x20' (cost to date £1500 according to the natives) ~~and~~ permanent church which is being built in spasmodic bursts of work by some MATUPI boys.

The church and school work is carried out by a native missionary-cum-teacher. The school has three classes as follows:

Class I		Class II		Class III	
Boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
30	17	5	2	11	1

These figures include 8 children from URATANTAN (Hamlet of Kababiai). Subjects taught are Bible, arithmetic, writing, geography, hygiene, dictation, Singing and English although the last subject cannot be taught as the teacher himself cannot understand even the simplest English. Supervisory visits about every 3-4 months are paid by a European missionary.

Figures for village children are:

1940-1956 Boys 82 Girls 64; 1951-56 Boys 35 Girls 34.

Gardens and Livestock

This village has 141 pigs and also numerous fowls and dogs with only a few ducks.

Gardens are adequate for the population's needs and there is plenty of good land available for future expansion. Some damage is caused by the gaint snail to certain of the crops, particularly to cabbages, beans, tomatoes and some types of taro.

Law and Justice

Three natives were arrested and will be tried on a breaking and entry charge. They entered the Chinese owned trade store at URAKUKUR. One native was tried under 119 NARs and several complaints heard.

Trade Stores

This village has no native owned trade stores as yet but is well served by the trade stores on MANUAN Platation and the Chinese one at URAKUKUR.

Commercial Activities

The main source of income is from copra. One native has a current copra buying licence. Some cocoa trees, 1500-2000, have been planted here by various natives of which only 2 have permits. However, the natives report that an agricultural officer had inspected the trees last July.

URAKUKUR

This village is only ten minutes from KABILOMO and was visited regularly from there. It has a population of 174.

Housing

Housing was in fair order with the rebuilding of many of the houses being undertaken.

Sanitation

The village was in a clean and orderly state. A few natives were prosecuted under 119NARs for poor latrines.

Cemetery

The cemetery was satisfactory.

Health

Remarks as for KABILOMO.

Roads

These were satisfactory.

Village Officials

These officials are not outstanding but they carry out their duties in a satisfactory manner.

Education and Missions

This Methodist village has a native missionary-cum-teacher in residence. A permanent 20'x 40' Church has been built for a cost of £600. It is situated on Mission owned ground.

The school has a attendance of 34 pupils in three classes as follows: Class I                      Class II                      Class III  
Boys 8    Girls 10    Boys 3    Girls 4    Boys 7    Girls 2

General comments as for KABILOMO.

Village Children figures are: -

1940-1956 Boys 42    Girls 42 ; 1951-1956 Boys 15    Girls 19.

Gardens and Livestock

This village has 31 pigs, a few ducks and numerous nondescript dogs and fowls.

Gardens are adequate and these people have no shortage of ground.

Law and Justice

Several convictions under 119 NARs were recorded and other complaints were settled.

Trade Stores

There are two trade stores in the village but neither as yet have trading licences. One village is run by the villagers and concerns about half the adult male population who donated funds for its start. It has only been going a short time and very little profit is held. The other store is owned and run by TOWELI.

Commercial Activities

Copra again is the main source of income and one native has old copra buying licence on which he is still operating.

This village has over 5000 trees (cacao) some of which are producing. They are said to have been inspected by an Officer of the Agricultural Department. The beans are said to be sundried and sold in BARAU.

KABABIAI

This is one of the two inland villages and has a population of 99 although 31 of these live in the hamlet of URATANTAN, adjoining KABILOMO on the coast. This village was visited from KABILOMO and from PIRATOP being 45 and 30 mins walk respectively.

Housing

This village was in good order, evidently a very big improvement on its condition as reported by the previous patrol.

Sanitation

The place was well broomed and rubbish was removed for some considerable distance from the houses. Three natives were prosecuted for having poor latrines.

Cemetery

This was clean.

Health

Health of the villagers seen was good but several natives were reported absent at the Aid Post at NABUAL and in the Native Hospital in RABAUL.

Roads

The roads inland from the coast were fair.

Village Officials

Lulual PUKATI's removal from office is recommended on the grounds that he is now living on the coast and pays only rare visits to this village. It is further recommended that the present tultul TOALIT be appointed as lulual as the present good state of the village is mainly due to his effort and that TOWA become Tultul.

Education and Mission.

A Methodist missionary-cum-teacher looks after the religious and educational aspects of this village. This is the poorest school seen to date with only one class of 4 boys and 9 girls being taught by a native whose only education has been received in a village school. Another 9 children attend the school at KABILOMO. Figures for village children-are:  
1940-1956 Boys 27 Girls 20; 1951-1956 Boys 16 Girls 6.

Gardens and Livestock

This village has 27 pigs and the usual numbers of fowls and dogs.

The gardens are producing sufficient food for the village's needs. This village is well off as regards land. Village pigs destroying gardens has caused some trouble within the village between the owners of the pigs and the gardens.

Law and Justice

Three natives were convicted under NARs for poor latrines. Two complaints were settled satisfactorily.

Commercial Activities

Copra is their only source of income. In recent years a large number of coconuts have been planted. A small number of cacao trees have been planted and have been said to have been seen by the Department of Agriculture last July.

This village has no trade store nor do any natives purchase copra from others - all copra made being sold to MANUAN Plantation or the Chinese trader at URAKUKUR.

INLIMIT

This is the second and the largest of the two inland villages and has a population of 152. It consists of 4 hamlets stretching for nearly a mile and has fairly good supply of fresh running water ten minutes from the last village.

Housing

This village was in a poorer condition than the previous villages but rebuilding of the poorest houses was in progress.

Sanitation

This village was ~~as~~ not as tidy as it could be and three natives were prosecuted under 112A for rubbish near their houses and four more under 119 NARs for poor latrines.

Cemetery

These were in a reasonable state.

Health

Health appeared to be good although six natives were absent elsewhere receiving medical treatment.

Roads

The roads were fair although they were overgrown in some parts and after rain water lays on other parts.

Village Officials

The tultul here is no longer a young man and although he is still the leader of the village he no longer enforces his instructions as forcefully as necessary. The tultul is keen and energetic in the patrol's presence but what power he wields otherwise may not be great.

Education and Mission

This village is a Roman Catholic one and has two catechists in charge of the schooling and religious work.

The school had 25 pupils in two classes as follows:  
Class 1 Boys 7 Girls 9 ; Class 11 Boys 6 Girls 3. The subjects taught are the same as in the methodist village schools and like them the teaching language is the local dialect. The standard is similar to other village schools in these islands.

Gardens and Livestock

This village has 64 pigs and numerous dogs and fowls. Adequate gardens are planted and some damage by village pigs is evident. Very few gardens are fenced on the Duke of York Islands and also are very few pigs. This makes it good for the pigs but on the other ~~hand~~ makes for considerable bitterness amongst villagers. The patrol has no power to arbitrate with power under the present NARs (101 (i) "----- fenced garden -----").

This village is using considerable area of ground set aside by the Government as a native reserve and even had half of their village built on it.

Law and Justice

As mentioned under sanitation heading 3 natives were charged under 112A and an additional 4 under 119 NARs. Another was charged under 81 (1) (a) NARs. Several complaints were heard.

Commercial Activities

This village has no trade nor does any native buy copra. Some 400 cacao trees have been planted by three natives of whom only one is registered. Two of these three areas have been said to have been examined by an officer of the Agricultural Department.

NAGAILA

This village of 200 people is situated at the north-western end of MAKADA Island. The patrol camped a week here with inspectional visits to PALIPAL.

Housing

The housing of this village and that of its hamlet of NARAKOI was only fair although a great deal of rebuilding was in progress. The sea gradually encroaching onto the land is forcing this village into a cramped flat backed by overhanging cliffs. Kunai for roofing of the houses has to be bought from the villages on the main island and canoed over.

Sanitation

The village surroundings were well kept and all latrines were satisfactory.

Cemetery

This was reasonable.

Health

Two male dysentery deaths occurred just prior to the patrol's arrival but no one else was suffering from it in the village. Whooping cough was evident amongst the children but none have died to date.

Roads

The road to PALIPAL was good.

Village Officials

This village has one luluai and two tultuls who do their work reasonable.

Education and Missions

This is a Methodist village and two native missionary-cum-teachers are posted here, one for NAGAILA and the other for its nearby hamlet, NARAKOI. NAGAILA has a permanent Church - 54' x 25' and costing £1550 and built by a European mission carpenter - on mission owned ground; NAROKOI has only a native material church on native ground. A mission medical Aid Post with a female medical orderly is at this village.

There are two schools and figures for both are as follows: NAIGAILA has one class only of 13 boys and 12 girls. NARAKOI has two classes, Class 1 Boys 4 Girls 5, Class 11 boys 4 girls 3 which makes a total of 41 for the village. The usual subjects and standards comments apply here, Figures for village children are:  
1940-56 Boys 46 Girls 48, 1951-56 Boys 20 Girls 22.

Gardens and Liv. stock

Pigs number 9 for this village and dogs, fowls and ducks are kept.

This village has 90% of its gardens on MAKADA Plantation in between the coconut line, planted with the permission of the manager. Although this village owns a fairly large area of the island a large proportion is poor garden land being steep slopes with protruding limestone outcrops. A survey was carried out on this village's land some 4-5 years ago and a report was written on it.

The villagers are not getting on very well with the plantation manager because they allow their gardens to become overgrown and this makes the proper clearing of the plantation difficult and the gathering of fallen nuts that much more difficult. If the village had to remove their gardens from the plantation I believe that they would find it hard to grow sufficient food on their own ground.

Commercial Activities

Three natives have small trade store-copra buying businesses at this village. They buy both copra and dry coconuts for either money or food items such as meat and rice. Several other natives were reported to dabble in this in a small way but a general warning that this was wrong was given. No cocoa is grown.

PALIPAL

This is the smallest village in the Duke of Yorks and is situated on the north coast of MAKADA Island, and is built on mission owned ground. It has a population of only 40 and was visited while the patrol was camped at NAGAILA.

Housing

Housing was satisfactory and three new houses were being built. As have the NAGAILAs these natives buy their Kunai grass for roofing from the nearby villages on the main island.

Sanitation

The village was neat and tidy and latrines were sufficient for the population.

Cemetery

This was well kept.

Health

This appeared to be good.

Roads

All paths were reasonable.

Village Officials

These appear to be doing a reasonable job.

Education and Missions

This is a Methodist village with one native missionary-cum-teacher in residence. It has only a native material church which was in poor repair.

There are two classes in the school which has an enrolment of 13. Class 1 Boys 4 Girls 5, Class 11 Boys 4.

The usual subjects are taught and the standard is poor.

Figures for village children are:

1940-56 Boys 11 Girls 10, 1951-56 Boys 5 Girls 4.

Gardens and livestock

The village possesses 5 pigs, some fowls, dogs and ducks.

The gardens are on MAKADA Plantation but this small village appears to have sufficient of reasonable, adjoining the Plantation to easily support their small numbers if they are forced to move off this privately owned ground.

Law and Justice

No complaints were brought forwarded for the patrol's attention.

Commercial Activities

The village has no trade store nor does it possess a native who buys copra, which is mainly sold to the Chinese trader at URAKUKUR. No cacao trees have been planted.

MOLOT

This village of 249 people is situated on the good harbour of Port Hunter near the northern tip of the main island and was the site of the first European settlement in the islands and the point from which the Methodist Mission later spread to all the islands and to the mainland. The patrol remained here for 5 days.

Housing

This village was in very good order, with many of the houses new and some other nearing completion.

Sanitation

The village was neat and tidy and has a well kept appearance. Three natives were prosecuted for poor latrines.

Cemetery

Both the two native and the European cemeteries were in good order.

Health

Health at the time of the patrol's visit was good. A Government Aid Post is established here but the N.M.O. was in Rabaul getting medical supplies.

Roads

These were satisfactory.

Village Officials

The luluai here is doing a good job and was helpful to the patrol. The tultul was not much in evidence and seems to lack confidence and initiative.

Education and Missions

One native missionary-cum-teacher is in charge of both activities in this village. A new 60'x 22' permanent church is at present being constructed by Papuans at a reported cost of nearly £2000.

Fifty-five children attend 3 classes under two teachers.

Class I	Class II	Class III
Boys 20	Girls 10	Boys 12
		Girls 6
		Boys 7
		Girls -

The usual subjects are taught and a similar standard as other village schools reached.

Village children figures are:

1940-56 Boys 73 Girls 54. 1951-56 Boys 28 Girls 34

Gardens and Livestock.

A total of 56 pigs a few ducks and numerous dogs and fowls inhabit the village.

Gardens are in good condition and are sufficient for the population. These people are reasonably well off for land.

Law and Justice

Three natives were charged under the NARs and some complaints were handled.

Commercial Activities

One trade store and one copra buying licence, both current, are held in the luluai's name but are said to be a village concern with most of the male villages being involved. All profits to date -£160 approximately - have been paid into the church building fund which it appears may be the fate on all future profits for some time.

URUKUK

This village of 177 people is situated at the northern tip of the main island and was visited several times during the patrol's stay at nearby MOLOT.

Housing

This was good with many of the houses new.

Sanitation

This village was clean but 15 natives were prosecuted for bad latrines.

Cemetery

This was good.

Health

Health was satisfactory.

Roads

These were in good condition.

Village Officials

The officials of this village are doing a good job and were helpful to the patrol.

Education and Missions

Another Methodist village with a native in charge of the

religious and schooling aspects of it. MATUPI natives are at present building a 48' x 22' permanent church for an approximate cost of £1700.

The school enrolment is 32 pupils as follows:  
 Class 1                      Class 11                      Class 111  
 Boys 12   Girls 9   Boys 3   Girls 2   Boys 6   Girls -  
 The usual subjects are taught and about 16 hours of teaching of non-religious subjects is averaged.  
 Village children figures are:  
 1940-56   Boys 59   Girls 34 , 1951-56   Boys 23   Girls 17.

#### Gardens and Livestock

This village has only 4 pigs but the usual numbers of fowls and dogs overrun the village.

This village owns very little ground - 50-60 acres at the very tip of the island - and overcomes its gardening difficulties by three means. 1. By the men marrying into the villages of Molot, Maren and URAKUKUR and using the ground of their wives; 2. By hiring or renting ground from MAREN; 3. By using an area of some 25 acres near MAREN whose ownership is doubtful. This particular piece of ground originally was freehold land owned by the Methodist Mission but it appears that pre-war it was repossessed and given to the natives of URAKUKUR for use as garden ground. The natives claim it is still mission ground although they state that they have the right to garden on it. I am of the opinion that it may be now a native reserve.

At the moment they are managing quite satisfactorily but difficulties may be experienced in later years when the other villages extend commercial crops on to their ground.

#### Law and Justice

Fifteen natives were prosecuted under 119 NARs for poor latrines. Several complaints were settled.

#### Commercial Activities

This village has no trade store, no native buying copra and for reasons in above heading no cacao trees - no land.

### MAREN

This village has 189 people and is situated on a narrow coastal beach which has become too small for the population which has spread to the top of the fifty foot cliffs right above the village. It is built on Mission owned ground.

#### Housing

This was reasonable.

#### Sanitation

The village was clean.

#### Cemetery

This situated some distance away at the old village site at MATARAGUNAU and was very well kept.

#### Roads.

These were good.

#### Health.

This was fair although two people were sent to MOLOT Aid Post with Tropical Ulcers.

#### Village Officials

These two men appear efficient.

#### Education and Missions

A native attends to the educational and religious needs of this Methodist village, which has built for an approximate cost of £2000 a 52' x 20' permanent church.

The school has 35 pupils in three classes:  
 Class 1                      Class 11                      Class 111  
 Boys 12   Girls 4   Boys 6   Girls 4   Boys 6   Girls 3



The usual subjects are taught and standard reached.  
 Village children figures are:  
 1940-56 Boys 51 Girls 43 , 1951-56 Boys 25 Girls 27.

#### Gardens and Livestock

Thirty two pigs, some fowls and dogs are owned by this village.

The gardens are adequate and available ground is easily sufficient. At the moment they have some garden ground rented to the land short URUKUK Village.

#### Commercial Activities

At present, there is no trade store and no native is buying copra.

Some cacao trees are growing a few of which are beginning to bear. The natives state that they have been inspected by a Agricultural Department Patrol about the middle of the year.

### PIRATOP

This village has a population of 138 people in four hamlets two of which are situated on the coast while the other two are some twenty minutes walk inland.

#### Housing

This aspect of the village was good.

#### Sanitation

The seaside hamlets were well kept but the two inland hamlets were rubbish strewn and five natives were charged under 112A NARs.

#### Health

Health was satisfactory.

#### Cemetery

One cemetery was satisfactory but the other one is gradually being reclaimed by the sea.

#### Roads

These were good.

#### Village Officials

These men seem competent enough as most aspects of administration were in order.

#### Education and Missions

This village has started to build a permanent church and to date only part of the foundations have been laid. Most of the materials have been brought and are stored at PIRATOP. Most of the money has been collected to complete this work but some more will be needed. This church is being built on native ground the only permanent church to be so. There is a very small Roman Catholic minority in this village and these mostly live in the inland hamlets.

The school has an attendance of 24 in three classes as follows: Class I                      Class II                      Class III

Boys 8 Girls 8                      Boys 2 Girls 2                      Boys 3 Girls 1

Remarks of previous village schools apply.

Village children figures are:

1940-56 Boys 46 Girls 29 , 1951-56 Boys 24 Girls 13.

#### Gardens and Livestock

This village has 27 pigs with the usual collections of fowls, dogs and ducks.

The gardens are in good order and the village has no shortage of land.

#### Law and Justice

Five natives were prosecuted for rubbish in their

village and 4 natives from INLIMUT, which was visited from here were charged for poor latrines. Some complaints were heard.

#### Commercial Activities

There is no trade store and also no native buys copra

#### WAIRA

This village of 175 people and was visited while the patrol was camped at NABUAL.

#### Housing

The majority of the houses were in good order but a couple were ordered to be repaired immediately.

#### Sanitation

The village was very well broomed and the latrines were excellent.

#### Cemetery

This was good.

#### Roads

These were satisfactory.

#### Health

This appeared to be good.

#### Village Officials

The luluai, DUKDUK, appears to be an average official. The tultul, WELMAN, was killed by a falling tree a little time ago and MITIMAUN was elected in his place. He was a popular choice.

#### Education and Missions

A Methodist Village who have collected a £1000 to date to pay for the construction of a permanent 45' x 20' church which is partly built.

A native missionary-cum-teacher is in charge of the school of 35. Class 1                      Class 11                      Class 111

Boys 12 Girls 13    Boys 4 Girls 2    Boys 4 Girls --

The usual comments apply.

Village children figures are:

1940-56 Boys 41 Girls 33, 1951-56 Boys 20 Girls 11.

#### Gardens and Livestock

This village has 24 pigs and the usual number of dogs, fowls and ducks.

This village has good gardens and has no worries about land.

#### Commercial Activities

There is no trade store but NASON is operating as a copra buyer (mainly dry coconuts) on an expired licence. He uses rice, meat tobacco and/or money to buy them.

The cacao trees seen by the Agricultural Officer in the middle of the year have died and since then some 300 new ones have been planted.

#### WATARA

Nabual.

This village has a population of 111 and was visited from

#### Housing.

Housing was in excellent order and only one house was a disgrace. This was an old deserted one and for some accountable reason was left standing. It was ordered to be destroyed that day.

Sanitation

Cleanliness of the village and the latrines left nothing to be desired.

Cemetery

This was good.

Roads

These were good.

Health

Health as observed was satisfactory.

Village Officials

These were satisfactory.

Education and Missions

Mainly a Methodist village but has a 20-25% following of Seventh Day Adventists.

A native Methodist missionary-cum-teacher has a school of 16 children in three classes:

Class 1	Class 11	Class 111
Boys 2 Girls 2	Boys 1 Girls 1	Boys 8 Girls 2

The standard is much the same as other methodist schools

The native S.D.A. teacher has only seven pupils in his school. He teaches two classes

Class 1	Class 2
Boys 2 Girls -	Boys 3 Girls 2

The teacher is a British Solomon Islander. He teaches the same subjects as are taught in the Methodist Village Schools but uses Pidgin English and some English (unlike the other teachers he has a reasonable command of the English Language) as his teaching medium. This school would be the best school seen to date by this patrol.

Village Children figures are:

1940-56 Boys Girls , 1951-56 Boys Girls .

Gardens and Livestock

This village has only nine pigs but still has the usual proportion of fowls and dogs.

Gardens are in good order and this village has no worries concerning land shortage.

Commercial Activities

There is no trade store and one native, TAMAKAU is buying copra on an expired licence.

Three natives with expired provisional licences have about 300 cacao trees which are said to have been inspected by an officer of the Agricultural Department.

Shipping

This village has a 22' launch with a Vinco 9-11 H.P. diesel engine and which they bought for a total cost of £1850. There are 5+ natives who have shares of varying value in this company - values vary from £793 by one native to as little as 10/- by several others. The natives belong to various villages and all belong to members of the one clan that of the luluai of WATARA, TAMAKAU, who acts as "secretary". To date about £100, said to be profit, is held. This of course does not mean that the cost of the boat has been earned by the pinnance.

Law and Justice

One native was sentenced to 6 weeks IHL under 83(c). Also see remarks under this heading for NABUAL.

NABUAL

This village, population 180, enjoyed the patrol's company for four days and it is intended that another day or two be spent there after Christmas.

Housing

The housing of this village was not very good and the village was instructed to repair or rebuild several. The luluai claims that the state of the housing is due in part to the fact that his village, and only his village, built the rest house and the several accompanying houses and the Aid Post. To do this they had to clear and level bush. This work was well done and the other two villages, WAIRA and WATARA, were requested that they should assist NABUAL in doing the above tasks.

Sanitation

Village was clean and the latrines were barely satisfactory. Orders were given to put latrines in order immediately.

Cemetery

This was satisfactory.

Roads

These were good.

Health

Health was satisfactory. A Government Aid Post is maintained here, but the Native in charge was absent at MOLOT during the patrol's stay and according to the luluai he has been at Molot for at least the last two months and has only visited the Aid Post twice during that time. He has trained a Nabual villager to give medicines and this native does all the work. The Medical Assistant at KOKOPO was informed of this and he has taken steps to replace him.

Village Officials

The officials here seem fair. The luluai is an ingratiating individual and the attention he pays to the patrol is in direct contrast to the attitude he displayed to the previous but one patrol earlier in the year.

Education and Missions

This is a 75-80% Methodist village with the remainder being Roman Catholics.

The Methodist school has 25 pupils in three classes as follows:

Class I	Class II	Class III
Boys 7 Girls 4	Boys 3 Girls 5	Boys 4 Girls 2.

The R.C. school has only 8 pupils and teaches two classes.

Class I	Class II
Boys 2 Girls 3	Boys 3 Girls -.

Similar subjects are taught as in the other village schools. The R.C. school appears as though it may be the poorer of the two.

Gardens and Livestock

Pigs owned by this village number 16 but dogs and fowls are numerous and a few ducks are also to be seen.

Gardens are adequate and the village has sufficient ground for its present needs.

Law and Justice

Nine natives were fined under 83(a) while another eight natives were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment - one month to three months - under 83 (e). This was the result of attacks by these Nabual natives on some Watara natives over the action of one native from Rabaul area who had made indecent approaches to the wife of a Nabual native.

Shipping

This village has two launches and details are as follows:  
Launch 1: This is a 21' carvel built pinnace bought through Rabaul Garage for a total cost of £1490. This pinnace is the property of 21 natives from the seven villages of Nabual-4, Waira-7, Molot-1, Inlimut-2, Watara-2, Piratop-1 and Nakukur-1 who contributed varying amounts towards its purchase; 1 of £200, 8 of £100, 3 of £70, 2 of £50, 5 of £20, 1 of £8

and 1 of £5. The boat is said to have earned £700 clear since it was brought and this is kept in the bank in Rabaul.

Launch 2: This is a 18' half cabin launch with 5/7 HP engine costing £730 with all extras. Here a group of 24 natives from Nabual-10, Kababiai and Nakukur, Maren-3 each, Mualin-2, and Waira, Utuan, and Watra-1 each, contributed £824-10-0 - 1 of £200, 4 of £100, 1 of £80, 1 of £30, 1 of £4, 6 of £10, 5 of £5, 1 of £4.10.0, 3 of £3 and 1 of £2. This boat has about £300 profit to be distributed to the various shareholders and is in charge of TOIWUT of NABUAL Village. The first launch is in charge of IEBAI of Nabaul.

#### Commercial Activities

This village has no trade store and has one native who buys copra from other natives and has a current licence.

This village has several small cacao tree plots but they are said to be doing no good.

#### General

Some further information about villages dealt with in the previous report has been obtained and is given here.

#### NAKUKUR Pinnance

This is a 22' carvel built raised deck cruiser powered with 15/20 HP marine engine. The total cost to the natives was £1645. The ownership of this vessel is invested in nearly 300 natives who contributed sums varying from £60 to 1/- and includes men, women and children. All monies connected with this boat is handled by ESAU/AMEN of NAKUKUR Village. He has an unorthodox book keeping system. He has three large boxes into which he divides the money from each trip of the pinnance. One he states is for the running costs and repairs of the pinnance, another is for the Methodist Mission church building fund and the other is for the shareholders and will be divided amongst them at some future date.

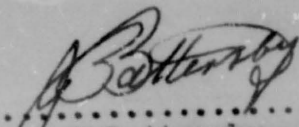
#### KAMAINA School

This Methodist school has only 5 children in the one class; boys are 3 and girls are 2.

#### Law and Justice

During inspectional visits to various villages two natives from KERAWARA, 13 from UTUAN No 1 and 2 and 1 from NAKUKUR were charged under 119 NARs for poor latrines. Also several complaints were settled. One native was sentenced to three months IHL under 83(a) NARs at Ulu Plantation, where he was employed.

The patrol will return to the Duke of Yorks after the Christmas break for another fortnight when it will be completed.

  
.....  
J.B. Battersby  
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

KPO : 14/14

Sub-District Office,  
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

SPECIAL REPORT

DUKE OF YORK PATROL → CONCLUSION.

Diary

Saturday 22nd December, 1956

At KOKOPO.

to  
Wednesday 2nd January, 1957

Thursday 3rd January, 1957

By Administration trawler, M.V. MANGANA  
to MIOKO and NABUAL.

Friday 4th January, 1957

Inspected NABUAL. M.V. TILBURRA arrived  
at 1030 a.m. from KOKOPO with Mr. D.  
Steven, P.O. and Mr. A. McCluskey, E.M.A.,  
Mr. McCluskey inspected the Aid Posts  
at NABUAL and MOLOT while Mr Steven and  
self to KABILOMO to carry out a police  
investigation. I returned to NABUAL  
while others returned to KOKOPO.

Saturday 5th January, 1957

By dinghy to WAIRA and WATARA and return  
NABUAL. Moved camp to INOLO. To  
MILAMILA, R.C. Mission station on the  
Duke of Yorks, to KABATIRAI which was  
inspected and return INOLO.

Sunday 6th January, 1957

Observed.

Monday 7th January, 1957

Inspected INOLO and its two hamlets,  
MUALIM, MIOKO, PALPAL. Return via ULU  
Plantation and KABATIRAI.

Tuesday 8th January, 1957

Inland to inspect INLIMUT and KABABIAI.

Wednesday 9th January, 1957

Morning at INOLO. Took an injured  
native to Watnabar Hospital in  
afternoon.

Thursday 10th January, 1957

At INOLO and KABATIRAI inspecting  
alienated lands. Rain most of day.

Friday 11th January, 1957

Moved camp to MIOKO/PALPAL.

Saturday 12th January, 1957

At MIOKO.

Sunday 13th January, 1957

Observed.

Monday 14th January, 1957

At MIOKO. M.V. TILBURRA arrived noon  
with Co-operative officers Mr A.  
Rissen and Mr J. McAuley.

Tuesday 15th January, 1957

To RAKUNDA Plantation. Return KOKOPO.

Wednesday 16th January, 1957

To Duke of Yorks and return. Mr. I.B.  
Touhy, A.D.O., accompanied.

END OF DIARY

VILLAGESINOLO

This village of some 158 people is situated about the middle of the eastern coast of the KABATIRAI Peninsula at the south-eastern corner of the main island. The main village is well laid out on either side of a wide path and in front of each house is a lawn plot. It has two small hamlets situated 5 and 15 minutes further up the peninsula. These are ~~not~~ not as well laid out as the main village. The patrol camped here for a week.

Housing

The housing was good with a little rebuilding being done. It is stated here that kunai grass for roofing is now in short supply. This is probably due to the great amount of rebuilding that has been undertaken since the start of this patrol.

Sanitation

This was satisfactory. The village was clean and the latrines good.

Cemetery

This was overgrown when first inspected.

Health

This appeared to be satisfactory.

Roads

Roads were in reasonable order.

Village Officials

The Iuluai, LANDI, appears to be a good official. He was helpful to the patrol here and at other villages. However, it should be remembered that he was one of the chief agitators against the introduction of local government early last year. The tultul, KAMAI, appears to be an average official.

Education and Missions

The village is 62% Methodist, the remainder being R.C. Both have natives stationed here to look after the religious aspect of village life. Seven Catholic children go to school at KABATIRAI.

Twenty-four children attend the Methodist school in the village.

Class III	Class II	Class I
Boys 3	girls - (boys 3)	girls 2
	boys 5	girls 11

Religious subjects, reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, hygiene and geography are the subjects taught and the standard reached is not very high.

Figures for village children are:

1940-56 Boys 43 Girls 33 ; 1951-56 Boys 23 Girls 20.

Gardens and Livestock

INOLO is poorly off for livestock having a few fowls only. The gardens of this village are sufficient for the village. Considerable damage to the gardens of some individuals is reported to have been caused by pigs from neighbouring villages.

This village has very little ground of its own and relies on ground reclaimed by the Administration (three lots totalling 1125 acres) and given back to this and other villages as garden land only. This ground is more than sufficient for the village's garden needs but does not allow any ground for expansion of cash crops. Other villages in a similar position are KABATIRAI, MUALIM, MIOKO and PALPAL.

Law and Justice

Several complaints were settled.

Commercial Activities

There is one trade store in the village - RENSON - It is licenced. Two natives, TOILIP with a licence and MITIKANA with no licence, buy coconut dries and copra. Money is not used for this but items such as rice, meat and tobacco.

The main source of income is copra which is mostly sold to the Chinese traders in Rabaul. This village has no cacao trees growing.

#### Shipping

A 24 foot pinnace with a Victor Diesel Engine is owned by 39 natives mainly from INOLO. The pinnace was originally bought from Vanapope Mission but soon after purchase a new engine had to be obtained. The total cost of the boat was £1384.

The largest shareholder is MISIKARAM with £720 then others with varying amounts from £50 down to £1 for a total of £1386 subscribed. The book-keeper cum secretary is RENSON.

Profit obtained by running this boat since its purchase on 13.12.55 is £250 which is being held by RENSON.

#### KABATIRAI

This village with a population of 119 is situated on the opposite side of the peninsula from INOLO and about 15 minutes walk away. It has a good all weather anchorage. This village is situated on rather flat ground which during wet weather is subject to flooding. It was visited from INOLO.

#### Housing

The houses of this village were fair. Some rebuilding was in progress.

#### Sanitation

Some grass inside the village was ordered to be cut, but otherwise the village was satisfactory. Three natives were prosecuted for poor latrines which on the whole were good.

#### Cemetery

This was good.

#### Health

Health was good with some colds.

#### Roads

These were fair.

#### Village Officials

These were satisfactory.

#### Education and Missions

This village has about even numbers of Methodist and Roman Catholics. Both missions have catechists - cum - teachers in the village.

The Roman Catholic school has 16 pupils, seven of whom come from INOLO. There are two classes.

Class 11	Class 1
Boys 2 Girls -	Boys 6 Girls 8

The Methodist school has 26 pupils in three classes.

Class 111	Class 11	Class 1
Boys 1 Girls -	Boys 7 Girls 5	Boys 6 Girls 8

These are figures for 1956 as school for 1957 has not started as yet.

Village children figures are:

1940-56 Boys 25 Girls 26 ; 1951-56 Boys 8 girls 8

#### Gardens and Livestock

This village has two pigs, some fowls and dogs. Gardens are sufficient for the village's needs. Remarks under Gardens and Livestock paragraph 2

for INOLO apply here also.

#### Law and Justice

Three natives were prosecuted under 119 Nars for poor latrines. Several complaints were settled.



### Commercial Activities

This village has no store or do any natives buy copra or coconut dries. The only cash crop is copra. A little money is also obtained from the sale of trochus and green snail shell.

### Shipping

A 22 feet 8 foot beam pinnace with 10/12 HP Simplex engine was purchased on 8/10/55 from Vunapope Mission for £840 by four natives from here and two from PIRATOP; TOVARMANG and TOKINGMAI £200 each, TURKANAP £160, TOKUT and DIMAIN £100 each, TOLUVIAN £50 and RC Villagers £50.

The engine of this boat is giving constant trouble and consequently this boat has not shown any profit since the natives have owned it. Some of the shareholders desire their money back from the others but it was explained to them that unless the ship showed a profit or was sold they had little likelihood of receiving any money for some time. Toluvian is the book-keeper-secretary.

### MUALIM

This is the smallest of the inhabited islands and is found off the south-eastern corner of the main island, between it and Mioko island. It is a compact village with a population of 206. It was visited both from INOLO and MIOKO.

### Housing

This was good.

### Sanitation

The village was neat and clean. Latrines were good with one exception who was charged under 119NARs.

### Cemetery

This was satisfactory.

### Health

Health was fair with a mild form of whooping cough still amongst some of the infants.

### Roads

There are none of any consequent on this small island.

### Village Officials

These are doing a good job.

### Education and Missions

This village is Methodist with a native missionary-cum-teacher in charge of these twin aspects of village life.

Thirty-three children are enrolled in the school

Class III		Class II		Class I	
Boys 4	Girls -	Boys -	Girls 5	Boys 15	Girls 9
Village children figures are:					
1940-56	Boys 55	Girls 48	;	1951-56	Boys 27 Girls 30

### Law and Justice

Except for the one native prosecuted under 119NARs and two complaints this aspect of Administration was satisfactory.

### Commercial Activities

A current licenced village owned trade store is operated here. This store also has a copra buying licence. The store was first financed by the village putting in copra and the proceeds of the sale used to purchase goods. It has shown a stated profit of £75 since starting 5-6 months ago. The money so earned is to be used mainly in the building of a new permanent Methodist church.

Copra and some trochus and green snail shells are the only sources of money for these people.

MIOKO and PALPAL

These two villages of 476 people - Mioko 230 and Palpal 246 - will be discussed as one. Both are situated on MIOKO Island at the south eastern corner of the group. These people often change from one village to the other when they build new houses and are intermarried fairly heavily. There is an all weather anchorage here.

Housing

The housing of MIOKO was good. PALPAL, with many half-completed houses looked untidy but should be good when the present building programme is completed and the old houses removed.

Sanitation

Both villages were clean and the latrines were satisfactory with the exception of those of three natives who were prosecuted under the NARs.

Health

This was satisfactory.

Cemetery

These were good.

Roads

All paths were good.

Village Officials

The Paramount Luluai, ALIPET, has evidently lost considerable power over the latter years and this I believe is mainly due to his own efforts - or more aptly, lack of effort. He rarely visits the villages under his influence and this fact plus that he has been involved in several money matters with other villages which have turned out disastrously have been the main reasons for his decline in power. He himself does not seem to care.

The other four officials do reasonable work. All are pro-Administration in these villages.

Gardens and Livestock

These villages have only two pigs, a few fowls and a lot of dogs. Dogs are stated to keep the fowl population down.

Gardens are sufficient for needs but evidently wild pigs are destroying a lot of gardens, particularly sweet potato and taro, which are now planted very sparingly.

The only land owned by these natives is on MIOKO Island and an odd plot or two near other villages obtained by inter-marriage or migration. The majority of the gardens are planted on the ground reclaimed by the Administration from RAKANDA Plantation and given back to the natives as garden land only.

Education and Missions

Mioko is predominately a Roman Catholic village. It has a catechist in charge of the religious aspect of the village and who also helps a certified teacher in the school by teaching the lowest class.

PALPAL on the other hand is presominate a methodist village and has a native missionary-cum-teacher in charge.

The R.C. school has 46 pupils enrolled.

Class 111	class 11	class 1
Boys 5	Girls 4	Boys - girls 7
		Boys 14
		Girls 16

The methodist school has 33 pupils as follows:

Class 111	class 11	class 1
Boys 3	Girls -	Boys 4
		Girls -
		Boys 12
		Girls 14

No school was being taught during the period of the school patrol's visit but it is thought that the R.C. school should be of reasonable standard as the teacher is certificated and only one year out of VUVU training college. The Methodist standard would not be very high.

Law and Justice

Three natives were prosecuted for poor latrines. Several complaints were heard.

### Commercial Activities

A Co-Operative Society trading store is operating here but this society was in the process of being wound up during the last three days of the patrol's stay. For fuller information on this the report of the Co-Operative Officer, Rabaul should be read.

Another small store has just been opened by Joseph Kiplau who as yet has not a licence.

At the moment no native buys copra or dry coconuts from other natives.

A little trochus and green snail shell is obtained from the reefs.

Some 60-70 cacao trees are growing on the island.

Like all the other villages in the Duke of Yorks, copra is the main source of income.

### Shipping

A 27 foot full cabin carvel built pinnace, "McCarthy", was purchased on 7.7.52 from GARUA Plantation for £535. However, with a new lister diesel engine and other fittings and repairs the real cost of the boat was £1321.

Joseph Kiplau put up £1028 towards the purchase of it while several other natives put up £669.

To date Joseph Kiplau has paid back £576 and states that he wishes to repay another £196 to the natives who helped buy the ship originally. ON payment of the last mentioned sum all natives, with the exception of LEIO who put in £145 and who has received no money back, will have no more claim on the boat. This would leave the boat in the ownership of Kiplau and Leio.

### GENERAL SUMMARY

The remainder of this report will be a summary of what has been previously written with comments where thought necessary.

### Housing

At the start of the patrol the housing was not entirely satisfactory but the mere presence of the patrol started a spate of rebuilding in every village. Now at the conclusion of this patrol it can be said that the housing of all villages is satisfactory or will be when the houses at present under construction are completed and this should be within 4-5 weeks. All the living houses have raised floors and nearly every house has a separate kitchen house. An odd native here and there has or is building houses of all European materials and the use of galvanised iron for roofing is becoming prevalent.

### Sanitation

The village on the whole were neat and tidy. Eight natives only were prosecuted for having rubbish near their houses.

At the beginning of the patrol the condition of the latrines was bad. Fifty-eight natives were prosecuted for having latrines in poor order or for having none at all. The latrines now are satisfactory and it was stressed on all natives that latrines were not things to be made ready for a patrol to inspect but were to be used all the time and should always be in good condition.

### Health

The health of the natives as observed by the patrol was fairly good. The whooping cough that has caused some deaths among infants prior to the patrol although still present was a milder form and was not causing the deaths of anyone.

There is a mission hospital for natives on ULU Island. This is in charge of a trained European Sister who is assisted by mission trained female orderlies. The mission also maintains a Aid Post at NAGAILA on MAKADA Island.

The Administration has two Aid Posts here, one at Molot and the other at Nabual. When the patrol inspected these neither was functioning well and the E.M.A. at KOKOPO. Mr A. McCluskey, paid them a visit and as he intends to paid them regular visits these should play a more valued part in work of the Administration in the area.

Cemeteries

These were in good order with one or two minor exceptions which were rapidly made good.

Roads

The majority of the roads used were reasonable. However, the patrol did most of its travelling by canoe and during the latter half by a 21 foot dinghy powered with a outboard motor which proved to be most useful.

Village Officials

These on the whole were satisfactory and were helpful to the patrol. PUKATI of KABABIAI dismissal as luluai was recommended and that he be ~~xxx~~ replaced by the present tultul TOALIT and that TOWA then become Tultul was suggested. Welman of WAIRA was killed by a falling tree shortly before the patrol visit and it is recommended that MITIMAUN be appointed to the now vacant position.

If these appointments are confirmed there would be one Paramount Luluai, 25 luluais and 26 tultuls in the area.

EDUCATION

The Methodist mission has one higher school at Watnabar, the mission headquarters, and 22 village schools which cater for pupils from villages.

The 22 villages schools have an enrolment of 357 boys and 252 girls in three ~~xxxxx~~ classes as follows:

Class III		Class II		Class I	
Boys 71	Girls 20	Boys 68	Girls 55	Boys 218	Girls 177

The teachers are not fully trained and although doing their best they do not reach a high standard. All teaching is in the local dialect. Subjects taught are religious subjects, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, hygiene, geography and drawing. English is said to be taught but none of the teachers can understand the simplest English.

After leaving the village school some of the brightest, and these mainly become missionary-teachers themselves, go to the higher school at Watnabar for a further two years from which they go on to the George Brown College at VUNARIMA.

The Roman Catholic mission have three catechist schools and two schools with trained certificated teachers. They have an enrolment of 55 boys and 58 girls. The two trained teachers should have schools of a reasonable standard. They could not be inspected during the patrol's stay because the school vacation was on. The standard of the catechist schools would be similar to the Methodist village schools.

A third mission body the Seventh Day Adventists have one school in the area. This is at WATARA and he has only seven pupils. However his standard is good and if all the teachers here were as good the education position would be good.

Gardens and Livestock

The natives have a total of 368 pigs, numerous fowls and dogs and a few ducks. These animals are by no means evenly distributed between the villages as KABILOMO has 141 pigs, a large number of fowls and dogs and some ducks at one extreme and INOLO with a few fowls only at the other extreme.

All the villages have sufficient food in their gardens for their immediate needs. Ravages of the gaint snail on the main island and ULU island have restricted the types of food grown by most of the villages. Most types of the softer European vegetables, native cabbages, some types of taro and sweet potato are said to be attacked and damaged or destroyed. Some villages have the added menace of village and wild pigs.

KERAWARA and UTUAN No1 and No2 are short of suitable garden land. MIKO, PALPAL, MUALIM, KABATIRAI and INOLO although short of land for cash crops have sufficient garden lands in the 1125 acres of ground reclaimed from RAKANDA Plantation. Another village short of garden ground is URUKUK.

Law and Justice

There was one conviction under 81 (1)a, twelve under 83a, nine under 83e, one under 83c, eight under 112A, fifty-eight under 119 NARs. Missionaries and planters in the area told the patrol that natives regularly dynamite for fish, but this practise ceased while the patrol was in the area but will start again now that the patrol has left the area.

Commercial Activities

There are five trade stores operating in the Duke of Yorks on current licences, another five are operating on old licences and an estimated 18 others are dapping in a small way without either an old or a new one. Other small trade stores are connected with the buying of copra and/or coconut dries; trade items being used instead of money. Much the same position as regards licences exist with the Copra Buying Licences.

It is the opinion of the writer that all natives who ask for licences should be granted them. Even though it is true that some villages cannot provide more than enough business to support more than one store the rejected applicants for licences will feel that they are victimised no matter how carefully you explain it to them. On the other hand they may return to their village and trade without a licence.

That it is necessary to possess a licence either to run a trade store or to buy copra was stressed to the natives of all villages and it is suggested that any native found from now on trading or buying without one, be prosecuted.

Copra which is sold mainly to the Chinese traders in Rabaul provides the main source of income to these natives. Some villages obtain additionally money by collecting trochus shell and green snail shell for sale from the surrounding reefs.

About 60 natives are employed as casual labourers by the various plantations in the area and this provides some natives with another source of money.

Approximately 7-9000 cacao trees have been planted and are in various stages of growth from seedlings to bearings trees. An agricultural officer is stated by the natives to have visited most of these trees during the middle of last year and his report on this visit would give fuller details than given here.

Shipping

There are eight native owned and operated boats in the islands ranging size from 16 feet to 27 feet. They are owned by the various groups of natives who put in varying amounts towards the purchase of them. These boats mainly operate between the Duke of Yorks and RABAU, KOKOPO and the west coast of New Ireland. They carry passengers and/or copra. They usually travel over-loaded. The majority appear to be running at a loss to the owners or if they are not actually losing they are breaking even with expenses entailed in fuel and repairs.

Conclusion

The patrol during the three months it spent in the area was well received in all villages. Food was plentiful and was given to the patrol and in other ways the natives showed their willingness to co-operate with the patrol. Regular visits to the different villages by an officer from KOKOPO and a follow up census patrol within three-four months would do much to consolidate Administration influence in these islands, which I believe, is much friendly towards the Administration than during any period last year. This position can be consolidated and even improved by regular visits and patrols.

END OF PATROL

*J.B. Battersby*  
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