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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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259-27/19.

PATROL REPORTS NEW IRELAND DISTRICT 1966-67

TASKUL

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
2-66-67	Anthony Roy Beard	Tingwon Island Group in the New Hanover Census Div.
3-66-67	D.I. MacDonald	New Hanover
4-66-67	R.S. Coles	New Hanover
6-66-67	R.S. Coles	South-East Coast of New Hanover
7-66-67	R.A. Hoad	New Hanover



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*Original
Dun for D.D.A
Kororua*

PATROL REPORT

District of *New Ireland* Report No. *Tasaku 2* 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by *Anthony Roy Peard* Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled *Tingon Island Group in the New Hanover Census Division*

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans *Nil*

Natives *Three R.P. & R.C.C. members*

Duration—From *27* / *8* / 19 *66* to *1* / *3* / 19 *67*

Number of Days *One hundred and Eighty One Days*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? *No*

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services *1/10/1966*

Medical *1/Day/1966*

Map Reference *110°20'15" and 110°20'15"*

Objects of Patrol *Construction of Tingon Wharf*

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/3/1967

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-9-22

26th May, 1967.

District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIRAO.

TASKUL PATROL NO. 2 OF 1966/67:

Your unreferenced memorandum of the 17th March refers.

2. I agree with your comments on Mr. Beard's lengthy report and I am pleased to hear that you consider he has completed his task well.
3. The unofficial Council/Committee system in villages has been largely unsuccessful and, in a situation such as Tingson, representation or a formalised ward committee would likely prove more effective. However, it would appear that there is little real break-down in the village system, judging by the results achieved recently by the group, and it is doubtful if the people ignore instructions to any greater degree than they have in the past.
4. A changing pattern in leadership is bound to emerge in time and the competition for leadership between the younger and older generation is not a phenomenon confined to this area or time.
5. The airstrip progress and also the Tingson attitude is a most encouraging sign and as you will no doubt encourage, foster and spread to the other islands of the group.

(J. E. McCarthy)

SECRET

67. 9. 22



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams.....
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.
17th March, 1967.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

TASKUL PATROL REPORT NO. 2 1966/67
BY A.R. BEARD, P.O.

...

Please find attached two copies of the above Patrol Report together with comments by the District Officer, Taskul and the original patrol instructions.

This report is a very comprehensive and probably unique document on the Tingwon people and their island. Mr. Beard has certainly written at length on his activities but no doubt this was a result of the District Officer's original instructions, although I do agree that he has rambled on a little unnecessarily.

The history of the building of the airfield was that once the Tingwon people had purchased a transceiver and following losses and near losses of the lives of villagers going to and from the mainland, the old leader ANGELE became quite interested in the construction of an airfield on his island. I sponsored this proposal on the grounds that it was the first spark of desire for self-help in the New Hanover area and possibly it could ignite other groups. This proved to be so as the Neipuos people are now asking when we will start organising the construction of an airfield in their area.

The whole patrol was a real training project for Mr. Beard at the end of his first term and I am sure he has done well. I believe the actual construction of the airfield is a first-class job and indicates what New Ireland people are still capable of completing if given the proper leadership.

I was interested to read of the acquisition of the old Tingwon plantation but I will approach the D.A.S.F. as to the necessity of an officer visiting the group to explain the absolute urgency of replanting coconuts to ensure the island's continued prosperity.

The report on the efforts of A.P.O. KEPAS will be checked with the E.M.A. Taskul and the Lavongai Local Government Council Advisor.

The fall off of the profits of the Society's copra venture will be kept under surveillance but as estimated a return to earlier levels can be expected with the completion of the airfield project.

17th March, 1967

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Mr. Beard has completed a good patrol report and it is well set out although some unnecessary spelling errors have crept into his work.

Mr. Beard has now departed on a well-earned leave and will be posted to Namatanai Sub-District on his return and I am quite sure he is developing into a very useful officer.

H.P. Seale

(H.P. SEALE)

District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone
Our Reference... 67-1-5
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
TASKUL Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
New Ireland District.
13th. March, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

TASKUL Patrol No. 3 - 1966/67

A. R. Board, Patrol Officer



Attached please find Mr. Beard's report on his patrol to the TINGWON Islands. The patrol was commenced on September 1st. Except for a break of 10 days over the Christmas period Mr. Beard remained on TINGWON for a period of six months.

Mr. Beard has had the specific job of building an airstrip. Progress reports have been submitted from time to time (4-2-3 of 19th. November, 4th. January, and 7th. February) and the airstrip is now virtually completed: 3400 feet x 100 feet, plus flyover areas L.N.S. and R.H.S. Sometime in the future I would like to complete the formation of the flyover areas to give the 'strip an operational width of 150 feet. For the present it is more important that the TINGWON people clean their coconut groves.

I am confused about the present liquidity of the TINGWON native society. Mr. Beard indicates that trading and copra purchasing has been fairly normal, slightly affected only by the airstrip construction. Supporting statistics are given on page 10. However, Mr. Morris has indicated that the society is near to collapsing. In November 1966 I was concerned about the state of the society and I briefly recorded this in my 76-2-1 of 20th. November, 1966.

I agree with Mr. Beard's remarks about copra driers, and I hope that the TINGWON visitors to the NAMETANAI Marketing Society took note of the hot air driers. The LAVONGAI Local Government Council is now considering assistance to villages in providing hot air driers; however, TINGWON is not on their present list.

Mr. Beard is critical of the work of the A.P.O. KEPAS, an employee of the Council. Under the circumstances I think it would be better for complaints to come from the village people, and so far none have been received. The A.P.O. may have been overworked by the imported labourers from New Hanover, or there may have been some other internal friction. The Papuan Medical College graduate ISSAC RANGAI is now living on TINGWON. He is always available to assist the A.P.O. I believe things will now return to a happier and normal state.

On page 3 Mr. Beard has become involved in local politics when he considers the "animosity" between Committee PETER and the former luluai ANGELE. Village authority may have been temporarily upset by the airstrip workers and Mr. Beard's presence. Village affairs will now return to normal; the village people will work out their differences for themselves in their own way and in their own time.

DC
LWR 14/3

Mr. Beard applied himself well to the job and personally expended a lot of energy on the construction of the airfield. He handled the labour efficiently, kept all matters in his control, and maintained good personal relations with the village people. The airfield will be examined by the District Airport Inspector this month and I look forward to receiving his report.

Mr. Beard's report contains an amount of padding which I think would be better omitted. There are also spelling errors which spoil the presentation. The report was typed at TINGWON by Mr. Beard on his own typewriter.

SUMMARY

Mr. Beard applied himself well to the job he was sent out to start.

R. Head
(R. A. Head)
District Officer

Taskui Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
New Ireland District.
1st. March, 1967.

Report on Patrol Number 2 - 1966/67

- Patrol conducted by - Anthony Roy Beard
Patrol Officer.
- Area patrolled - Tingwon Island group of the New Hanover
Census Division
- Personnel accompanying
the patrol - Two members of the R.P. & N.C.C. (refer
to 'Report on Patrol Police'). At
broken periods Mr. R. R. Houd, D.O.
- Duration of patrol - The patrol was commenced on the 1st.
September, 1966 and completed on the
1st. March, 1967. A total period of
six months on patrol.
- Last patrol to the area - The Tingwon group has been visited by
members of the Departments of District
Administration, Agriculture and Public
Health at regular intervals over the past
few years
- Objects of the patrol - The object of this patrol was the
construction of the Tingwon airstrip
- Map reference - The Tingwon group is situated at
Latitude 2°35' S, Longitude 149°45' E.
A patrol map is attached
- Appendix - An appendix to this report contains in
addition to a report on members of the
R.P. & N.C.C. who accompanied the patrol
a section covering several native legends
dealing with the inhabiting and religion
of the islands.

Copy.

67 - 1 - 4

Taskul Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
New Ireland District.

28th. August, 1966

Mr. A. R. Beard, C.P.O.
Taskul Patrol Post,
New Ireland District.PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Taskul Patrol No. 2-66/67 : Tingwon Airfield.

This patrol and your requirements have been discussed with you. You should now be prepared to leave next Tuesday by M.V. Mercy for the Tingwon Islands, and you should take with you supplies for two months. I have recruited twelve patrol carriers to assist you. Also as a temporary measure to assist you until funds become available, I shall direct ten detainees of the Taskul Corrective Institution to assist with the construction work by Section 24 (1) of the Corrective Institution Ordinance 1957-59.

I will accompany you to Tingwon and stay with you for approximately two weeks. Together we shall place the levels according to the plans.

Two married police will be accompanying you; they will be taking their wives with them.

The purpose of your patrol is to commence the construction of Tingwon airfield. However it is also a good opportunity for you to submit a formal patrol report and I would refer you to the Departmental Standing Instructions,

General Field Administration, pp 25-44

You should be able to find out quite a lot about these people whilst you are there: eg. their legends; land inheritance; marriage; subsistence fishing, and sea foods; how they spend their money. Do they accumulate capital? (Tingwon rebate from copra productions was \$2874 for last year) Any other items of interest should be recorded.

Please take the fishing net with you. Catches are to be distributed amongst those working on the construction.

Please keep me advised from time to time by Tingwon radio.

(R. A. Head)
District Officer

ref: 67-1-4
RFB/-

Department of District Administration,
Patrol Post Taskul,
New Ireland District,
Territory of New Guinea.

1st March, 1967.

The District Officer,
Taskul.

Report on Taskul Patrol Number 3 of 1966-67

The population of the Tingwon Islands has never been large, what they lack in numbers, however, they more than make up for in enthusiasm, and consequently stand out greatly from the general apathy displayed by the neighbouring New Hanover peoples. The Tingwons displayed this enthusiasm when in the early months of 1965 the District Commissioner, Mr. Seale raised the subject of an airstrip for the islands, at a general meeting of the population a few weeks later they unambiguously voted in favour of the self-help airstrip project. During the next thirteen months the airstrip remained a 'drawing board' project, in May 1966 the first major steps were taken towards commencement when a Public Works Department Surveyor carried out a survey of the strip site on Tingwon Island. The result of this survey was P.W.D. plan number 0056 and in September a patrol left Taskul Patrol Post for Tingwon to begin work on the airstrip according to this plan. This formal report deals with this patrol and its objective, comments are also made on different facets of Tingwon life which are thought by the writer to be of interest.

The Tingwon Islands

Had an intelligent form been present many millions of years ago it would have known the Tingwons not as three separate islands but as a single large land area rising from the surrounding sea, the passing of time saw a receding of a portion of the earth's crust and this large land mass gradually subsided into the ocean. Sixty or seventy million years was the probable period of time during which this land mass' three highest points gradually drew closer to sea level, unbroken periods of thousands of years could have passed with no marked fall in the level of the land. This slow sinking was aided by the sea, which with its constant movement helped to reduce the volume of land, however, the sea was not engaged only in the action of breaking down for at the same time that it was eating away at the sea shore coral polyps were building with their small skeletons a coral reef that completely surrounded the dying land. Situated approximately 25 miles from the New Hanover mainland and at longitude 149°15'E, latitude 2°35'S the Tingwon group now comprises three small islands surrounded by coral reef.

Today this receding could still be going on, at present the only sign that land existed in a large area is the reef which runs approximately north and south for a distance of fourteen miles. On the northern most tip of this reef are situated the three islands known as Peligita, Kuliong and Tingwon itself which is the largest island of the group.

Tingwon is the island upon which the population is settled, Peligita and Kuliong provide garden areas only and are not permanently inhabited. The three islands are identical in that each is composed of a coronous-white sand base covered by a black humus soil of an average depth of two feet. This humus supports mainly a heavy primary growth with a sparse secondary growth of sixty to twenty feet in height. Coconuts which were introduced in large numbers by German planters are also ably supported by the black soil. The climate is divided into a wet and dry period each, roughly from November to March and April to October respectively. The average rainfall of Tingwon has not been recorded, however statistics taken from November show an average monthly rainfall of 1,179pts. this of course being in the period of westerly winds which bring rain.

These rainfall statistics were revealed after a Department of Meteorology rain gauge was received and installed in November, daily readings are recorded and forwarded to the authorities in Rabaul.

The Tinguon People

There are two major clans on Tinguon today and both claim to be descendants of the first peoples to arrive on the island. These early inhabitants live on today in two stories relating to how Tinguon became inhabited, both these legends could contain some elements of truth, but are obviously tales distorted by time. These legends are recorded in this report's appendix, discounting the obvious impossibilities contained in the tales they could be interpreted as saying that the first inhabitants came to these shores as wanderers from some distant village or perhaps a group fleeing from stronger warlike neighbours. The early inhabitants of New Hanover's south and west coasts which are closest to Tinguon were not resident on the coast itself and therefore probably not sea wanderers, as opposed to the island people of Tsoi and their relations along the east coast from where the Tinguon Gila clan people are supposed to have originated, probably as wanderers. Considering the relations between people of the Ulabakul area and the Tinguons it would seem that some long standing association between the two peoples does exist and one of the legends states that all Tinguon people originally from the Ulabakul area, however no native has been able to say for how long canoes have been going from Tinguon to Ulabakul and it is possible that the Tinguon progenitors came from either the Tsoi/east coast area or the Au/Ulabakul region.

Wherever these early settlers came from they did not come in great numbers. The population of Tinguon has never been large, in 1934 it was tending to decline rather than increase and it is suggested that the affects of inbreeding were being felt. At this stage the Administration officers of the time are reported to have urged the remaining people to leave Tinguon altogether and settle on the mainland. The Administration was unable to complete this objective due to the people's reluctance to leave and then the advent of the war.

There was at this time (1934) a commercial plantation running on Tinguon which employed a line of contract workers, these labourers mostly from the Madang District had left their families on the islands in the form of a number of half-cast Madang/Tinguon progeny. These children plus a number of labourers who had finished their time, married and moved into the local system provided a boost which raised the population to 74 in 1942 and today there are in excess of one hundred persons on Tinguon. There are very few of the labourers who settled down many years ago remaining, however their children form the basis of the population which shows a majority of young couples. The single men of Tinguon have for many years sought brides from the Au/Ulabakul area on the New Hanover mainland and this influx of new blood has defeated the problem of inbreeding which was evident before the war.

For many years prior to 1967 the centre of population has been at the two small villages of Rasipi and Narium on Tinguon island. The village politics of the two centres are closely inter-twined and form an important point for discussion in relation to the economic future and stability of the islands.

Before Tinguon was incorporated into the Provincial Local Government Council the people were administered on a village level by the Suluai-Tulul system, the Suluai was Angela/Tamias. Today the island group forms a part of the Ulabakul ward of the Provincial Council, Steven Taong of Ulabakul is the councillor for this ward and at the January 66. meeting of the council he was elected president for that year. The Tinguon peoples choice for their representative to the Ulabakul ward is Peter/Basain, a resident of Narium village. Around these two figures Angela and Peter revolve the islands politics.

Under the heading of Commerce and Industry in this report is outlined the history of the Tingwon Native Society, this society forms an important part of the people's lives supplying them with a market for their economic crops, a store which supplies most of the commodities required and a radio service to Tavheng via a two-way wireless purchased by the society in 1965. The principle and driving figure behind the society is the ex-luluai Angele. This man is the natural leader of the Tingwon people, he is responsible for the islands economic and social stability, and his influence helped greatly in the swift completion of the airstrip (as completed to date). Unfortunately the benefits Angele can give to Tingwon is being depreciated by a habit of the young people to take advantage of the split leadership presented by Angele and Peter the council/committee. Peter is a young man and has the disadvantage of his youth to overcome when attempting to advise or control the people.

Although the council/committeemen are supposed to advise and present a representative of the people the position in most villages has assumed the role of the old luluai position. The one vast difference being that where the luluais ruled supreme, had the backing of the local kias and were generally senior men appointed for their authority, the committeemen in contrast are unfortunately more often than not appointed by the people due to the fact that they can be ignored with safety. This combined with the fact that they have assumed the role of village authority has led to a marked break down of the village system, i.e. internal control, family relations and basic traditions. It is eight years since the people voted Peter/Masai to be their representative in the Umbakul ward of the Savongai council. During this time a certain amount of animosity has grown up between Peter and Angele, not the least cause of this being Peter's resentment of Angele's natural and competent leadership.

It is evident that Angele is the only person who has the drive to bring forth suggestions of new coconut plantations, an airstrip or other such projects, it is also evident that once the people are tired of listening to Angele they tell him to mind his own business and let the committee handle things. This situation is unfortunate for the result is that a lot of things are neglected that could help the people greatly, a prime example is the planting (or lack of planting) of new coconuts. At the present time Angele enjoys a great deal of control due to the relations he has with visiting government officers. In his role as director of the native society officers turn to Angele naturally as the leader and the people realise that although he is old he still wields a big stick. It will be interesting to note the condition of the islands society and its internal stability once Angele dies or becomes to old to effectively control his domain. This control today is very real and noticeable, manifest in a number of ways, not the least being the efficient running of the societies store and copra buying which show a noticeable lack of borrowing and pilching etc.

This leadership problem will probably show its effects in later years, the degree of influence over the people being shown in the general state of the islands. At the moment however this problem is overshadowed by the enthusiasm of the Tingwons as a whole. They are very conscious of the high economic state of Tingwon and the benefits available to them if they are willing to apply themselves a little. Under the heading Commerce and Industry the amount of work the people put into their cash cropping can be seen from figures shown of copra rebates and cash sales in the store.

To turn outwards from village politics to general attitudes it is sufficient to say that the people of Tingwon are very pro council and administration, they are aware of the help given by government departments and the council. This council help is considerable when taking into account the total tax received from the islands, the yearly tax collected would amount to approximately \$130, expenditure on the council employed Aid Post Orderly alone amounts to over \$192 p.a.

After working with them for six months I realise that the Tingwons are a cheerful and progressive people and it is felt that any assistance given them is greatly appreciated.

....14

Tingwon Villages

Reference to the attached patrol map will show the site of the centres of population on Tingwon island. There are five separate hamlets which form two villages. Other than the names there is no distinction between the five hamlets, each contains a cross section of the population as regards clans, village elders and social responsibilities. The houses of these island people follow the popular coastal type pattern with the sleeping section being raised above the ground with an attached kitchen/work-room built with no flooring (more often than not this serves as the sleeping quarters as well). The materials used in the construction of these houses are basic native materials, sac-sac and limbon.

The standard of the housing and cleanliness of the village sites is high, and the patrol had no comments to make in this regard. It is interesting to note the entries in the Tingwon village book which dates back to 1943 and makes constant reference to the excellent state of village housing, village sites and general cleanliness.

The water supply for the villages comes from two sources. The traditional supply comes from a water soak in the centre of the island, this soak takes the form of a recessed swampy area which receives the benefit of rain drainage from the higher coastal fringe. From a series of holes in this swampy region a palatable supply of water is received. The Lavongai council has assisted in taking the traditional source a step further by supplying a water pump. Installation of this pump was commenced whilst the patrol was on Tingwon, it was not finished due to a shortage of cement however, it has been completed to a stage where upon receipt of materials the village people will be able to complete the installation. A water tank (1000 galls.) is to be supplied by the Department of Public Health and once this comes into operation it will assist in supplying together with the water pump a good and adequate supply of fresh water for the villagers of Narium village. The second source of supply is from water tanks at Masipi village. These water tanks utilise as a catchment area the roofs of the native huts, copra and retail stores. Unless the islands are afflicted with a serious dry spell these tanks are able to fulfill a constant demand for fresh water.

The sea surrounding Tingwon provides a perfect sanitation disposal unit. Perhaps one reason for the constant cleanliness of the villages is the ease with which garbage can be disposed of by throwing it into the sea. The ocean is a receiver of all Tingwon wastes, the beach being used as a depository for night soil.

General hygiene and sanitation of the Tingwon villages is of a high standard.

Tingwon Subsistence

A formal patrol report is best set out under specific headings, these headings covering a field of subjects are dependant upon the objects of a District Administration patrol. Advised headings usually cover facets of native life, progress and attitudes of a particular census division. This Taskul patrol number 2 spent a total of six months covering not a census division but a tiny island with an extremely small population. Because of this I would like to deal with various subjects not in the usual manner but as set out here, I feel that this will provide a more adequate coverage. Headings such as land, agriculture, health, roads and bridges I intend to expound in the one section of this report, this subject will have the object of explaining fully the daily life and subsistence habits of the Tingwon people.

The people of Tingwon because of their mixed Makang/New Hanover mainland bloods and the youth of the greater portion of the population are not concerned with the ability to abide by and follow old customs. These young people all have an education to a certain degree (5th or 6th grade) and this has made them aware of the power of money and of the consumer goods available to them if they have the necessary finances. This break away from old traditions and a desire for European type goods has found an outlet in the form of the Tingwon Native Society, which through its

retail store supplies the consumer goods constantly required and provides with its credit marketing system a source of instant cash with which the people can obtain their European type goods. Copra, the sale of which provides the Tingwons with their cash is available readily from the plantation which the people inherited after the Second World War (this is dealt with in Commerce and Industry).

Subsistence crops are basic to a native community and form an important part of any village group (as regards land inheritance, tax payment etc.) and although the above explained desire for and availability of imported foods is considerable it only augments a supply from the subsistence garden system of the islands. It was mentioned earlier in this report that Kuliang and Peligila are used for garden crops. I would now like to explain that the use of Kuliang and Peligila is negligible and Tingwon island itself maintains virtually all the garden needs of the people. Despite the fact that Tingwon is covered with coconut plantings the people have chosen to ignore the other two islands and consequently the planted rows of coconuts are separated by subsistence gardens. The land of Tingwon although not overburdened is certainly not to good use, perhaps in later years a leeching of the soil may be evident requiring fertilizers to restore the humus to its present fertile state. The gardening systems of Tingwon follow the normal subsistence rotation pattern, land is inherited through a matrilineal system. The crops grown include all native foods, sweet potatoes of the Yam and Kau Kau varieties, sugar cane, native greens and Tapioca.

From the list of native foods outlined above the basic sweet potatoe Taro is missing. Taro has not grown on the island for many years due to the arrival of an insect which destroys the developing Taro bulb early in life. During a weeks field break over the Xmas period I visited the District Agricultural Officer at Tavining and obtained from him a supply of Compound D.D.T. - B.H.S. Dust this has been spread over garden areas, however, it is as yet too early to notice any effects. It is hoped that after repeated use the insect species will die out and Taro will once again be able to grow. Taro is the only crop affected.

There is nothing unusual about the Tingwon subsistence gardening system, areas of scrub are cleared and planted with an assortment of crops. Each family unit clears and tends their own garden and when an area has had its produce taken, another block is cleared. Perhaps the one feature that stands out is that crops may be planted within the boundaries of another persons coconuts. This poses no problem and one family will be collecting 'drias' whilst another tends garden.

As stated the majority of the garden plots are within the boundaries of the planted area of the Tingwon coconut plantation. The plantation is maintained on a community basis as regards grass cutting. The villagers work on a rotation system with separate clan units cutting pre-determined areas not necessarily their own. Once the grass is cut the people have their own area from which to gather coconuts for production. Any gardens within the limits of the grass cutting system are naturally cleared as well, this greatly facilitates the system of rotation as it does not become necessary to remove heavy secondary growth everytime a new garden area is cleared. For the few people whose garden areas are outside the boundaries of the plantation it becomes necessary to spend considerable time on initial clearing and constant cutting back of scrub and grass.

The native foods grown in tended gardens form perhaps 30 per cent. of the diet of the Tingwon people. A further 30 per cent. is supplied by sago or sac-sac. This sago grows wild in the depressed swampy area in the middle of the island and it is constantly being cut and processed to provide a basic starch diet. Native legends state that this important food was introduced by early inhabitants and the fact that sago is found only on the island of Tingwon would perhaps support this story. The centres of the islands of Kuliang and Peligila are identical in formation to that of Tingwon, however no sac-sac is found on these islands.

Finally both cultivated crops and sago are supplemented by fish and other sea foods. The sea which surrounds the Tinguon islands is literally full of many species of fish, shell fish, octopus and other edible varieties. The reef is a boon to the fishermen of Tinguon, along its boundaries live and breed many varieties of good eating fish. In the shallows of the Tinguon reef stingrays, sharks, tortioses and large edible snakes live, it can be seen that to add sea meat to an otherwise vegetable diet is not hard. All people both male and female help in the exploitation of this sea food source. If a community feast or celebration is to take place then the best fishermen may be asked to assist in assuring a good catch, but there are no professional fishermen who use the sea as a form of livelihood, selling their catch to other islanders. The fish are caught in a variety of ways. The affluent state of the Tinguon islanders enables many of them to purchase pressure lamps and with these fish are sought at night along the reef. During the day men don diving glass and with a spear of bamboo and iron attempt to shoot by hand the larger varieties of fish which are to be found in the larger parts of the ocean. Masipi village has two small fishing nets which are put into the passage between the islands at the turn of the tides and these are usually responsible for a good catch of fish. During my Xmas field break I approached Mr. Keith Hills of the Dept. of D.S.F. in Kavieng and obtained from him a supply of twine and nylon rope, with this two elderly Tinguon men have made a good strong fishing net which will be used by any person who wishes to fish with it. Fish and associate sea foods would comprise the remaining 40 per cent. of local foods available to the people. There is no shortage of fish and the supply is readily obtainable, the people of Tinguon are fortunate to have access to such a good source of protein.

As explained earlier these native foods are supplemented by imported European type goods. The people's demand on the store for basic items such as sugar, tea, rice and stick tobacco is great however items which could be termed luxury items are also being constantly turned-over. These luxury items include Mito, Sunshine powdered milk, instant coffee, carried tinned peats, cassaroled tinned steaks, tinned tomatoes, Rothmans and Gold Leaf cigarettes, from this list it can be seen that the Tinguon people have access to a reasonable cash income, as some of these items are expensive and yet the people are willing to purchase them constantly.

I have related above that part of the Tinguon persons life which is most important, not only as crops are vital to existence but also in that the greater percentage of the peoples daily life is taken up with the tasks associated with finding food. After sufficient food has been reddied for immediate use the time remaining can be put to commencing the secondary facets of work essential for the efficient running of any community. By these secondary facets I refer to all items affecting Tinguon life, village housing, communications, mission, school, health etc. I would like to deal with these subjects now.

Communications - To arrive at the store or to go to his garden the Tinguon man can follow any number of small grass tracks which cover the island. The two main centres of population Masipi and Narium villages are linked by what could be termed a major road, this being a wide grass track. This major road is kept in good order by a community effort which takes the form of a days grass cutting whenever the road gets overgrown. The remaining small tracks are tended by individual persons. An hour is all that is required to walk between any two points on Tinguon island, there is no form of mechanised transport on the island and roads do not form what could be termed a major part of the peoples lives. Because of the lack of internal waterways bridges are non-existent, due to the lack of distances communications within the island group are no problem. Fishing grounds and the two smaller islands can be reached by a half hour canoe ride. Although it may be a simple matter to travel within the Tinguon group of islands, the isolation and distances to any major outside centres more than make up for this. Tinguon is approximately 25 miles from the New Hanover mainland. The closest major centre of population being Unbakul village, which has an Administration Primary 'T' school with a European teacher in charge. Tuskul Patrol Post is the nearest administrative centre and this can only be reached by a sixty mile sea voyage around the coast of New Hanover. In a canoe this trip would take perhaps four days.

Xavieng, the District Headquarters is another twenty five miles past Taskul. Fortunately for the people of Tingwon they have little need or desire to venture past Umbakul. This Tingwon/Umbakul visit is quite a common occurrence. The people of the two centres have strong family ties, and visitors from Tingwon take about a day to sail to the mainland. Although the people are good seamen and are able to handle their canoes extremely well tragedies do occur. In 1963 a canoe was lost with three adults and four children on board. The number of near tragedies is numerous judging by the stories related to navigating by star.

These trips to the mainland may not have much to say in their favour, however, they are necessary. Many people have their parents or children in one centre whilst they reside in another and family visits are inevitable. The primary 'T' school at Umbakul receives all Tingwon children once they have graduated from the standard five mission school on the island, and this fact accounts for many Tingwon/Umbakul visits. The people told us that for many years the different administration officials who visited Tingwon have requested that these trips be discontinued, unless some other form of transport is found this is impossible. By some other form of transport I refer to a proper ship. The Tingwon society did purchase a small powered craft in 1958, however due to its age and the condition of its engine this ship was not a paying proposition and in 1963 it was sold. Even with this modern form of transport as opposed to canoes the people are exposed to risks when crossing to New Hanover. In 1962 a party of eleven village people were adrift for three days in their small craft after an engine failure. These people were taken by the current many miles out to sea in the general direction of the St. Mattheuse group, they were fortunate enough to be relieved by the same current to the New Hanover shores three days later. The advent of the society has helped to relieve the isolation of the island as ships from the New Ireland Native Society are calling regularly to collect copra and deliver store goods. A second aid is the society radio which operates on a twice daily sched. with Xavieng. Store and medical orders are passed on by the radio and although it has not yet become necessary if in the advent of a canoe being lost, or a medical emergency the radio will be put to good use to aid the people and break down the barrier of isolation.

The subjects I now wish to cover are what could be referred to as community projects. Housing maintenance, health, mission, schooling all require a combined effort by village people to ensure the smooth running of the village society. In carrying out work on these facets of life the Tingwon people are fortunate as the size and nature of their population assists them. This assistance stems from the fact that almost everybody on Tingwon is related in one form or another. The few people who cannot claim any near or distant family link are still bound to the larger groups because of the isolation and harmony which surrounds village life. Because of this close-knit society no old or sick people are to be found neglected or unwanted, children move from house to house being accepted wherever they settle and cared for as though they were apart of the family. Children above the infant stage may toddle off to some other part of the village, not to be seen by its parents for days on end, the child being cared for by relatives or near relatives in some other part of the village. Although this situation would seem to break down the family unit and create individuals instead of brothers, sisters and fathers the opposite appears to occur. As the children grow older they are very conscience of their responsibilities in caring for and respecting their elders.

Due to the closeness of the people within the society projects for the betterment of the village as a whole are strongly subscribed to by the population as a whole. A new school house, a new church or a new private dwelling are things that everybody will respond to and assist in as though the work were their own. The preparation of food crops and the processing of cash crops are virtually the only aspects of day to day life in which the Tingwon person acts individually.

Mission and Schooling - The church and schooling are two closely related parts of Tingwon village life. The island is a M.O.M. stronghold, every man, woman and child is a member of the Methodist church. Mission headquarters for Tingwon are at Unbakul village, resident there is a Tolad ordained minister who makes frequent calls to the island. Locally the church is represented by a New Hanover man from Tsoi island posted to Tingwon as a catechist. The catechist, Rombat/Kui has only been resident on the island for a few weeks, however, he seems to be a responsible person interested in the advancement of the church and school. As well as administering to the spiritual needs of the Tingwons the church assists in running a small school which handles preparatory and 1st to 5th grades. The major church assistance in this field is the supplying of a teacher for the school. Text and exercise books are supplied by the administration and these materials are put to good use by the mission teacher in providing a necessary service. By the time the children have graduated from the missions 5th grade they are old enough to be sent by their parents to the Administration Primary 'T' school at Unbakul village. As mentioned earlier close family links exist between Unbakul and Tingwon and consequently all children are able to find a home whilst attending school at Unbakul.

The peoples assistance to the mission takes the form of upkeeping the catechist and assisting the teacher. Thursdays are set aside and all people work at cutting copra or preparing gardens to support the mission. The populations strong community spirit is displayed on these days and also when the church, school or mission house are in need of repair. The church at the moment is suffering due to work on the airstrip. The people had decided to collect money for the purchase of corrugated iron and glass for roofing and windows so that a semi-permanent construction may be completed. This project has had to be shelved pending completion of the airstrip. As in most native communities the mission forms an important part of the peoples lives, they are very easily influenced and controlled by the church.

Health - The health of these island people is excellent. Minor sores, colds, skin infections, eye, nose and throat diseases are noticeable by their absence. This outward show of good health I would attribute mainly to the stable diet that is constantly available to the Tingwons. As explained, proteins and starches as well as the vitamin content from tinned European type foods is constantly consumed, paw-paws grow in abundance and the vitamin 'C' from this fruit aids other basic foods in providing a healthy all round diet. There is no record of any prevalent major ailments on the island. T.B. cases are not frequent, child mortality is low and in general the health picture is very good. The assistance given to the old and infirm in providing food, shelter and warmth adds to the picture of well being.

For first aid and emergency treatment a medical aid post has been constructed by the people. This aid post is of native materials and is quite adequate for the needs of the population at the present. Medical supplies and equipment are supplied by the administration, usually from the hospital at Taskul. A local Tingwon man Kepas/Tamby is employed by the Savongai Local Government's Council to administer medicines. Kepas was trained and worked for many years as an administration aid post orderly, in 1963 he was on Tingwon on leave when the aid post was opened and the council decided to assist in providing monies for the pay of an A.P.O. The position was offered to Kepas and he accepted.

In my interim report dated 19th November, 1966 I included a number of comments on the work of Kepas. For reasons set out in the above report I suggested that the council should review and if necessary terminate Kepas's employment. At a meeting of the council in January this subject was raised, however, I believe that it was decided to keep Kepas in the council's employ. In view of Kepas's recent actions of which I became aware whilst on Tingwon I would once again urge strongly that action be taken against this man either by the council or the Dept. of Public Health. The reasons for this are that Kepas does not work and is negligent in carrying out his duties. Days pass by without his going near the aid post, if a person is ill and unable to go for treatment Kepas will not go to help them at their house. On a number of times when it did not suite him to attend to dressings and the sick line the A.P.O. sent his wife (who has no qualifications) to administer medicines. The number of instances of this type are numerous and nothing will be achieved by listing them here. I do strongly suggest that Kepas be dismissed as being totally unsuitable for the job.

Commerce and Industry

Those sections of Tinguon life I have set out below, with the exception of subsistence cropping are secondary to that facet of existence which is centred around the Tinguon Native Society. The society is responsible for the supplying of store goods demanded and with making available the cash which enables purchases, a secondary but most important feature is the communications in shipping and radio calls that are contingent on society business. The society in its present form is a recent occurrence, however, this form had its beginnings many years ago.

German settlers in the late part of the eighteenth century did not overlook Tinguon in their desire for ground suited to coconut plantations. Native tales handed down through the years say that the fourth European to land on the island after first combining the scattered hamlets settled the people in the one village on the western side of Tinguon island. A line of imported native labourers was then introduced and clearing and levelling for coconut plantings and plantation buildings was commenced. After the plantation began bearing it was exploited by the Germans until Carpenters took it over after the First World War. During the years between the wars copra was processed under a number of European managers and with different labour systems, both contract and casual labourers being employed. At some point in these years one of the plantation managers attempted to drain the low lying centre of the island. A series of drains and stop gates were built in the centre and these led to larger escape drains which took the excess water into the sea. Apparently this drainage system was successful, however the extensive plantings which were to be completed in the interior were not carried out due to the war occurring before proper drying had been completed. Today these drains can still be seen but due to the sago which is planted in the swampy area which the drains were to clear the people are not interested in drying and planting the middle of the island.

During the occupation of New Guinea the Japanese only gave a cursory glance to the small Tinguon islands, however, due to the intense allied bombing of enemy ships attempting to supply Rabaul and Kavieng the sea was constantly bringing survivors to Tinguon shores. It appears that a small Australian unit operating in a P.T. boat in this area heard of the ship wrecked Japanese who occasionally used the plantation buildings for shelter whilst awaiting to be picked up by their countrymen. This Australian unit visited Tinguon and destroyed by fire all the plantation capital equipment. Needless to say no copra was produced during the war years, and the Tinguon natives were beginning to miss the small amounts of European introduced goods which they had become used to receiving from plantation sources.

It was several years after the war had ended that an Australian (presumably a govt. official) told the Tinguon leaders that as the capital equipment had been destroyed on the plantation Carpenters were no longer interested in being connected with it and the people could from then on take advantage of the coconut produce.

The jubilation of the locals was short lived as it soon became evident that having coconut piles was only a quarter of that needed to receive money for copra. With no knives, bags, smokehouses and mainly shipping the situation was just as it had been during the war. It was at this time that the Luwai Unga came to the fore and displayed the initiative that has resulted in the advanced state of Tinguon today.

Angela says that at this time he went to Kavieng to find a chinaman who would come and stay at Tinguon, not to manage the work on the plantation but as an assurance that shipping would arrive. A chinaman was not found, instead Angela approached a European resident of Kavieng, Mr. Peter Saunders. Between Saunders and the local people a common agreement was made whereby the village people cut and processed the copra until a sufficient amount was on hand to warrant a visit by Saunders to collect it. Saunders himself would come out on these trips and weigh and pay for the copra.

The people now had money but only a limited source of supply from which to obtain their consumer goods, this source was from Saunders, who would bring with him trade store goods to sell after the people had disposed of their copra. This then was the need which brought about the completing stage of the advancement of Tingwon. Early in the 1950's the Palnatias Native Society was formed on the New Hanover mainland, Tingwon was incorporated into this. Due to reasons that I now cannot locate the Palnatias society was running at a loss and comments by a Co-Operatives officer in the village book (1957) mentioned that Tingwon was virtually carrying Palnatias society and that it would be necessary to form a separate society for the island if the interest of the Tingwon people was to be kept in societies. In September 1958 the Tingwon Native Society was formed as a separate and independent unit. During these developing stages Angelo had maintained his leadership position and was elected Director of the society in 1958, he has been Director ever since.

Once Tingwon was not being affected by Palnatias society's loss's the economic state of the people and their society grew quickly. In 1959 an aluminium retail store was built with a corrugated iron copra store alongside it. With these visual signs of their progress the people worked hard to supply themselves with money and imported goods.

I would now like to set out a series of figures designed to show the extent that the people of Tingwon depend upon their store and the amount of work that is put into producing their copra cash crop. For a twelve month period from the 1st January, 1966 to the 31st January, 1967 the total store sales to society members amounted to \$5363-46. This is roughly \$45 per man, woman and child on the island, taking the total population is not a true indication as movements in and out of the island are frequent and the number of young children is roughly 20 (these being unproductive units). It would be better to consider the expenditure when associating it with the thirty one married couples on the island, this total of sixty two plus seven singles makes the total expenditure per head of population roughly \$78 per year. Copra produced in the same period amounts to \$526 (1007 bags of smoke dried). In addition to this money received from the direct sale of copra a \$2000 rebate was divided among society members in the early part of 1966. Copra is the only form of income the island has and in comparing the figures it can be seen that all cash in hand is returned to the store for the purchase of goods. Additional monies received are also spent and not held in savings or private depositories, the larger rebate mentioned above plus other smaller ones received were spent on trips into Tavileng or visits to the New Hanover mainland. Money circulars freely and is not held at all.

The figures given above cover an eight month period prior to the commencement of the Tingwon airstrip and a second six months during which nearly all working hours of the Tingwon men was spent on the airstrip. I would now like to set out the figures for these two periods. Although they are not identical lengths of time this will give an indication of how little the copra production suffered from the airstrip project. Copra purchases by the society from January, 1966 until September 1966 amount to \$2614-27, from September until the end of February 1967, a period of six months the purchases were \$2517-70 an increase of \$90 despite the work on the airstrip. Store sales were \$3207-27 for the first half of 1966 and \$2561-19 for the second six month airstrip project period. There is one aspect of the plantation work which suffered but is not revealed by the copra purchase figures, this is the state of the secondary growth within the planted areas of coconuts. At this time no grass cutting has been carried out for six months and the plantation is heavily overgrown. I believe that Mr. D.O. Good has taken this into consideration when he decided to delay starting the completing stages of the airstrip until June. This will give the Tingwon people a two and a half month period in which to attend to the state of their plantation.

All copra cut is smoke dried in native material copra dryers. These dryers are not terribly efficient and it would be to the peoples advantage to consider working two or three permanent community dryers to take the place of the small individual units that now operate.

I have made arrangements to take a group of people from Tingwon to Ramatani as I proceed on leave. During a two day trip to this Sub-District I propose to show these people the Ramatani and Sussurunga Marketing Societies and in particular the hot air type dryer used by the members of these societies. Perhaps when the Tingwon people see the advantage of these inexpensive small units they may think it worth while to invest a portion of their earnings in constructing dryers along similar lines.

Finally, I would like to mention the subject of replanting. The Tingwon plantation is now nearly seventy years old and the majority of palms are well past their prime producing stage. Actually the ideal time to have commenced replanting of coconuts would have been six to ten years ago, however this was not done, I feel that if the people do not start very shortly to deal with this problem they are going to find that within the next fifteen to twenty years that they are not going to have the 'dries' available to them to produce copra. During my stay on the island I did not raise this subject at all as I was concentrating on completing the airstrip, perhaps officers visiting Tingwon in the future could work at impressing upon the people the need for the planting of new coconuts.

The Tingwon Airstrip

The history of the Tingwon airstrip has already been described. From the time it was first raised by the District Commissioner in early January of 1955 until commencement in September of 1956 a period of twenty months had passed, during this time a survey was carried out by the Department of Public Works and a plan of the airstrip was drawn up and received at Taskul in May of 1956. In late August the patrol left Taskul to begin work on the airstrip, actual work began on the 1st September, 1956.

The strip site was excellent, the soil was of a sandy coronous/white sand nature and due to previous clearing because of the coconut plantation there was no secondary growth of any consequence to worry about. Initially a 900ft length from 00' to 900' was worked out along the centreline and by 50' on each side of the centreline. Starting at 00' each 50' square is taken as an individual unit and levelled completely to the precise level before moving onto the next section. This first 900' area was comprised almost entirely of ground requiring cut, the ground taken from this section was thrown on the side beyond the 50' boundaries. The two sides right and left of the centreline were worked at once, one side being done by imported New Hanover labourers and the right side was attended to by local Tingwon workers. As mentioned this first section required very little work, the ground required to level was small and a few coconuts was the only vegetation of consequence which had to be removed. This 900' took just over one month and one week to complete. During the course of the five weeks I raised the centreline according to the plan from 00' to 900' by two inches, the reason for this was to account for the excess amount of ground and to relieve the unnecessary task of cutting back a large portion of the ground.

The second 900ft was laid out from 900' to 1800' and work moved onto it, once again small 50' sections were worked as a unit before moving along to the next. The centreline was kept to level a constant two inches. This second 900' was even easier than the first, there being very few coconuts to remove and the soil was a nice pinkish coronous/white sand. The amount of cut required to complete this section was small and work progressed quickly so that the strip was completed totally to 1800' in the middle of November.

From 1800' to 2700' the work became a little more serious when fill was required, still not in great amounts. This fill was obtained from areas beyond the 50' boundary walls.

The final 700' of the airstrip took two months to complete, this being due to the impervious nature of the ground which necessitated a lot of fill. The ground for fill was available but it was some distance away from the depressed area and time was wasted in carting.

The airstrip was now completed from 00' to 3400' and by 100' in width. Work remaining to complete the strip as required by plan number 0056 is to complete the two overfly areas from 00' to 3400' and by 30' in width. This will make the airstrip 160' in width. Much of the clearing in these overfly areas has been completed and I feel that five to six weeks work will be all that is required to finish the groundwork, lateral clearances will then have to be prepared. Grass runners have been planted out on the finished section.

To complete this section as above three workforces were used. When the patrol first went to Tingyon in September it was accompanied by a carrier/labourer line of 14 men. In addition there were ten detainees from the Taskul Corrective Institution. These imported labour force worked for a total of ten weeks, and completed the section from 00' to 1800'. After ten weeks a second line of labourers was introduced and the first line repatriated home. The second line of workers comprised a total of 32 men from New Hanover. The number two line worked from the middle of November until the completion of the patrol. These imported labourers were paid a total of \$1382 for their efforts on the strip, in addition \$1100 expenditure on U.S.A.C. funds fed them for the six months duration of the patrol.

The third part of the workforce was made up from local Tingyon men. These people were assisting for nothing on their self-help airstrip project and although I had several queries regarding their work during the course of the patrol their attitude as a whole towards work was acceptable. During the six months three meetings were held by myself to promote interest when the numbers of workers started to drop, these meetings were all that was required to have the full support of the population and once again everybody would be at work. I was a little disappointed over the lack of co-operation I received from the council/committee in the village. I relied almost entirely on the old Inwai Anyele, and he assisted by acting as a go-between the patrol and village people. I have nothing but admiration for these Tingyon people and think that the sustained and combined effort that they put into work was the best expression of the peoples community spirit and desire for advancement that could be found.

As regarding maintenance on the strip, I would like to see a lawn mower bought for the people by the government and a small fund set aside to pay for a village person to maintain the airstrip, in cutting and generally tending to the small aspects of work. In clearing approaches etc. the village people will be only too willing to work, however I feel that the day to day maintenance should be done by a person paid and so responsible for the task.

A.R. Beard
(Anthony Beard)
Patrol Officer.

Patrol Diary.

This diary is copied from folios number six to twenty-two in the writer's Field Officers Journal. My interim report dated 19th. November, 1966 covered the period from 30th. August, 1966 to 20th. November, 66. Although a patrol diary accompanied the interim report the period is covered again in the following;

- 30th August, 1966 Departed Taskul per A.V. Mercy for Tingwon, accompanied by D.O. Mr. Hoad, 14 labourers, 12 detainees, 2 married police constables and one single constable. Arrived Roipuos village late p.m. overnighted.
- 31st August, 1966 Departed Roipuos - p.m. arrived Tingwon.
- 1st September, 1966 A start was made on Tingwon airstrip. Mr. Hoad instructed in procedure, the centre line was marked every 100 feet to 900 feet and the depths taken. 50ft offshoots were determined every 300ft. Workforce - 21 from Taskul and 14 locals.
- 2nd September, 1966 An area between the 300ft and 700ft marks and 50ft from the centre-line on the left was cleared of secondary growth, workforce - 25 from Taskul. A second area from the 600ft to the 900ft mark on the right was also cleared by a force of 14 locals.
- 3rd September, 1966 Above area was grubbed to clear it of roots and light growth. 15 locals at work.
- 4th September, 1966 Sunday
- 5th September, 1966 From 300ft to 350ft x 50ft was cut and levelled. Tingwon people (10) continued clearing ground from 300ft to 600ft.
- 6th September, 1966 300ft to 350ft x 50ft was completed and Tingwon people (12) completed a similar section on the right. p.m. Taskul workforce commenced on the levelling of the 350ft to 400ft area.
- 7th September, 1966 M.V. Addema arrived - Mr. District Commissioner Seale, District Officer Mr. Speakman and Mr. N. Morris of Trade and Industry inspected the airstrip site, spoke with Mr. Hoad and myself and left a.m. Taskul workforce completed the section started yesterday.
- 8th September, 1966 Thursday - work on the 400ft to 450ft x 50ft area was commenced by Taskul labour, excess ground was taken for fill to the 250ft to 300ft area. Tingwon people cleared ground from 00ft to 300ft.
- 9th September, 1966 Work continued as Thursday.
- 10th September, 1966 Work continued as Thursday.
- 11th September, 1966 Sunday.
- 12th September, 1966 Tingwon people levelled the area 300ft to 350ft x 50ft. Taskul labourers worked as last Thursday.
- 13th September, 1966 Tingwon people commenced levelling areas 100ft to 200ft x 50ft on the left. Taskul labourers continued as Thursday. Area 300ft to 450ft x 50ft on both right and left of the centreline now completed.
- 14th September, 1966 Mr. Hoad with three detainees left per Mercy for Taskul. Workforce now 9 detainees, 14 labourers plus locals.
- 15th September, 1966 Taskul workforce completed 450ft to 500ft x 50ft on left. Area from 00ft to 500ft on left now completed. Tingwon workforce 17.
- 16th September, 1966 Friday - 350ft to 500ft centreline raised 3 inches. Tingwon force (20) completed 00ft to 50ft on right. Detainee Topak released.

- 17th September, 1966 00ft to 100ft completed by Tingwons (15), raising of centreline now completed. Detainees Bakanpasal and Bute released, both refused work on the labour line.
- 18th September, 1966 Sunday.
- 19th September, 1966 100ft to 150ft completed by Tingwons (20), Taskul workforce on 500ft to 550ft. Taskul workforce now 5 detainees and five plus ten labourers.
- 20th September, 1966 150ft to 200ft completed by Tingwons (18). Taskul workforce completed 450ft to 500ft and 500ft to 550ft.
- 21st September, 1966 Angele and five others by canoe to Uabakul for Methodist Mission meeting.
- 22nd September, 1966 Taskul w/f started on 550ft to 600ft and 500ft to 600ft on the right. Detainees cleared bush from 900ft on. Tingwon w/f started raising centre line by 2 1/2 inches from 00ft.
- 23rd September, 1966 Work continued as above.
- 24th September, 1966 Work as above 00ft to 600ft completed. Raising of the centreline not yet completed. Detainees Sakitus released.
- 25th September, 1966 Sunday
- 26th September, 1966 Raising of centreline to 600ft completed. p.m. Taskul w/f started on 600ft to 650ft on left. Detainees clearing bush beyond 900ft. Tingwons working on raising centreline from 00ft to 250ft.
- 27th September, 1966 Tuesday - work as above, 600ft to 650ft completed.
- 28th September, 1966 Work as above, Taskul w/f started on 600ft to 700ft.
- 29th September, 1966 Work as above. 600ft to 700ft completed, detainee John released.
- 30th September, 1966 Work as above. 700ft to 750ft started.
- 1st October, 1966 Work as above.
- 2nd October, 1966 Sunday.
- 3rd October, 1966 700ft to 750ft completed. Tingwon w/f not working this week due to Methodist Mission's Varataba to be held on the 9th of this month, the people are preparing food.
- 4th October, 1966 Taskul labourers worked on 750ft to 800ft. Detainees worked on 850ft to 900ft.
- 5th October, 1966 Work as above.
- 6th October, 1966 Work as above.
- 7th October, 1966 No work, labourers preparing food for the Varataba.
- 8th October, 1966 No work.
- 9th October, 1966 Varataba conducted.
- 10th October, 1966 Tingwon w/f started and completed 600ft to 650ft on the right. Taskul workforce completed to 900ft.
- 11th October, 1966 Tingwon w/f started and completed 650ft to 700ft on the right. Taskul w/f general clearing.
- 12th October, 1966 Tingwon w/f started and completed to 750ft. Taskul w/f engaged in general levelling at 500ft.
- 13th October, 1966 Tingwon w/f completed to 800ft. Taskul w/f engaged on general levelling at 600ft on the left.
- 14th October, 1966 Tingwon w/f completed to 900ft on the right. Now completely finished to 900ft. Commenced 900ft to 950ft.
- 15th October, 1966 Completed to 1000ft on right and to 950ft on the left. Detainees grubbing ground beyond 1000ft.
- 16th October, 1966 Sunday.
- 17th October, 1966 Completed to 1050ft on left and right.

- 18th October, 1966 Tuesday - to 1100ft completed on right and left.
- 19th October, 1966 Completed to 1150ft on right. Commenced levelling
to 1150ft on left. Detainees grubbing ground beyond 1200ft.
- 20th October, 1966 Above sections completed.
- 21st October, 1966 Commenced 1200ft to 1300ft on right and left.
- 22nd October, 1966 Above sections now completed, now completed to 1300ft.
- 23rd October, 1966 Sunday
- 24th October, 1966 Completed to 1350ft on right and left.
- 25th October, 1966 Completed to 1400ft.
- 26th October, 1966 General clearing beyond 1400ft on both right and
left.
- 27th October, 1966 Detainees Bosop and Silau released on Monday, 24th
have both refused work on the labour line. Levelling work beyond 1400ft
commenced.
- 28th October, 1966 Completed to 1450ft on left.
- 29th October, 1966 Completed to 1500ft on left and 1450ft on right.
- 30th October, 1966 Sunday.
- 31st October, 1966 General clearing on the left, work continuing to
1500ft on right. Taskul w/f now 1 detainee, 16 labourers.
- 1st November, 1966 Tuesday - grubbing ground on right and left to
1800ft.
- 2nd November, 1966 Work continued as above.
- 3rd November, 1966 Work continued as above.
- 4th November, 1966 Levelling at 1500ft on right and left commenced.
- 5th November, 1966 Levelling work continued as above.
- 5th November, 1966 Sundry.
- 7th November, 1966 Levelling and grubbing at right and left to 1600ft.
- 8th November, 1966 Levelling and grubbing to 1700ft on right and left.
- 9th November, 1966 Levelling work on left and right now completed to
1800ft. This is 1800ft x 100ft in width.
- 10th November, 1966 Tingwon w/f given until Monday off to work on
gardens. Taskul w/f cleaning and preparing for departure.
- 11th November, 1966 Friday - Mr. Hood arrived plus 25 carrier/labourers.
- 12th November, 1966 Discussed and inspected airstrip progress with
Mr. Hood.
- 13th November, 1966 Sunday.
- 14th November, 1966 Entire labour force engaged in cutting bush to
2300ft.
- 15th November, 1966 Tingwon w/f carried on as above.
- 16th November, 1966 Wednesday - work continued as above.
- 17th November, 1966 Taskul w/f continued as above. Tingwon w/f
engaged in clearing bush at 1800ft on left.
- 18th November, 1966 Levelling commenced at 1800ft on left and right.
- 19th November, 1966 Mr. Hood departed for Taskul, 14 labourers
accompanied him.
- 20th November, 1966 Sunday.

The period outlined above was that covered by my interim report, at this date a little over one half of the airstrip had been completed by one hundred feet in width. Of the labourers who had worked for the past ten weeks three remained to make the total imported workforce 29 men. This figure is almost double the original number of labourers.

- 20th November, 1966 Sunday.
- 21st November, 1966 Levelling at right, grubbing to 2700ft on left.
- 22nd November, 1966 Levelling to 1900ft on right, grubbing continued.
- 23rd November, 1966 Levelling completed to 1950ft, grubbing continued.
- 24th November, 1966 Levelling completed to 2000ft on right. Levelling commenced at 1800ft on left.
- 25th November, 1966 Work continued as above.
- 26th November, 1966 Completed to 2100ft on right and 2000ft on left.
- 27th November, 1966 Sunday.
- 28th November, 1966 Completed to 2100ft on right and left. Grubbing beyond 2700ft.
- 29th November, 1966 Rain - no work.
- 30th November, 1966 Grubbing beyond 2700ft on right and left.
- 1st December, 1966 Work as above.
- 2nd December, 1966 Work as above.
- 3rd December, 1966 Completed grubbing to 2400ft, continued beyond 2400ft.
- 4th December, 1966 Sunday.
- 5th December, 1966 Continued grubbing ground beyond 2400ft right and left.
- 6th December, 1966 As above.
- 7th December, 1966 As above - completed to 2550ft on right and left.
- 8th December, 1966 Commenced levelling at 2700ft right and left.
- 9th December, 1966 Completed levelling to 2200ft on right and left.
- 10th December, 1966 Completed levelling to 2250ft on right and left.
- 11th December, 1966 Sunday.
- 12th December, 1966 Completed levelling to 2300ft on right and left.
- 13th December, 1966 Completed levelling to 2400ft on right and left.
- 14th December, 1966 Commenced grubbing ground towards 2700ft.
- 15th December, 1966 Continued grubbing towards 2700ft.
- 16th December, 1966 Continued as above.
- 17th December, 1966 Levelled from 2400ft to 2450ft left and right.
- 18th December, 1966 Sunday.
- 19th December, 1966 Levelled from 2450ft to 2500ft left and right.
- 20th December, 1966 Levelled from 2500ft to 2550ft left and right.
- 21st December, 1966 Levelled from 2550ft to 2600ft left and right.
- 22nd December, 1966 General clearing beyond 2600ft.
- 23rd December, 1966 Mr. Hoad arrived. Self departed per Mercy for Taskul.
- 24th December to 3rd January, 1967 Commenced field break, reference Mr. Hoad's 87-3-2 of 9th November, 1966. and the District Commissioner's P6 of 29th November, 1966.
- 4th January, 1966 Promoted to Patrol Officer as from 9th November, 1966. Departed Kavieng for Taskul, overnight. Obtained from the District Commissioner a total of \$100.00 for payment of labourers and purchase of food. Mr. W. Grey of Trade and Industry proceeding to Tingwon for society inspection.
- 5th January, 1966 Departed Taskul for Napiuos, overnight.
- 6th January, 1966 Napiuos to Tingwon. Mr. Hoad departed, self resumed construction of Tingwon airfield.

7th January, 1967	Saturday - grubbing ground towards 3000ft.
8th January, 1967	Sunday
9th January, 1967	Monday - grubbing ground towards 3300ft.
10th January, 1967	Continued towards 3300ft right and left.
11th January, 1967	Marcy arrived and departed with Mr. Gray. Work
continued as above	
12th January, 1967	Continued grubbing ground towards 3400ft on the
right and left.	
13th January, 1967	Continued as above.
14th January, 1967	Taskul w/ 5 Tingwons, started to fill 2600' to
2650' on right.	
15th January, 1967	Sunday
16th January, 1967	Tingwons commenced to cut coconuts between 2700'
and 3300'. Taskul w/	continued grubbing ground towards 3400'
17th January, 1967	Work continued as yesterday.
18th January, 1967	Mr. A. Taylor from R.O.M. Rannelik arrived.
Tingwons no work.	
19th January, 1967	Mr. A. Taylor departed. Work continued towards
3400'.	
20th January, 1967	am. continued towards 3400'. pm. rain - no work.
21st January, 1967	Saturday - 9 locals worked. Cleared tree roots
to 3400'.	
22nd January, 1967	Sunday
23rd January, 1967	Commenced levelling between 3000' and 3300' on
left and right.	
24th January, 1967	Continued levelling between 3000' and 3300'.
25th January, 1967	Ground from 3200' taken for fill for the 3100'
section.	
26th January, 1967	Continued levelling between 3000' and 3300'.
27th January, 1967	Continued as above.
28th January, 1967	Planted grass between 3050' and 3250'.
29th January, 1967	Sunday
30th January, 1967	Commenced levelling 3300' to 3350' on right and
left.	
31st January, 1967	Continued levelling as above. pm. rain - no work.
1st February, 1967	Commenced levelling between 2950' and 3050' on
right and left.	
2nd February, 1967	Continued as above.
3rd February, 1967	Continued as above.
4th February, 1967	Saturday - levelling between 2950' - 3000' right
and left.	
5th February, 1967	Sunday.
6th February, 1967	Completed levelling 2950' to 3000' and started
2650' to 2700'.	
7th February, 1967	Completed 2650' to 2700' on left. Commenced to
2700' on right.	
8th February, 1967	Completed to 2750' on right and left.
9th February, 1967	Commenced 2750' to 2800' on right and left.
10th February, 1967	Completed above on left.
11th February, 1967	Continued on 2750' - 2800' on right. Commenced
to 3400' on left.	

...../6

- 12th February, 1967 Sunday
13th February, 1967 Commenced 3300' to 3400' on left. Continued 2850' on right.
14th February, 1967 Visit by District Commissioner. Work continued as above.
15th February, 1967 Continued on 3250' to 3400' on left and 2850' to 2900' on right.
16th February, 1967 Completed 3250' to 3400' on left. Continuing on 2850' on right.
17th February, 1967 Completed 3250' to 3400' x 80' on left. Continued working on 2850' on right.
18th February, 1967 Saturday - prepared 2850' to 2950' on left for levelling.
19th February, 1967 Sunday
20th February, 1967 Worked on 2850' to 2950' on left and right.
21st February, 1967 Continued work on 2850' to 2950' right and left.
22nd February, 1967 Continued work on 2850' to 2950' on left. Tingwons commenced 3250' to 3400' on right.
23rd February, 1967 Worked as above.
24th February, 1967 Worked as above.
25th February, 1967 Worked as above on left (2850'-2950') planted grass between 3300'-3400' on left.
26th February, 1967 Sunday
27th February, 1967 Completed 2850' to 2950' on left. Tingwons worked on 3250' to 3400'. Pirstrip now completed 00' to 3400' x 50' on left and 00' to 3250' x 50' on right. pm. paid labourers and prepared to depart Tingwon.
28th February, 1967 M.U. Mercy delayed twenty four hours.
1st March, 1967 Uplift of patrol by M.U. Mercy, proceeded to Umbakul were overnight.
2nd March, 1967 From Umbakul to Tashuli Patrol completed.

A. H. Beard
(Arthur Beard)
Patrol Officer.

Taskul Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
New Ireland District.
1st. March, 1967

The District Officer,
Taskul.

Report on Patrol Police - Taskul 3 - 1966/67

Taskul patrol number 3 of 1966/67 was commenced on the 30th August, 1966, duration of the patrol was a total of six months, the completing date being 1st. March, 1967.

During the above period the writer was accompanied by three members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary - Taskul detachment. The duties of these constables was varied, for the first three months a portion of the patrol's carrier/labour line was comprised of detainees from the Taskul Corrective Institution and for this period Const. Kageni and Kaspar were engaged on supervision and guard duties of prisoners. In late December constable Kaspar was recalled to Taskul and const. Ansi replaced him, Ansi together with Kageni were now engaged on general administration duties in connection with the construction of the Tinson airfield.

An interim report forwarded by myself in November, included a report on Const. Kageni, as the constable did not return to Taskul at the time as stated in the report further comments are listed below regarding this policeman.

The following are my comments on the constables accompanying this patrol:-

Constable 10833, Kageni. Kageni was a member of this patrol from its commencement in August until 1st March, 1967 when it was completed. During this long period Kageni's dress and bearing were excellent at all times. I commend this constable on his attitude and effort towards his duties.

Constable 9464, Kaspar. Kaspar departed Taskul with this patrol in August, 66, he stayed with me until 31st December when he was recalled to Taskul. During the four months Kaspar paid attention to his duties and responsibilities and was a conscientious worker.

Constable 11187, Ansi. This policeman relieved Kaspar in late December. As I was dis-satisfied with this constables attitude I returned him to Taskul in early February aboard the first vessel that visited Tinson. The reason for this was Ansi's overbearing manner which upset carrier/labourers and his inability to refrain from being involved in minor village disputes which caused disquiet amongst the local Tinson workers. As this patrol was working on a tight schedule to complete the Tinson airstrip I could not tolerate any delays in the smooth running of the work. After speaking with Ansi I observed that he was unable to carry out my instructions regarding attitude and I therefore returned him to Taskul.

Ansi's dress and conduct other than the above instance was commendable.

A. K. Seal
(Anthony Seal)
Patrol Officer.

cc: Commissioner of Police,
Kororua.

Members of
Taskul. Kageni... Kaspar... Ansi...

Appendix.

This appendix contains a series of legends regarding the early settling and religion of the Tingwon group. As requested in my Patrol Instructions dated the 28th August, 1966 I recorded these legends as told to me by various people of Tingwon together with comments by myself on my reasons for including and the effect that the legend still has on the people. I have not tried to set out these tales in a story form but simply recorded their basic fact.

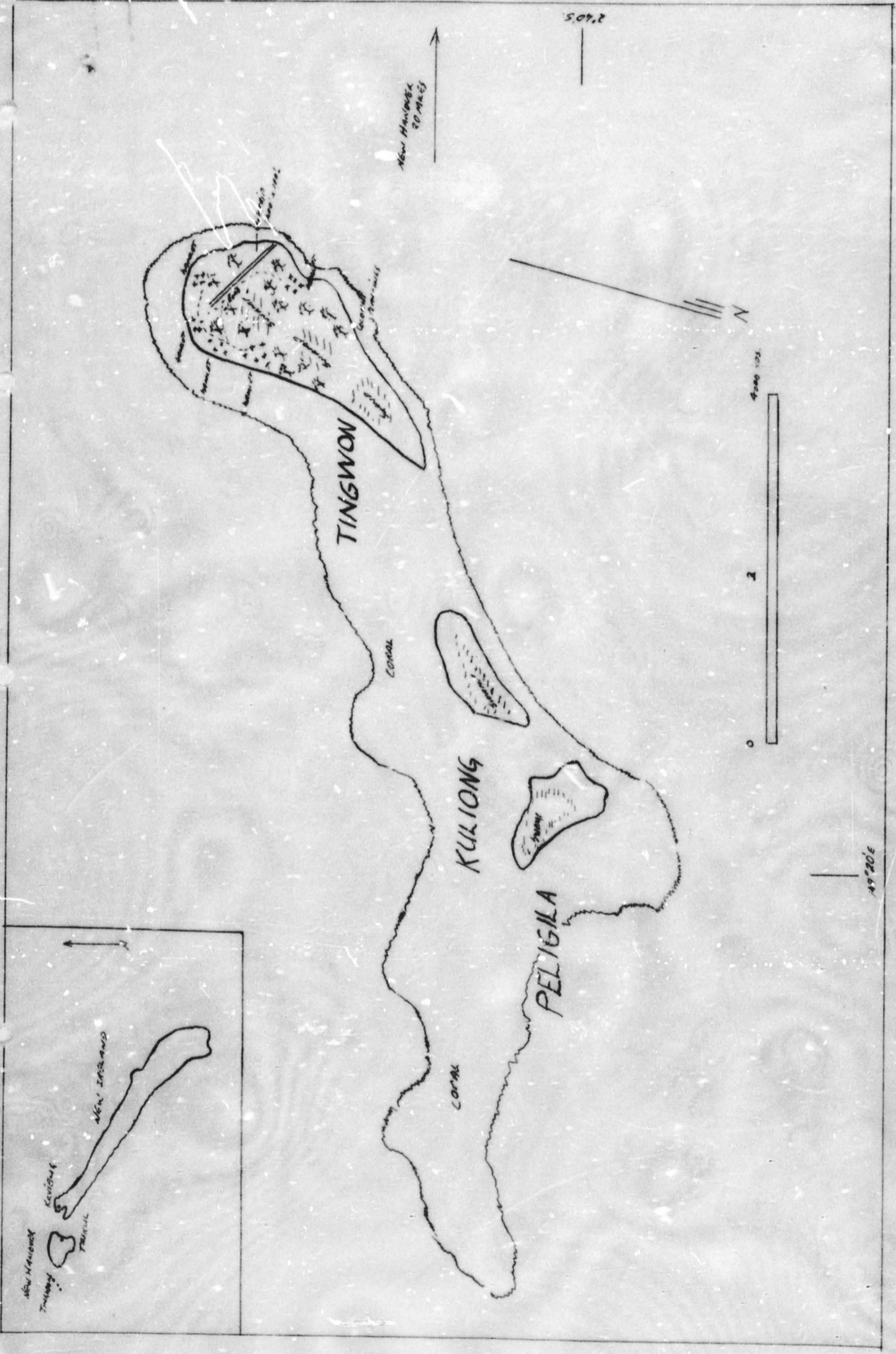
Regarding the inhabiting of Tingwon as believed by the 'Siwan' clans many years before Germany had entered New Guinea the Tingwon islands were not inhabited and no one had tried to reach them from the New Hanover mainland even though they were plainly visible from the mountains at the back of where Ubbakul village now stands. It was believed by the mainland people that the Tingwon islands were inhabited by a number of spirits of dead people. A man from Ubbakul was taken in his canoe by a big wind to the Tingwon group. Upon going ashore this man Togohit was met by two of the 'devil women' who inhabited the island. The 'devil women' helped Togohit to plant a garden and so impressed him that he asked if he could return to Ubbakul to collect his wife and family and come to live permanently on Tingwon. The 'devil women' agreed and so Togohit and several of his friends and their families came from Ubbakul to settle permanently. From this line of people originated the Tingwon island population of today.

Regarding settlement as believed by the Gila clan people of Tingwon; A woman from the Tasiul area was carried by a half man half bird from her village far over the New Hanover mainland and out to sea. When the Tingwon islands were reached the woman and the half bird half man came down and settled on the middle island of the group. These two now settled down and started to raise a family. Meanwhile, back along the Tasiul east coast area the woman's sister had paid a man to paddle her all the way around the island to try and locate her lost sister. Finally these two searchers came upon the Tingwon group and the four people united. They all now stayed on Tingwon and from these two groups came the population of Tingwon.

Comments; These two legends are the basis for the only thing that divides the Tingwon people today. There are only the two clans on the island (Gila and Siwan) and each of them contends that they are the true settlers of Tingwon and that the other care after the population had grown considerably. This split is at the present further widened due to the fact that Angela the old Uluai and leader about whom I have previously spoken is head of the Gila clan, whereas Peter the council/committee is of the Siwan clan. This causes two distinct factions between the people which is noticeable when community work is in progress or village disputes over ground or small misdemeanours are being settled. Although the split is noticeable it is nothing to worry over and despite the combined Siwan clan Angela manages to look after the island extremely well.

Relating to religion;
Although the island group has for many years been known as Tingwon, there is in fact no such island. The group receives its name from the reef that runs north and south for fourteen miles and at the end of which is supposed to be a door into which pass all the spirits of people who have died. The name for this door in the New Hanover language is 'Tilingwanimat' and it is from this that the island receives its general name of Tingwon. It is alleged that all the people of New Hanover recognize that the door for spirits at Tingwon exists and it is still believed that if a person has not been taken and shown the reef spirits may still alive then their spirits will wander, lost, looking for entry into the world beyond the door.

A. S. Sean A.
(Anthony Berry)
Patrol Officer.



2405

New Mangrove
20 Acres

TINGWONG

KULIONG

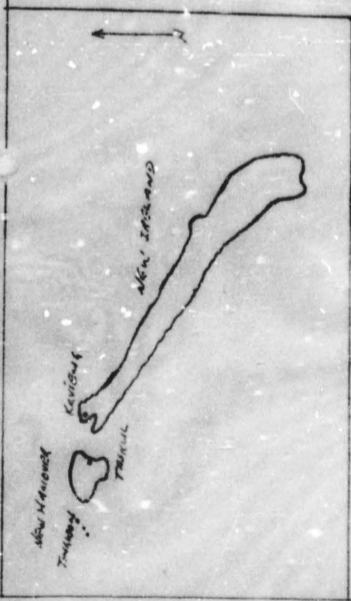
PELIGILA

CORAL

CORAL

1000 FT.

49°20'E





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of New Ireland (Tachul) Report No. 3 - 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by D. I. MacDonald Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled New Hanover

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 6

Duration—From 11/10/1966 to 26/10/1966

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/1966

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Council Tax Collection

Director of District Administration,
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.F. Trust Fund

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

67-9-8

6th January, 1967.

District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

PATROL REPORT - TASKUL NO. 3 OF 1966/67:

Receipt of the above report and your covering memorandum is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Quite a competent report and it appears Mr. MacDonald should have learned a great deal from this, his first contact with the Lavongai people.
3. It is pleasing to note that the amount of tax collected continues to increase and the manner in which it is being collected indicates an improved state of affairs.

(J. E. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.
12th December, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

TASKUL PATROL NO.3 - 66/67 - D.I.MACDONALD, P.O.

Enclosed is a copy of a report by Mr. D.I. MacDonald, Patrol Officer, of his patrol of part of New Hanover accompanying a tax collection patrol. Attached to the report are instructions and covering comments by the District Officer, Taskul.

Mr. MacDonald, who acquitted himself creditably in Namatarai Sub-District is now experiencing patrolling situations different to those he previously encountered and under these circumstances his work on this patrol has maintained his usual good standard.

But there are several points on which Mr. MacDonald is in need of guidance. Firstly there is the necessity of planning the tax collection with the District Officer and of discussing well in advance his intention to accompany such tax collections. I will be bringing to Mr. MacDonald's attention that whilst the onus of making a demand for tax is still remaining with a council the council must ensure that it does not provide ready made excuses for would be defaulters. It is essential that this be remembered by council advisers when planning tax collections in areas where the people have previously resisted making payment. An adviser should therefore ensure that tax collections be well publicised beforehand, that all villagers are visited by collectors and that every effort be made to make personal contact with taxpayers.

The reaction by Lavongai Council President, Stephen Taong to the reporting of offences by Mr. Hancock is one which I have come to expect. Taong is a potential source of much trouble and his one interest is self aggrandisement. I do not believe that he is pro Council or pro Administration, for the time being it merely services his purpose to appear so.

The comments by the District Officer, Taskul adequately cover the report.

*Quite a complete
report and it appears
he has covered all
have done a great
deal from the
his first contact with
the Lavongai people.*

M. W. Brightwell
(M.W. BRIGHTWELL)
a/District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 9. 8
14

Telegrams DISADM

Telephone

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....



Department of District Administration.

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.

12th December, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUBU.

TASKUL PATROL NO.3 - 66/67 - D.I.MACDONALD, P.O.

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The comments by the District Officer, Taskul adequately cover the report.

M. W. Brightwell

(M.W. BRIGHTWELL)
a/District Commissioner.

Comments by L.G. [unclear]

13

67-1-5

TASKUL Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
New Ireland District.

29th. November, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

TASKUL Patrol No. 3 - 66/67

Acting on my instructions of 11th. October 1966, Mr. MacDonald, P.O. departed on patrol to join the LAVONGAI tax collecting patrols then at UNGAT. Mr. MacDonald's report is now attached.

My comments as follow:-

1. I feel that Mr. MacDonald has learned a lot from this patrol, his first familiarization and contact with the villages of New Hanover.
2. The principle which I consider applicable in cult situations like the one we face is this: To assist the taxpayer to pay his tax. This can be done by
 - a) Showing him that work is available, i.e. money, and
 - b) Later making a personal demand on him to pay his tax, still with sufficient time before the deadline to enable him to earn the money if he has not already done so.

In making this personal demand (b) it is necessary to visit as many villages as possible, and further, to publicize the patrol well in advance.

3. I am not sufficiently satisfied that the patrol was well publicized - the response from villages NEIKONOMON, MIN, and VISAVANVAM (also from KAUWILIKAU) all of which are inland villages indicates this to me. These villagers were not visited by the tax collector and I believe they should be in future.

Secondly, it appears that when a taxpayer was not personally present the tax order was handed to some other person to give to the tax payer, i.e. tax demand was not personal in all circumstances. This might be overcome by the tax collectors visiting more villages.

4. Mr. MacDonald has been instructed not to use the police as messengers in requesting people to pay their tax. This I believe the proper responsibility of the councillor. All that needs to be shown is either
 - a) The people are ignorant of the patrol's presence in a village three hours or so distant (it must be remembered that through the week people of the inland villages frequently reside not in the village but in their garden homesteads) or,
 - b) That the people have taken definite evasive action in avoiding the patrol. However, I do not believe that this was the case at any time. Subsequent to this patrol many people have been to TASKUL to pay their tax or to seek exemptions; a number of taxpayers (7) from NEIKONOMON village have gone to TINGWON island to earn money to pay their tax.

5. More tax has been collected this year than was collected last year. I believe that by the end of January, after a number of the tax prosecutions we will have exceeded our estimates of \$6000. And considering the number of tax exemptions granted I consider this an improved state of affairs.

(17)

6. The foregoing indicates that the tax patrol has been successful in making its presence felt, but nevertheless future tax patrols will allow more time to all villages and they should endeavour to visit the inland villages.

7. The "Political situation" appears improved and was reported upon in my S.5

8. Agriculture: I agree that Mr. Lobb's patrolling activities are having a beneficial effect in New Hanover but I would appreciate further comments from Mr. MacDonald on this subject.

10. Law and Order: para 2 refers. This case was reported to Inspector WOOD who subsequently investigated the matter at New Hanover and then prosecuted the defendant in the Local Court.

para 3. The person referred to has been referred to the D.M.O. who subsequently has referred him to RABAUL for psychiatric examination.

para 5. I am concerned by the possibility of criminal offences occurring in villages and not being reported. There is a tendency for Councillors and "Committees" to settle the matters in their own terms. The matter has been raised at council meetings in the past.

11. Tax and Tax Exemptions. This has been the subject of separate correspondence already forwarded.

12. This patrol was not an easy one and further, to demand tax from people reticent to pay is not easy or pleasant. I consider that Mr. MacDonald has learned something of value from this patrol.

R. A. Road
(R. A. Road)
District Officer

11

67-1-4

COPY

Taskul Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
New Ireland District.
11th October, 1966.

Mr. D. I. MacDonald, P.O.
Taskul Patrol Post,
New Ireland District.

COUNCIL TAX COLLECTING PATROLS (INSTRUCTIONS)

I refer to the itinerary of the council tax patrol of the Lavongai Council area. I note your intention to join this patrol today at Ungat.

I have the following comments and advice to offer:-

1. Before any patrol leaves the Station I require prior advice of it. If the council clerk is to collect tax, or to engage on other matters, I require such matters to be discussed with me. The same is to apply to any aspect of council work in the field. In my 67-1-3 of 6th October I stated the need for a thorough well publicized patrol to visit each village for the purpose of demanding tax. I note the schedule you have given me today, and as discussed I consider it inadequate.
2. Nevertheless since this schedule has been distributed to the councillors you should now in some measure try to comply with it. Therefore I agree that you should go to Ungat today and stay with the patrol of councillors and tax collectors.
3. The approximate number of taxpayers in the area so far covered is 678. I note that approximately 80 have paid tax, and that 200 tax demands have been issued. Where are the rest of the taxpayers? The results of the patrol here are most unsatisfactory and you will have to do this area again. Please submit your proposals to me in writing.
4. Bearing in mind that the Johnson Cult is lingering on along the south coast, the promise of some NOT to pay tax, and the tenacity of others to avoid payment, it essential that recorded demands of tax be made. This will assist the tax prosecutions later.
5. Thorough patrols will strengthen the council; casual patrols collecting tax will weaken it.
6. When you reach Noipuous advise me of your progress and your needs. I will endeavour to have the MERCY available to you for as long as you require it.
7. Please observe the workings of the tax review committee. What is their criteria for granting exemptions? I still believe they require guidance and assistance in this field.
8. I expect you to submit a detailed report on this patrol to me.
9. When the tax collecting patrols have completed their jobs, I want you to prepare lists for each village showing:-
 - (a) Tax payers name;
 - (b) If demand has been made;
 - (c) If exemption has been granted and reason;
 - (d) When tax has not been demanded, the reason or whereabouts of the taxpayer.
10. The patrol will not be an easy one but I wish you success

R. A. HOAD

10

PREAMBLE

<u>STATION</u>	TASKUL
<u>SUB DISTRICT</u>	KAVIENG
<u>DISTRICT</u>	NEW IRELAND
<u>PATROL NUMBER</u>	3 -66/67
<u>PATROL CONDUCTED BY</u>	D.I.MAC DONALD P.O.
<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>	NEW HANOVER
<u>PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING</u>	CONSTABLE ONTANG R.P.N.G.C.
<u>THE PATROL</u>	ELIUDA MAMALAU L.G.A.
	ORIM LAITAS COUNCIL CLERK
	3 MEMBERS TAX REVIEW COMMITTEE
<u>DURATION OF PATROL</u>	11/10/66 to 26/10/66
<u>LAST PATROL TO THE AREA</u>	D.D.A. AUGUST 1966
	D.A.S.F. 1966
	P.H.D. 1966
<u>OBJECTS OF THE PATROL</u>	LAVONGAI COUNCIL TAX COLLECTION

(9)

Taskul Patrol Post,
New Ireland District.


The District Officer,
Taskul.

PATROL DIARY TASKUL PATROL No.3 - 66/67

- 11th October Left Taskul 1600 and arrived Metewoi 1830
Slept the night.
- 12th October Left Metewoi 0900 arrived Meteran 1105. Left
Meteran 1115 and arrived Metemana 1200
Caught up with the Tax patrol which had left
Taskul on the 4th. Tax collected and left
after investigating assault 1700 arriving
Metakavil 1800. Finished investigation of
assault by 1900 and slept the night.
- 13th October Collected tax at Metakavil from Metakavil,
Baue and Pativini 0900 - 1400. Left Metakavil
1445 arrived Metenge 1630 collected some tax
and left 1700 arriving Baungung 1730.
Slept the night.
- 14th October Collection of tax from Neinang, Baungung,
Tutuila and Buteilung 0900 - 1330. Bad
weather forced to sleep Baungung.
- 15th October Left Baungung 0715 and arrived Belewaia 0900
Started collecting tax 0930 from Belewaia,
Tuliotonga and Metemulai and finished 1330.
Left 1330 arrived Wasanga 1430 held up by
rain and finally arrived Umbukul 1530. Slept
the night.
- 16th October Sunday. Started investigation of alleged
Carnal knowledge at Niopuous 1000 - 1200.
Slept Umbukul.
- 17th October Collected tax Umbukul and Au 0900 - 1200.
Left Umbukul 1330 and arrived Moteing 1400
picked up canoe and arrived Sosson 1600. Left
Sosson 1700 and arrived Niopuous 1830 slept
the night.
- 18th October Started tax collection 0930 from Sosson, Kung
Niopuous, Neikonamen, Tabut and Ungalabu finish
ed 1400. Continued investigation started on
16th finished 1800. Slept Niopuous.
- 19th October Continued investigation. Started two more
investigations and finished 1635.
- 20th October Left Niopuous on M.V. Mercy 0615 and arrived
Neitab 0900. Collected tax from Neitab and
Meterankasing. Left Neitab 1200 and arrived
Ungalik 1315. Collected tax from Ungalik and
Puas. Left 1515 and arrived Nuslik 1630.
Slept the night.
- 21st October Left Nuslik 0845 and arrived Metemin 0945.
Collected tax from Metemin and Potpotingan.
No one from Min present and Policeman sent
to look at village. Finished 1215. Left
Metemin 1300 and arrived Musuang 1400.
Collected tax from Musuang and Kiting left

.2.

- 21st October Musuang 1600 and arrived Nuslik 1700.
Collected tax from Nuslik and Lukas
finished 1800. Slept the night.
- 22nd October Left Nuslik 0815 arrived Pavipai 0915.
Collected tax from Patipai, Konematalik
and Meteai finished 1230 and arrived
Unus 1330.
- 23rd October Sunday.
- 24th October Collected tax from Kulibang, Mamion and
Tsoilik. Finished 1200.
- 25th October Left Unus 0900 and arrived Ungakum 1030.
Collected tax from Ungakum and Kauwilikau.
Left Ungakum 1230 and arrived Taskul 1345.
- 26th October Left Taskul 0930 and arrived Kulpetau 1030
Collected tax from Patigaga, Kulpetau and
Sungampakan. Left Kulpetau 1500 and arrived
Taskul 1600.


(D. I. MacDonald)
Patrol Officer

①

Taskul Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
Kavieng Sub-District,
New Ireland District.

The District Officer,
Taskul.

TASKUL PATROL No. 3 - 1966/67.

The patrol started on the 11th of October with my movement by speedboat from Taskul to Metewoi village. The next day I caught up with the Tax Patrol at Metemana village. The Tax Patrol had left Taskul on the 4th October while I was detained at Taskul with the A.S.P. classroom at Tsol and a Finance Committee Meeting.

The Patrol endeavoured to adhere to the Patrol programme, copies of which had been distributed about the Island, wherever possible. After Metewoi the Patrols movement was by foot and canoe as far as Neipuous after which the M.V. Mercy was our mode of transport as far as Taskul. The Mercy's services were appreciated as it added greatly to the efficiency of the Patrol which could have been badly effected in this part of the Island by land or canoe movement.

The last part of the Patrol was conducted from Taskul and was a day trip to Kulpetau and back.

Thus my Patrol covered the area from Metewoi to Kulpetau moving in a clockwise direction around the Island. The purpose of the patrol was the collection of Council Tax and very little else was entered into. Police matters will be covered later in the report.

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL

The reception of the Patrol, although rarely warm and friendly was never hostile. I felt the reception changed as the Patrol moved from Metewoi towards Umbukul the Patrol certainly became more pleasant for myself. Most people came to the points for collection of tax (see diary) and although many did not pay they at least came to the Patrol. Two outstanding exceptions were the villages of Neikonamon and Min. From Neikonamon quite a number of taxpayers failed to come to the Patrol while Min village did not have one representative at Metemin when tax was collected there. A Policeman was sent to Min but he failed to find anyone. More often than not I felt that there was an attitude of indifference which possibly varied as far as regarding the Patrol as an affliction which must be borne for a day or so.

6

.2.

VILLAGES

Generally the villages were of a reasonable standard and I did not feel the need to carry out a campaign on clearing up or building new houses , although this type of campaign would need more co-operation than was received as far as tax payment went.

The Rest Houses I stayed in were fair and met with most of the Patrols needs.

POLITICAL SITUATION

I have yet to meet some one who claims to be a "Johnson" follower. At no stage of the Patrol did the "Johnson Cult " manifest itself. Although many people did not pay tax there was never an outright refusal to pay and most after the usual round of excuses said they would pay later. The one person who comes to mind as verging on being nasty was Tomandei of Metakavil.

The Patrol neither heard or had reported any anti-Council feelings , but I felt the area was definitely not overwhelmingly pro-Council either. As can be seen from the tax result over 700 people have not paid their tax dues , of these 500 were in the area which my Patrol covered . Consequently ,although of limited experience , I feel that the the Council is weak ,economically and politically, and is merely a representation of patches of pro-Council groups and will remain so until the majority of the people give it support through tax and political backing.

Perhaps with heavy gaol sentences being maintained the people will be forced to pay their tax thus making the Council economically stronger, then this reluctant economic interest may foster an interest in the Council as a political unit.

The Patrol never heard or saw anything that looked hostile. The villages of Umbukul, Sosson Noipuous, Neitab, Ungalik, Nuslik and Lukas stand out as the best ,while Neikonamon, Min and Kulpetau stand out as the worst, . Kulpetau stands out because although there was a good turn up of people for tax collection very few paid.

AGRICULTURE

The Patrol noticed that Mr.Lobb's (A.O.) patrolling is having effect on the people of the South coast and his movements are drawing their attention.

(5)

.3.

LAW AND ORDER

A total of four cases were investigated. The first a case of minor assault at Metemana was one where a man had hit his mother and sister the sister finally being laid up with a swollen leg. Being relations the women did not wish any action to be taken and the matter was let go. The matter was reported to me by Mr. J. Hancock the Head Teacher at Meteran school.

The next case was reported to me by Mr. V. Oxford (Malaria Control) and was one of a man interfering with a four year old girl. The matter was subsequently investigated at Noipuous. The offender was brought before the Local Court at Taskul and received a sentence of 5 months I.H.L. under Section 30 (d) of the Police Offences Ordinance.

Whilst investigating the previous case other offences by another person were brought to light. These were investigated and included, 3 offences of being in girls rooms at night and one of interfering with an eight year old boy, plus rumors of **bestiality** and stealing which were not substantiated. The offender was brought before the Local Court at Taskul and charged under 70(1)(m) of the P.O.O. The offender pleaded guilty but claimed he was mentally unbalanced and the sentence was reserved pending medical examination.

The last case was reported to me by Mr. J. Diprose Head Teacher at Noipuous and concerned a prowler around the girls dormitory. This was investigated but nothing concrete was found in the way of evidence.

All matters were brought to the attention of the Patrol by Europeans and it is quite possible that without their help the Patrol could have passed through without finding out anything e.g. the matter of the eight year old boy took place quite early this year. The matter of reporting offences was brought up by myself at the last Council meeting and members became quite indignant (particularly the president) that Mr. Hancock should have taken matters into his own hands and reported something to the Patrol which they were prepared to let go. One can only wonder as to how much goes on and is not reported.

Carriers and Canoes

These were generally easy to obtain. Roads are not in a good condition and canoes were used from Baungung Noipuous. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers at Metewoi.

I would not recommend a large patrol to try and move through the area without some form of independent transport.

4

.4.

HEALTH

Most Aid Posts were visited and found to be in good order. The A.P.O. at Noipuous was complaining about lack of co-operation from the people.

EDUCATION

The three Administration schools at Meteran, Umbakul and Noipuous were visited. Mr. Hancock at Meteran reports that more co-operation is now being received from the local people. The Council A.S.P. building site at Noipuous was discussed with the head teacher.

TAX

As mentioned previously most people came to the Patrol. For those people who wished to pay their tax the programme gave an adequate coverage.

I worked on the tax registers, in an attempt to try and get to know some of the people, while the two clerks issued receipts, exemptions and 'ODA's. Every person was covered and those who did not pay and were residing in New Hanover were issued with an 'ODA'. The issuing of 'ODA's is having quite a good effect I feel as it is a tangible reminder that one has to pay his tax. Tax collected since the conclusion of the Patrol is \$646. The Patrol issued over 750 'ODA's and I feel over half of these will eventually pay up. The total tax collected to date is \$3917.00.

I attempted to sit in on most of the exemptions granted and the peoples attitude is reflected in the number who want exemptions.

As far as tax was concerned the Patrol was not a success but every person has now been covered and recorded. The Patrol received tax from 510 people and to date 910 have paid tax for this financial year. All those people who received 'ODA's were asked if they were going to pay and were told where they could find work i.e. on the new airstrip at Tnsakul. It is interesting to note that 'OLIVER' the alleged 'Cult' leader has paid his tax for this year even though it was through an indirect route.

PERSONNEL

The Patrol was accompanied by the Council Clerk ORIM LAITAS, Local Government Assistant ELIUDA Mamalau, Constable Ontang R.P.N.G.C., and three members of the Tax Review Committee Pamals of Lavongai, Pasingangom of Baikeb and Kakaokos of Sosson.

The two clerks conducted themselves well and were willing workers. Report on Constable Ontang is attached

3

PATROL REPORT No. 3 - 1966/67


.5.

PERSONNEL

The members of the Tax Review Committee were all good but Kakmokos was by far the best. He is experienced, proud of his record and very pro-Council also all of his village (Sosson) have paid their tax.

It is intended to mount a patrol near the end of November to cover the villages from Taskul to Metewoi. The people of Tingwon Is. could possibly be covered when MR. A.R. Beard C.P.O. is picked up. I expect the Taskul-Metewoi patrol to take about 9 days and to cover and visit all villages.

Lists showing the tax situation in each village are at present being prepared and will be submitted on completion.


(D. I. MacDonald)
Patrol Officer

(Y)

Taskul Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
New Ireland District.

The District Officer,
Taskul.

TASKUL PATROL No. 3 - 1966/67

CONSTABLE ONTANG 11495

ConductGood
Appearance.....Fair
Discipline.....Fair

Was at all times well mannered.


(D.I. MacDonald)
Patrol Officer

67-9-9.

9th January, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

TASKUL PATROL REPORT NO.4 OF 1966/1967

Receipt is acknowledged of the above patrol report and your covering memorandum dated 12th December, 1966.

Although Mr. R.S. Coles has submitted a rather brief report it does indicate some measure of improved co-operation in the Lavongai area.

It is noted that a Tradewind was used to travel across the open sea. The allocation of Tradewind type hulls was made on the express understanding that they were to be used from ship to shore loading and unloading and in protected waters such as Kavieng harbour and never on the open sea.

In the case of the Final Order for Matailinga, a notice of Making of Final Order was forwarded to the District Commissioner on the 8th September, 1966. Further, the Final Order is notified in the Gazette, and was in this case so notified at page 861 of Gazette No.54 dated 13th October, 1966.

The assumption that the only notification of the making of a Final Order is the "Final Order" itself forwarded to the Assistant District Commissioner Sub-district, is incorrect. A "Notice of Making of Final Order" is prepared by the Land Titles Commission and forwarded to this Headquarters. A copy is sent by this Headquarters to the District Commissioner together with a roneed sheet of instructions and requirements. As stated, this procedure was carried out in the case of Matailinga.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

The D.C.'s assumption that the only notification of the making of a final order is the final order itself, forwarded to the A.D.C. Sub. district, is incorrect.

A "notice of ^{making of} final order" is prepared and forwarded to his head quarters. A copy is sent ^{by the A.D.C.} to the district Commissioner together with a release sheet of instructions and requirements.

Further, the final order is notified in the case of MATAILANSA. A notice of making of final order was forwarded to the D.C. on the 9th of September. Further, the final order is notified in the Register and was ^{so notified} his card at page 86 of Register No. 54 dated 13 October 1966. The D.C.'s contentions, hereof, are

scarcely varied; the deficiencies ⁽⁹⁾
exist, not in the systems, but in
his office.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67 9 9
8

AT
Telegrams DISADM
Telephone
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.D.
12th December, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

TASKUL PATROL No. 4 - 66/67 - R.S. COLES, C.P.O.

Mr. R.S. Coles, C.P.O. has reported in an adequate manner on a patrol conducted by him to finalise certain land matters, although as the District Officer, Taskul points out more details will be required of him in future.

As mentioned in other correspondence, the Final Order over MATAILANGA was disputed but the appeals period was permitted to elapse without your or my having been notified. I am not satisfied with the action taken subsequent to the notification of the Final Order and I have asked for an explanation from Taskul. But I would take this opportunity to state that in view of the extensive previous correspondence we have had regarding this property, the appeal period would not have been permitted to elapse had I known of the terms of the Final Order, in other words had the request for notification been channelled from you through me. I find it difficult to realise how you can be aware that your statutory responsibility is being satisfactorily discharged if the Lands Titles Commission transmits a Final Order for notification not through you but direct to one of your officers in the Field. I am satisfied that some present methods of shortcutting only proliferates works and future dissatisfaction.

... Comments by the District Officer, Taskul are attached for your information, please.

M. Brightwell

(M.W. BRIGHTWELL)
a/District Commissioner.

Principal officer (Lands)

For any comment you may wish to include please refer to (attached) ✓

Commissioner for Local Govt. 2/1

These are the only cases in which to comment. Trademarks not to be used on open sea. 8/11

67-1-5

⑦

TASKUL Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
New Ireland District.
30th. November, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

TASKUL Patrol No. 4-66/67

Land Titles Restoration - R. S. Coles, C.P.O.

Attached please find Mr. Coles' report. All the correspondence arising from the Land Titles Investigations has been forwarded. I have asked Mr. Coles to apply himself to a more detailed report in future - this is expected of him in his report covering the road survey.

The following are my comments on the "Political Situation

1. Mr. Coles says: "I feel Father Miller is largely responsible for the pro-council attitude at LAVONGAI." It appears to me also that Father Miller has exerted his influence on his parishioners to pay tax for many of the cultists have now paid. Father Miller has a fundamental interest in the cult for the "Election for America" was sanctioned by a Promise to God and the cult movement has contained an element of native religion. To challenge the cult movement Father Miller has promoted an "Investment Society" with a membership subscription of \$10.00. The capital thus raised is available for village investment eg. economic expansion of cash crops. There are rumours that the society would purchase a small plantation (TIOPOTUK?) if sufficient capital can be subscribed. One of the conditions for membership of the Society is that the people pay Council Tax.
2. The people of UNGAT village are still not very hospitable to the Administration. Nevertheless I believe the mission influence has increased here. POULUS has paid his council tax. He will be invited to attend the next council meeting as a visitor.
3. METEWOI village contains a Methodist Mission following and also a cult element. The cult does not appear to have altered its course in this area.
4. BAUNGUNG is really outside the cult. Although some 16 people have not actually paid their tax, they have advised this office that they have produced copra which still awaits shipping and payment.
5. NEIKONOMON village. I think that the situation is satisfactory here and that Mr. Coles' opinion was based on but a brief visit. I recruited six labourers from NEIKONOMON to work at TINGWON. This would be impossible from a cult area.
6. The disputes referred to at NOIPUOS were minor civil complaints; no further fighting amongst the SEPIKS has been recorded.

Council Projects: The matter of the Council tank at UNGALIK has been passed to the attention of the Adviser. It is in keeping with the attitudes of the people of New Hanover to wait for the Administration/Council to fix things for them, and not to take any positive action themselves even in the form of the Councillor advising the Council.

This patrol was one to investigate the Restoration of
Land Titles and my instructions to this end have been completed.

R. Hoan

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 TASKUL 1966/67.

Officer conducting patrol: R. S. Coles, Cadet Patrol Officer
 Census Division Patrolled: Lavongai. New Hanover.
 Objects of patrol: Land Titles investigations and Final Orders.
 Date Patrol Commenced: 19/10/66
 Date Patrol Completed: 29/10/66
 11 Days

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL.

- 34-3-12 Tiopotok Plantation - Final Order
- 34-3-14 Matailanga Portions 645, 645A - Final Order
- 34-3-24 Neanks - Provisional Order
- 34-3-25 Kung Island - Provisional Order
- 34-3-26 Lavongai Mission - Provisional Order
- 34-3-27 Ungalik Mission - Provisional Order
- 34-3-28 Kuli - Provisional Order
- 34-3-29 Butakone - Provisional Order
- 34-3-30 Isovatin - Provisional Order
- 34-3-31 Analaus - general correspondence
- 34-3-32 Naigacs - Provisional Order
- 34-3-33 Kating - Provisional Order

Camping Allowance

All correspondence forwarded to the District Officer, Taskul.

R. S. Coles
 R. S. Coles
 Cadet Patrol Officer

(5)

67-1-4

TASKUL Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
New Ireland District.

19th. October, 1965.

Mr. R. S. Coles, C.P.O.
TASKUL Patrol Post,
New Hanover.

TASKUL Patrol No. 4 - 66/67 - PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Restoration of Land Titles

As discussed with you I wish you to leave on patrol today to attend to the following:-

- | | | |
|------|--|--------------------|
| i. | LAVONGAI, on Lavongai Harbour (S.H.M.) | Provisional Order |
| ii. | BUTEKONE, near LAVONGAI
If you encounter difficulties from the people of UNGAT then proceed to the next area, | Provisional Order |
| iii | ISOVATIM, near METESVOI | Provisional Order |
| iv | TIOPOTOK Portion 81 | <u>FINAL ORDER</u> |
| v. | KATING near BAUNGUNG | Provisional Order |
| vi | NEANES, near NOIPUOS | Provisional Order |
| vii. | KUNG Island | Provisional Order |
| x | vii NATAILANGA Portions 645, 645A | <u>FINAL ORDER</u> |
| ix | KULI, near BOUMAN plantation | Provisional Order |
| x | UNGALIK Island | Provisional Order |
| xi | NAIGACH, inland from NUGA island | Provisional Order |
| xii | ANVELAUA Island | Provisional Order |

You are to proceed by Tradewind to LAVONGAI and overnight there tonight. Contact Father Miller at the LAVONGAI Sacred Heart Mission. Most of these Provisional Orders are for the Sacred Heart Mission (New Britain Property Trust). Your patrol may take up to two weeks; it will depend on how easily you can locate the boundaries of the properties. Please contact me if you have any difficulties.

2. Attached also please find forms "Scholarships to Secondary Schools in Australia" for the attention of :-

NALPO, ma. of METANULAI village near UMBUKUL
and LEVI NANDIU of UMBUKUL village
Please assist them to complete these forms.

3. Make sure you have sufficient fuel and supplies for your requirements. It is good policy to lift the Tradewind high on to the beach (Above highwater) each night.

R. A. Head.
(R. A. Head)
District Officer

cc. District Commissioner

(+)

Taskul Patrol Post,
New Hanover.
NEW IRELAND DISTRICT.

8th November, 1966

The District Officer,
TASKUL.

TASKUL PATROL REPORT - NO. 4 1966/67
R.S.COLES - CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Herewith my patrol report for the period 19th to 29th of October, 1966.

The purpose of the patrol was to investigate native customary rights on some areas of alienated land and explain Final Orders over others.

All patrol instructions were carried out except the investigation re. Anaiua Island. In this case it was not clear what area the administration is claiming. It will be necessary to obtain a map of the area from the Land Titles Commission before the investigation can continue.

A tradewind was used throughout the patrol. This was particularly useful when people with knowledge of an alienated were residing in other villages and needed to be collected.

As this was specifically a land patrol many of the normal topics of patrol reports - housing, gardens, roads etc. will be omitted from this report as the author didn't have time to cover these aspects while on patrol.

All land reports will be forwarded under separate cover. The scholarship forms have been forwarded to the Headmaster of Utu High School, Kavieng.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The patrol stayed the first night at Lavongai. Here the people gave the patrol every assistance. The village committee informed me that every man had paid or intended to pay his council tax this year. For a village formerly strongly involved in the cult this sounds quite promising. I feel Father Miller is largely responsible for the pro-council attitudes at Lavongai.

The following day the patrol visited the next village - Ungat. This village appears to still be pro-cult. When the patrol was in the village the people remained in their houses or continued working in the village - completely ignoring us. The only assistance received at Ungat came from the school teacher and two old men.

3

A similar situation existed at Metewoi where the patrol stayed over night. The councillor a couple of the old men came to the rest house to talk at night and assisted with the land work but the rest of the villagers kept away from the patrol during its stay in the area.

At Baungung, a village with some cultists, the patrol was very well received. Three nights were spent here. Every night the villagers would come to the "haus kiap" to talk.

Here I believe that some of the young men prompted BAITASLAPAN into making a claim on the mission land Kating which he would not have made otherwise, although this is not necessarily a sign of cult activity.

In all villages visited along the North Coast the people the assisted the patrol in all aspects of its work. these people came forward readily to air their views and problems.

The inland village of Nekonomin was visited from Noipuos. These people were not happy to have the patrol in their village and where ever possible ignored it.

While at Noipuos I settled two disputes between the locals and Mr. White's sepik labourers from Patiawai Plantation. Relationships between these two groups are poor. It appears that they are constantly quarrelling and fighting.

HEALTH.

The patrol visited Aid Posts at Nāipuos and Ungalik. Both were in a clean condition and had adequate medical supplies.

The people generally appeared healthy. No cases of negligence in looking sores etc. were noticed by the patrol.

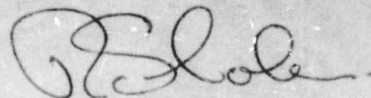
COUNCIL PROJECTS.

While at Ungalik I noticed that one of the council tanks was leaking. It appears that it has been in this state for some time. One stick of solder would be adequate to mend it.

The council tank at the aid post is not yet in operation. Here the cement base needs to be enlarged to support the tank.

CONCLUSION.

This was my first patrol on New Hanover. The attitudes of the people on the south coast were somewhat different from other areas I have patrolled, but I found it interesting and feel I have gained greatly in experience from working in this area.



R. S. Coles
Cadet Patrol Officer

PATROL DIARY.

(2)

- at
- | |
|-------|
| ATION |
| C |
| M |
- 19/10/66 P.M. To Lavongai village via Ranmelik Methodist Mission. Overnight Lavongai.
- 20/10/66 Contacted Father Miller of Lavongai Mission re. the mission blocks to be investigated on the patrol. Carried out the Provisional Order on Lavongai Mission. To Ungat where P.O. on the land known as Butekone done. Visited school at Ungat, then to Metewoi where overnight.
- 21/10/66 Investigation carried out on mission block "Isovatin". Final Order explained on Tiopotok Plantation. To Baungung. Discussions with several villagers re. Native Loans Board. Overnight.
- 22/10/66 Investigated "Kating". Claim lodged. Information and statements taken. Overnight Baungung.
- 23/10/66 Sunday Observed. Overnight Baungung.
- 24/10/66 Visited Balewaia, Umbukul and Metamulai to assist parents of pupils to fill out scholarship forms for their children. To Noipuos on the north coast. Settled two disputes between the local villagers and the Patiawai Plantation labourers. Overnight. L
- 25/10/66 P.O. carried out on "Neanks". Talks re. the Matailanga Final Order. Overnight Noipuos.
- 26/10/66 Final Order explained over Portions 645 and 645A of Matailanga. Claim lodged. To Nekonomia via the area being claimed. Returned to Noipuos. To Kung Island where P.O. explained re. mission plantation. Overnight Noipuos.
- 27/10/66 To Ungalik Island where P.O. explained regarding the catholic mission site. To Puas village where investigation into native customary rights was carried out on the area known as "Kuli". Returned to Ungalik Island where overnight.
- 28/10/66 P.O. carried out on mission block "Naigaos" at the rear of Atung Plantation. Returned to Ungalik Island where overnight.
- 29/10/66 To Kauwilikan village on Tsoi Island. Made enquiries re. Analaua Island. As it was not clear what area the Administration and the natives said they intended to lodge a claim on the area the investigation was deferred until a map of the area being claimed by the Administration could be provided. To Taskul.

END OF PATROL

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....New Ireland.....Report No.....Tas. No.....6.56/67.....

Patrol Conducted by.....R. S. Cole, Cadet Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....South-East Coast of New Hanover.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

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

Duration—From.....10./11...../1966.....to.....25./11...../1966.....

Number of Days.....16 days.....

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

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....Road Survey - South-East Coast of New Hanover.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/4/1967

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 £.....

pula

MEMORAT

In

M F

District Headquarters,
KAVIENG, N.I.

24th April, 1967.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOH.

PATROL REPORT TASKUL NO. 6-66/67
R. S. COLES, CADET PATROL OFFICER

Please find this Patrol Report together with
adequate comment by the District Officer at Taskul.

This was the final patrol by Mr. Coles before
he departed hurriedly on leave; hence its tardy presentation
and appearance.

The object of this patrol was to investigate
the possibility of a road into one of the more difficult
Gult areas. I am endeavouring to arrange for a Cat. TD6
to prepare the initial sector of this road once the dry
season is upon us. This Cat. will be moved to Taskul
to complete an airfield adjacent to the station.



(H.P. NEALE)
District Commissioner

67-9-24

22nd May, 1967.

District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVLENG.

TASKUL PATROL NO. 6 of 1966-67.

Your unreferenced memo of the 24th April, 1967,
concerning the above report submitted by Mr. Coles refers.

The situation in the area patrolled quite evidently
is far from satisfactory.

The reported loss of interest in cash cropping,
school attendance and so on is not an easy problem to over-
come but we must make every effort to do so by regular,
dynamic contact. These people must be made aware of the
basic principle of economics: i.e. that the rest of the
Territory cannot afford to support those groups who are
not prepared to help themselves. The belt tightening is
general and handouts are now out of the question.

Both field staff and the Council must devote their
time and energy to regenerating enthusiasm in local projects
and development on a solid basis.

Councils can assist by passing relevant rules such
as school attendance and coconut planting rules etc.

The very fact that they are not fond of gael be-
cause of the hard work involved is at least a start. A
little more activity by field staff in this direction should
assist the situation considerably. A good starting point
may be with the Councillors who conceal and settle disputes
etc. themselves.

There is nothing to prevent persons other than
Councillors attending Council meetings as observers and
the two Committeemen from Nazimans could be encouraged
to do this. No indication has been given of which one -
if either - might gain the support of the people, if the
office of Councillor were to be declared vacant under
Section 26 of the Local Government Ordinance and a by-
election held. This may be worth considering.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 9. 24



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.
24th April, 1967.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONE DOBU.

PATROL REPORT TASKUL NO. 6-66/67
R. S. COLES, CADET PATROL OFFICER

...

Please find this Patrol Report together with adequate comment by the District Officer at Taskul.

This was the final patrol by Mr. Coles before he departed hurriedly on leave; hence its tardy presentation and appearance.

The object of this patrol was to investigate the possibility of a road into one of the more difficult Cult areas. I am endeavouring to arrange for a Cat. TD6 to prepare the initial sector of this road once the dry season is upon us. This Cat. will be moved to Taskul to complete an airfield adjacent to the station.

(H.P. SEALEY)
District Commissioner

Handwritten initials and date: 15/5



67-1-5

TASKUL Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
New Ireland District.

5th. April, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
New Ireland District,
KAVIENG.

Patrol Report TASKUL No. 6-66/67

R. S. Coles, Cadet Patrol Officer

Forwarded herewith please find the report recently submitted by Mr. Coles. My comments as follows:

1. One purpose of the patrol was to examine the possibilities of a vehicular road from TASKUL to UNGAT; your 10-1-3 of 11th. October 1966 refers. Mr. Coles notes some of the major problems of road construction:

- a) bridge over the NARIMLAUA River between MATANIU and TASKUL requiring a span of about 50 feet
- b) low lying sections of road between RANMELEK and METERANKAN;
- c) bridges required over the NUSAWONG and LAVONGAI Rivers;
- d) apathetic attitudes of most village people towards road construction

The most useful section of road from our point of view would lie between RANMELEK mission and TASKUL. I hope there is a possibility of the bulldozers to form this road as far as KULUNGEI village, or approximately 4 miles. It will be up to the village people to complete the road to RANMELEK and provide bridging across the NARIMLAUA River. Financial assistance will be required for the bridge. Probably in the long run the biggest problem will be maintenance of the road for there is no coronous in the area and very little stone. The soil is a plastic red clay.

2. Additional funds were provided for this patrol from CA 834-22 Vote 32-2-6. Some villagers complained about the payment (token payment) received. In fact all that they were called upon to do was little more than village road maintenance, and they may find in the future that if the Council passes a Road Maintenance Rule that they may have to do this work for less.

3. KULUNGEI and MATANIU were two villages deeply rooted in the cargo cult. KULUNGEI still ranks as being one of the worst affected, lethargic, areas although there is no real sign of any cult movement now. In respect to population more people failed to pay their council tax here than from any other village except MIN (which is still to be visited by the tax prosecution patrol). Councillor OLIVER did pay his tax but only because of the special efforts of the Medical Assistant who regards OLIVER with a particular interest.

4. Probably the vehicular road down the south east coast would stimulate the planting of economic crops, principally coconuts. Unfortunately the red clay is infertile and village people continually argue that production is so poor as not to substantiate plantings. I think it is true that the yields are comparatively poor but I think that their attitudes must change in time, and the road would stimulate this change - provided the people are not called upon unnecessarily to maintain it for Administration traffic.

5. Interest in the pitsawing industry was short lived as the prices sought were too much to consider. Previously I had asked them to cut Kwila bridge decking for P.W.D.; the price offered was the same as offered to MUSAU islanders.

6. The reported actions of the Councillor at MAGAN in acting as arbitrator (Law and Order) was initially disturbing and I requested permission to act under Sec. 92 (1)(a) L.G.O. - my 37-2-1 of 20th. December 1966 and subsequent correspondence refers. The youth was charged under Sec. 30 (d) P.O.O. and sentenced to four months I.H.L. At the last meeting of the Lavongai Local Government Council the members were again told that they do not hold any personal individual power and that they are not magistrates.

7. Mr. Cole's report is marred by typing errors and misspelling of Place names. However, I agree with most of the content of the report and it is an improvement on previous reports by Mr. Coles.

8. I think the report should have a map attached to it. Would you please request Mr. Coles to submit one which shows the road and places mentioned.

9. Camping Allowance Claim is being held until fourth quarter allocation of funds is received.

R. Head
(R. A. Head)
District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone
Our Reference... 67-1-4
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
TASKUL Patrol Post,
New Hanover,
New Ireland District.

8th. November, 1967

Mr. R. S. Coles, C.P.O.
TASKUL Patrol Post,
New Hanover.



TASKUL Patrol No. 6-66/67

Road Survey of South-east New Hanover

Please prepare a patrol to be in the field for approximately three weeks. Your object is to investigate the possibilities of a road from TASKUL to UNGAT village. Limited funds are available for this investigation. I am particularly interested in a road from TASKUL to MATANIU, and I would like to see a start made on this by the people from KULUNGEI and NARIMLAUA, starting from the line of the disputed boundary of TASKUL station. Picks, spades and axes are available; it is up to you and the people as to how much is done.

2. Three police are to accompany you: BARANA
SUMO
GANDE
3. Note that you will be working in a cult area. Co-operation is difficult to achieve but not impossible. Set a good example yourself by showing interest in them and their welfare, and working hard with them. I am quite sure that at least a few each day will help you.
4. A patrol report will be required and I refer you to Departmental Standing Instructions General Field Administration pp 25-44

I wish you to note the trends in native thinking. Are there any obvious forms of cult activity? What do the people normally do through the day? What is their relationship with the church? Are they satisfied with their councillor? What do they think about Europeans? Are they still interested in their election for America? Can you think of anyway of improving the economic opportunities for these people. Are there any signs of increased wealth? eg. wrist watches, sewing machines, radios. What is their attitude towards: missions, police, foreign natives.

5. I would again state that you are to show interest in their welfare, and try to make them believe that you are there to help them. You will not be far from TASKUL and you may seek advice at any time.

R. A. Head
(R. A. Head)
District Officer

Taskul Patrol Report No. 6 - 1966/67.
Kavieng Sub-District.
NEW IRELAND DISTRICT



Taskul Patrol Report No. 6 - 1966/67.

Patrol conducted by	R.S. Coles, Cadet Patrol Officer
Personnel accompanying the patrol	Cpl Barana Const. Sumo Gande T/Const
Duration of patrol	10/11/66 - 25/11/66 16 days
Objects of the patrol	Road survey, Taskul to Ungat
Area patrolled	South- East Coast of New Hanover.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. S. Coles".

R. S. Coles
Cadet Patrol Officer

PATROL DIARY.

- 10/11/66 P.M. Departed Taskul Patrol Post with Mr. Lobb, Agriculture Officer for Narimlaua via Kulengei. Made arrangements for labour to commence work the following day. Overnight Narimlaua.
- 11/11/66 To Kulengei village and commenced work clearing the road between Kulengei and Taskul. 11 labourers arrived to work. Hours of work 7.30 am - 5pm. Returned to Naremlaua village where overnight.
- 12/11/66 S.D.A. Sabbath. Fridays and labourers paid at Kulengei and Naremlaua villages.
- 13/11/66 Sabbath observed. Overnight.
- 14/11/66 Monday- 35 labourers lined for work at Kulengei. Road between Kulengei and the Taskul boundary cleared between 7.30am and 5pm. To Naremlaua village where overnight.
- 15/11/66 A.M. 33 labourers - road cleared between Kulengei and Narimlaua.
P.M. Road cleared for about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from Narimlaua towards Mataniu.
Overnight Narimlaua.
- 16/11/66 22 labourers. Working on the Taskul - Kulengei section. Rocks, tree stumps etc. removed from road, several small cuttings made - road levelled. Overnight Naremlaua.
- 17/11/66 13 labourers. Kulengei - Naremlaua section. Working on the steep downhill approach to the Naremlaua river. Road widened, rocks removed, surface levelled and one section of the road bypassed by a cutting. Overnight Naremlaua.
- 18/11/66 10 labourers, Kulengei - Naremlaua section. Rocks and tree stumps removed, sections levelled and several small cuttings made. Overnight Naremlaua.
- 19/11/66 S.D.A. Sabbath. Naremlaua labourers paid. To Kulengei where labourers paid. Several complaints received regarding the pay being inadequate. Explained that they would be the people to benefit from the road etc. but they weren't very impressed. returned to Naremlaua.
- 20/11/66 Sunday Overnight Naremlaua.
- 21/11/66 23 labourers (none from Kulengei). Cutting made in the side of a steep hill to bypass the old road which went over the top. Overnight Naremlaua.
- 22/11/66 21 labourers from Naremlaua levelling road near Naremlaua. 4 labourers from Kulengei levelling 2 eroded gullies in the road near their village. Overnight Naremlaua.
- 23/11/66 To Meterankan via Mataniu, Ranmelik, Magam, and Nusawong to investigate the possibilities of a vehicular road. Overnight Meterankan village.

24/11/66 Sent cargo to Nusawong. To Ungat via Bengi and Lav-
ongai to look at road. Then returned to Nusawong
where overnight.

25/11/66 7 am Departed Nusawong for Taskul. Heard complaint
re. indecent assult at Magam. Defendant and witnesses
brought to Taskul for trial. Arrived Taskul 5pm.

END OF PATROL

TASKUL PATROL POST
NEW HANOVER.

Mar. 23rd. 1967.



District Officer,
TASKUL.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 TASKUL 66/67.

Introduction.

Herewith the report of the patrol carried out in the south-east area of New Hanover. The main purpose of the patrol was to conduct a road survey (refer appendix A of this report). Routine administration matters are included in this section.

Political Situation.

As this patrol was in a cargo cult area I was surprised by the large numbers who turned up to assist with the road work. After the first few days, when the road had been cleared, some of the laborers had to be put off as there ^{were} ~~was~~ not enough tools available.

I consider that the peoples' keenness to work shows that they have a desire to earn money, and are also showing some interest in developing their own area. Many of the people from Naremlaua stated that they intended to use their wages to pay their local government tax.

There was dissatisfaction expressed at the amount of pay received for work on the road, i.e. \$2 per week or 4/- per day. Most of the complaints came from the young men at Kulengei, but several were received also from Naremlaua village. After making this complaint, none of the young men from Kulengei returned to work.

There was no evidence of cultist activities at Naremlaua. Everyone spoken to stated their intention to pay their taxes, although at the time many did not have the money. All were informed of the availability of work at Taskul.

At Kulengei the situation differs. Most of the villagers not living in the main area appear to be sympathetic with the cult. It is evident that the Councillor Oliver has some influence in this area. He is a known cultist, has yet to attend a council meeting, and did not visit the patrol, although it spent almost a fortnight working in his electorate. He has repeatedly stated that he will not pay his tax.

I was informed that some of the cultists intended to pay council tax this year although this did not necessarily mean that they would cease to be cultists. The reason stated was that the work in the Taskul and Kavieng gaoles was very hard.

The present committee-man, Boskranki, is elderly and pro-administration, but does not appear to have a great deal of influence within his village.

Political Situation. (cont.)

At Naremlaua Sandi is the committee-man for the S.D.A. section, while Tokolpak is the committee for the Methodist area. Both these men are pro-council and are not happy having a cultist for a councillor.

The people from these villages have little knowledge of the matters brought up at council meetings, as their councillor never attends. It would be advantageous if the committee men from both Naremlaua and Kulengei attended all council meetings.

None of the villages patrolled appeared wealthy by either New Hanover or New Ireland standards. No definite indications of increased wealth were noticed. In most places cash crops are virtually non-existent - their income being derived from the sale of fresh food, and working for wages outside the village area.

All churches have a strong hold over their respective adherents. The cultists in the area regularly attend church.

Both the police and myself were well received by the villagers. The village people have quickly grasped the idea of the police cash wage, and charge police exceedingly high prices for all food stuffs purchased.

The only foreign natives in the area are employed on the plantations. No friction was reported between them and the local natives.

Agriculture.

The staple diet of the South West coast of New Hanover is sac sac (sago), taro and sweet potato. There is no apparent food shortage at present. No plant diseases were noticed. There appeared to be a surplus of pineapples, pawpaws and beans, particularly in Kulengei and Naremlaua villages. The people were informed that there was a market for these items and Taskul (1 to 1½ hours walking distance). Some villagers also receive a small income from selling sago to people in the Tigak Islands. This sago is generally sold in quantities of about 20 lbs. for 1 dollar, i.e. 5c. per lb. approx.

Cash Cropping.

While working on the road in this area Mr. Lobb, Agricultural Officer, and his D.A.S.F. staff visited these villages. Although he carefully explained and illustrated the planting and care of coconuts, the people showed very little interest. He also offered to inspect coconut groves, coffee plots, gardens, etc., but his offer was accepted by only a few. Later I enquired about the apparent lack of interest in cash cropping. The following reasons were given:-

- (1) Failure of coffee crops in previous years due to lack of D.A.S.F. supervision, (a well-known complaint).
- (2) The failure of many coconut palms already planted in the Kulengei-Naremlaua areas.

It was noticed that many coconuts in these areas were planted too close together, in red clay-type soil, or had been planted along the sides of the road on kunai plains. It was suggested that they tried planting coconuts on the darker, more fertile land within the ir areas but they appeared to have lost interest in cash cropping.

Education and Missions.

The majority of the people in the south east coast area are either Methodist or Catholic adherents, with the Methodists appearing to have the larger number. The Seventh Day Adventists have two small groups of adherents at Naremlaua and Konauval villages. There are two large mission stations in the area patrolled, the Catholic mission at Lavongai with Father Miller in charge, and the Methodist mission at Ranmalik, conducted by Rev. Taylor. Both these stations have schools attached and provide medical services. There is a small S.D.A. school at Konauval, and an administration school at Metaniu.

While in the area I noticed many school aged children playing in the village or helping with work on the road during school hours. When questioned, the parents were apathetic and said it was up to the children whether they attended school or not.

Villages.

Most of the patrol's time was spent working between Kulengei and Naremlaua villages.

About one third of Kulengei's population lives in the main village area. The others live in scattered hamlets near their gardens. The villagers who live in the main village also have small huts near their gardens. Most houses in the village are built on stilts 3 to 5 feet off the ground, although a few of the elderly people prefer to live in houses with earthen floors. The building materials used in both cases are sago leaves for the roof, sago branches for the walls, and split palm or timber flooring for the elevated houses.

There is a good supply of running water within five minutes of the village. There is no rest house in the village. The patrol spent most nights at Naremlaua.

Naremlaua is peculiar in that all its S.D.A. adherents live at one end of the village, separated by a cleared area and the rest house, from the Methodist section. Both areas have a similar type of housing to Kulenaai. Naremlaua is situated on a river which is suitable for washing. Drinking water is obtained from a swiftly flowing creek a few minutes away. The village housing at Naremlaua is satisfactory, although the rest house is in dire need of repair. The patrol also passed through the villages of Mataniu, Hagan, Nusawong, Meterankan, Lavongai and Ungat. In all cases except Meterankan the houses are in reasonable condition. Meterankan was a depressing sight, with houses rotting and in various other states of disrepair. This village's housing has already been commented upon by a previous patrol report, so the less said about it the better.

Commerce and Industry.

The S.D.A. committee man - Sandy - of Naremlaua has a pit sawing business newly begun. The patrol inspected two hundred lineal feet of 3" x 2" that he had recently sawn. Arrangements have been made with the Council Advisory to purchase the timber for the Lavongai L.C.C. With encouragement this could be built up into a profitable business.

Law and Order.

Only one case was brought to the attention of the patrol - and indecent assault of a five year old girl. This matter was referred to the District Officer at Taskul for court action. The councillor had already heard the case and the father of the girl had agreed to accept \$5 in compensation. The only reason this case was brought to my notice was because only \$4 was received by the girl's father. The councillor was informed that this type of settlement was beyond his jurisdiction, and that this type of case must be brought before a magistrate.

It appears that this is not an isolated example, and councillors often arrange settlements beyond their legal power.

Roads and Bridges.

Please see appendix A.

Conclusion.

The patrol was well received and assisted in all villages visited, and I feel this augurs well for a decrease in the number of tax defaulters for this area in the coming collection.



R.S. Coles.

Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A.

Herewith the report of the road survey carried out between Taskul Patrol Post and Ungat village as required by Patrol report No. 6 Taskul 1966-67.

The survey was carried out between the 10th and 25th of November, 1966.

The area surveyed has been a walking track for some time, however, because of the poor condition of the road between Nusawong and Lavongai most of the natives in the area prefer to travel this section by canoe.

Taskul to Kulengei. (about 1 hour's walking distance).

For most of the way this section of the track traverses undulating kunai plains. It was cleared to width of 25-30 feet. In several places it was necessary to remove rocks, tree-stumps etc. and make small cuttings in the road. The only steep hill in this section is found at the approach to Kulengei. A 4 wheel drive vehicle or motor cycle should have little trouble negotiating this road.

Kulengei to Naremlaua. (about 35 minutes walking time.)

This section is much hillier than the previous one. Because of the steep gradient, it was twice necessary to bypass the walking track and cut a new road round the hill. Several small hills had to be levelled.

Much of the road surface in this section is red clay-type soil. When wet this surface becomes extremely slippery. To prevent this coronas or some similar type of surfacing would be required.

On the eastern side of the Naremlaua River there is a low-lying flood plain about 150 yards wide. Although this part of the road was not under water at the time of the patrol, it was extremely muddy. The local inhabitants informed me that during the wet season the road is covered by up to 3 feet of water.

The river at Naremlaua appears to be the main obstacle preventing vehicular traffic to Kataniu. All previous attempts at a permanent bridge have been washed away when the river flooded. At present there is a log across the river; this is jammed between sago palms on one side and is resting in a small cutting in the side of a hill on the other. This log is not in a suitable position for other logs to be placed alongside it to form a wider bridge. There is a suitable bridge site about 30 feet south of the log, but any bridge built here would need concrete foundations to prevent it being washed away during flooding. It is doubtful if the local natives would provide labour for another bridge unless it would resist flooding.

Naremlaua to Mataniu, (about 75 minutes walking time.)

The only work done on this section was that the road was cleared for about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. I did not consider it wise to continue working on this part of the road until a decision was made regarding the bridge at Naremlaua.

This area is similar in topography and soil to the Kulengei - Naremlaua section. A swampy area near Mataniu could be improved by placing logs as a road surface. The steep slopes on this road would need to be surfaced with coronas. Some small bridges crossing streams would need to be widened and strengthened. This could be done with local materials.

Mataniu to Rannelik Mission via Lungatan Ptn.

Most of the road in this section traverses Lungatan Plantation across undulating country. On each side drains 2 to 3 feet deep have been dug to cope with the water during heavy rain. In parts the road is too narrow for a 4 wheel vehicle. Widening the road would require a great deal of work due to the drains on either side of it.

Rannelik - Ungat.

From Rannelik it would be impractical to build a vehicular road along the route of the present walking track, which is through low-lying muddy terrain. During wet weather most sections of this road would be covered with water.

If it was considered desirable for a road to be built between Rannelik and Ungat a new route would have to be found further inland and on higher ground.



R. S. Coles
Cadet Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NEW IRELAND Report No. TASKUL No. 11-56/67

Patrol Conducted by P. A. HOAD DISTRICT OFFICER.

Area Patrolled NEW HANOVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives VARIOUS

Duration—From...../...../19.....to...../...../19.....

Number of Days TOTAL OF 47 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../1967

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

Map Reference NEW HANOVER

Objects of Patrol PROSECUTE TAX DEFAULTERS OF

LAVONGAI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16 7 / 19 67

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

.....

.....

.....

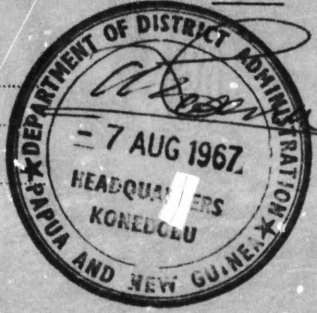
Popula

~~67. 6. 65~~
67. 9. 37

9



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams.....
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
District Headquarters,
KAVIENG. N.I.

1st August, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11-66/67 - TASKUL

...

Please find attached a Diary covering a series of patrols condensed into one by the District Officer at Taskul.

The Diary, as you will see, is interesting and these kind of patrols were intended to keep the population of the Cult area under surveillance as well as carrying out normal area administration.

I feel there is no need for further comment.

(H.P. SEALE)
District Commissioner

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. TASKUL 11 - 6/67 KAVIENG Sub-District NEW IRELAND

Officer Conducting Patrol: R. A. Hoad, District Officer

Census Division Patrolled: New Hanover

Object of Patrol: To prosecute all tax defaulters of the LAVONGAI Local Government Council

(2) General Administration

Date of Patrol :	15/3/67 to 24/3/67	: 10 days
	7/4/67 to 22/4/67	: 16 days
	6/6/67 to 11/6/67	: 6 days
	28/6/67 to 12/7/67	: 15 days

Total number of days: 47 days

Summary of Correspondence arising from Patrol

51 - 2 - 1	of 22nd. July	Cargo Cult - New Hanover
34 - 3 - 25	22nd. July	Final Order - Kung Island
51 - 2 - 1		Details of Convictions - Tax cases
1 - 8 - 1		LEVI - MITING - Candidate for Election House of Assembly 1968

R. A. Hoad
(R. A. Hoad)
District Officer

PATROL DIARY TASKUL Patrol No. 11 - 66/67 Part iv
Tax Prosecution Patrol

7.

June 28th. 1967

Depart TASKUL at 4 p.m. by Tradewind for TSOI. Overnight at UNUS in house of Councillor. Talk with people about tax, Council, and House of Assembly election 1968.

June 29th.

Tradewind collects council clerk from TASKUL. Depart TSOI at 2 p.m. for NOIPUOS to complete final prosecutions default of 1966/67 council tax payments. Brief visit to UNGALIK. Complaint of assault noted; case will be heard on my return. Arrive NOIPUOS at 6 p.m. Overnight.

June 30th.

At NOIPUOS. Council clerk checks through tax register against Informations outstanding. Local Court convened to proceed against two only tax defaulters. Other tax defaulters from this area are in KAVIENG or beyond. Talk with the NOIPUOS people on political developments - House of Assembly elections etc. Fairly good response to talks. Overnight at NOIPUOS.

July 1st. 1967

Depart NOIPUOS at 10.30 for UMBUKUL via AU where summons was issued against JUN for default of tax payment. At UMBUKUL, visit school area and talk with teachers. Talk with village people, and with LEVI MITING, who advises me that he intends to stand as candidate for the House of Assembly election. Overnight at UMBUKUL.

July 2nd.

Visit WASSANGA plantation, then METEMULAI village and BAUNGUNG village. Talk with these village people. Locate 6 tax defaulters - all with varied reasons for default of tax payment. Council President STEVEN talks with us and advises us that he has \$20 for tax payments which he forgot in to hand in to the council clerk earlier. Visit the co-operative society store. Noted that it is poorly stocked. Depart for AU at 2 p.m. Convene Local Court - charge of adultery. Depart at 4 p.m. and return to NOIPUOS.

July 3rd.

Convene Local Court at NOIPUOS and determine further cases of tax default. One case of unlawfully laying hold of. Further discussions with council President. Depart for NEIKONOMON at 3 p.m. Travel by canoe up the SUNGLAUA River to MATAPIGI landing place; thence by track to NEIKONOMON. Overnight.

July 4th.

At NEIKONOMON. Village inspected. Talk with village people. Good response to attend talks, but I feel that little was absorbed. Discussed Father Miller's Investment Association as it has been alleged that there are strong cult elements here. Noted that overall there was a good friendly response to the patrol's visit here eg. clearing of track before arrival of patrol in the village. However, this village appears to be lagging behind the NOIPUOS people in general knowledge and development.

July 5th.

Depart NEIKONOMON for MATAPIGI, there wait for one hour for arrival of canoe. Canoe down the river to NOIPUOS. p.m. visit TABUT village and METERANKASING village. Investigate a parcel of land between LAMAULING and PATIAWAI plantations. Visit KUNG island to investigate claims over Title Restoration. Overnight NOIPUOS.

July 6th.

Depart NOIPUOS at 700 and return to KUNG to cut traverses and sketch the disputed area for Titles restoration. Depart KUNG at 1100 and visit DUNUNG to investigate complaint of theft of coconuts. Complaint amicably settled. Next visit to NETIAB. Further discuss the parcel of ground known as MAMIRUM. Depart NETIAB at 4 p.m. for UNGALIK. Overnight.

July 7th.

At UNGALIK. Inspect village. Talk with people about the council and House of Assembly. Visit METEMIN and PUAS villages. p.m. convene Local Court to hear four complaints. Overnight at UNGALIK. (6)

July 8th.

Depart UNGALIK at 800. Visit NUSLIK which was virtually deserted. Visit again TSOI and learn of new cult rumours about the T.I.A. allegedly spread by GLIVER, and supported by BOSMAILIK and WAIN of MAMION. Remain at UNUSA to talk to the last two. It appears that the TSOI T.I.A. board has been clearing ground near UNGAKUM. I suggested to them that they proceed very cautiously and think very hard about it as they have no rights to that piece of ground; the owner is BOLUK of UNGAKUM. Overnight TSOI.

July 9th.

Return to TASKUL by Tradewind.
Sunday, observed.

July 10th.

Depart at 4 p.m. for METERANKAN. Visit IGUA, committee. Very few people in the village which is delapidated and dismal as usual. Co-operativel store reasonably well stocked. Talk with the people present, which was probably unfruitful because of the few there.

July 11th.

Visit Rev. Taylor at RANMELEK. Discuss the T.I.A. activities. Next proceed to LAVONGAI and discuss the T.I.A. activities with Father Miller. Visit LAVONGAI village and talk with village people. Response fairly good, but I note that the real authority in the heart of the people through this area is the Catholic mission. Depart at 5 p.m. and overnight at PATITAB near METERANKAN.

July 12th.

Depart PATITAB at 700. Visit Mr. White at LUNGATANG to hear complaints and hear his views about the T.I.A. Return to TASKUL at 1000.

End of Patrol Diary

R. Hoan

PATROL DIARY TASKUL Patrol No. 11 - 66/67 Part iii

5

June 6th. 1967

Depart TASKUL for METERAN at 1330 by Tradewind. Arrive 4 p.m. Visit village and then visit Primary T school.

June 7th.

At METERAN. Talk to members of the TUTUKUVUL Association who are engrossed on clearing a plantation near the school. 73 adult males counted. Stress to these people that the land which they decide to clear and plant should be undisputed. General talk about economic development and land problems in the Territory. Suggest to them that they sell the school ground to the Administration. This idea was not well received, but there was not the same bad feeling as was evident before. p.m. inspect the clearings of these people and the old coffee gardens on the hill side.

June 8th.

At METERAN. Convene Local Court to hear complaints. p.m. visit METEMONA village. Then inspect coronus pits near the village. Talk to the people about providing labour to assist council carpenter in cementing floor of classroom at METERAN school. Visit Mr. Pitts at METEKAVIL and discuss further his impressions of the TUTUKUVUK Association.

June 9th.

Visit BAUNGUNG village. Convene Local Court to hear complaint of adultery against the Councillor. Visit aid post. Return METERAN. Talk with a few people about political developments. Investigate complaint against SEPIKS of METEVOI plantation.

June 10th.

Convene Local Court and hear complaint laid against three Sepiks charged with unlawfully laying hold of 30(a) P.O.C. tradewind loaned to Sister from Ranmelek. At 2 p.m. depart for TASKUL. Visit Rev. TAYLOR at RANMELEK, and overnight there.

June 11th.

Depart RANMELEK at 600 and return to TASKUL.

4.

April 7th. 1967

Depart on patrol for UNGAKUM at 4 p.m. to complete tax prosecutions for north east New Hanover. Overnight UNGAKUM.

April 8th.

At UNGAKUM. Consult tax register for tax defaulters; only one from KAUWILIKAU village. Proceed to MATAPIT and then KAUWILIKAU. Talk with village people about station boundaries (MATANABAGO and BOPOGUN). Locate MARAWAU and LAPANKUK, both tax defaulters. Talk with ANTON, Sepik Overseer of MATANABAGO who has failed to pay wages owing. Visit Mrs. Allen, mixed race at BOPOGUN. Visit PATIO island, then return to overnight at UNGAKUM.

April 9th.

Depart UNGAKUM for NARIMLAUA to find tax defaulter, brother of MARAWAU. Thence proceed to TASKUL where Local Court convened and these cases heard. Return to UNGAKUM at 3 p.m. Visit BOLUK at BINGBINGSING and KONELAUA beyond UNGAKUM. Overnight at UNGAKUM.

April 10th.

Patrol moved from UNGAKUM to UNUS on TSOI island by Tradewind. Inspect aid post; clean and tidy and well stocked. Visit Primary T school. Complaint by Head Teacher that two girls are not attending the school. Visit UNUSA village and talk with MATALUAI. Check council tax register for KULIBUNG, MAMION, and TSOILIK. Only one tax defaulter located who made application to Council Tax Appeal Tribunal for Exemption. p.m. Visit TSALUI plantation and explain Final Order to WILLIAM, MATALUAI, BURUS and PITA. No dispute raised. Then visit TSOILIK and MAMION villages. These villages from UNGAKUM to TSOILIK would be the most affluent on New Hanover. (Three outboard motors are owned, six or more radios. some building in galvanized iron.)

April 11th.

Patrol moved to PATIPAI on New Hanover mainland. Talk to village people. Consult tax register for tax defaulters - three located. One mental case and given tax exemption. p.m. visit MOSUANG village. Complaint about pigs destroying gardens - settlement and compensation reached. Overnight at PATIPAI.

April 12th.

Patrol departed PATIPAI for METEMIN after a further two cases of tax default were heard. Then visit UNGALIK island (further three tax exemptions to students) and PUAS where tax register was also checked. Visit maternity hospital under construction - a mission project subsidized by the Lavongai Local Government Council. No tax defaulters located here; they are absent on the New Ireland Mainland.

April 13th.

Visit to UNUSA island; check tax register but no tax defaulters located. Visit NUSLIK island; three tax exemptions granted (two for students, one for part cripple). Visit LUKUS island. Matter of land use on NEMTO island again brought up. No tax defaulters here. People very hospitable. Visit NEMTO island where, until yesterday, a few people from MIN village had been working. Visit Louis Fong on AUTUNG plantation. Then proceed to METEMIN. Overnight.

April 14th.

At METEMIN. Messengers sent out to MIN homesteads to summons tax defaulters to METEMIN. Visit POTPOTINGAM village and then proceed to an area in the bush (burial ground) where a group of 40 or so were in the final phase of a feast honouring the dead. At the conclusion of the feast 10 tax defaulters from MIN, NARIN, and TUTUILA accompanied us back to METEMIN. Half the population of POTPOTINGAM still resides in the village whilst the other half apparently live in garden homesteads. Overnight at METEMIN.

April 15th.

At METEMIN. Local Court convened. People commence work on making a landing place on the MIN river at METEMIN. (3)

April 16th.

At METEMIN. Sunday, observed.
Visit UNGALIK island and Puas.

April 17th.

Depart METEMIN at 700 and return to TASKUL for supplies. Visit UNUSA and TSOI. Return to METEMIN at 4 p.m. People continue working on the landing place at METEMIN. Sgt. Wathmatien returns with 8 tax defaulters.

April 18th.

At METEMIN. Local Court convened. Nine cases of tax default heard, resulting in six being sentenced to imprisonment. Further work being done on the landing place at low tide.

April 19th.

Depart METEMIN at 700 to cross the island. Move south inland through POTPOTINGAM and M.N (3 hours) to NGUMARASEK's hamlet (1100) and then to NATNI's hamlet on the headwaters of the MIN River. Camp made at 1300.

April 20th.

Depart at 700. Cross the MIN River and then cross the dividing hills of the headwaters of the METEWOI River. Arrive at a small hamlet of PATERINA called METEMIN at 1100, and arrive at PATERINA village at 1300. Camp set up. Few people in the village. Summonses sent out to the tax defaulters of MIN village now resident in the PATERINA area. Paterina villages found to be clean and tidy, and the patrol was well received by the few people present.

April 21st.

Depart PATERINA at 700 and descend to the coast, arriving at UNGAT at 800. Quite a few village people present, with one exception, POULUS. Walk through to LAVONGAI and set up camp. Visit Father Miller at the Catholic Mission. Talk about native relationships and the TUTUKUVUL society. MERCY arrives at noon and collects the detainees for TASKUL. p.m. Talk with Lavongai village people. Overnight.

April 22nd.

Morning at LAVONGAI village. Tax defaulters from the back of SAULA village reported in. Minor complaints at LAVONGAI investigated. Depart for TASKUL at 1100 after talks with Miss Billings and Father Miller.

(2)

March 15th. 1967

Depart TASKUL at 3 p.m. for KULUNGEI and NARIMLAUA to resume tax prosecutions. overnight at NARIMLAUA.

March 16th.

Talk with the village people on tax and the work of the council. Five cases of tax default heard; one case of spreading lying reports. Overnight at NARIMLAUA.

March 17th.

At NARIMLAUA. Local Court convened. Nine cases for default of council tax payment. Complaint of marriage and family problems. Suggest to the committee that themen should repair their houses and especially the rooves; perhaps their wives would love them more then. This village has deteriorated badly. Talk with the people about the council meeting at TASKUL yesterday.

March 18th.

At NARIMLAUA. Local Court convened. All cases concluded. Further talks with the people; visit the Methodist section of the village. Depart for TASKUL at 1330, arrive 1500. Overnight.

March 19th.

Depart TASKUL at 3 p.m. for KULPETAU, first village north of TASKUL. Cross the KULPETAU passage and arrive ATLA at 4.20 p.m. Camp.

March 20th.

At KULPETAU. Convene Local Court. Sixteen cases of default of tax payment heard. Many people in this village ATLA (KULPETAU) today and the reception here is the best so far encountered. Normal state of village affairs and no sign of cult activity or expression. Tax defaulters state simply that they did not have the money to pay tax. Talk with the people. Notice an old area of coconuts overgrown with grass and trees, not looked after for years because (a) lack of clear leadership in village and (b) people stealing/drinking all the young coconuts.

March 21st.

Complete hearing of all tax default cases. Visit garden homesteads and SUNGANPAKAN village. I asked the village people to build a large canoe to replace the old one at TASKUL; little response to the idea of work.

March 22nd.

Depart for PATIAGAGA village and there talk with many village people. Good friendly response to visit. Visit three smaller hamlets near PATIAGAGA. More interest now being shown in the council. Return to KULPETAU at 3 p.m.

March 23rd.

Visit SUNGANPAKAN village, Seventh Day Adventist village associated with KULPETAU. The whole village is very decadent, but nevertheless many people from this area visit and work at TASKUL. The area is poor in wealth and there is little economic development. Numerous petty jealousies hinder any leadership and development. People are nominally pro-council but the council has done very little in this area and the people have done less for themselves.

March 24th.

Depart KULPETAU at 0800 and return to TASKUL by canoe and road.