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PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: Finschhafen

VOLUME No: 12

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1960 - 1961

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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REGIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WILSONI.

PATROL REPORT OF: FINSCHHAFEN MORI

ACC. No: 96.

Volume No: 12 1960/61 Number of Reports: 4

REPORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FILE No:
[1] 1 OF 1960/61	1-32	T. J. DOWNES CPO	NORTH x NORTH EASTERN KOTTE CENSUS	MAP	19.7.60 - 16.8.60	
[2] 5 OF 1960/61	1-36	F. J. MARTIN P.O	YABIM x KOTTE CENSUS DIVISIONS	MAP	31.10.60 - 18.11.60	
[3] 8 OF 1960/61	1-25	F. J. MARTIN P.O	SIASSI CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	13.3.61 - 14.4.61	
[4] 10 OF 1960/61	1-36	P. J. FOLDI P.O	KALASA CENSUS DIVISION.	MAP	3.5.61 - 2.6.61	
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PATROL REPORTS MCRUBE DISTRICT 1960/61

FINSCHHAFEN

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Patrol Conducted by</u>	<u>At a Patrolled</u>
FINSCHHAFEN 1-50/61	T. J. Downes	NORTH & NORTH EASTERN KOTTE Census Division
" 58-60/61	F. J. Martin	YABIM & KOTTE Census Divisions
" 8-59/61	F. J. Martin	SIASSI Census Division
" 10-60/61	F. J. Foldi	KALASA Census Division
"		

Patrol Report

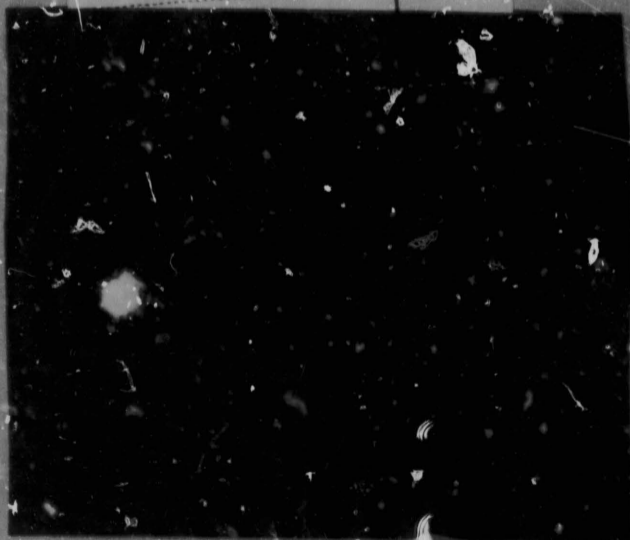
Dept. of District Administration Library

BOOK RECORD
Finschhafen 1960-61

12-5

BORROWER

Date





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROB Report No. FIN 1 60/61

Patrol Conducted by T. J. DOWNES C. P. O.

Area Patrolled NORTH and NORTH EASTERN KOTTE CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Native NIL

Duration—From 19 7 / 19 60 to 16 8 / 19 60

Number of Days 23

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Dec / 19 58

Medical January / 19 59

Map Reference 2034 LAB Fournil series

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration and Census Revision
Pre-election talks
Encourage Economic Activity - stressing Free Trade.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

KONEDABU

Forwarded, please.

9/9/1960

[Signature]
District Officer

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

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

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

12th January, 1961.

The District Officer,
Norohe District,
LAE.

FINSCHHAFEN PATROL REPORT NO. 1/60-61.

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

I am gratified to note that Mr Downes' first solo patrol has been successfully completed and I feel that much credit is due to the Officers concerned in his training.

I concur in the Assistant District Officer's remarks that informal discussions in the evening show a stalons interest in local affairs on the part of the people and are not to be underestimated in value. At such times native attitudes are frequently revealed.

I feel that the people in this area, because of their close association with the Lutheran Church, must have at least the elements of democratic government accepted by them.

Tell Mr Downes not to be too concerned with trying to break walking records. He can learn quite a lot sauntering along and carrying on a discussion with the people.

It appears to me that the Natives are transferring the place of the pig from their own earlier religious practices and associating it with the more sophisticated Lutheran form of worship. I am pleased to see it recorded that the people have difficulty in understanding the function of councillors as compared with the Lalvi-Tulul system which has been for so many years in force in the area. This record, the first I have seen of such difficulties is, I feel sure, a pretty common pattern throughout areas when a change-over in system in Administration is occurring.

Mr Downes' remarks under the heading of Missions confirm what was already thought of the change in the people's attitude towards the Mission. The Mission for many years was an established temporal as well as spiritual power in these areas.

I feel that the Native Mission Teachers are indeed feeling the loss of their influence in temporal matters in the area.

A very satisfactory and thoughtful report and I shall be pleased if you will advise Mr Downes of my appreciation of his work and reporting.

J. K. McCarthy
(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

6 of 10 (2)

From

ADO (LG)

Subject

P.R. FINSEH No 1/60-61

Date

21 September 1960

1. This Council has been operating well over two (2) years and I feel that if adequate supervision had been given in the past then surely the councillors would not have "misconceived ideas on the powers of their office" (p.4)
2. Education in the Council house must be followed up by regular visits to each electorate to ensure that not only the councillors know their tasks but also to ensure that the average villager has a sound basic knowledge of lg. This has not been the case

2

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

From.....
Date.....
Subject.....

throughout this area.

3. It is all very well to see such phrases as "constant and patent explanation of the duties + functions of a council" but I would prefer to see an outline of what is proposed to overcome the past shortcomings in this respect i.e. more patrolling by a senior officer in those areas where the weaknesses were noted.
4. The council has made powers + these should be utilized when required by passing council rules etc.

u

14028

In

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To..... From.....

Subject..... Date.....

The recent amendments to the Native Administration regulations should also be studied. (p.4)

5. The councillor has no power to settle minor disputes. This merely exemplifies the need for more careful training of councillors (p.5)

6. Evidently this "power" extends to native pastors as well (p.6)

7. It would be interesting to find out
a) How the tax registers were compiled
b) When was the last revision
(p.11 para 2)

u

MR

In

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To..... From.....
Subject..... Date.....

4

8. "Frustration + bewilderment" (p. 12)
must certainly result unless the
AEO takes some positive action
to

- a) Instruct councillors + committee
workers in their normal day
to day functions
- b) Visit well aged within the
Council area + bring the
Council to the people
- c) Vigorous pre-election
campaign by experienced
officers.

u
MICR
In
E

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To..... From.....
Subject..... Date.....

5
a. This is a very good report
marked somewhat by numerous
spelling errors.
G. D. Bellini
ASD (L&E) II
21
9
60.
Govt. Print.—2739/12-59.—1,000 pads.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(19)

Chief of Division (D. & W.)

MINUTE

Govt. Print.—81/7.55.

File No. 21-2-1.

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1960/61 - FINSCHAFEN.

The Cadet Patrol Officer rightly told the people that commerce is free in this Territory and competition is healthy. From discussions held with the Head of the Lutheran Mission, I am sure that he would not countenance threats of excommunication by missionaries towards Natives unwilling to deal with Namasu.

2. Namasu's return as at 6th June, 1959 showed £10,008 paid up capital held by eight Europeans (1 share of £1 each) and the Lutheran Mission (10,000 shares of £1 each). The company has apparently not yet held its annual meeting for 1960 and no further information is thus available.

3. It may be desirable that comments on Patrol Reports containing details about co-operatives and other economic group ventures be made after seeking my opinion.

Date. 21st. September, 1960.

H. H. Jackman
(H. H. Jackman),
REGISTRAR.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

CHIEF OF DIVISION (D. & W.)

MINUTE

File No. 67-6-2

Govt. Print.—81/7.58.

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT FINSCHHAFEN NO. 1/60-61

Suggest contents of this Report should be perused by
Executive Officer (L.G.) and Registrar of Co-operatives.

J. G. Aitchison
(T.G. AITCHISON)
Chief of Division (G. & R.)

Noted and r/o/g.
20th September, 1960.

E.O. (L.G.)

Reg. Co-ops. - see (Mission & Agriculture & Economic Dev. section.)
Please, for information & comment if you
feel it is required. Please note reply has
already been sent. HWP 20/9.

1
MID
In

BKL:RES



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-6-2 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-2

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office, L A E.

9th September, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - FINSCHHAFEN - FIN1/60-61.
T.J. DOWNES, C.P.O.

Please find enclosed the original of a Patrol Report,
submitted by the above mentioned Officer.

*Last patrol in
Dec '58
looks
like
education
is
going ahead - very slowly.*

Included are the covering remarks made by the Assistant
District Officer, Finschhafen. I agree with his remarks; the matter
of educating the people and the Councillors on Council practices and
democratic principles, is slow and arduous and will call for a great
deal of guidance and patience. It is proposed that a more Senior
Officer will do the follow up on this patrol as soon as Admin. is
conveniently convenient.

Mr. Downes has submitted a comprehensive and well
written report, and is to be congratulated on this, his first initial
effort.

[Signature]
(D.N. ASHTON)
District Officer.

BKL:RES

67-2-2

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office, L A E.

9th September, 1960.

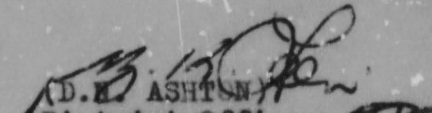
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOFEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - FINSCHHAFEN - FIN1/60-61.
T.J. DOWNES, C.P.O.

Please find enclosed the original of a Patrol Report, submitted by the above mentioned Officer.

Included are the covering remarks made by the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen. I agree with his remarks; the matter of educating the people and the Councillors on Council practices and democratic principles, is slow and arduous and will call for a great deal of guidance and patience. It is proposed that a more Senior Officer will do the follow up on this patrol as soon as Administratively convenient.

Mr. Downes has submitted a comprehensive and well written report, and is to be congratulated on this, his first initial effort.


A.D. ASHTON
District Officer.

67/1/2

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHHAFEN.
5th September, 1960.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
L. A. E.

PATROL REPORT NO. F I

1960/61 - KOPPEE DIVISION

Attached please find two (2) copies of the above report submitted by Mr. T. Downes, Cadet Patrol Officer. Enclosed also is Claim for camping allowance (to be returned to this office for payment please) and Voucher for patrol expenditure (or).

This patrol final one undertaken previously by Mr. Whitehead and Mr. James Fin 19 - 59/60 which was not completed due to the former's transfer and other Sub-District commitments since.

This is Mr. Downes' first solo patrol and the report indicates it has been a thorough and painstaking one.

My comments under the various heads are as follows:-

NATIVE ATTITUDES.

It is pleasing to note a favourable attitude in most villages. Mr. Downes' informal discussions in the evening show a zealous interest in local affairs on the part of the people and are not to be underestimated in value. Such informal discussions can act as a very good gauge to native attitude and thought.

Council elections will be held at the end of the year. It is intended that a more Senior officer will Patrol the area prior to these to educate the natives on this all important event. The matter of educating the people and the Councillors on Council practices and democratic principles is slow and arduous and calls for a great deal of patience. This is not surprising considering they have been subjected to many years of autocratic (tho' benevolent) rule. It is regretted that staff shortages and other commitments have prevented the amount of patrolling desirable in a Council area, being undertaken.

The Councillors themselves have made good progress in the appreciation of their task in the past few years although I agree with Mr. Downes there still remains a great deal to be desired. Autocracy will no doubt result in more efficiency but it will breed ultimate ill-will. We must suffer the weaknesses of the democratic approach but the end result will be by far the more satisfactory.

MISSION

The "growing feeling of uncertainty" referred to by Mr. Downes is a fact. It is a result of loss of confidence and a minor rebellion against Mission domination. Such domination as displayed by some native Mission Pastors and Elders stops little short of tyranny. There is a clash of principles here - the Government relaxation and fostering of free rights etc (by Local Government Councils) and Mission tendency to cling to the old ways. This tendency could count disaster if not relaxed.

The Mission has made some magnificent achievements in this Sub-District. It would be a pity to see them loose much because of a short-sighted Policy.

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Kottes have been dragging their feet in economic development. They tend to talk too much and work too little. I am glad to note they now seem to be making some progress in the fields of a coffee and cocoa development.

The concept of free competition in trade is gradually being realized.


HEALTH

The matter of new Aid Posts has been taken up at the last Council meeting with the Medical Assistant in charge of the Sub-District.

Allowance has been made in the 1961 Council Estimates for some new Aid Post buildings.

Mr. Downes has summed up the situation well. A very good patrol.

Encl.


.....
T. W. White
Assistant District Officer.

PATROL REPORT - FINSCHHAFEN No.1 of 60/61

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : T.J. DOWNES C.P.O.

Patrol Accompanied by : Nil.

Duration of Patrol : 28 days from 19th July to 16th. Aug.

Area Patrolled : The Northern and North Eastern Area
of the Kotte Census Division.

Last Patrol to Area : January 1957 (Census)
December 1958 (Council Elections) *llh*

Map Reference : See attached Patrol Map.

Objects of Patrol : Routine Administration and Census
Revision.
Pre-election Talks (Council) *by C.P.O.*
Encourage Economic Activity - stressing
Free Trade.

Appendices. : "A" EDUCATION
"B" ABSENTEEISM

PATROL DIARY

JULY 1960

- Tuesday 19th To KATIKA by Landrover p.m.
Held discussion in school in the evening.
Overnight.
- Wednesday 20th a.m. Inspected village and revised census.
p.m. To LEKO - 45 mins. Inspected village
and revised census. Talk given and
discussion held in evening. Overnight.
- Thursday 21st To BONGA - 2½ hours. Inspected village and
revised census. Talk in afternoon.
Overnight.
- Friday 22nd Departed 3 p.m. for LAKONA. Carriers from
Leko were delayed by flooded Song River.
Arrived LAKONA 5p.m.
- Saturday 23rd a.m. Inspected village and revised census.
Talk given before departing for AIMOLAU.
p.m. Departed for AIMOLAU (2 hours) the
track being the SANGA river bed, usually
quite reasonable walking but heavy rains
had flooded the stream which made the walk
rather arduous.
Inspected and censused village, and held
discussion in evening.
- Sunday 24th Observed at AIMOLAU.
- Monday 25th To BAZULUO - 2½ hours. Due to death in
this village just prior to the patrol's
arrival, census and inspection was not made
until the following day.
- Tuesday 26th a.m. Census and inspection of village, and
talk given.
p.m. To KWEMLIKI - 1½ hours. Village
inspected and census revised. Overnight.
- Wednesday 27th To MERIKEO - 1½ hours. Inspected village
and revised census. Overnight.
- Thursday 28th To Zafilio - 2 hours. Inspected and revised
census. Overnight.
- Friday 29th 3 hr. 20 mins. to ULUOR. Inspected village
and revised census. Overnight.
- Saturday 30th 35 mins. to SWINLANKOR. Village inspected
and census figures revised.
- Sunday 31st Observed at SWINLANKOR.
- AUGUST
- Monday 1st To KAUNGKO via WARIO - 40 mins. Village
inspected and census revised. Overnight.
- Tuesday 2nd 2 hours to FIOR across the Song River.
Village inspected and census revised.
Overnight.
- Wednesday 3rd To BALANGKO 35 minutes. Village inspection
and census. Overnight.

Thursday 4th To Masangko via Sattelberg Mission.
1 hr. 15 mins. Revised census and
inspected village. Overnight.

Friday 5th To Bolingbangen - 2 hours. Village
inspected and census revised. Overnight.

Saturday 6th To Nangko - 45 minutes.
p.m. Inspected village and conducted census

Sunday 7th Observed at Danduo.

Monday 8th To Mararao 2 hours 40mins. Village
inspected and census revised. Overnight.

Tuesday 9th 1 hr. 50 mins to MORENG. Village
inspection and revision of census.
Overnight.

Wednesday 10th 2 hours to KUMAUA. Inspected village
and revised census. Overnight.

Thursday 11th To KIWISAUA, 30 mins.
a.m. Inspected village and revised census.
p.m. Inspected hamlet BWANI - 30 mins walk.
Overnight.

Friday 12th To SISI - 2 hours.
a.m. Inspected village and revised census
figures.
p.m. To JIVEVANENG - 30 mins. Overnight.

Saturday 13th a.m. Inspection of village conducted and
census revised.
p.m. 30 mins to hamlet SEVERA - inspected.

Sunday 14th Observed Jivevaneng.

Monday 15th To Tareko 1 hr. 15 mins. - census revised
and village inspected. Overnight.

Tuesday 16th To Heldsoach 30 mins thence to GAGIDU per
landrover.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was the continuation of the previous Kotte patrol conducted by Mr. Whitehead and myself in December of 1959 (Patrol Report FIN 13. 59/60). The patrol's progress was at times hampered by unfavourable weather and as a consequence some of the walking times are slightly greater than normal.

This area is drained by the Song River and its tributaries and in addition several smaller rivers also drain the area - Quoja River and SANGA River.

The Song River in the wet season provides an impassable barrier after heavy rains and can only be bridged in sections where a felled tree is sufficient to serve as a temporary bridge.

Talks were given in all villages on the subject of the forthcoming Council elections, as well as talks explaining the concept of free trade and urging the people to greater effort in the field of economic activity.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(1) Attitudes.

Right throughout this patrol, with the exception of one village (Mararuo) relationships between the native people and the Government are very good. The exception of Mararua could have been caused by current circumstances concerning domestic problems which occurred just prior to the patrol's arrival.

In many villages, evening discussion groups were held with any natives who had any problems or queries on local affairs. Some of the questions and queries put to the writer seemed to indicate an active interest in local and world affairs. Questions were asked regarding problems in Africa, Australia's intentions regarding New Guinea and one fairly well educated native asked about the possibility of a war occurring between Russia and America and if it did eventuate, how would it affect the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

It was found that these evening discussions which usually took place in the rest house after the evening meal, were very valuable in promoting a more relaxed and informal attitude and tended to ease the usual Administration - Native relationship, and were beneficial both to the writer and the natives concerned.

Generally speaking, the overall attitude of the people of the area patrolled indicated a strong desire for betterment of their standards, mainly in economic fields.

(2) Disputes

On the coastal section of this patrol, very few disputes were heard, and the people seem to be living in contented harmony,

with little domestic discontent. However, as the patrol moved inland, more and more petty disputes were brought to me for settlement. One of the most frequent complaints was that the village pig was wreaking destruction in gardens. No individual would accept responsibility for these animals which are to be donated to the Lutheran Mission on the completion of the new Sattelberg church some time in November. It was explained to the people in most cases that disputes such as these could be settled by their own Local Government Council and where possible, should be so settled. If, after an attempt at settlement had been made, the parties concerned were still dissatisfied, then the dispute could be taken to a higher authority. A complaint was brought to the writer at MARARUO in which it was alleged by a woman that her husband had attempted to hang one of the children of her first marriage. This was referred to the Patrol Officer at Gagidu but the case was dismissed due to insufficient evidence.

3. Council.

Pre-election talks were given in all villages visited. For these talks, reference was made to articles in Local Government Bulletins of January 1960 and March 1957.

In a few of the villages, the councillor and his committeemen have successfully filled their positions. However, the larger percentage of the councillors tend to take a dictatorial attitude towards the people much in the same manner of Luluais and Tultuls. Such attitudes can only be overcome by constant and patient explanation of the duties and functions of the Council. The native people as yet have not fully grasped the concept of a community with its own governing body. Some of the Councillors have misconceived ideas on the powers of their office. In many instances they complained to this officer that the people were taking no notice of instructions given to them; instructions which in the time of Luluai and Tultul were obeyed without hesitation.

Having been in the area for a period of only twelve months, it is impossible for this officer to assess the

at intervals of 18 months

whether any great change has occurred during the last few years, but in the period of eight months since my last patrol in a Local Government Council area, improvement has been only very slight. There is a need for the people of the area to realize that their Council has the power to settle minor disputes and a corresponding need for the councillors to be fully trained in and aware of the limitations of their jurisdiction and authority.

Has it?

Agree wholeheartedly:

MISSION

The Lutheran Mission is the only Mission on the mainland of the Finschhafen Sub-district. Sattelberg which is fairly central in the Kotbe census division was one of the earliest Mission settlements in this area. As a result, they wield considerable influence over the natives of this area.

It would appear that there is at present a growing feeling of uncertainty in regard to some of the mission's activities. This may not be so, but gauging by some of the incidents related to this officer during evening discussions in villages, which if true, would certainly give rise to a feeling of uncertainty. Broadly speaking, the natives expressed the view that they were not sure if the present activities of the mission were those of a business organization or a mission body.

When, during talks to the people, the principle of free trade was stressed, they asked many questions. Nearly all of them in all villages asked the same question. If they sold their produce to their own Society (the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society) could other organizations complain and make threats. I stressed that it was the producers privilege to sell to whom he wanted, and that no threats, if made, could be legally carried out. Later, during evening discussions, I asked a question at many villages and always received roughly the same answer, always with the request not to reveal to certain people what I had been told. The question I asked was if any such threats had been made, who had made them; and the answer given was that they had been told that if they sold their produce to an organization other than NAMASU (Native Marketing

and supply Organization) then a report would be submitted to the Council of the Church by the native pastor, and they would be in a manner excommunicated. This a threat not to be taken lightly as it is a matter of great prestige to attend "lotu" every Sunday in the village, and by losing the privilege of attending church, then a subsequent loss in prestige would result.

However, when I asked the people if they thought that the European members of the mission would enforce such a threat, the majority of them said they doubted it and that it was only a threat on the side of the native preachers who were desirous of demonstrating the power of their office. This led to the logical explanation that such threats could not be carried out without the sanction of the European Missionaries and the people were content to leave the matter stand, and assured me that threats from any quarter in future would be ignored.

The new Sattelberg Church is the greatest factor in the Kotte Census Division's high percentage of absenteeism. It can be seen from Appendix "B" that the villages in the higher bracket of absenteeism include MARARUA - BULINBANGEN - MASANGKO - SISI - FIOR, all in close proximity to Sattelberg. When the new church is completed, I feel that this percentage will decrease appreciably and bring absenteeism to a more reasonable figure.

AGRICULTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Native Subsistence Farming.

The area patrolled was found to be well supplied with native foods and in no section was a lack of food evident. European vegetables were, however, not so bountiful, possibly due to the time of the year. A small selection was available which included cabbages, beans and in one area only (around Nandua) pumpkins and potatoes.

(b) Cash Farming.

Due to the nature of the weather, no comprehensive or detailed survey could be made on actual cash crop statistics. The small number of cocoa gardens that were seen along the coastal regions were well cared for and well cleaned, but were all in

very early stages of growth. The inhabitants of the mountainous inland area devote their efforts to both coffee production and copra having planted areas of coconuts on the coast.

Coffee production has flourished and increased rapidly in the highland areas of the Kotte in the last five years. If present interest in this crop is maintained, then in five to ten years, the people of this area should be reaping substantial benefits from the results of their labour.

(c) Livestock.

Pigs are on the decline in this area. Many of the villages, with the exception of one or two pigs to be eaten at the opening ceremony of the Sattelberg church, are without any within their community. One native, resident of KIWISAUA, who owns a trade store at Quoja River has quite a large herd of goats and a few head of cattle. The goats are breeding well, and show every sign of health and contentment. That animals such as these could eventually replace pigs as regard to meat sources is a thought that should be given some consideration.

(d) Other Food Sources.

(i) Rice.

Rice growing which by all reports suffered a rapid decline some years ago, appears once again to be on the increase as people realize the change it provides from taro, yams and sweet potato. The rice grown is of good quality, and many of my meals included locally grown rice as a substitute for potatoes.

(ii) Peanuts.

In only one village, KIWISAUA, did I see any sign of peanut production, and even here, on a negligible scale.

(iii) Galip Nuts.

Right throughout the mountain or highland regions of the area patrolled, Galip nuts were prolific. These provide a pleasant change in diet for the people, and the children spend much of their leisure time gathering these nuts and bringing them back to the village where they are kept and when required the hard outer shell is split with a bush knife and the

crisp nut is either cooked or eaten raw, either way being very tasty. The people expressed the view that if a market could be found for these nuts, the supply of them to a collector would be guaranteed, but I told them that it was doubtful whether such a market would be available. However, the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society will be approached to see if a possibility does exist for a market in these nuts.

(f) Trade.

At present the only trading organization that is worthy of note is NAMASU, controlled by the Lutheran Mission. This society has a large trade store situated at SELANKOA which operates as a buying point for produce such as coffee and cocoa. In addition to this store, there are several smaller retail buying points situated throughout the Kotte census division. One of these is situated at Sattelberg Mission and does quite a good business retailing such goods as salt, kerosene, tobacco and tinned meats.

The proprietor of the trade store at Quoja River said that previous to the operation of F.M.D.S., his profits were limited as the only place where he could purchase goods for his store was at SELANKOA bulk store, and he received no rebate on bulk purchases. This naturally meant that he was compelled to sell his stock at a higher price than SELANKOA and as a consequence his business did not flourish. It was not established whether this fact is correct, but at present the native concerned, ZURE, purchases the majority of his goods from F.M.D.S. at Gagidu and as a result, is able to sell his stock at lower prices than SELANKOA and he assures me that his business is flourishing.

The principle of competition is not yet fully appreciated throughout this area, and many people expressed the opinion that if F.M.D.S. considered setting up retail stores, then they would have to be built in villages other than those which have at present a NAMASU trade store. I endeavoured to explain the concept of competition to these people and used as an

illustration the new buildings that are being built at the Pindiu Patrol Post and airstrip where five such stores will be situated, within feet of each other.

There was received a number of complaints that coffee prices were too low, no receipts were issued and coffee when bought was not weighed by the buyers at present operating stores in this area. There is no doubt that when F.M.D.S. or some other agency or society sees fit to commence buying and retailing in local trade stores, the monopoly at present held by one organization will be destroyed and much fairer conditions will result.

Conclusion.

There is no doubt, even without detailed investigation that economic production is steadily increasing throughout the Kotte Division. The cocoa project along the coast is flourishing well, even though in its infancy. However, the people need more frequent patrolling by competent members of all departments to facilitate further expansion, as many at present are content with small holdings, certain in their own minds that they have attained the necessary standard in economic production.

Education

See Appendix "A"

HEALTH & HYGIENE

Taking into consideration the obvious lack of medical facilities available to the people in their own immediate communities, the general health is very good. A total of 45 deaths occurred in the three years since the previous census due to sickness. This represents in a population of over 4,000 a percentage of approximately .3% per year. Old age, domestic and hunting accidents accounted for the remainder. The two main sicknesses which accounted for the majority of the 45 deaths were pneumonia and malaria.

Numerous requests were received for additional Aid Posts to be set up. This is reasonable when it is realized that at present the only Aid Posts that serve the area are situated

at Nanduo and JIVEVANEN. The Aid Post at WARIO, the settlement which supplies schooling and Religious facilities to a large area, is at present unstaffed due to the A.P.G. attending a training school in Lae. The Aid Post at Wondokai in the Dedua Census Division serves many of the extreme northern villages of the Kotte census division in the dry season, but in the wet, the Masaweng river provided an impassable barrier and these people are compelled to walk a distance which usually involves two days or more to reach the nearest Aid post.

One factor which contributes greatly to the good standard of health is the excellent medical facilities provided by the Lutheran Mission at Heldsbach and Pongzi.

Hygiene and Sanitation is quite good in most villages with the odd one or two requiring some improvement. In all cases where such improvement was necessary, instructions were given to effect these alterations and improvements as soon as practicable.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

Two villages on this patrol stood out from the rest in general layout and housing. They were firstly Meriked and secondly MORENG.

The housing at MERIKED was extremely good, several new houses were solidly constructed on semi-European lines with interlocking weatherboards and snugly fitting doors although the usual bamboo floors were retained. Various shrubs and flowering bushes and plants bordered most of the paths in the village and the latrines were excellently constructed and very hygienic. Moreng also was well laid out, with similar thought showing in regard to the general standard of housing. Most of the other villages were reasonable and some housing did require replacement. Some houses that were literally falling apart required immediate replacement, but others not so bad were to be left until finer weather made re-building activities more practicable.

Village sites remained unaltered with the exception of one village - TAREKO. The reason for shifting the village was given that the shift would mean a saving of time in carrying stores from the coast to the village. The new site was poorly chosen, and it will mean a great deal of hard and constant work to bring the condition of this village to general standards. The very appearance of many of the houses in the coastal villages tends to bias the opinion of the patrolling officer, being constructed as they are of ex wartime surplus corrugated black iron. A mountain village is much more pleasant to the eye than one of these coastal villages, but on closer inspection it is found that these iron walled huts are just as clean and well kept and certainly offer much better protection from the elements than the thatched roofed and hewn timber walls of the highland houses.

CENSUS.

Census statistics were revised in all villages and an overall increase of 350 was noted since the last census in January 1957. Increase of births over deaths totalled 324, the other number being provided by migrations. In only one village did the population figure decrease, Zafilio, this being due to a large number of emigrations. The overall population of the patrolled area showed an increase of approximately 9%.

Absentees as stated before, are very high due mainly to workers employed at Sattelberg, whilst many are employed in Madang, Rabaul, Lae and other town areas and plantations.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

No anthropological data was collected, though it was noticed that many of the old trade systems and customs are rapidly only becoming memories.

CONCLUSION.

Even though these people have not yet fully grasped the idea of the functions and purposes of local Government Councils, they are at the stage where they are beginning to realize

the connections between economical, political and social advancement. Previously they looked on these three aspects as completely disassociated and as a consequence, progress was retarded. New problems and circumstances are cropping up continually, and unless guidance is given by more frequent and intensive patrolling than has occurred in the past, then I feel that frustration and bewilderment will result, setting another barrier to be overcome before these people can take their rightful place in their own country.

R. J. Jones.

CADET PATROL OFFICER

APPENDIX "A"

EDUCATION

The Local Government Schools at Siki (KATIKA) and Nanduo provide schooling for approximately 100 students of neighbouring villages. Many are also enrolled at Dregerhafen, Gagidu and Kambili schools and are receiving good basic education in English and mathematics in addition to other subjects on the curriculum.

There are well staffed mission schools in nearly all of the larger villages and these are completely filled by local children. It was noted during taking of census that many of the parents distributed their children evenly in Government and Mission schools - the first child attending the former, the second child attending the latter and so on.

The fact that the Mission has threatened to refuse to "bless" children who were not sent to their own Mission village schools is a factor that could explain the peoples reluctance to send children to Government schools. This statement was made by several natives during the patrol, but whether it was true or just an invention or figment of the imagination is questionable. On the whole, these people are not really lacking in Educational facilities of some kind, and there is no doubt that these facilities will continue to improve.

APPENDIX "B"

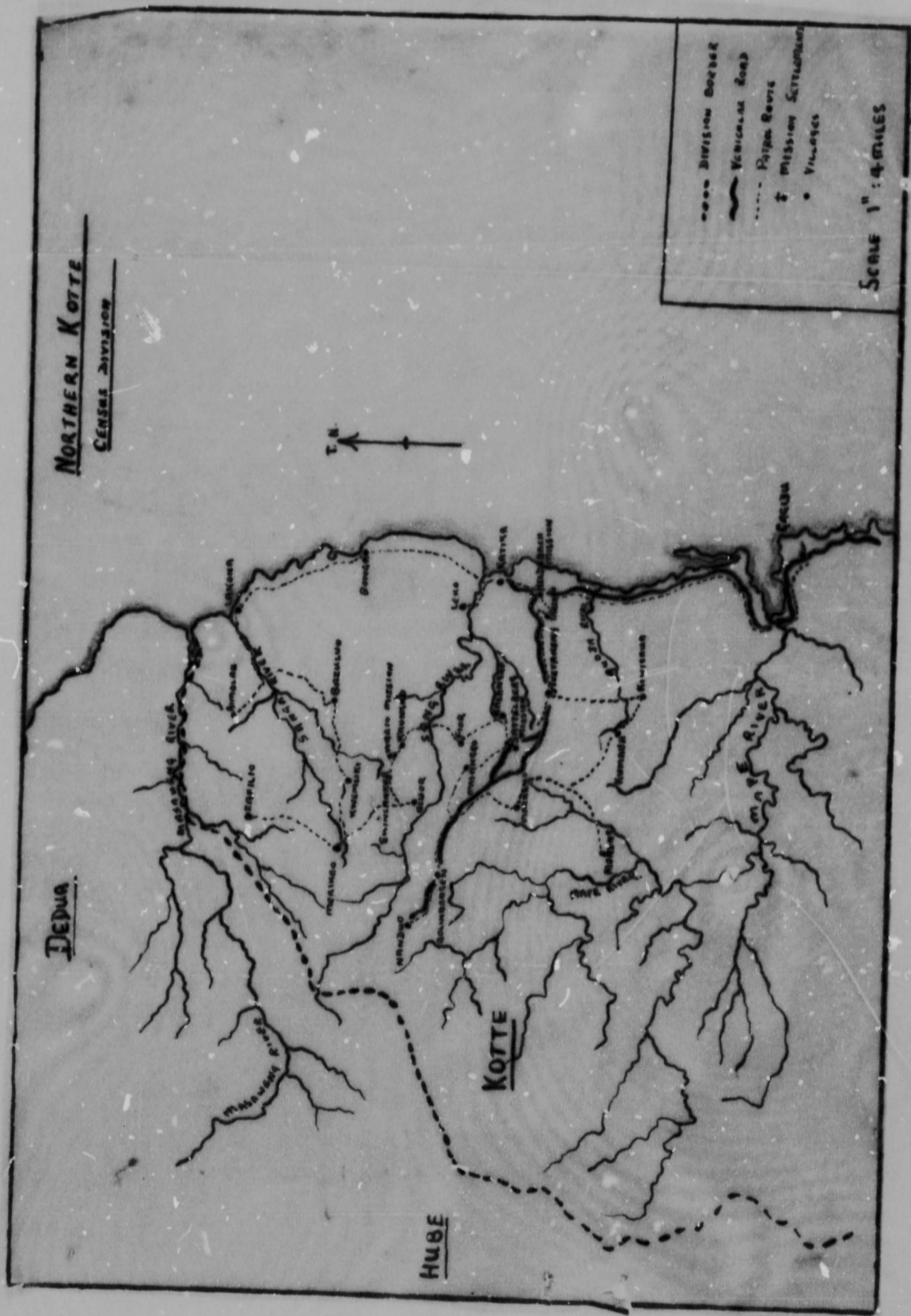
ABSENTEEISM

Mape River Valley Villages as at December 1959.

VILLAGE	ABSENTEES	LABOUR POTENTIAL 10-45 yrs.	PERCENTAGE
TIRIMURE	4	44	
GURUNKOR	24	85	9%
LANITZERA	31	131	28%
HAPAEONDONG	39	112	26%
MAGAZAIN	8	49	35%
KANGARUA	20	77	16%
ZINGKO	20	34	26%
MOIKISUNG	13	36	59%
YAMBONG	4	30	37%
SAMBEANG	8	35	13%
BEDING	25	64	24%
BOKASU	14	45	39%
LABENJWANING	16	52	31%
GUNAZAKING	19	57	31%
SAFIPI	8	51	33%
MAWANING	34	99	16%
SAMANTIKI	25	88	35%
FONDENGKO	17	36	28%
SILILIO	20	46	47%
TOTAL	342	1171	Average % 30%

Remainder of Kotte Villages as at July/August 1960.

KATIKA	8	31	26%
LEKO	10	19	52%
BONGA	15	46	33%
LAKONA	11	27	41%
AIMOLAU	6	25	24%
BAZULUO	NIL	15	NIL
KWEMLIKI	16	40	40%
MERIKEO	37	72	51%
ZAFILIC	22	51	43%
UIJOR	14	36	39%
GWINLANKOR	19	43	44%
KAUNGKO	19	54	35%
FICR	37	60	61%
BALANGKO	23	74	31%
MASANGKO	37	77	48%
BOLINGBANGEN	51	75	68%
NANLUO	37	81	45%
MARARUO	37	70	53%
MORENG	17	52	33%
KUMAU	17	37	46%
KWISAU	39	78	50%
SISI	19	40	48%
JIVEVANEN	47	103	45%
TAREKO	14	52	27%
TOTALS	552	1258	Average % 43%
plus Previous Section	349	1171	Average % 30%
GRAND TOTAL	901	2429	Overall Average % 37%



VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print. 3002/2.66

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant	No. Child bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults								
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M		F	M	F						
		1960		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M	F				
KATIKA	20/7/	10	3											2	1			1	2		4	3	2	3		1		1		18	23	5	18	2	18	3.7	32	31	23	21	117	
LEKO	20/7/	1	4										1				1	1	1	1	6		1	1	1		2	2	6	13	4	10	10	4.8	7	17	8	11	56			
BONGA	21/7/	5	10									1				3	2			8	1	2		4		1		14	32	4	31	31	2.6	24	29	25	34	128				
LAKONA	23/7/	7	7										1						2		4		7					6	21	8	24	2	24	2.9	19	28	10	25	93			
AIMOLAU	23/7/	9	7									1		1		1		1	2		1	6						5	20	3	22	22	3.0	30	26	21	26	109				
BAZULUO	26/7/	3	3										1						2									4	11	1	13		13	2.4	11	8	13	15	47			
KWENLIKI	26/7/	9	5										2	1					1	1	6	1	5		1		4	12	28	6	29	29	3.2	29	27	20	33	126				
MERIKEC	27/7/	10	12									1		2	3			6	2	23	4	8		4		2	3	19	53	19	42	42	3.2	37	52	34	50	217				
ZAFILIO	28/7/	11	9									1		1	6	1			1	9	12	12		5		3	2	2	12	39	10	30	30	4.4	39	25	25	35	148			
ULJOR	29/7/	6	11									1	1	1				1	1	7	1	4		2		1	2	10	26	16	27	27	3.1	27	35	26	34	139				
GWINLANKOR	30/7/	8	7									1		1	1					2	15		1		1		2	12	31	13	24	2	24	3.0	31	29	24	34	137			
KAUNGKO	1/8/	11	13									1		1	2	1			2	1	2	13	1	3	1	2		1	1	15	39	11	38	6	36	3.3	45	36	32	45	180	
FIOR	2/8/	11	9											6	3					22	1	8		2	3	5	1	10	50	15	49	2	49	2.5	27	40	29	58	196			
BALANGKO	3/8/	18	7											1					5	3	10	3	5		5	2	3	1	22	52	20	49	2	49	3.8	58	55	47	53	242		
MASANGKO	4/8/	7	8										2		4				3	3	2	23	1	9	2	4	4	1	2	25	52	22	52	1	52	3.1	51	41	32	62	232	
BOLINBANGEN	5/8/	17	13									2		2					3	3	1	5	15	2	18	1	16	14	2	1	18	57	35	55	4	55	3.5	35	63	42	69	283
NANDUO	6/8/	19	13									1		2					11	10	3	18	2	10	1	3		5	2	28	53	17	54	2	54	4.5	68	57	35	60	262	
MARARUO	8/8/	15	7											1		1		2	4	2		6	14		19		1	3	3	14	56	17	49	49	3.6	48	44	28	54	214		
MORENG	9/8/	13	12											1		1		2	1	1		1	6		3			17	35	14	36	36	3.6	40	44	24	38	164				
KUMAUA	10/8/	7	8											1		4			2	1	2	6	1	4	1		7	3	13	24	7	16	1	16	3.5	21	28	18	20	109		
KIWISADA	11/8/	19	19											1		1	1	1		7	8	3	5	1	23		8	3	19	59	10	51	5	51	2.7	45	55	46	61	247		
SISI	12/8/	6	5											1	1				2	2		9		4		5	1	14	26	11	23	23	3.4	25	26	17	29	116				
TOTAL		222	197			4	2	7	3	6	7	2	6	60	31	5		30	57	135	1	233	22	145	7	66	23	47	233	13	800	274	742	29	742	749	801	578	57	3562		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print—3002/1-66.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding abs/ntee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		No. Child bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F							
		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F					
From Page 1		222	197			4	2	7	5	6	7	2	6	60	31	5		30	57	135	1	233	22	145	7	66	23	47	23	313	800	214	742	29	742	749	801	579	867	3562	
JIVEVANENG	13/8/9	13	2					1	1		2			1	2			9	3	4	3	19	2	15	1	2		11	2	31	72	24	59	2	59	33	56	59	50	69	286
TAREKO	15/8/16	12	2											1								1	3		5	6	1			20	32	12	34	4	34	3.6	50	43	30	41	179
GRAND TOTAL		247	222	2		4	2	8	6	6	9	2	6	62	33	5		39	60	1755	255	24165	8	74	24	58	25	364	904	310	835	35	835	855	903	659	977	4027			



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. FIN 5(B) of 1960/61

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

Area Patrolled YABIM & KOTTE CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans C.P.O. J. HICKS

Council President Somu

Natives 1 Council Constable

Duration—From 31/10/1960 to 18/11/1960
30/11/1960 to 21/12/1960

Number of Days 37

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Nov, Dec, 1959

Medical .. / .. /19 ..

Map Reference SEE ACCOMPANYING MAP

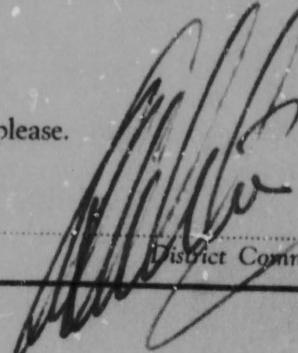
Objects of Patrol (i) COUNCIL ELECTIONS (ii) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

(iii) CENSUS - YABIM DIVISION ONLY (iv) FIELD INSTRUCTION C.P.O. HICKS

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

27 2/61
1961


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 .. £ ..

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

67-6-21

KONEDOBU.

23rd March, 1961.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

Patrol Report No. 5B 1960-61 - Finschhafen

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

The notes on housing are of interest and I agree that it is desirable that the people do away with the buildings erected with the use of scrap materials and revert to their traditional building materials.

I am gratified to note the satisfactory influence of the Council Members in their own groups, particularly in the field of Village hygiene.

It is pleasing to note that the road to SATELBERG is to be reconditioned. With the establishment of a Training Centre at Finschhafen it may be expected this road will be used to convey the trainees to a starting point from whence they can commence patrol training.

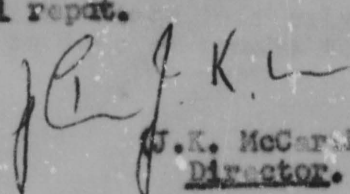
The practice of cash cropping coconuts on the beach and coffee in the mountains appears to me to be a highly satisfactory arrangement. The development of cocoa cropping should assist the economy of the KABIM area.

I think the people's understanding of elections might be largely attributable to the fact that the Lutheran Mission which has been in the area for many years is operated on very democratic lines and from their experience with the Mission mechanics of administration the people at least understand the rudiments of elections as we conceive them.

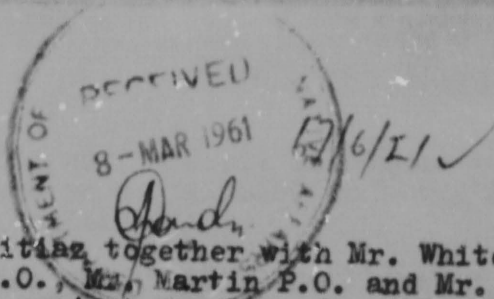
Who are the people who "try to arouse friction between the natives and Administration"?

I am gratified to see recorded the fact that an interest was taken in and the people encouraged to attend the Adult Education school at Dregerhafen which the Council organised.

A very good patrol report.


(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

DAIRY OF PATROL



- 31st October, 1960. Departed per M.V. Vitiag together with Mr. White A.D.O., Mr. Keary C.O., Mr. Martin P.O. and Mr. Ottospore, F.M.D.S. project manager, for OLIGADU for land investigation. Thence back to BUTALA with Mr. Martin. Stayed night.
- 1st November, 1960 Census and inspection of BUTALA. Place clean. No complaints. Council Elections BUTALA-TIGIDU-BUSENG-BUKAUSIP Ward commenced. Thence on to TIGIDU 10 mins. Census and inspection. Council elections continued. Place fair, no complaints. Thence on to BUKAUSIP via Buseng 40 mins. BUSENG Inspection carried out en route. Place clean. Stayed night at BUKAUSIP.
- 2nd November, 1960 BUSENG inspection conducted. Census and inspection BUKAUSIP. Place quite good. Council elections for this ward completed. Councillor PUYOM re-elected. On to MANGE 1½ hrs. by canoe. Stayed night.
- 3rd November, 1960 Census and inspection MANGE. Council elections held MANGE & BUSIGA Ward. Village fair but surroundings needed cleaning. This was done. No complaints. Then on to BUSEGA ½ hr. by canoe. Lined censured and inspected. Place fair only. Cemetery cleaned during patrol's stay. Elections for MANGE-BUSEGA COMPLETED KAPOP elected. Thence to MALASIKA 1hr by canoe. Stayed night.
- 4th November, 1960 Owing to many WANAM and KALAL people living on TAMI Is. decided to hold election and census at TAMI Is. on the 7th so went on to KASANGA 1hr. Lined, censured and inspected. Village a credit to Councillor NIA.A Council election for KASANGA-KWALAMSAM commenced. Thence by canoe to KWALAMSAM for inspection only. Place fair only. Walked back to KASANGA 45mins. Stayed night.
- 5th November, 1960 By canoe to KWALAMSAM 45mins. Lined and censured. Council elections completed. Councillor NIA.A re-elected. Talk also given to village people regarding cleanliness of village. Thence to Gagidu via Nasingalatu.
- 6th November, 1960 Sunday
- 7th November, 1960 Per M.V. Tami to TAMI Is. 1hr40mins. Inspected villages of WANAM and KALAL. Lined and censured people living on islands and started elections for MALASIKA ward. Thence to MALASIKA 1hr 30 mins. Lined and censured remainder of people at MALASIKA and completed election. Councillor GASONG re-elected. Thence to MALASIKA per M.V. Tami. @ 45 mins. Stayed night.
- 8th November, 1960 Census and inspection at NASINGALATU. Place clean, sanitation good. Elections for NASINGALATU ward commenced. Stayed night.
- 9th November, 1960 To SOKANING in pouring rain 1½hrs. Census and inspection conducted. Place fair only. Sanitation O.K. but work to be done on tracks to latrines. Stayed night.

- 10th November, 1960 SOKANING-GAINLABU ward council elections commenced. Thence on to GAINLAEU in heavy rain 1hr. Stayed night.
- 11th November, 1960 Council elections completed. Place clear, sanitation good. Councillor PIAKA re-elected. Thence on to BUGEM, a hamlet of NASINGALATU 1hr 40mins. Lined and censured GINGALA. COUNCIL elections for NASINGALATU-GINGALA completed. Councillor SAKI elected. Stayed night.
- 12th November, 1960 Inspected BUGEM hamlet, thence onto GINGALA village. Inspected. Both village and hamlet clean and sanitation good. Thence to Gagidu station.
- 13th November, 1960 Sunday
- 14th November, 1960 At Gagidu
- 15th November, 1960 From Gagidu to SIMBANG village by canoe. Census and inspection. Village clean and sanitation good. Stayed night.
- 16th November, 1960 Council elections for SIMBANG-KAMLOA-KOLEM ward commenced. Thence on to KOLEM. Lined, censured and inspected village. Place clean and sanitation good. Stayed night.
- 17th November, 1960 Thence to KAMLOA. Lined, censured and inspected Village and sanitation both good. Election for SIMBANG-KAMLOA-KOLEM ward completed. Councillors SOMU and IMILA re-elected. Stayed night.
- 18th November, 1960 To Heldsbach plantation for discussion with mission plantation manager re plantation labour and plantation boundaries. Returned to Gagidu Station 5P.M..
- 30th November, 1960 To SIKI by Land Rover. Discussions with KIWISAUWA, KUMAUUA, TAREKO, KATIKA and BONGA people re council elections. Stayed night.
- 31st November, 1960 To Heldsbach plantation for meeting with District Officer and A.D?O. Finsch. P.M. returned to SIKI. Further election discussions. Stayed night.
- 2nd December, 1960 To LAKONA 4 hrs. Election discussions. Election for LAKONA-AIMOLAU held. Councillor GUNANG re-elected. Stayed night.

- 3rd December, 1960 To SIKI 4 hrs. Elections TAREKO-KUMAU-KIWISAWA ward. Councillor OBA re-elected. Election KAYIKA-BONGA ward conducted. Councillor ZAKE re-elected. Stayed night.
- 4th December, 1960 To Gagidu by Land Rover. Stayed night.
- 5th December, 1960 Returned to SIKI, collected cargo and then by Land Rover to JIVEVANING. Council ~~elections~~ elections JIVEVANING-SISI conducted. Councillor IMONI re-elected. Stayed night.
- 6th December, 1960 Land Rover to BOLINGBONGIN. Council election for BOLINGBONGIN conducted. MANAHA elected. Stayed night.
- 7th December, 1960 Walked to NANDU 25 mins. Carries 45 mins. Talks with people re Council elections. Stayed night.
- 8th December, 1960 Petrol joined by Mr. T. Steen, P.O. PINIU. Council elections NANDUO-MERIKIO ward. Councillor SIABA re-elected. Stayed night.
- 9th December, 1960 Thence to KWEMLIKI 3hrs. over rough track in rain. Stayed night.
- 10th December, 1960 Elections held for KWEMLIKI-ZAFILIO ward SANDU elected. Thence to GWINLANKOR 1hr. Stayed night.
- 11th December, 1960 Election held for CWINLANKOR-ULJUR-BADZULUC ward. GIOBA elected. ~~Stayed night~~ Thence to KAJNGKO 40 mins. Stayed night.
- 12th December, 1960 Council elections held for KAUNGO-LEKO ward. BESS elected. Thence to FIOR 1 hr. 25 mins. Stayed night.
- 13th December, 1960 Council elections held for FIOR-MASANGKO-BALANGKO ward. ANONG and SENGARO elected. Thence to MARARUA 1hr. 30 mins. C.M.O. WATSON joined patrol. Stayed night.
- 14th December, 1960 Council elections held for MARARUO-MORENG ward. SONGUN elected. Thence to SOSONINGKO via BOLINGBONGIN 2 hrs. stayed night.
- 15th December, 1960 Council elections held for SOSONINGKO-SILILIO ward. Councillor BELIKEN re-elected. Mr. Steen departed for DEDUA. Patrol ~~continued~~ continued to SAMANTIKI 2 hrs. Stayed night.
- 16th December, 1960 Council elections held for SAMANTIKI-FONDINGKO ward. Councillor ZUNGZUNG re-elected. Thence to MAWANING 2hrs. 15 mins. Stayed night.
- 17th December, 1960 Council elections held for MAWANING-GUNAZAKING ward. BATONG elected. Stayed night.
- 18th December, 1960 Council elections held for BEDING-BOKASU ward. HAMENG elected. Elected for ~~EMBAWANING-SAFIFI~~ ward. BATAWANG elected. ~~Thence to ZINGKO 2 hrs.~~ Stayed night.
- 19th December, 1960 Elections held for ZINGKO-YOMBONG ward. KETRI elected. Elected for SAMJEANG-MOIKISUNG ward. KETRI elected. Thence to

- 19th December, 1960 (cont) HAPAHONDONG @HRS: 4 hrs. Stayed night.
- 20th December, 1960 Council elections held for HAPAHONDONG-KANGARUA-MAGAZAIN ward. YAWA elected. To MAPE COMPOUND 1hr. 30 mins. Stayed night.
- 21st December, 1960 Council elections held for LANITZERA-GURUNKOR-TIRIMURE ward. Councillor TANAN re-elected. Finish of patrol. Returned to Gagidu station.

END OF DIARY

INTRODUCTION

The main object of this patrol was to conduct elections for the FINSCHHAFEN Local Government Council, comprising the YABIM and KOTTE Census Divisions.

In the YABIM, elections, census revision and routine administration were carried out and in the KOTTE only elections and routine administration.

The YABIM is that part of the Finschhafen Sub-District which extends from the village of KAMLOA in the Langemak Bay area southward to the Huon Gulf and including the TAMI Is., then westward to the border of the Loe Sub-District, the village closest to this border being BUTALA. There are seventeen villages in this Division, most of them on a narrow coastal plain, and two, SOKENING and GAINLABU, are in the mountains which border the KOTTE Census Division. Another two, WAMAM and KALLI, are on the Tami Is. There are a few small rivers flowing through the YABIM, which start in the mountains in from the coast.

The language spoken in the YABIM, and known as such, is used throughout, and is taught in the Mission schools of the Division.

The last patrol to this area was during November, 1959.

The KOTTE is that part of the Finschhafen Sub-District to the north of Gagidu Station, occupying some 350 square miles of mountainous country, and being bounded by the DEDUA Census Division in the north, the YABIM in the south, and the HUBE in the west. The Pacific Ocean is the eastern boundary. Geographically, it is the south-eastern tip of the Huon Peninsula.

There are three important rivers in this Division, the SONG and the MAPE. In addition, there are numerous other small streams.

The KOTTE dialect is universal, and again, is taught in the Mission schools, and a great deal of emphasis is placed on it as a lingua-franca throughout the area controlled by the Lutheran Mission.

During the patrol of the KOTTE I carried out a survey in conjunction with the Dept. of Health's questionnaire "Survey of Traditional Beliefs in Health and Allied Matters" A copy of this survey is attached to this report and another copy to be sent to the Health Education Council. ✓

VILLAGES

Most of the villages in the YABIM are a combination of native material and war-time scrap. The villages in the Langemak Bay area, SIMBUNG, KOLEM, and KAMLOA, due to the large war-time base there, are almost entirely of scrap iron. This is rapidly showing signs of wear and a few houses were condemned by the Council shortly before the patrol commenced. The patrol followed up the work done by the Council in that it checked whether the Council orders had been carried out. I feel it will not be long before the inhabitants of these villages will be forced to introduce native materials back into their building programme. Also in these villages the inhabitants have accumulated large quantities of goods left by the troops. Some of these goods have some use, but most of it appears to be lying around in sheds.

Most of the villages were in reasonable condition. An exception was KWALASAM. This is controlled together with KASANGA by Councillor NIA.A. KASANGA is a credit to NIA.A, being one of the best kept villages the patrol visited in the YABIM. However, NIA.A complained that the people of KWALASAM would not heed him

and had let their village degenerate into a shocking state of affairs. They were lectured on obeying their Councillor. They seemed to feel that if the Council lived in another village, even though they voted for him, they had no reason to obey him. The committee of this village were a pathetic couple. I feel that perhaps now NIA.A will get some co-operation and believe that the village of KWALASA will be generally improved when the next patrol goes through.

Previous patrol reports complain of a lethargic attitude in the western Yabim villages of BUTALA, TIGEDU, BUSENG and BUKAUSIP. The Councillor, Puyom, appears to have done a lot towards dispelling this, but still complains he encounters difficulties in bringing this village up to the standard he desires.

MALASIKA is in very good order, reflecting the character and influence of GASONG, the councillor. He is the obvious choice as councillor in this case. He owns the boat, Tami II which he built himself on his own slipway.

The two Yabim villages in the mountains, SOKENING and GAINLABU were advised to plant grass throughout their village area as the problem of mud during rain is great in these two places.

In most villages it was evident that the cemeteries had been cleaned shortly prior to the patrols arrival.

Sanitation on the whole was satisfactory and in the few cases where it was necessary the people were advised to build new latrines. Being on the coast a fair percentage of the latrines were built over the sea and I feel that this a most hygienic system.

Most of the villages had rest houses and in the exception a house was made available. Most of the rest houses were adequate the exception being BULLAUSIP, which was rather small.

SOKENING and GAINGABU were ^{advised} instructed to make decent pathways to their latrines as most of these are on a slope they are practically inaccessible.

As the main purpose of the patrol in the Kotte was to conduct council elections, now every village was visited. The patrol endeavoured to spend one night in each ward and election the following morning. This enabled any queries concerning the elections to be brought up the night preceding the actual election.

On the whole most of the villages visited appeared to be in reasonable condition. Along the coast use of war time material was evident, but as with the Yabim this was rapidly approaching rapid deterioration. The majority of Kotte villages lie in the mountains and these are completely built of native materials. The occasional heap of tin can be seen indicating material that once formed houses but which now was useless. These villages in the mountains looked much better than the coastal shanty towns.

Most of the village areas were well grassed with shrubs adding colour to the general appearance.

The houses themselves are one or two rooms with a small verandah attached, the native materials used are kunai grass or sago leaves for the roof, adzed planks or plaited bamboo for the walls and split black palm or plaited bamboo on the floors. This being my first patrol, I was impressed with how weather proof these native material houses were and during the heat of the day prefer them to the tin rest houses of the coast.

ROADS

In both divisions the roads were in reasonable condition proven in the fact that favourable walking times were recorded.

The patrol travelled by Land Rover from Siki to BOLINGBONGEN over a bad road. This road was originally built by the mission and elaborated during the war. In most times it is inaccessible ~~with~~ except with four-wheel drive and chains. Action is being taken in the near future to renovate the roads, a job which I feel is important as a decent road through to Sattleburg and Nandua assists patrols and administration in the area a great deal.

There is a rough bush track from Mawaning to Singko which is not a normal patrol route. It is not maintained and is very rugged but feel that it is very worthwhile using as it is only a two hours walk, practically halving the time of the longer established patrol route.

There are no bridges across rivers, but generally can be forded. Where the Mape and Song is too fast to wade across a log sufficed.

In the western section of the Yabim the patrol travelled a large part of the time by canoe. The old army bridge near KWALASAM has collapsed, preventing vehicular traffic from going to MALASIKA. Reports say that the trade in carvings from Malasika has declined somewhat since the bridge has been down. A new bridge has been built at BUGEM, the hamlet of GINGALA? and a decent job has been made of it. It was only a matter of time before the old bridge would have collapsed.

MISSIONS.

church
The Lutheran Mission operates in both the KOTTE and BIM. As the mission has been operating in these areas for years it has quite an appreciable influence over the natives. In every village the most impressive building is the *Letu*. In some instances people were neglecting their own houses in order to construct churches. A native Pastor is in every village and he appears to be a leading voice in his community.

HEALTH.

Health in these two divisions is quite good. This is understandable as very good medical facilities are available to all.. The Council A.P.O's are scattered throughout and any bad cases can be immediately referred to the hospital at Gagidu.

In addition there is the Mission Hospital at Buangi and a T.B. hospital at Butaweng.

Cadet Medical Officer Watson accompanied the patrol for the last week. A few serious cases of sickness were referred to Gagidu Hospital and injections given to children for yaws.

The people appear to take a pride in their councils activities as regards health and stated that all cases of sickness are referred to the A.P.O's rather than subject the subjects to local cures.

The people also appeared to have a good understanding of hygiene methods and these were discussed fully when doing the before mentioned health survey.

On looking at the census figures over the past decade a definite trend of an increase in births and a decrease in deaths can be seen.

Advantage is also being taken of the fact that women can go to hospital at Gagidu or Buangi in the closing stages of their pregnancy. From the health survey I can see that they realise that their are definite causes of any sickness and superstitious beliefs play no part in health of their village.

EDUCATION

The large education centre of Dregerhafer is in the Yabim census division. The functioning and value of this establishment has been fully set out numerous times in previous reports so I feel there is no need to delve into detail here.

Throughout the Yabim there are nine Lutheran Mission Schools. These are of varying standards depending on the capabilities of the teacher. The school is conducted in Yabim tongue a system which I feel is not going to benefit the people much in the following years. The Lutheran Mission has the same system in the Kotte where Kotte is taught. I cannot see how in a few years a native who boasts to being fluent in Yabim or Kotte is going to contribute much to the destiny of his people. Also another thing I regard as ludicrous is that the part that men aged 20-23 are attending Mission Schools in grade 2 and claiming this to receive tax exemption.

The Finschhafen Council is in the process of building a new school at SIKI. Judging by the sound cement base I saw, this building should be a credit to the council. At the moment the school at SIKI is of native material.

In some villages there appeared to be a reluctance to send their children to Government schools, claiming that a simple education in either YABIM or KOTTE was enough for the children.

AGRICULTURE.

The people of the Kotte have a larger variety in their diet than the YABIMS. This is due to the climate of the mountains which they inhabit and as well as their traditional native foods have successfully cultivated European vegetables.

Taro is the staple food of both areas.

Supplementary foods are Chinese Taro, Yam, Sweet Potato and Mam together with bananas, pineapples and sugarcane. These are supplements used in both divisions. As mentioned above, the KOTTE people have a large variety of European vegetables including tomatoes, beans, cabbages, cucumbers and melons.

The main cash crop of the YABIM is coconuts. There are two markets for this, F.M.D.S. and the Mission.

The main cash crop of the KOTTE is coffee and again the same two markets apply.

More rice is grown in the KOTTE than in the YABIM, and most KOTTE villages have their own rice-huller.

Cocoa is more popular in the YABIM than in the KOTTE, although judging from previous patrol reports, cocoa as a source of income seems to be increasing in popularity.

I feel that the work being done by F.M.D.S. throughout both the YABIM and KOTTE will prove to be of immense value to the people in the future.

There is very little livestock throughout the two divisions. Pigs are more popular in the KOTTE than in the YABIM, but even so there did not appear to be many of them. Those seen appeared to be in quite reasonable health. Practically every village had pig pens and only occasionally was a stray pig seen wandering around the village area.

All villages kept poultry.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Elections.

One of the main tasks of the patrol was to conduct elections for the Finschhafen Local Government Council. The people of both Divisions appear to have a good understanding of how their council functions, and the part they are desired to play in it. For part of the patrol the President of the Council, SOMU, accompanied and proved ~~at~~ very helpful in clearing up any misunderstandings of the people. SOUM appears to be very popular throughout his Council area and I feel he will prove to be of great value to the future of this Council. A preferential system of voting was used and I was surprised at the way they understood how such a system worked. Of course, there were the exceptions, particularly amongst some of the women.

I was particularly impressed with some of the Councillors of the YABIM and feel that this division has better leaders than the KOTTE has. Some of the KOTTE villages were quite lethargic in their attitude to improving themselves, and this was reflected in their choice of councillors.

Census.

A complete census of the YABIM division was carried out. An increase of 23 in the total population was noted. 100 births and 12 deaths were recorded, excess of births over deaths being 88.

A complete set of census figures is attached to Mr. Martins memorandum of this patrol, FIN 5 of 1960/61.

Most of those absent are employed in Fabaul, Lae or Manus.

Attitudes.

I found the attitude of the people towards the patrol depended upon their choice of Councillor. Those villages with energetic eager to learn Councillors regarded the patrol with favour, whereas other villages appeared quite indifferent. In some of the villages trouble was experienced in obtaining carriers due to the influence of some people who live in these places, who try to arouse friction between the natives and Administration.

Judicial.

Numerous cases were heard but none of an important nature. The people seemed quite satisfied with all decisions reached, but I gathered the impression that perhaps some cases could have been decided amongst themselves. It appeared that all they wanted was for someone with authority to make a definite decision and stand by it.

Council.

The Finschhafen Council has been mentioned at various stages in this report. I have not been in the area long enough to appreciate the full extent of its activities, but I

have gathered the impression that it is in a position to achieve something. Some of the Councillors are very good and their influence both on the Council and their villages can ~~not~~ be seen. It is these men and not the men who are put into the Council as someone's pawns who are behind the success of the Council's Education and Health Schemes. I hope that as the Council gets older the peoples of villages who are indifferent to this Council, will realise how they are hindering their own progress.

While on patrol, instructions were given to twenty husbands and their wives to attend an adult Education School at Dregerhafen that the Council is organising. The function of this school will be to instruct the men in the workings of the Government and reasons for various Administrative actions. A Welfare Officer is to instruct the women.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Anything of an anthropological value for these two divisions has already been recorded. The following few things were of interest to me.

I could see from the Health Survey that these people have accepted the fact that the Administration was part of their lives. It was interesting to compare their beliefs of today in regard to some questions with what they told me were the beliefs of their ancestors.

I found the question of contraception to be a touchy topic with them and they were most emphatic in their answers that it was only their ancestors who understood anything about it, and that they didn't know anything connected with it.

Another interesting point was that they maintained that before conception can take place, copulation has to experienced 20-30 times.

Some villages still retain separate houses for unmarried men, but the general attitude was that this tradition was on the decline. Also there appears to be more expression of the rights of the individual in choosing a marriage partner.

Habits such as ear piercing are regarded with disfavour. ~~After~~

After childbirth a husband must wait until the child can walk before he can have intercourse with his wife again.

Sing-sings are popular, but on asking questions, found that nearly all the ritual significance behind them had been forgotten.

J.R. Hicks

.....
J.R. HICKS
CADET PATROL OFFICER

SURVEY OF TRADITIONAL BELIEFS IN HEALTH & ALLIED MATTERS

INTRODUCTION This survey was carried out during a patrol of the Kotte census division of the FINSCHHAFEN Sub-District. This is the first patrol the writer has been on & at times perhaps the answers may be rather vague due to a lack of Pidgin on my part.

The KOTTE Census Division is that region of the FINSCHHAFEN Sub-District to the north of Gagida Station, occupying some 350 square miles of mountainous country & being bounded by the Dedua Census Division in the North, the Yabin in the south & the Hube in the west. The Pacific ocean is the eastern boundary.

There are three important rivers in the Division, being the Song, Nape & the Sango. In addition there are numerous other small rivers.

The KOTTE dialect is universal throughout the Division & is taught in Mission schools.

Mission influence in the area is strong, the Lutheran Mission having headquarters at Sattleburg.

The area has been under Administration influence for many years & has can be seen in the following answers, many of their traditional beliefs are but memories.

Their degree of sophistication is reflected in the fact that they are a Local Government Council Area.

CONCEPTION, BIRTH, INFANT CARE, etc.

LAKONA

1. No. Simply believe that if a woman is from good blood & no shame upon her family she will have plenty of children. If she has bad blood she will not have many children.
2. Didn't appear to want to talk freely on this subject. Beat around the bush & finally came out with "God finds it"
3. Liap, a bush, was said to ensure permanent sterility. Said they only knew about it from their ancestors. Maintained that it was the only form of contraception they knew. Didn't believe them & tried to pursue the matter further. They started to get a bit resentful, so felt it advisable to change the subject & try later.
4. Nothing special. Appreciate the need for the mother to adhere to a good diet.
5. Cannot do any form of strenuous exercise.
6. At the time of ~~xxxix~~ arrival the expectant mother is taken to her house by her mother, sisters & a few other meries who have had previous childbirth experience. When the child is delivered it is washed, dried & held near a fire to make it cry. Sometimes it's nose is held to achieve this.
7. Cut at a distance of about 2". Cut after placenta is delivered. No special significance. Simply buried.
8. No special treatments.
9. Not now. Some of the people to whom I was talking had split ears, but they said they didn't uphold the practice any more.
10. Mother must still follow somewhat closely to her pre-natal care. No traditional rituals or restrictions.
11. No. Mother's milk only.
12. If breast is abnormally swollen, child is given to another meri to feed. If one breast only, the other is used.
13. Another woman assists.
14. No.
15. Yes.
16. Yes. Appeared to regard it with favour.
17. bilum
18. Accompany.
19. Must sleep in their own house unless parents are away from village.
20. Till child can walk. Appreciate the fact that after childbirth the mother is still weak from the ordeal.

NUTRITION

LAKONA

1. Taro
2. Yam-Chinese Taro-Kau kau-coconut-Fish-mango-Mami
3. Taro-Jan. & Feb.
Yam-Nov. & Dec.
Kau kau-no set planting time.
4. Self-sufficient.
5. No.
6. Only enough food stored for the next few meals. When food is needed people need only go to their gardens.
7. Women breastfeeding babies cannot eat a small marsupial known as a Murmet about the size of a rat. State that the breast fed child gets ill. Certain types of deep-sea fish are also forbidden to these women. The same applies to wild sugar.
8. A community responsibility.
9. Seasonal variation. Sun, wind & rain. No apparent superstitious beliefs in this regard.
10. Recognise the need for a good diet during periods of sickness, green vegetables in particular.
11. No restriction on ownership. Possession is merely a matter of finance.
12. No.
13. No.
14. No connection.
15. Yam & Taro-clean skin & boil in saucepan-some cooked in fire. All food cooked the same as this. Only variation being that sometimes it is cut into little pieces.

HYGIENE

LAKONA

1. Attitude here appears to be much the same as in our own society. Were most emphatic that their A.P.O. didn't spit.
2. Appeared to have taken considerable interest in them, & told me how eggs were laid on water etc.
3. Not really. Appreciate the fact that rubbish etc. encourages flies.
4. Maintain that they use latrines. Admitted some children & women didn't. Said that their ancestors defecated anywhere.
5. No.
6. No. Said that the houses of their ancestors were simpler due to somewhat different materials.
7. Married men sleep with their wives in own houses.
Unmarried men sleep in "haus bei"
Unmarried girls sleep in father's house.
8. In all cases houses are adequately built for hygienic purposes.
9. No. Their only ruling in this case is that if a man builds a house of planks, he can put in a window if he likes. A house made of palm or bamboo does not have a window as maintain there is sufficient ventilation without it.
10. Father has abed. So does the mother. Children sleep together.

NUTRITION

PREPARING

1. Taro
2. Yam-Chinese Taro-Sweet Potato-Mami-introduced European vegetables including beans, cabbage, cucumbers & tomatoes.
3. Taro-Feb. March.
Yam-Oct. Nov.
4. Self-sufficient
5. Food all year round.
6. No food to eat is stored. Yams stored only to await time for planting.
7. No restrictions.
8. Young children of the clan. A clan responsibility.
9. As in the previous case, appear to appreciate the influence of sun, wind, water, rain, ground, etc.
10. No. Realize that good family health comes from good food & plenty of it
11. No
12. No ritual significance. Stated that their predecessors had a variety of rituals, but prided themselves on the fact that they had progressed beyond this stage.
13. No
14. As there are no factors in 12 & 13 I feel any crop which could be introduced economically & possesses a reasonable nutritional value would meet with success.
15. Same as before except that they use grease from coconuts for cooking

HYGIENE

JIVEVANING

1. Same
2. Appear to have a reasonable understanding of their origin. Stated ancestors didn't realize the correct origin.
3. No strange ideas again. Once more said that ancestors had little idea of only stories.
4. Same as before.
5. No
6. No. Up to the individual & the availability of materials.
7. No emphasis placed on building a "haus bei". Left to the young men to decide for themselves whether they wanted one or not.
8. Houses built according to size of family.
9. No
10. Mother sleeps in one section with the small children & girls. Father sleeps with the larger boys in another.

1. To do with the blood. In this case it wasn't referred to as good or bad, but whether the female had a 'lot' or a 'little' blood in her system.
2. Stated that their ancestors had many strange beliefs concerning this question. Although rather vague, I feel they understand that it is the result of the man depositing semen within the female vagina, which forms a fetus.
3. Much the same as before. However, they did admit they had a contraceptive which was very effective, did not render the female sterile., & was taken at the time of intercourse. When I tried to pursue this further I got little response. Gave the excuse that only the odd person knew about this contraceptive & its preparation, as they didn't want the immorality associated with its widespread use. Feel that they were playing a game with me at this stage but believe the first information to be true.
4. Same.
5. same.
6. Same. Mentioned that if the mother desires she can be taken to the hospital at Gagidu Station or the Mission hospital at Buangie.
7. same
8. Same
9. no. Mentioned that it was a custom of times gone by, but stated at the present time it was up to the child when he grew up whether he desired any such deformity.
10. Same
11. No. Appeared quite sensible in their realization that the growing infant must gradually be introduced to other foods as he get older.
12. The only time mother's milk is regarded as bad is in the first half day or day when they said that this milk must not be given to the child but that the mother should have a good feed of rich soup, rid herself of the milk within her breast & feed the child the fresh milk that is formed.
13. If one breast is bad, the other is alright to use.
13. Same
14. No
15. Yes
16. Yes. Regard having twins with favour.
17. Bilus
18. Much the same as the European attitude. Children generally accompany mothers, but if they are going somewhere where children will be an inconvenience they are left in the care of someone else.
19. Usually remain in parent's house.
20. Same

NUTRITION

BOLINGBOHIN

1. Taro & Yam.
2. Sweet Potato-Chinese Taro-hami-introduced European vegetables
pineapple-banana-sugarcane
3. Taro March-April
Yam Sept.-Nov.
Vegetables-anytime
4. Yes
5. Said at this time of the year(Dec.) there was a little shortage
while waiting for crops to bear, during which time the people didn't
produce food for themselves as individuals, but for the community
as a whole.
6. No
7. No
8. Community responsibility, mainly the family.
9. Appreciated it was a matter to do with soils, but did not give me
the impression that they were as well converted with agricultural
methods as the previous two villages.
10. Said that their ancestors did not understand nutrition, but they,
in this time, appreciated the fact that European vegetables in
particular were conducive to good health & development.
11. No
12. No
13. No
14. Nil
15. Same

9 HYGIENE

BOLINGBONGIN

1. Same
2. Same
3. Same
4. Same
5. Same
6. Same
7. No
8. Said they had adopted the European idea of building houses according to the number of people living within it. This was the first time I had heard them state that they had adopted this idea as being the best.
9. No. Said ancestors wouldn't make windows as afraid of spirits & enemies
10. Same as before. Mentioned that they gave women with new-born children the preference to sleeping close to the fire.

CONCEPTION, BIRTH, INFANT CARE, etc.

BOLINGBONGIN

1. Same. Mentioned individual maturity in regard to child bearing ages. Even mentioned the menopause time of a women's life.
2. Feel they have quite a reasonable understanding of what it is all about.
3. Same. Said that their ancestors understood & practised contraception but when the Mission came they forbade the people to tell their children about it, & consequently noone today knows about it. Believe the bit about the mission, but not that noone knows about it.
4. Same. Particularly green vegetables.
5. Same
6. Same
7. Same
8. No
9. Same. Appear to regard it with disfavour.
10. Same
11. same. Again an appreciation of gradual introduction of food, starting with soft food.
12. Same
13. Same
14. No
15. No
16. Yes. Rather an achievement.
17. Bilen
18. Yes
19. Remain in parent's house.
20. Same

NUTRITION

NAHUUO & MERIKIO

1. Chinese Taro
2. Taro-Yam-Sweet Potato-Fruit-Vegetables
3. Chinese Taro any time
Taro Oct.-Dec.
Yam Oct.-Dec.
Vegetables in the dry
4. Yes
5. No. Food all the year round. In answering this question seemed to display a reasonable knowledge of agriculture. Emphasised the point of always having a yielding crop in the garden.
6. No
7. No
8. Same. Emphasised that aged people never go hungry.
9. No superstitions or spiritual beliefs in this regard. Appreciate that soil is a major factor.
10. Same
11. No
12. No. Again stated that in the past food had ritual significance.
13. No
14. Same
15. Same. Mentioned that whenever they killed a pig they were able to use grease. Sometimes bought it from the local store.
- 16.

HYGIENE

NAPDUO & MERIKIO

1. Same
2. Said they had little trouble from mosquitoes due to their height of village. Said the only time they fell ill from them was when they visited the coast. Appeared to understand their origin.
3. Same
4. Same. S^xated that if anyone in the gardens wanted to defaecate they dug a small hole & defaecated into it. Pursued this question further as thought they might understand the value of decayed faeces as a source of fertiliser. Mistaken. Done as a hygiene measure only.
5. no. A₃ stated above.
6. No. Up to the individual.
7. Have "haus bei"
8. Same
9. Same. Windows shut at night, not because of superstitious beliefs, but because of the cold, due to height of 2 village.
10. Houses of two rooms. One for mother & father & small children. In other room sleep bigger children & unmarried girls.

1. No
2. Same. Understood that it was due to semen being lodged within the female vagina.
3. Same
4. Same
5. Same. Added that a pregnant women couldn't sleep close to the fire.
6. Same. Added that when the women was in labour they gave her medicine that they got from hospital to ease labour pain. Added that they put some sort of pants on the mother until her vagina had gone somewhat back to normal.
7. Same
8. No
9. Same. Viewed it with disfavour.
10. Any strenuous exercise forbidden for a month. At night child must sleep on far side of mother so as it won't get burnt from the heat of the fire.
11. Same
12. Same
13. Same
14. No. Same
15. Yes
16. Same
17. Bilum
18. Same
19. Same
20. Same

NUTRITION

CWILANKOR

1. Chinese Taro
2. Taro-Yam-Mami-Sweet Potato-Vegetables
3. Taro Jan.-Feb.
Yam Oct.-Nov.
Mami Oct.-Nov.
Vegetables Nov.
4. Yes
5. No
6. No
7. No
8. Same
9. Appreciation of types of soils.
10. A rich soup said to be beneficial to the sick.
11. No
12. No
13. No
14. Same
15. Same

HYGIENE

GWINLANZOR

1. Same
2. Mosquitoes no trouble here. However, understand their origin.
3. Same
4. Same
5. No
6. No
7. No house bot. Said that they used to have one, but due to the heavy drain of young men because of recruiting, they had very little use for one. No other type of house.
8. Same
9. Same. Close windows at night because of cold, not beliefs.
10. One roomed houses generally. The occasional two roomed house where elder children sleep in spare room.

CONCEPTION, BIRTH, INFANT Care, etc

GWINLANKER

1. Same. Again a question of blood.
2. Learnt something I hadn't been told before. A man must have intercourse with his wife approximately 25 times before conception can take place. On checking, found that this was the same in all cases, the number of times varying from 20 to 30.
3. Same
4. Same
5. Same
6. Same
7. Same
8. No
9. No
10. Same
11. Milk only
12. Same. Mentioned again that at time of childbirth milk inside mother's breast must be removed.
13. Same
14. No
15. Yes
16. Yes. Regard it with favour.
17. Bilum
18. Yes
19. Parent's house.
20. Till teething time. Said that if while the mother was breast feeding, the husband had intercourse & ejaculated within the vagina, the semen would mix with the breast milk & kill the infant.

NUTRITION

KAUNGKO

1. Taro
2. Yam-Chinese Taro-Wild Sugar-Sweet Potato-Vegetables
3. Taro Jan.-April
Yam Sept.-Dec.
KINEX
Vegetables no fixed time
4. Yes
5. No
6. No
7. No
8. Same
9. Same
10. Same
11. No
12. Same
13. Same
14. Same
15. Same. Mentioned they use a bamboo. Put the food inside & cook it.

NYOLENE

KAUNGKO

1. Same
2. Same. Have a few.
3. Same
4. Same
5. No
6. No
7. No
8. Same
9. No
10. One room houser. All sleep in one room.

CONCEPTION, BIRTH, INFANT CARE, etc

KAUNGKO

1. Same
2. Same
3. Same
4. Same
5. Same
6. Same
7. Same
8. ~~XXXXXX~~ No
9. Same
10. Same
11. Same
12. Same
13. Same
14. No
15. Same
16. Same
17. Bilum
18. Same
19. Same
20. Same

SOSONONKO

NUTRITION

1. Taro
2. Yam- Chinese Taro- Vegetables -Fruit-Mami
3. Taro Jan.
Yam Oct.-Dec.
Vegetables anytime
4. Yes
5. No
6. No
7. No
8. Same
9. Same. These people mentioned rotation. of crops.
10. Same
11. No
12. No
13. Same
14. Same
15. Same

HYGIENE

SOSONONKO

1. Same
2. Same
3. Same
4. Same
5. ~~Same~~ No
6. ~~xSame~~ NO
7. ~~xSame~~ Have haus boi
8. same
9. ~~xSame~~ Same
- +010. ~~Same~~ Two round houses

CONCEPTION, BIRTH, INFANT CARE, etc

30SONONKO

1. Same
2. Same
3. Same
4. Same
5. Same
6. Same
7. Same
8. Same
9. No
10. Same
11. Same
12. Same
13. Same
14. No
15. Same
16. Same
17. Bilun
18. Same
19. Same
20. Same

The Kotte is an area under Local Government Council. As such it has numerous Council Aid Posts throughout the area. There are very good medical services to be had at the hospital at Gagau & the Mission hospital at Buangie. There is also a T.B. hospital with trained specialists at Butaweng.

Time did not permit me to go into this section in detail, but in all cases had a general discussion on it. The result was that I found that the people had mostly abandoned their own ideas on medicine & were content with the services of the Government. They regard with pride their Aid Posts & were most emphatic that all cases of sickness were immediately referred to their Aid Post Orderlies.

In all cases they regard treatment by European medicine as being superior to their own.

I believe that these people fully realise the benefit that is being given them by the Government in regards to medical service & after they said that they were luckier than a lot of people in New Guinea who didn't have such service.

COMMENT

CONCEPTION, BIRTH, INFANT CARE, etc

Due to the influence of Missions & the Administration over the years the answers to this section indicate that the people of this region realize that past beliefs & superstitions were incorrect, & the whole of this report will be found lacking in traditional stories. The fact that they seem to regard deformation of infants as degrading speaks well of their acceptance of their new life.

their methods of child care appear to be the result of continual schooling by P.H.D. personnel.

The question of contraception I find interesting. I feel they know something, but are reluctant to confide in Europeans about it. The Mission influence is strong throughout the whole & in all cases when seeking information on this question they stated that the Mission had been very strong in its desire to suppress the use of widespread contraception & abortion.

They all appear to appreciate the need for an expectant mother to maintain a healthy diet. They realize that actions such as falling down are detrimental to a pregnant woman.

NUTRITION

The staple food most used is Taro, & the supplements used are common to all villages.

Rice is grown in all places, but I did not include it as a feedstuff being grown mainly as a cash crop. However, they might keep one bag a crop for home consumption.

All villages mentioned are self-sufficient as regards food.

There are some trade stores in the area & when money is available foods are purchased from these, mainly protein foods such as tinned meat & fish.

They all appreciate the need for a good diet & there are no ~~superstitions~~ superstitions or beliefs concerning food.

They appear to take good care of aged people.

I feel any crop which can be introduced economically & have a reasonable nutritional value would meet with success in the area. European vegetables are already grown extensively in the area, but I feel there are a couple of places where with a bit of encouragement from the Dept. of Agriculture & knowledge, more use could be made of them.

HYGIENE

As mentioned before, these villages are in a Council area & as such are continually inspected as regards hygiene. Houses which are not hygienic are condemned either by the council or D.N.A. patrols. The same applies to latrines.

Pigs are forced to be kept in yards & during the patrol only the occasional pig was seen wandering loose.

Again, no superstitious beliefs.

Their attitude to spitting is much the same as ours.

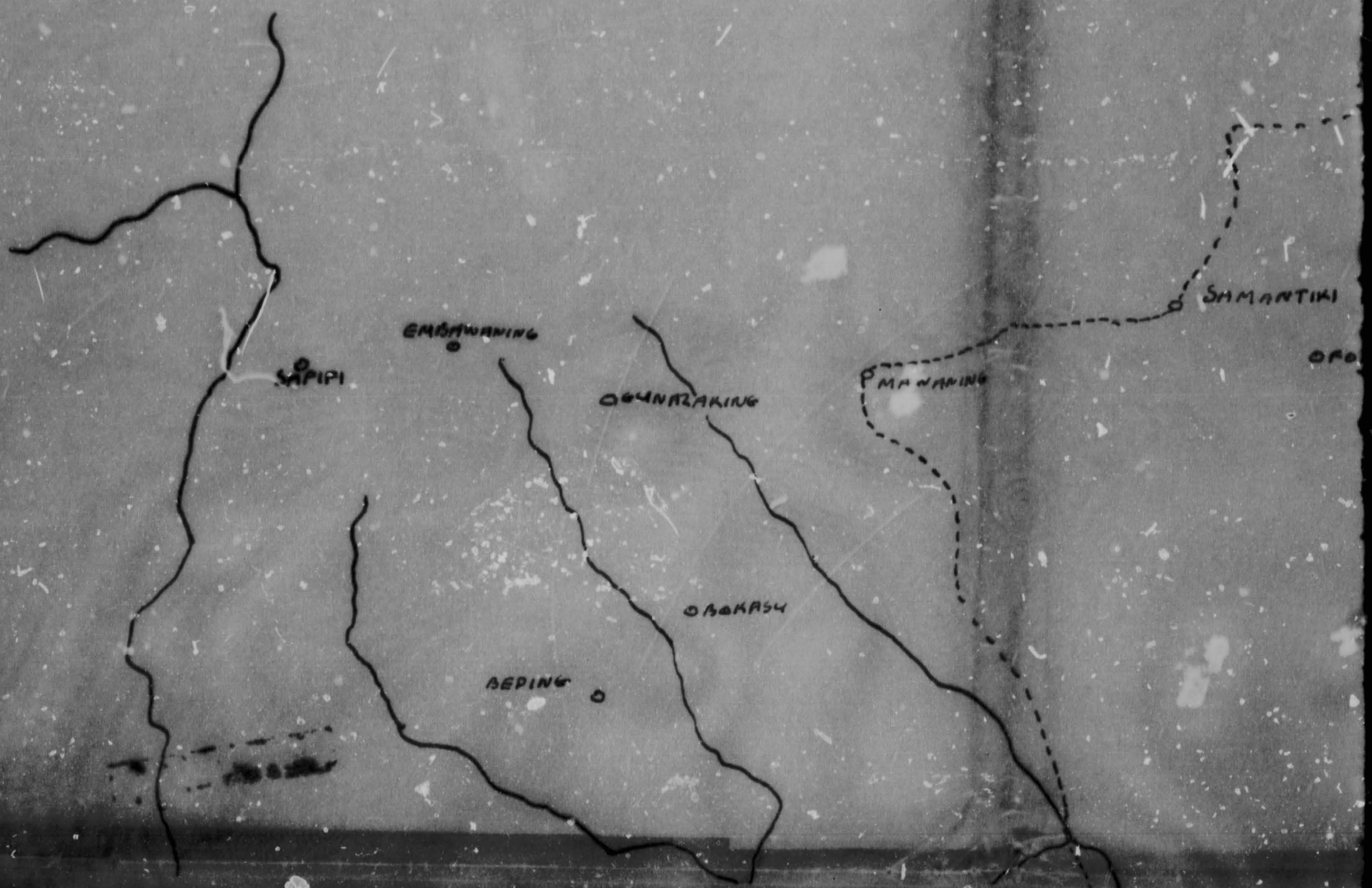
Although not all the villages in the KOTTE were visited I feel that the results recorded are a fair indication of the area as a whole

K. K. K.

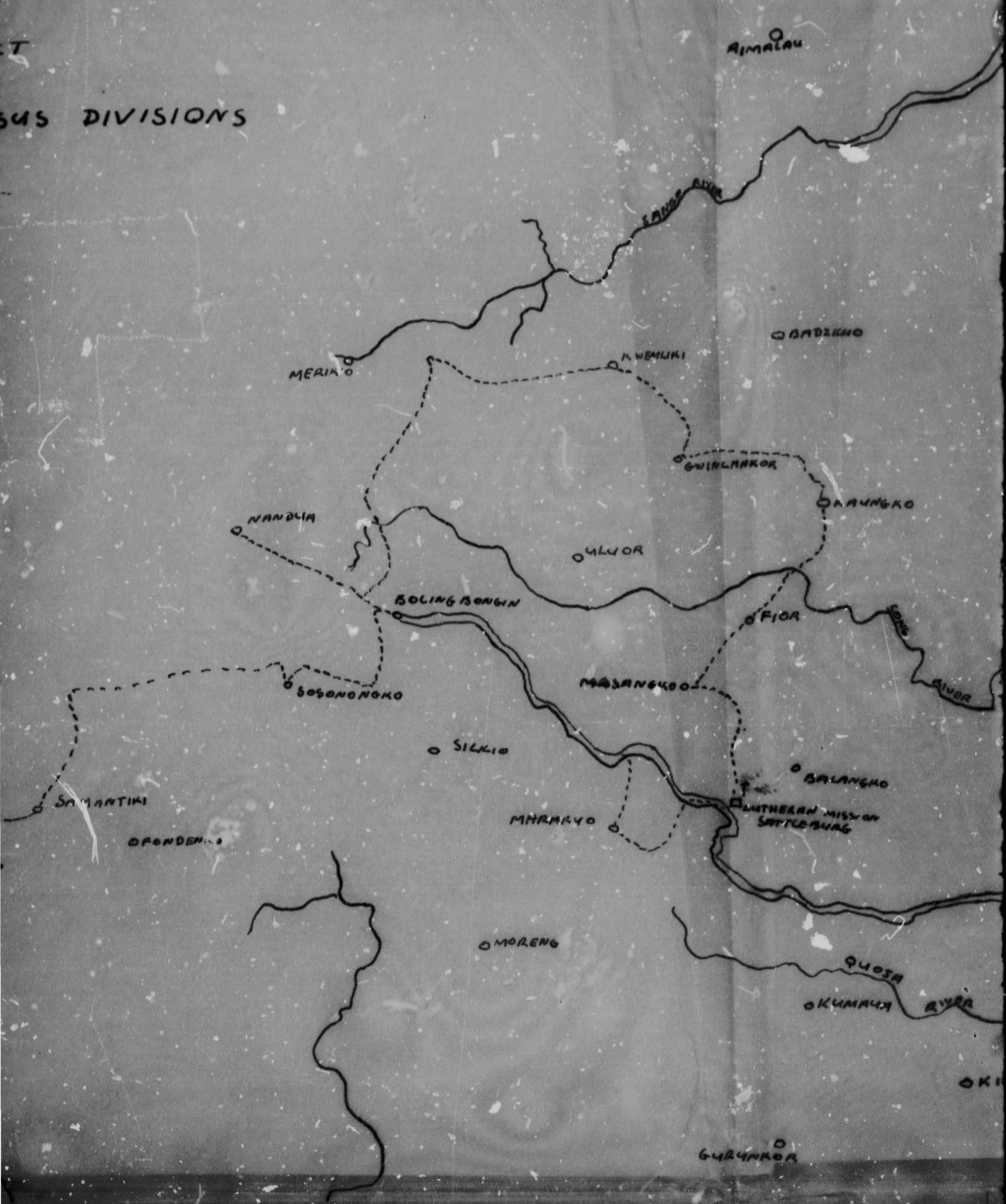
FINSCHHAFEN SUB-DISTRICT
YABIM AND KOTTE CENSUS DIVISION

PATROL ROUTE

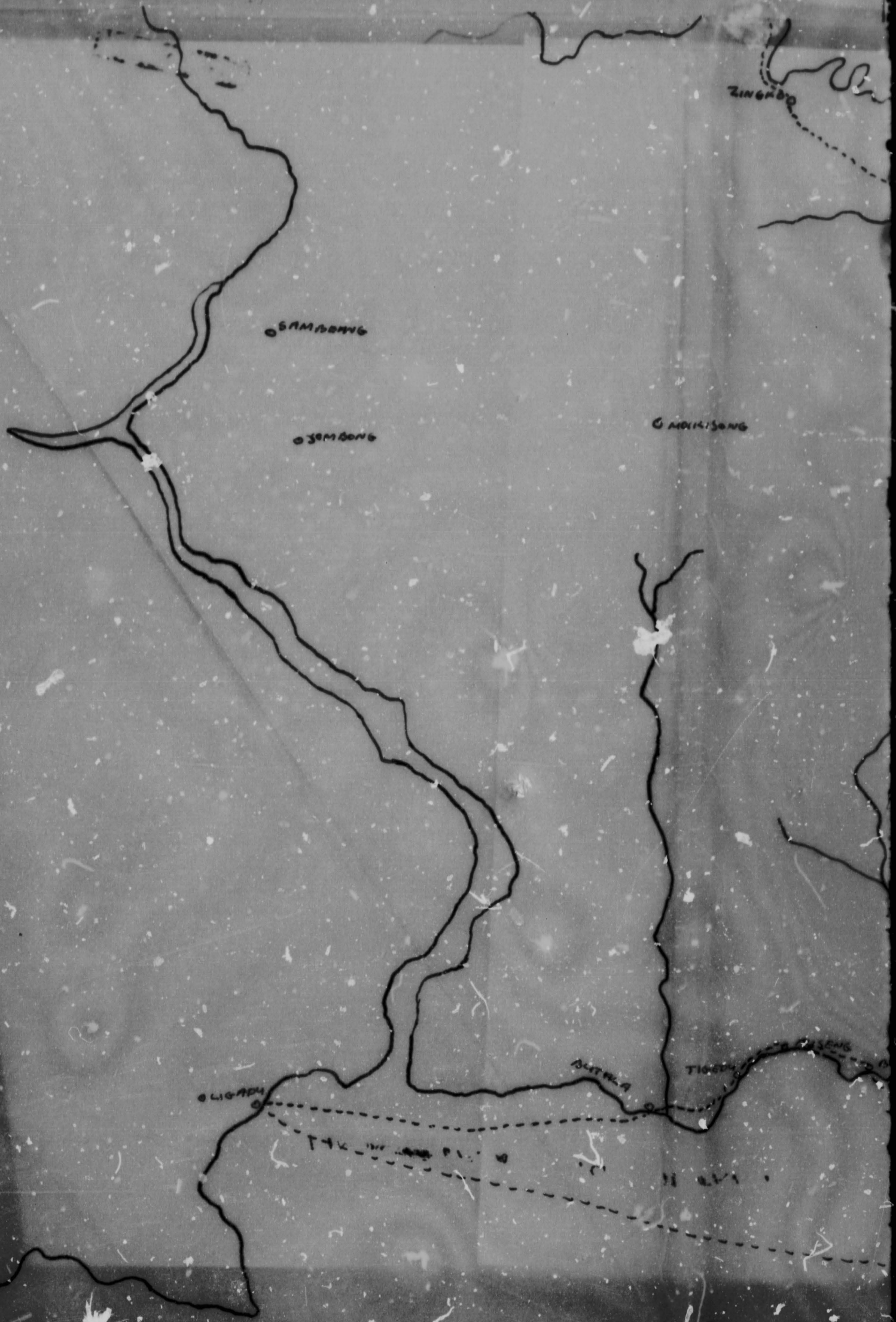
SCALE 1" = 1 MILE



T
BAS DIVISIONS







SAMBANG

ZIMBANG

AMIKISANG

LIORAN

BATELA

TIOSA

ZIMBANG



○ LAWITZBA

○ TIRIMCH

○ KARAVAN

○ MARE

○ MANGA

○ KORVING

○ MUSCH

○ KRECHEN

○ MUSCH

○ MANGA

○ KARAVAN





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. FIN 8 of 1960/61

Patrol Conducted by F.J.MARTIN P.O. J.R.HICKS C.P.O.

Area Patrolled SIASSI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Dr. D. Campbell, Medical Officer, Finschhafen

Sgt. 1/C GAVI

3 Native Medical Assistants

Natives Const. RAGUUM

Duration—From 13/3/1961 to 14/4/1961

Number of Days 29

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/1960

Medical 10/1959

Map Reference 2036 SAGSAG

Objects of Patrol (1) Routine Administration (2) Conduct Census
(3) Tax Collection (4) Lands Title Restoration Investigation

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY. *Mo: 10060.*

Forwarded, please.

28/7/1961

B. H. Green
District Commissioner Office

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

HLRN.RD.

1.2.22

Morobe District,
L.A.E.

15th November, 1961.

The Assistant Administrator (Services),
Department of the Administrator,
PORT MORESBY.

ADMINISTRATION - FINSCHAHFEN SUB-DISTRICT.

I have received advice that the Director of Native Affairs is considering recommending that the Siassi Islands Sub-Division, which is at present part of the Finschhafen Sub-District, be transferred to New Britain District.

Prior to 1930, the Siassi area was included in the Morobe District, and in July of that year it was transferred to the Gasmata Sub-District. In 1935 it was transferred from Gasmata to Talasea Sub-District, and in 1950 it was again transferred from the New Britain District to the Morobe District.

Although the islands are nearer to the western end of New Britain than to the mainland of New Guinea, I still feel that it would not be in the best interests of the native people were the Sub-Division to be again transferred to New Britain. I have intimate knowledge of this area extending over many years, and the people themselves through their culture and past associations are more akin to the coastal Sio and Yabim people of Morobe than to those on the western end of New Britain.

With the exception of two villages, all the people are adherents of the Australian Lutheran Mission, who have three establishments on the islands including schools and hospitals. This Mission, more or less, has its headquarters at Lae and Madang, and most of their boats operate from Lae or Madang via the Siassi Islands.

One of the most important reasons for retaining Siassi in this District is their connection with the Finschhafen Marketing & Development Society. The Siassi people have strongly supported the F.M.D.S. since its inception, and there are now 1633 members of that Society from 33 Siassi villages who have between themselves subscribed £3,463/10/-.

The affairs of the F.M.D.S. are completely controlled from Finschhafen by a Co-operative Officer of the Department of Native Affairs, and a Project Manager from D.A.S.F.

The Departments of Health and Agriculture are reasonably well staffed at Finschhafen, and with the aid of the m.v. "Morobe" and the F.M.D.S. vessel based at Finschhafen, regular visits could be made to and from the islands. The Australian Lutheran Mission also provides transport regularly between Finschhafen and Siassi for Natives requiring medical treatment.

67/6/36 ✓

I feel sure that were a vote to be taken of the Siassi people, the result would be overwhelmingly in favour of remaining within the Morobe District, and after all, I think the main consideration should be the wishes of the Native people themselves.



(H. R. NIALL)
District Commissioner.

c.c. → The Director, Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

The Assistant District Officer, FINSCHHAFEN.

67-6-36

Konedobu.

16th November, 1961.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

SIASSI GROUP

My 67-6-36 of the 31st October, 1961, commented on the infrequency of DNA patrols to the Siassi Islands. I also mentioned that serious consideration is being given to the transfer of the Group to the Sub-District of Talasea, New Britain, now that a Patrol Post has been established at Cape Gloucester.

With the workboat attached to Cape Gloucester, the principal islands of the Group, Umboi and Sakar, could be easily reached in good weather, for the trip across the Vitiaz Strait is a much easier venture than that across the Dampier Strait. As against this, the use of a workboat from Cape Gloucester to reach the outlying islands of the group, Tolikiwa, Tuam, Mill, etc., is hardly to be recommended except in extreme emergency and in particularly good weather. The weather in the area is treacherous

2. Your 67-2-2 of 10th November, 1961, in reply to mine above shows that you are fully conversant with the problem. Distances and perhaps lack of staff have prevented frequent DNA patrols and, in the circumstances, I am not blaming you. One pleasing aspect of your memorandum is that there is a complete absence of what I must call "District jealousy", wherein one District determinedly holds fast to its boundaries regardless of the true welfare of the people.

3. Looking at the problem from the point of view of the people's benefit, it is clear that both Morobe and New Britain Districts have claims for the administration of the Group. On some points New Britain is the better proposition - on others Morobe District has the advantage.

One is tempted to say "let both Districts have a hand in Siassi administration" - and as far as DNA patrols are concerned there is some sense in that - unusual as it may sound. For instance I can see no harm in the Officer at Gloucester carrying out a patrol of Umboi and Sakar, with his reports being sent to his own District Officer and to the District Officer at Lae. If Morobe is in administrative control then the District Officer, Lae, would act on the reports submitted to him. After all, we are all doing the same job and the mere fact of District boundaries should not prevent us from making full use of our resources.

4. Your memorandum suggests that a joint patrol, conducted by officers from Cape Gloucester and Finschhafen, proceed to visit the Siassi Group with a view to considering all points.

I think this is a good suggestion and propose to act on it.

5. To this end I am sending a copy of this memorandum and other relevant reports to the District Officer, New Britain, so that he may have the full picture.

I would then request that you communicate with the District Officer, Rabaul, with a view to fixing a definite time for the joint patrol. It is probable that while the workboat at Cape Gloucester could be used between that Post and Umboi - if necessary, it would be necessary for the Morobe trawler to provide transport for the outlying islands.

6. I would be pleased to have your further reports in due course.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
SOERBOM.

UNION ISLANDS GROUP

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy),
Director.

cc. District Officer,
West New Britain District,
RABAUL.

DNA:RES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/6/36.



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-2
1-2-2



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office
L A E.

10th November, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

SIASSI ISLANDS GROUP.

Reference is made to your 67-6-36 wherein you advised that you are giving serious consideration to the reversion of the Siassi Islands to the Talasea Sub-District.

It is true that the Siassi area has not been patrolled as often as desired. This is however not due so much to the unavailability of sea transport as to the general shortage of staff.

Numerous visits have however, been paid to the area by Officers of this Department for which formal reports have not been submitted. During the past 12 months the District Commissioner, the District Officer and the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen have all paid visits to this group.

Whilst I agree that certain factors may make it appear desirable that this Group revert to the Talasea Sub-District, might I respectfully suggest however, that before a firm decision is made, that the people concerned, that is the Siassi Islanders and the people on Umboi, Tolokiwa and Sakar, be approached with a view to ascertaining their own desires in this matter.

It is my belief that the Siassi people do in fact, have stronger ties with the Arawe people of the Gasmata Sub-District than they do with the people in the Cape Gloucester area. These people do also have very strong ties with the Sio in the Finschhafen Sub-District. Furthermore, 1633 are members of the Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society. These people have subscribed £3,456 to F.M.D.S. funds. All produce from the area passes through Finschhafen through the agency of F.M.D.S., which is of course, under the supervision of the Co-operative Officer, Finschhafen. The Society's vessel, "Vitiak" pays frequent visits to the area and the Morobe District Trawler would visit the Group approximately eight times per year with Officers of other Departments. At the time of writing, the "Morobe" is in the area and will remain there for approximately three weeks with Officers of the Department of Public Health.

In addition to Native interests in the island, which are of course, paramount, there are those of the Europeans there. These comprise, Father Walsh of the Catholic Mission at Por Island, and approximately 12 others in the Lutheran Mission establishments at Gizarum, and Lab Lab. Of these Father Walsh is the only one with New Britain associations.

The Lutheran Mission Group conduct all their business through Finschhafen and Lae and the Mission vessel "Umboi" makes at least 12 trips per annum between Lae, Finschhafen and Siassi.

May I suggest please that before any decisions are

10

are made to change the status quo, that a patrol, comprising Officers of the Talasea and Finschhafen Sub-Districts be sent to the area to check on the desirability of any change.

[Handwritten signature]
(D. [unclear])
Inspector Officer.

October, 1961

The District Officer,
Talasea Sub-District.

[Faint, mostly illegible typed text]

15.11.61.

Director

You may be interested in Mr. Antonio's suggestion above.

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten notes on the right margin]

67-6-36

31st October, 1961.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT - FINSCHHAFFEN NO. 8-1960/61

I am very interested in this report for which Mr. Hicks is to be commended.

2. You may be assured that I am giving serious consideration to the reversion of the Siassi Islands to the Talasea Subdistrict. A recommendation to that effect has been made by the District Officer, West New Britain, in view of the establishment of the Gloucester Patrol Post and the permanent basing of the M.V. "Garnet" there.
3. It was seen that these Islands are not being properly contacted or patrolled from Finschhafen, and a perusal of the Diary indicates that the first visit for fifteen months was rushed.
4. I appreciate that the Trawler is in demand and that a Medical Officer accompanied the patrol, but the natives are so friendly and pro-Administration that they surely deserve closer contact to our officers. I can see no adequate reason why a party cannot be put ashore and collected again after a thorough job has been done.
5. There is no explanation of why the patrol had to return to Dregerhafen on March 24th. Whenever possible, the patrol should sleep in the villages if accommodation is available.
6. Without a lot more information than is available, I am not prepared to agree that surface transport between Tolokiva and the mainland should be forbidden. After all, these are a maritime people.
7. It is the policy of the Administration that any of the indigenous people are entitled to live on any land to which they have a traditional right of access. In fact there is a Circular Instruction on this matter.
8. I think it rather astonishing that such a satisfactory attitude to the Administration still exists after a degree of neglect.
9. Completion of the Lablab airstrip will provide another means of communication by the small two-engined aircraft that is to be based at Rabaul. T.A.A. have given favourable consideration to including Cape Gloucester in the scheduled New Britain "milk run", Rabaul to Lae. There would be no reason to think they could not use Lablab which is en route Gloucester-Lae.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67-6-38

BKL:RES



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply Please Quote

No. 67-2-2

Department of Native Affairs, District Office, L A E.

28th July, 1961.

The Director, Department of Native Affairs, KONE DOBU.....Papua.

PATROL REPORT - FINSCHHAFEN NO. 3 1960/61

Please find attached the original copy of the above report together with Village Population Register written as an exercise by Mr. J. Hicks, Cadet Patrol Officer, who accompanied Mr. F. J. Martin, Patrol Officer who was in charge of the patrol.

Mr. Murdoch, the Assistant District Officer was on patrol prior to, and when, Mr. Martin proceeded on leave without submitting his Patrol Diary and Memorandum of Patrol Form, and Land Titles Restoration investigation report.

A letter has been forwarded to Mr. Martin at his leave address requesting the aforesaid (copy attached).

Mr. Hicks' reason for his late submission is attached.

Comments:

Page 5. I have personally pointed out to Mr. Hicks the undesirability to use Pidgin-English terms in a report.

Page 6. The eventual formation of a Native Local Government Council in the Siassi Group, presents the problem of staff for its supervision - thus consideration at a later date could be given to the suggestion of transferring the Division to the Post established at Cape Gloucester - where there is a work boat on permanent allocation.

I consider this report, written as an exercise by Mr. Hicks, quite good.

I agree that the matter should be considered. J.M.M. 27/10.

As note AD.O's memo when marked.

Also to B. Patrol Pat. P.S. (Indonesian (para 3))

(B.K. LEEN) A/DISTRICT OFFICER. You may be assured that the report for which Mr. Hicks is to be commended is a commendable one. It is a good report of the Siassi Islands to the Division. It is a very good report and should be commended to the Division. A memo will be made by the D.O. B.M.B. in view of the fact that the report is a very good one. G.A.R. (See Book)

BKL:RES

67-2-2

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.

28th July, 1951.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.....Papua.

PATROL REPORT - PINSCHHAPEN NO. 8
1960/61

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B. K. Leen
(B. K. LEEN)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

It is rather astonishing that such a satisfactory attitude to the Administration should exist after a degree of neglect.

*Completion of the 2000sq of another will provide another means of communication by the small two engine aircraft that will be based on Rabaul.
T.A.A. also have 9 more favourable conditions to including Cape Gloucester in the scheduled bus routes milk run Rabaul to here. There would be reasons to think this would not be a bad idea in an early stage.*

It would seem that these islands are not being properly contacted or followed. From travel logs and a perusal of the diary, it is evident that the first visit for fifteen months was made. I am certain that the trouble is in detail and that a detailed account of the island and the people are so poorly done. The main trouble is surely the dearth of close contact with the island. I can see no adequate reason why a party cannot be put ashore and collected upon after a thorough job has been done.

There is no explanation of why the island is so difficult to approach or why it is so difficult to land upon. The island should be approached as early as possible if necessary. The village is a small one.

Unless a lot more information is available, I am not prepared to agree that there is any connection between Tokonima and the mainland. It is a maritime people.

It is the policy of the Government to allow any indigenous people are entitled to any land in any land to which they have a traditional right of access. This is a C.I. matter.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
JUNE 1950

5849 2/11 1950
F.V.B.
DISTRICT OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AND NEAR NEAR

BKL:RES

67-2-2

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.

28th July, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.....Papua.

PATROL REPORT - FINSCHAFEN NO. 8
1960/61

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(B.K. LEEN)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

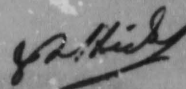
c/- Sub-District Office,
LAE. T.N.G.
27th July, 1961.

The District Officer,
District Office,
LAE. T.N.G.

Patrol Report Finschhafen No. 8 of 1960/61

The abovementioned report was submitted by me to the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen, on the 18th July, 1961. My reasons for this late submittal are:

1. Within a week of returning from patrol I was sent to the Patrol Post, Kalalo. My stay there extended for ten weeks. Not anticipating such a lengthy stay I did not take my patrol notes with me.
2. I was under the impression that my report would have to go in with the memorandum of the senior officer I was accompanying, who has since gone on leave.



J.R. HICKS
Cadet Patrol Officer

*Tulakewin
SITKAR
TUMI. not checked.*

BKL:RES

P.1513

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A S.

27th July, 1961.

Mr. F. J. Martin,
5 Ellendale Street,
HUGHESDALE.. Melbourne, S.E.12.

Dear Mr. Martin,

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1960/61-FINSCHHAFEN.

I have occasion to write to you concerning the above mentioned report: I am in receipt of a copy submitted by Mr. Hicks, but the Assistant District Officer, Finschhafen informs me that he has never received your Memorandum of Patrol and Patrol Diary.

You will appreciate that this causes this District Headquarters embarrassment and does not reflect to the Director credit on your own record.

Notwithstanding that some considerable time has elapsed since the patrol was carried out, a copy of the Patrol Diary and Memorandum of Patrol is requested from you. A copy of your reply to this letter will be forwarded to the Director, Department of Native Affairs.

I would also like to have your reports on the Lands Titles Restoration investigation and the return of the relevant papers.

Yours faithfully,


(B.K. LEEM)
A. DISTRICT OFFICER.

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHLAFEN

21st July 1961

The District Officer,
MOROBE District,
District Office,
LAE

PATROL FIN 8-60/61

Herewith Report submitted by Mr. J.R. HICKS C.P.O. I do not propose to wait any longer for Mr. MARTIN's report however if you can contact him would you ascertain his reasons for failing to submit one. I would also like to have his reports on the Lands Title Restoration investigations and the return of the relevant papers.

Page 3: Mr. MARTIN has not laid any charges of rape. Apparently the report was a distortion.

Page 4: It seems a pity that cacao was not persisted with. It is a foodstuff as well as a beverage and is thus assured of a better future.

Page 5: I assume that "Oli V Pigs and Gardens" means complaints re trespass of pigs in gardens.

Page 6: The isolation of the SIASSI Division is more apparent than real. The M.V.s UMBOI and VITIAZ cross the straits (weather permitting) quite frequently and the district trawler frequently does the trip. When the LABLAB 'drome is finished it will provide another means of access. Rather than call on our inadequate establishment of Patrol Officers to man a Patrol Post to serve only 5,000 people, it would be better to recommend that the Division be transferred to the Post already established at CAPE GLOUCESTER.

A Council would provide a unifying influence. It is through a Council that we may be able to deal with the re-settlement problem. There is provision in the Ordinance for permission to be given for meetings to be held at two monthly intervals.

Other sources indicate that the SIASSI are not very active in their support of the F.M.D.S. Their share contributions to membership ratio is less than all other Divisions and they are only producing 25% of their estimated copra potential, and most of that is poorly made.

A good Report by a young Officer.

.....A.D.O.
(W.G. Murdoch)

C. Mr. HICKS

*But how many times did Mr Murdoch visit here?
J.M.*

*30/10
Radio to A.D.O.
Lauke*

DAIRY OF PATROL

- March 13th, 1961 Departed DREGERHAFEN 1130 per M.V. Vitiaz with Mr. F. Martin, Patrol Officer, and Dr. D. Campbell, Medical Officer, FINSCHHAFEN, for TUAM Is. in the SIASSI Group.
- March 14th, 1961 Arrived TUAM 0630. Departed TUAM 0800 per 'Vitiaz' for Gizarum Plantation. Arrived 1130. Departed 1230 for MANTAGEN. Arrived 1500. Stayed night aboard 'Vitiaz' at anchor.
- March 15th, 1961 Departed MANTAGEN 0600 per 'Vitiaz' for AUPWEL. Arrived 0800. 'Vitiaz' returned to Finschhafen. Inspection of AUPWEL. Village in excellent condition. No complaints. Stayed night.
- March 16th, 1961 Lined, taxed & censured AUPWEL. Dr. Campbell conducted medical inspection. Departed AUPWEL 1000 for AROT, over good track. Inspection of AROT. Place clean, sanitation good. Stayed night.
- March 17th, 1961 Lined, taxed and censured AROT. Medical inspection conducted by Dr. Campbell. Departed 1000 for AIYAU-MARARAMU. Arrived 1100. Lined, taxed and censured AIYAU. Inspection of AIYAU & MARARAMU. Both places in excellent condition. Stayed night.
- March 18th, 1961 Lined, taxed & censured MARARAMU. Stayed night.
- March 19th, 1961 Observed at MARARAMU.
- March 20th, 1961 Departed MARARAMU 0900 for OROPOT. Arrived 1030. Inspection. Place clean, sanitation good. Excellent pig barricade. Lined, taxed & censured. Dr. Campbell conducted medical inspection. Departed 1230 for GASAM. Arrived 1500. Stayed night.
- March 21st, 1961 Lined, taxed & censured GASAM. Dr. Campbell conducted medical inspection. Place very good. Minor disputes settled. Departed 1230 for GOM. Arrived 1300. Place clean, sanitation good. Lined, taxed & censured. Dr. Campbell conducted medical inspection. Departed 1400 for OMOM=BARANG. Arrived 1500. Stayed night.
- March 22nd, 1961 Inspection of OMOM-BARANG. Place clean, sanitation good. Lined, taxed & censured. Dr. Campbell conducted medical inspection. Minor disputes settled. Departed 1130 for Lutheran Mission Station, AWELKON. Arrived 1200. Lunched with mission staff. Inspection of mission hospital by Dr. Campbell. Collected tax from mission workers. 1600 departed for OBANGAI. Arrived 1630. Stayed night.
- March 23rd, 1961 Departed for GOMLONGON at 0800. Arrived 1130. Lined, taxed & censured. Departed 1400 for OPAI. Arrived 1600. Lined taxed & censured. 1730 departed for OBANGAI. Arrived 2000. Stayed night.
- March 24th, 1961 At 0530 departed for TARAWE. Arrived 0630. Lined, taxed & censured. Minor disputes settled. Departed 1000 for OBANGAI. Arrived 1100. Lined, taxed & censured. 1230 departed for Gizarum plantation. Arrived 1700. Dined with mission staff. 2330 boarded M.V. 'Umboi' & set sail for DREGERHAFEN.
- March 25th, 1961 Arrived DREGERHAFEN 1000.
- March 30th, 1961 Departed DREGERHAFEN per 'Umboi' for Siassi Islands

with Mr. Martin. Unable to cross Vitiaz Sts. due to extremely rough seas. Returned to anchorage at SALANKAUA. 2400 attempted Straits again. Forced to return to SALANKAUA.

- March 31st, 1961 Departed 0730. Able to get through. Arrived BARIM 1600. 'Umbei' to Gizarum. Stayed night at BARIM.
- April 1st, 1961 Inspection of BARIM. Place fair. Lined, taxed & censured. Conducted Lands Title Restoration ~~Investigation~~ Investigation. Stayed night.
- April 2nd, 1961 Departed 0800 for ARONAIMUTU. ~~Placed~~ 6 hrs. by canoe. Conducted Lands Title Restoration Investigation Stayed night.
- April 3rd, 1961 Lined, taxed & censured ARONAIMUTU. Place clean, no complaints. Lined, taxed & censured. Departed 1100 for MANDOK Is. 5 hrs. by canoe. Stayed night.
- April 4th, 1961 Inspection of MANDOK. Place clean, no complaints. Lined, taxed & censured. Departed 1130 for AROMOT Is. by canoe. Caught by storm. Arrived 1430. Conducted Lands Title Restoration Investigation. Stayed night.
- April 5th, 1961 Lined, taxed & censured AROMOT. Settled minor disputes Discussion re landless island communities. To be continued at YANGLA. Departed 1400 for SIMBANG-GAURU by canoe. Arrived 1600. Place clean. Stayed night.
- April 6th, 1961 Lined, taxed & censured SIMBANG-GAURU. Departed 1000 for YANGLA. Walking. Inspection of new village site. Lined, taxed & censured. ~~Investigation~~ Luluai of AROMOT paid rent for YANGLA land in patrol's presence. Departed 1600 for LAPLAB. Arrived 1800.
- April 7th, 1961 Boarded M.V. 'Morobe' at 0100. Dr. Campbell now rejoined patrol. 0130 departed for Tolikiwa Is. Arrived 0730. Ashore at MULAU. 0800 departed for BUN by canoe. Arrived 1300. Lined, taxed & censured. Village in poor condition. Cleaned under supervision. One prisoner tried in the Court for Native Affairs to be taken back to Gagidu for imprisonment. Departed 1400 for AWAR. by canoe. Arrived 1600. Lined, taxed & censured. Place clean. Departed for TUL at 1800. Walking due to two canoes being swamped. Arrived 1830. Stayed night.
- April 8th, 1961 Departed for MULAU 0800. Arrived 0830. Lined, taxed & censured. Village untidy. To be cleaned by next day. Returned to TUL. Lined, taxed & censured. Place cleaned under supervision. Stayed night.
- April 9th, 1961 Departed 0530 for MULAU. Boarded 'Morobe'. Departed 0800 for SAKAR Is. Arrived 1230. Lined taxed & censured. Place clean. One male taken into custody to go back to GAGIDU to await trial by the Supreme Court. 1400 departed for KABIP. Arrived 1600. Lined, taxed & censured. Stayed night aboard 'Morobe' at anchor.

Tolikiwa A.

- April 10th, 1961 Departed KABIP 0600 for KAMPALAP per 'Morobe'. Arrived 0700. Lined, taxed & censured. Dr. Campbell conducted medical inspection. Departed 1200 for MANTAGEN. per 'Morobe'. Arrived ~~1230~~ 1530. Lined, taxed & censured. Dr. Campbell conducted medical inspection. Departed 1600 for Gizarum. Arrived 1700. Stayed night aboard 'Morobe'.
- April 11th, 1961 Collected tax from plantation workers at Gizarum. Departed Gizarum 1230 per 'Morobe' for AROMOT Is. Arrived 1830. Stayed night aboard 'Morobe'.
- April 12th, 1961 Departed AROMOT for LABLAB per 'Morobe' at 0700. Arrived 0745. Departed 0800 for MALAI? 1 hour walking in heavy rain. Lined, taxed & censured. Settled minor complaints. Returned to LABLAB 1200. Lunched at mission. 1230 to BIRIK. Lined, taxed & censured. Collected tax from mission workers at LABLAB. At 1500 departed for MALAI Is. per 'Morobe'. Arrived 1800. Stayed night aboard 'Morobe'.
- April 13th, 1961 Lined, taxed & censured. Dr. Campbell conducted medical inspection. Place untidy and cleaned under supervision. Departed 1100 for TUAM Is. per 'Morobe'. Arrived 1500. Inspection carried out. Place very clean. Stayed night aboard 'Morobe'.
- April 14th, 1961 Lined, taxed & censured TUAM. 1130 departed for DREGERHAFEN. Arrived 2300.

FINISH OF DAIRY

INTRODUCTION

The main object of this patrol was to collect tax for the years 1960/61, and bring the census figures up to date, in addition to normal routine administration and to conduct a Lands Title Restoration Investigation.

The Siassi Group is situated at latitude 5 deg. 40 mins. S and longitude 48 deg. W. It is separated from the mainland of the Huon Peninsula by the VITIAZ STRAITS and from New Britain by the Dampier Straits. The largest island is Umboi, some 27 miles by 16 miles, with volcanic peaks up to 4,500 ft. Smaller islands of varying topography surround Umboi. Umboi was patrolled on foot, the closer islands by canoe and the outlying islands by the vessel, the M.V. MORORE.

Although the Vitiaz Straits present a formidable barrier to vessels, at this time of the year they are not too bad, and although at times rough seas were experienced, the patrol was, on the whole, a pleasant one. Siassi is a beautiful place, with the people friendly and co-operative and I regard it as a pleasure to patrol there.

VILLAGES

Most of the villages are to be found on Umboi, there being some twenty two of them. All of the villages were ~~in~~ found to be in good condition, and considering the fact that long periods lapse between patrols to Siassi, the standard of their villages is to be regarded as a credit to the Umboi people. I feel mention should be made of the exceptionally high standard of the following villages; Aurwel, Aiyau, Mararamu, Oropot and Gasam. These villages are the best I've seen in the time; limited though it may be that I have spent in the Territory. They are well laid out, have grass areas, colourful gardens and a really high standard of housing. These particular villages average a latrine to each house and no cases of overcrowding were noted. The Rest Houses in this group were also exceptionally good.

The villages on the islands were also quite reasonable the ~~only~~ exceptions being Malai and the villages of Tolikiwa; which after seeing the above five villages appeared to be really depressing. At Malai a day was spent by the inhabitants under supervision cleaning the place. They have the bad habit of merely throwing their refuse onto the beach and at low tide this gives rise to a most offensive odour. The Tolikiwa villages were little better.

The island villages of Aromot and Mandok have a problem in that they have a large population, but a limited water supply.

has largely been overcome by the purchase from the Mission of galvanised iron and guttering ~~from the~~ with which they have roofed their church. The water is collected in drums. The only other method and the one which has been used extensively in the past, is to bring water from the mainland by canoe, which involves a reasonable pull and during storms is not always possible. However, I feel that under the present system the situation is greatly improved, although they have not yet been through a 'dry' season to prove whether it is sufficient.

The circumstances surrounding the establishment of the village of MANTAGEN have been fully explained in Mr. R.J. Green's Report, FIN. 1 of 58/59. I feel the situation has improved since Mr. Green's visit, although the population (49) has not increased since the last census patrol of February, 1960. The village is in excellent condition and reflects the driving force of the luluai Tawadit, who has made the normally lethargic Tolikiwa's accomplish something. The trochus industry as a source of income is still limited but due to the soil, they are well off agriculturally and as well as the normal subsistence crops there is a large variety of tropical fruits. A request to migrate back to Tolikiwa was heard, but was refused on the grounds that Mr. Green puts forward in his report.

All the villages are made from native materials.

ROADS

There is only one vehicular road on Siassi, that being the one from GIZARUM to AWELKOM. This is used by the Australian Lutheran Mission to take supplies to their station at Awelkon. It is useable most of the time by a four-wheel drive vehicle, but heavy rains render it impassable. There is also a lack of suitable material in the vicinity with which to surface a road.

The walking tracks were found to be in very good condition the only exception being the track from Awelkon to Obangai. This track is a very often used one by villagers in that area, and instructions were given to improve its condition immediately.

MISSIONS

The two missions operating in the Siassi Group are the Australian Lutheran Mission and the Roman Catholic, of which the former is by far the larger.

The A.L.M. has a large plantation at GIZARUM, of cocoa and coconuts, the latter being the principal crop. The work of this mission in the fields of Health and Education is really excellent, something they can be proud of, and will be dealt with fully under their respective headings. There are three bases this mission works from, GIZARUM, AWELKOM and LABLAB. Gizarum, with a European population of about ten, is the plantation area and anchorage for the mission boat. The SELEM mission school is part of Gizarum. At Awelkon is their main hospital and another school, staffed by three women. Lablab also has a school and medical facilities with a mission population of five.

There is one Roman Catholic Father stationed on the island of MANDOK. His sphere of influence is limited to the nearby islands and a couple of the Umboi mainland villages. Mandok is entirely Catholic, but the other villages are composed of both Lutherans and Catholics. The Father, limited though his resources are as compared with the Lutherans, is still doing a good job in the fields of health and education.

HEALTH

This patrol was accompanied by Dr. D. Campbell, the new Medical Officer from Finschhafen, and three Native Medical Assistants. A complete medical inspection was conducted in each village. Dr. Campbell appeared quite impressed with the health of the people and he would have covered all aspects of this field in his own report, so I do not feel the need to elaborate.

However, one topic worthy of mention. We were informed by the mission sisters at Awelkon that shortly prior to the patrol's arrival a Siassi from the village of OPAI had returned to his village from a plantation in New Briton. This man was alleged to be infected with gonorrhoea and shortly after his arrival back in the village had raped a female native. Knowing the promiscuity of the Siassies it would be hard to say exactly how many women this man had had intercourse with. Dr. Campbell deemed it necessary to conduct a complete inspection of all the inhabitants of Opa. Everyone over the age of sixteen was taken to the hospital at Awelkon where the check was made. The examination revealed no traces of gonorrhoea, which I regard as lucky, as in a confined place like Siassi, such a disease would really be capable of spreading.

As mentioned previously, the work being done by the Mission in this field is really excellent. The two sisters stationed at Awelkon are devoted to their work and always manage to meet the heavy demands made upon them. Dr. Campbell was very impressed with the standard and ~~efficiency~~ efficiency of their hospital. Perhaps their most noticeable result is in the work being done towards infant welfare. A few years ago they started on a scheme to educate the children in child welfare and to encourage them to come to the hospital to bear their children. The success of this can be seen in the Census figures, where for a population exceeding 6,000, only two deaths were recorded in the 0-1 month group and one in the 1-12 ~~xx~~ month group as compared with 247 births, giving a mortality rate of 1%.

At Awelkon a number of mission Aid Post Orderlies are trained and then posted to various areas, so between the Aid Posts sponsored by the Government and those by the mission, a very good coverage of the islands is achieved.

Dr. Campbell personally inspected the eight Government Aid Posts and talked at length with his orderlies.

EDUCATION

The only Government education open to the Siassies is to attend school at DREGERHAFEN, Finschhafen. At present only three are in attendance there.

The three main educational centres of the mission are Gelom, Awelkon and Lablab, each staffed by Europeans, and are registered ~~schools~~ schools. For a place as isolated as Siassi, the general standard of education is very good. The mission teacher training plan has ~~been~~ resulted in their being a teacher in practically every village, giving the basic rudiments of education to the young children. A pleasing thing about mission education in Siassi is that they have for some time they have refused to teach Yabim as a lingua franca, but have stressed English. Also practically every female native speaks quite fluent Pidgin, a thing which surprised me as my last patrol was to a Council area in which very few women could converse in it. Another thing is that the policy appears to be concentrated on educating the young and no elderly teenagers were recorded as being at school. This appears to be quite sound policy as it will be the younger ones who have the chance to continue with an education who will be of benefit to their country in the future.

While at Awelkon I saw some drafts for some new textbooks that the mission were about to print and use in their schools. ~~appeared~~ appeared as if considerable thought and effort had gone into preparation of these books and they should prove quite an asset to teaching methods in Siassi.

AGRICULTURE

Three months prior to this patrol, a patrol was conducted by Mr. K. Newton of ~~ELAKKTX~~ D.A.S.F.. At the present time Mr. J. Matheson of the same department is patrolling Siassi so this aspect of development is pretty well covered at the moment.

The annual rainfall of Siassi is in the vicinity of 120", most of this falling in the North-West season from November to March. If the N.W. is late in arrival temporary famine results on Siassi due to the failure of the gardens.

Yams, and taro are the staple food of the area, yams being prevalent on the coast, while the inland people rely on taro. Sweet potatoes, bananas, Chinese taro, maize, pumpkins and such as form an important but subsidiary part of the diet. Fish is the chief source of protein, particularly on the smaller islands while pigs assume prime importance in inland areas. Sago, Breadfruit, Wild Yams and Pitpit are used during seasonal shortages.

Isolation is a major retarding factor as regards cash-crops, although this has been somewhat improved since the Finschhafen Marketing and Developing Society came into operation, and have used their boat, the M.V. 'Vitiaz' to facilitate movement of produce. However, due to the heavy demands upon this boat throughout the Sub-District it is not always possible for the 'Vitiaz' to visit Siassi at opportune times and requests were made during patrol by villagers to inform F.M.D.S. that copra was ready. This has been done and the 'Vitiaz' has since made a trip to Siassi.

The main cash crops are coconuts (copra) and coffee. DASF has encouraged the use of New Ireland type drier for copra production and at present there are eleven in operation. The quality of copra has improved since the introduction of the N.I. type drier, but some of the copra purchased by FMDS is still poor quality. I would say that this is due to the attitude of some of the people as regards work involved to the return received. In the Siassi Group, being isolated, incentive to earn money is lacking. Providing they can make enough to pay their tax and a new lap-lap occasionally, most of them are satisfied. F.M.D.S. hope to overcome this by starting a regular trading service with the Siassi islanders in which they will offer a variety of goods and comforts and at regular intervals. I feel this scheme should be successful, as the Siassi people, if given something to work for, generally account for themselves quite well.

D.A.S.F. has encouraged Robusta as the type of coffee to be planted, the area being quite satisfactory for this variety. The blocks that have previously been planted under supervision are developing well.

Cocoa grows satisfactory on the Mission plantation at Gizarum. There are no native cacao blocks as a result of D.A.S.F. policy. The crop will do quite well on Umboi and Tolikiwa Island as proved at Gizarum. D.A.S.F. maintains that due to the scattered population, small labour potential and lack of communication a native cacao scheme would not meet with success.

All enthusiasm for rice appears to have died. At the moment, peanuts are being used as a subsistence crop.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.Attitudes.

The patrol was very well received throughout its stay, the people appearing to be very sincere in their friendliness. D.N.A. patrols to Siassi are not very frequent and the people regarded the visit of the patrol as a festive occasion, with dancing, dressing up and presentations of poultry. What I regarded as interesting was the attitude as compared to patrolling in a council area. My last major patrol was to ~~an~~ such an area and although it could not be said that the reception was unfriendly, it did not appear to have that sincerity that the Siassies displayed, who ~~at~~ times were completely co-operative and pleasing. Previous patrol reports of Siassi have told of the good relationships between the natives and the administration and I will back this up.

CENSUS AND TAX.

A complete census of all villages was carried out. The figures indicate an increase of 164 in the population over the ~~previous~~ 15 months, 247 births to 86 deaths. Only 21.4% of the total male population is away at work.

The islands communities are continuing to increase, but in some villages in the mountains of Umboi the population has fluctuated very little over the last ten years. Numerous reports have been made by patrolling officers of the widespread use of contraception and abortion in these areas. Although the people have been lectured on the subject and have had it pointed out to them that it is essential to have young people within the community, it has had little effect. The men argue that it is the women who have the knowledge of contraception and will not heed the talks of village headmen or patrol officers.

A total of £1,381-15-0 was collected in tax, being for the years 1960-61. No trouble was experienced in collecting.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The majority of village officials are good men and deserving of the position, being the controlling influence in their respective communities. The only examples of weak village officials were Aronaimutu and the Tolikiwa villages where the officials didn't appear to carry any authority and didn't appear to want to, but were merely content to let things remain as they are. Considering the long periods between patrols I feel the Iuluais and Iultuls of Siassi do a very creditable job.

JUDICIAL.

Numerous complaints of every nature were heard during the course of the patrol. In all cases the people appeared to be quite satisfied with decisions reached.

Two prisoners were brought back to Finschhafen. One sentenced under the court for Native affairs who had developed into an habitual adulterer while husbands were away at work. The other has yet to be heard by the Supreme court. He is on a charge of indecent assault of underaged girls.

The isolation of the Siassi Group is again felt in the judicial sphere. Events that happen shortly after a patrol's departure are forgotten or obscured fifteen months later. The people have either settled the matter rightly or wrongly or regard it in a different light by the time the case comes before a patrol officer.

The usual number of cases of Oli. v's Pigs and Gardens were heard.

LANDLESS ISLAND COMMUNITIES.

LANDLESS ISLAND COMMUNITIES.

This subject has played a dominant part in Patrol Reports on Siassi for many years and I don't believe that it is any closer to being settled. In the patrol's presence the people of Aromat paid rent due for land to the Yangla people. This matter should receive more attention in the near future.

PATROL POST.

I feel it advisable that a patrol post be established on Siassi for the following reasons.

1. Any solution to the problem of obtaining land for the island communities will need supervision if it is to succeed. This problem should be regarded as a serious one.
2. The Siassies, with someone behind them, are, I feel, in a position to advance themselves. They are the type of people who have the industry to better themselves. Continual economic supervision should produce good results. Under their present isolation, made worse by the Vitiaz Straits, it is very bad for a patrolling officer to produce definite results when he knows his work ~~won't~~ won't be followed up for at least twelve months.
3. A patrol post should eliminate the problems mentioned under judicial.

I realise that Siassi only has a population of 6000, but definitely feel the case for a Patrol Post is justified. The islands are scattered and the 6000 are spread over a large area. A workboat would have to be provided for the Patrol Post to be a success. A few sites capable of taking an Otter aircraft were noticed.

Mr. Green also states the case for a Patrol Post in his Report, FIN 1 of 58/59.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

There have been rumours of starting a Local Government Council in Siassi. I cannot see what advantage a Council would be to the Siassies. The islands are scattered and the heavy seas would make it practically impossible for all Councillors to attend meetings regularly. The people are progressing quite well under ~~tuluais and tuluais~~ seem happy, and I don't believe a Council could accomplish anything more in the Social, Political or Economic spheres of development.

LANDS TITLE RESTORATION INVESTIGATIONS.

Three such investigations were carried out, at Bailij, Aronaimutu and Aromot. In each case the mission was quite willing to give up the land.

BINSCHHAFEN MARKETING AND DEVELOPING SOCIETY

This society is now well established in Siassi and the people appear to be well behind it.

The people of Tolikiwa approached the patrol about buying a boat. They had saved £200 of the £850 required. There is a written instruction from the District Commissioner forbidding boat passage between them and Tolikawas so such a scheme was discouraged. However F.M.D.S state that if the people can be properly instructed in the use of such a boat, it will benefit them greatly as copra can be brought to a bulk storage depot at Gizarum, thus facilitating the movement of the M.V. Vitiaz. There is no suitable anchorage at Tolikiwas for a boat the size of the Vitiaz so such a scheme would definitely be of assistance to both F.M.D.S. and the people.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

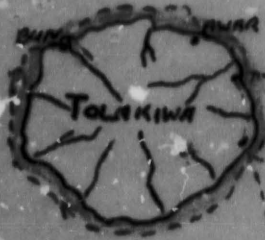
The Siassies are a colourful people and have some very good "sing-sings". An interesting feature of these is the presence of what is known as a "tumbuan". This is a man inside a thick grass covering stretching from head to ground, making recognition of whoever is inside impossible. On top of this is a mask with markings peculiar to a particular "tumbuan". From the mask arise plumes, a heavy club is carried. The significance of these is that they are spirits controlled by the men to frighten the women into behaving themselves. The women are really terrified of these "tambuans" and during the course of the dance will not go near them, but scream and run if they come near. The creating of each "tumbuan" has a definite reason behind it, e.g. the death of a headman's son.

Child swapping appears to be quite traditional.

Practically all the Siassies have pierced ears, some stretching down to their necks and at times are twisted around the ear until the ear gives the appearance of a coiled rope. The ears are cut early in life and gradually stretched by placing a tightly rolled banana leaf in the slit. Facial markings are very common as is the practice of wearing trinkets on the arms and legs.

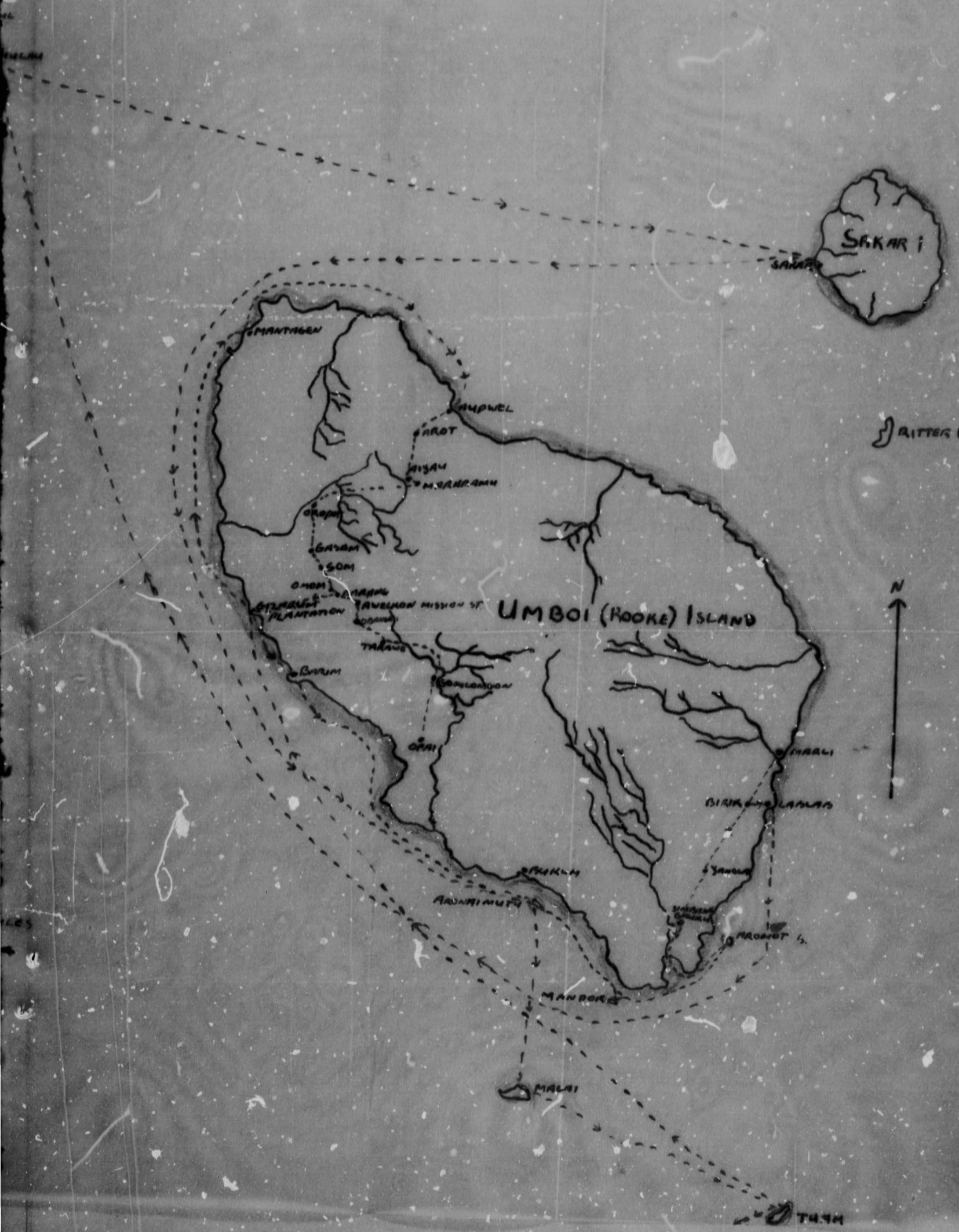
Bride price is 4-5 pigs or £20-25.

J.R. Hicks
 J.R. HICKS
 CADET PATROL OFFICER



SCALE: 1" = 4 MILES

UMBOI (ROOKE) ISLAND



Umboi (Rooke) Island

Sakari

Rittes I

N

Malai

MANT

ORIGINAL.

3

67. 6. 35



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. Finschhafen No. 10 1960/61

Patrol Conducted by P. J. Foldi Patrol Officer (writer)

Area Patrolled Kalasa Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Assistant Patrol Officers J. Bagita

Natives 2 members of R.P.N.G.C. N. Lovi

L. Gari

Duration—From 3/5/1961 to 2/6/1961

Number of Days 31

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Sept 09/1960

Medical/...../1959

Map Reference Army Map No. 1794 KALASA 1 inch series

Object of Patrol (a) Tax and Census (c) Cult Investigation

(b) Instruction of Asst. P.O'S. (d) Routine Admin

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

18/7/1961

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 £.....

Minute: The Director, Department of Native Affairs, LAE.

17th July, 1961

Mr. Foldi has conducted an excellent patrol which is adequately covered by the remarks of Assistant District Officer, Murdoch.



(D. N. ASHTON)
District Officer

67-1-2

Sub-District Officer,
PINSCHHAFEN.

27th June, 1961.

WGH/BK

Mr. P.J. FOLDI,
PINSCHHAFEN

PATROL REPORT FIN 10-60/61

Receipt is acknowledged of your report and the claims for Camping Allowance.

Even though I do not agree with all your conclusions (see below) and would have liked to see more detail in places, your report gives a good picture of the KALASA and provides much basic information upon which I can lay my plans.

CULT

The linguistic aspect of the cult appears to be the phenomenon more commonly known as "speaking with tongues," a world wide form of religious hysteria, generally, but not always, confined to the more extreme sects. The alternative is that the people are developing a secret language. It is hard to establish which is the case as your observations are conflicting, e.g. in the second last paragraph on page 2 you state that some men have perfected the language and then you say that "no two people speak alike", being other reports as well as yours, I am inclined to the view that the "multi-lingual language" is hysterical in origin and that any attempt to test it by asking for translations is doomed to frustration from the start. It was a good try though.

I trust that DAMINUWEI's book will be located shortly.

Did you ascertain from Dr. KUDEM if the names on the bed sheet were European or Native?

I do not agree that the cult is anti-European; how do you arrive at that conclusion? Some participants use European words in the "language" and three of the rules (page 6) are European at their source.

My own conclusion is that things are moving too slowly in the KALASA. An active and persuasive Agricultural Officer would do a lot to set them on the right track by interesting them in a suitable cash crop.

Agriculture

Like the greater part of the Sub-District, the KALASA has suffered from lack of attention from an Extension Officer. Until this year this has been due to lack of staff.

Education

I am afraid that the standard of the Mission schools will remain low for a long time.

The SITUA/KELANOA Parents and Citizens Association seems to be a bit ambitious. All that is needed for a start is an organised body to assist in the maintenance of the school. To talk about "a constitution" and a legal basis" is a little premature when you consider the background of the members. All that is necessary is to ensure that no one is given the opportunity to misappropriate the funds collected.

Tax

How much was collected please?

Map

The Patrol Report Map should be 4 inches to 1 Mile (Patrol Instruction No. 2 is an "extra").

The scale, date and patrol number should be entered on the map.

Appendix "A"

Concise and readable although some of your judgements seem a little extreme. I.E. TULUM of GORUP and others must have something in their favour to have been appointed.

Appendix "C"

A comment such as "Good except for one or two limestone outcrops" is not very helpful. If an outcrop prevents the passage of pack animals then obviously the track is not "good".

Similarly a road which cannot be used due to lack of bridges is useless no matter how good individual lengths may be. It would have been a good idea to enlarge on the matter of bridging, span, depth, is a ford a suitable alternative? etc.,

General

It helps if an extra carbon copy of comments on matters concerning other Departments is made. Otherwise relevant extracts have to be copied.

MINUTE:

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
L.A.E.

.....A.D.O.
(W.C. Murdoch.)

Forwarded, please.

Messra FOLDI, BAGITA, LEVI and GARI have done quite a good job.

Extracts of the report are being sent to the Departments concerned.

Now that there are four Officers of the Department of Agriculture in the Sub-District, it is reasonable to assume that the frequency of the Agricultural Patrols will increase.

I could hold forth at length on the subject of the apparent lack of organisation within the Department of Education. We need badly an Area Education Officer for this Sub-District to ensure prompt payment of teachers and speedy forwarding of supplies.

(W.C. Murdoch.)
.....A.D.O.

WGM/TK

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHAFEN.

20th April, 1967-1-2

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHAFEN.

WGM/EK

13th July, 1961.

REPORT INSUBORDINATE

KALASA AREA

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
I.A.E.

1. Report personal copy.

2. Report on the patrol of the village of PATROL FIN 10 - 60/61

3. Reference Mr. FOLDI's report of his patrol to the KALASA.

A point I overlooked was that Mr. FOLDI need submit only the abbreviated form of report.

His energy in submitting a full report thus enabling his A.D.O. to have a standard of comparison for the reports submitted as exercises by the Asst. P.Os. is to be commended.

village names listed in the report.

4. Report on the correct use of the report form. I request, please.


.....A.D.O.
(W.G. Murdoch.)

5. Report the names of the houses in the village.


.....A.D.O.
(W.G. Murdoch.)

57-1-2

Sub-District Office,
FINSCHAFEN.

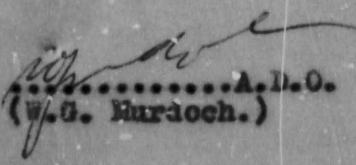
26th April, 1961.


WGB/HK

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

KALASA PATROL

1. Collect personal tax.
2. Amend the one inch map to show correct positions of villages and the track followed.
3. Collect data for the Health Education Survey.
4. From the Tax/Census register compile a table showing by sex and year of birth the number of children under sixteen years in each village.
5. List all schools and show the Standards, Grades or Classes taught.
6. Examine the route followed for suitability as a mule track. Note the time to travel from the village furthest inland to the nearest anchorage on the coast.
7. Report on the current cult in the KALASA but do not arrest any of the participants or leaders. I repeat, report.
8. Record the name of the language spoken in each village.


.....A.D.O.
(W.G. Haraoch.)


.....A.D.O.(T)
(C.E.T. Terrell.)

PATROL REPORT

Report No. - Pinschhafen No. 10 1960/61
Patrol Conducted by - P. J. Foldi P.O. (writer)
Area Patrolled - Kalasa Census Division
Patrol Accompanied by - J. Bagita Asst. P.O.
N. Levi " "
L. Gari " "
Const. Anton
Const. Dekemba
Aid Post Orderly Kising of Tunge
Paramount Luluai Down
Duration - From 9/5/61 to 2/6/61
Number of Days - 31
Last Patrol by D.N.A.- Mr. T. W. White, A.D.O., during
September - October 1960.
Map Reference - Army Map No. 1794 KALASA
1 inch Series

-----oooOooo-----

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
FIRSCHIAFEN.

26th April, 1961.


WGM/EC

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

KALASA PATROL

1. Collect personal tax.
2. Amend the one inch map to show correct positions of villages and the track followed.
3. Collect data for the Health Education Survey.
4. From the Tax/Census register compile a table showing by sex and year of birth the number of children under sixteen years in each village.
5. List all schools and show the Standards, Grades or Classes taught.
6. Examine the route followed for suitability as a mule track. Note the time to travel from the village furthest inland to the nearest anchorage on the coast.
7. Report on the current cult in the KALASA but do not arrest any of the participants or leaders. I repeat, XEROXI.
8. Record the name of the language spoken in each village.


.....A.D.O.
(W. S. Mardoch.)


.....A.D.O. (T)
C.E.T. Terrell.)

PATROL DIARY

At all villages in the Kalasa Census Division, tax was collected, census taken, sanitation and housing were inspected and talks were given on sanitation and the need for economic development. Investigation into the Cargo Cult was carried out.

Wednesday, 3rd May, 1961.

Depart Gagidu 0230 for Dregerhafen. Depart Dregerhafen 0307 on board M.L. 'Viviaz' for Kanzarua arriving 0700. Supplies unloaded. Patrol cargo re-organized. Mapping.

Thursday, 4th May, 1961.

Depart Kanzarua 0630 for Sambe - walking time 3 hours. One complaint heard and settled out of Court. Assistant P.O.'s instructed in the compilation of census figures.

Friday, 5th May, 1961.

Depart Sambe 0750 for Ririwo - w.t. 1 hour. Aid Post inspected.

Saturday, 6th May, 1961.

Depart Ririwo 0800 for Zankoa - w.t. 3½ hours.

Sunday, 7th May, 1961.

at Zankoa.

Monday, 8th May, 1961.

Two C.N.A. cases. Visited Zankoa Mission School - talked to children. Depart Zankoa 0900 for Zakubep - w.t. 30 minutes.

Tuesday, 9th May, 1961.

One C.N.A. case. Depart Zakubep 0930 for Gerup - w.t. 30 minutes. Visited Mission School. Several minor complaints settled out of Court.

Wednesday, 10th May, 1961.

Depart Gerup 0800 for Meiawa - w.t. 25 minutes. Depart Meiawa 1130 for Karako - w.t. 20 minutes. Two minor disputes settled.

Thursday, 11th May, 1961.

Depart Karako 0830 for Samep - w.t. 30 minutes. Visited Mission School. Depart Samep 1130 for Ga - w.t. 30 minutes. One minor complaint settled.

Friday, 12th May, 1961.

Depart Ga 0815 for Tunge - w.t. 2 hours 40 minutes. One C.N.A. case.

Saturday, 13th May, 1961.

Depart Tunge 0800 for Rua - w.t. 15 minutes.

To Soweng w.t. 10 minutes, then return to Rua.

Sunday, 14th May, 1961.

At Rua. Health Education Survey conducted.

Monday, 15th May, 1961.

Depart Rua 0730 for Bakon - w.t. 1 hour.
Depart Bakon 1130 for Kip - w.t. 1 hour.

Tuesday, 16th May, 1961.

Depart Kip 0800 for Biungen - 15 minutes.
Depart Biungen 1000 for Kaunkeo - w.t. 15 minutes.

Wednesday, 17th May, 1961.

Depart Kaunkeo 0700 for Kiburum - w.t. 1 hour.
Returned to Kaunkeo 1200.

Thursday, 18th May, 1961.

Depart Kaunkeo for Kukuya - w.t. 1 hour.
To Kalasa Mission Station to discuss Cargo Cult with
Pontius.

Friday, 19th May, 1961.

Remained at Kalasa. Dr. Kuder arrived. Discussed Cargo
Cult. Attended Congregation Meeting, 1800 to Kukuya.

Saturday, 20th May, 1961.

Depart Kukuya 0910 for Wetna - w.t. 25 minutes.

Sunday, 21st May, 1961.

At Wetna.

Monday, 22nd May, 1961.

Depart Wetna 0730 for Sikikia - w.t. 30 minutes.

Tuesday, 23rd May, 1961.

Depart Sikikia 0715 for Paukwanga - w.t. 1 hour 30 min.
Depart Paukwanga 1145 for Gitukia - w.t. 30 minutes.

Wednesday, 24th May, 1961.

Depart Gitukia 0700 for Bwambi - w.t. 1½ hours. Visited
Mission School.
Depart Bwambi 1115 for Ezanko - w.t. 30 minutes.

Thursday, 25th May, 1961.

Depart Ezanko 0800 for Kinalakma - w.t. 30 minutes.
Found a number of people suffering from bad T.U.'s.
Preparation to send them to hospital.

Friday, 26th May, 1961.

Depart Kinalakma 0930 (delayed by rain) for
Gitua (Kelenca) in Sio Census Division. - w.t. 1½ hours.
Visited Primary T School. Meeting of Parents and Citizens
Association.

Saturday, 27th May, 1961.

Depart Gitua 0800 for Nama - w.t. 1 hour 30 minutes.
Depart Nama 1200 for Sialum - w.t. 1 hour.

Sunday, 28th May, 1961.

At Sialum.

Monday, 29th May, 1961.

Depart Sialum 0730 for Kwankwam - w.t. 40 minutes.

Tuesday, 30th May, 1961.

Depart Kwankwam 0630 for Nuzen - w.t. 1 hour.
Depart Nuzen 0930 for Nama Nanda - w.t. 50 minutes.
Depart Nanda 1100 for Kanomi - w.t. 20 minutes.

Wednesday, 31st May, 1961.

Depart Kanomi 0800 for Kazarua - w.t. 35 minutes.

Thursday, 1st June, 1961.

Day spent writing Patrol Reports, preparing census statistics and tax money.

Friday, 2nd June, 1961.

Depart Kazarua 0815 for Gagidu on board M.L. 'Vitiaz' arriving 1200.

end of diary.

PATROL REPORT.

KALASA CENSUS DIVISION.

Introduction:

The Kalasa Census Division is the north west section of the area patrolled from Finschhafen. The entire Census Division is included in Army Map No. 1794 KALASA 1 inch Series printed in December, 1944.

Topographically the area is divided into:-

- (a) The Mountains, which range from 2,000 to 5,600 feet ASL and include villages from Saabe to Ga;
- (b) The Plateau, which varies in height between 1,000 and 1,800 feet ASL, and include villages from Tunge to Kinalakna; and
- (c) The Coastal Belt, which includes villages from Nama to Kanzarua.

Please refer to the patrol map attached.

The Census Division, geologically speaking, appears to be very young. From the coast the land rises in a series of limestone faced steps to the plateau, which is a remarkably flat area of land some four to five miles in width and some ten miles in length. Behind the plateau a mountain range rises very steeply to about 8,000 feet ASL. The plateau and the coast are covered by extensive areas of kunai and kangaroo grasses; patches of light bush are to be found along the water courses. The range behind the plateau is covered with secondary growth and light montane rain forest.

The mountain area is covered by secondary growth, light rain forest and large areas of kunai grass.

The coastline is most formidable, with steep cliffs and few beaches. Gitua (Sio Census Division), Sialum, Kwankwam and Kanzarua are the only suitable places for a coastal ship to land or take aboard goods by dinghy. All but Kanzarua are good anchorages.

The area was last patrolled by Mr. T. W. White, A.D.C., during September-October, 1960. This patrol was concerned with the collecting of tax, the taking of census, investigation of the current cargo cult and routine administration.

The last Medical and Agricultural patrols to the area were conducted during 1959. It is essential that these Departments be made to realize their obligations in backward areas such as the Kalasa. To say that patrols by these two Departments, particularly Agriculture, are urgently necessary is a gross understatement.

The main language spoken by the people is Ono. The people of the northern extremity, from Sikikia to Kinalakna, speak Nemo, and Tumat Keboro is spoken on the coast, with the exception of Nuzen to Kanzarua who speak Ono. Kotte, the language used by the Lutheran Mission, is used through out the whole Division. Pidgin is spoken, but is not as widely understood as one would imagine.

Native Affairs:Cargo Cult in the Kalasa.

The cult in the majority of the Kalasa Census Division was described by Mr. T. W. White, A.D.O., as:

"basically a pseudo-religious cult in which the people hold special prayer meetings and discuss ways of becoming good Christians."

The investigations that were conducted by this patrol in conjunction with the Rev. Pontius of the Lutheran Mission at Kalasa prove conclusively that the cult is basically 'cargo'.

The following are the findings of the patrol and in conclusion I will give my own interpretations and opinions.

Aid Post Orderly Dengdeng of Karako Village is the originator of the present outbreak. His story is similar to that described by Mr. White.

In 1958 a very sick child was brought to Dengdeng at his Karako Aid Post; it would appear that the child's likelihood of recovery was doubtful at this stage. Dengdeng treated the child and in prayer asked God to assist in the child's recovery. Later the child did recover and Dengdeng believed that his prayers had been answered. A short time after this incident, while he was in his house, he was overcome with ecstasy and began speaking a multi-lingual language. He believed, to use his own words, that he was possessed by "the Spirit of God". The Spirit of God may be understood to mean the Holy Spirit.

From Karako the ecstasy and multi-lingual language has spread through the majority of the Census Division, and, I believe, into the Dedua Census Division.

At this stage I find it necessary to give a definite meaning to the words ecstasy and multi-lingual language as applied to this report.

All natives, who have been, or are in any way directly associated with the cult, claim to have been possessed by the Holy Spirit of God. When the body is overcome with ecstasy or fit of shaking, which in pidgin is called - sikin i guria - the people believe this is the act of the Holy Spirit entering their bodies.

The Rev. Fontius tells me that it is possible for him to understand the multilingual language from one or two men who have managed to 'perfect' it over the past three to four years. The language is made up of words from Kotte, Yobim, Ono - the local language-, Pidgin, English, German and Graged with native grammar. I am convinced that even those who the Rev. Fontius can understand cannot understand one another. The reasons for this statement are dealt with later in the report. However the vast majority of the speakers do not speak anything that is comprehensible to anyone but themselves; it would appear that they use no words of any known language. It must be understood that no two people speak alike. In spite of the above facts, for the purpose of this report, the tongue will be referred to as the 'multi-lingual language'.

The Rev. Fontius tells me that the movement is openly known as a Revival; I could find no evidence to prove or disprove this. He went on and said that a second name is used, which could be translated as 'we want something that we do not have'. Several men did not deny this.

Each village has its own originator who emphatically denies that he learnt of the movement from any other person or village. The ecstasy usually possessed these originators after some incident, e.g., Terap of Zankoa Village, a youth of about 19 years, was possessed by the Holy Spirit after he had been cured of an illness by Mission Medical Orderly Male of Orako Village in the Dedua Census Division: Baling of Zakubep Village claims that he was possessed after he had received Holy Communion: Mundu of Kip Village says that the Holy Spirit took possession of him while he was in gaol at Gagidu for stealing, he added that God was sorry for him; and of course there is the case of Dengdeng as already mentioned.

Cult participants emphatically claim that nobody has spread word of the movement; they are all convinced that it originated in their village. This is not true as I have been informed that a number of cultists have moved to various villages and explained the movement to the people. Also all the villages where the cult is thriving speak the Oro Language: It is quite common for people to move between various villages, this is possibly how the movement spread. Informants tell me that Runci of Zankoa Village, a cultist, visited Keburum Village and started the cult there: Bibigau of Ga Village, also a cultist, introduced the movement to Nanda, Kanomi and Kanzasua Villages.

Now I will endeavour to outline the aims, methods and beliefs of the cult.

The multi-lingual language is interpreted by participants as the gift to speak many languages; it is very similar, and believed by the people, ~~to be~~ much the same gift which was bestowed on the apostles at Pentecost.

Many fruitful hours were spent determining the extent to which the people comprehended the multi-lingual language. The main persons used in the experiment were Dengdeng and Paum of Karako and Kumending, an ex-policeman, of Gerup Village as well as various other persons.

At first a man was asked to say something in the tongue and another cultist was asked to translate. Next I asked the attending Village Officials if they understood anything that was said; invariably the replied 'no'. The interpretations that were given ~~was~~ prompt and almost convinced me that the tongue was a comprehensible language. Later a technique was developed in which I told a pidgin speaking cultist to say something simple, e.g., 'There are four big pigeons sitting in a tree at Karako' or 'The moon went down behind the mountain', in the multilingual language and another pidgin speaking cultist interpret it. The interpretations were quite promptly given but were nothing even remotely similar to the original. This was repeated some eight to ten times and no even slightly correct interpretation was given. I am convinced that the people were co-operating in the exercise because pidgin words were understood when the cultist spoke, and these words used were the same as that given in the original text. For example, when a cultist was asked to say 'There are four big pigeons in a tree at Karako' the words 'balus' and 'divai' were definitely used by the multi-lingual speaker; however the interpreter made no mention of them.

This leads me to believe that the Rev. Pontius, who speaks a little of all the languages used in the multi-lingual language, can understand what is being said in some instances; however I firmly believe that the cultists cannot understand what is said. An interesting point is raised here;; Does the interpreter put his own interpretation on the words or does he sincerely believe that he knew what the speaker said?

A number of cultists openly admit that even they could not
UNDERSTAND

that ^{WHICH} they themselves said when they were possessed so they gave the idea up.

Kuzeningbe, the Tultul of Karako, and Baminuwei, the Mission Elder at Tunge, claim that when they were overcome with ecstasy knowledge came to them and they were compelled to write it down. Baminuwei's book is attached to this report.

I received doubtful information that numerals are put to the tune of traditional songs which are sung at meetings. Aid Post Orderly Kising of Tunge claims that he has heard Moasi of the same village doing this. Moasi is the person who Mr. White reports as seeing God on a number of occasions. He tells me that he has not seen God since Mr. White told him that it was all nonsense.

Cemeteries of the villages in which the cult prevalent were all in excellent condition. This is an important aspect of the movement. The cemetery at Kip Village deserves a special mention.

Mundu of Kip, the man mentioned earlier as the originator at his village, and who was possessed while he was in gaol at Gagidu, had a dream, and as a result told the people of the village that they must assemble the spirits of all their ancestors in a new cemetery near the village.

A large cemetery with some seven hundred crosses was constructed, a diagram of which is attached to this report. No bodies have been buried in this cemetery which is in a spotless condition. A large cross is placed in the centre on which the words 'Death is swallowed up by Life' is written in Kette - this is a Bible text from 1 Corinthians. I am led to believe that £10 in silver is buried at the foot of this cross. Each small cross has the name of a particular ancestor written on it. The people of Biungen and Kip Villages, whose populations at the last census total 275, have managed to bring together some 700 ancestors. Informants told me that the cemetery is not yet complete and will be expanded at a later date. Many hours of very hard work by many people have been put into this project.

Dawabu and Kmutno of Kaurkeo Village told the village people to assemble in a house at Old Kaurkeo Village to hear of a dream had by the latter.

At the meeting a ban was put on chewing betel nut and smoking. Dawabu opened the meeting with the following prayer, which I have taken the liberty to write in pidgin as an interpretation would be too vague.

'O Papa Got salim Sipirit bilong Iu i kam daun halivim
ripela, long mipela getapim dispela wok.'

The key words are 'dispela wok'. The Rev. Antius has heard this same prayer used in conjunction with the movement.

Then the people started singing songs of their ancestors while sitting with their hands clasped, chair boy fashion, in front of them. Next thing that was known was that all the people present were overcome with ecstasy, which they interpreted as the work of the Holy Spirit. After a while the singing was stopped and all people started speaking the multi-lingual language.

Various dreams were reported. Many said that they had seen ancestors who told them to do the work of the Government and to be good Christians; this is an important part of the movement that will be explained later. Two actual 'cargo' dreams were reported

in which the dreamers claim to have seen large cargo sheds in heaven; they say that they did not see inside the building. Dreams and ancestors play an important part in the movement.

The patrol was fortunate to be at the Lutheran Mission Station of Kalasa at the time of the annual Congregation Meeting. Dr. Kuder, President of the Mission, was present.

Dr. Kuder was asked to attend a special meeting of Pastors, Evangelists and Elders at which he received some valuable information concerning the cult, which he passed on to me.

Three items were revealed at this meeting; they are described as follows:

- (a) An altar cloth made of a coarse material, not linen, which had been intricately embroidered by hand. Dr. Kuder is of the opinion that this item is of German origin and was probably stolen or found, from or in ^{ACHUSA}, either pre-war or during the war;
- (b) A large, not so white, bed sheet with many names written on it. This is believed to be a relic of the war; and
- (c) A copy of the International Mission Review, a quarterly published by the Church.

These three items were believed to be sent down to earth by God. Neither the villages they came from nor the natives that produced them is known; however I feel that the altar cloth came from Karako, the home of the cult, and the magazine came from Kip.

Dr. Kuder told me that he did his best to convince the people that these items did not come from heaven as well as explaining their origin.

Later that afternoon was a meeting of the Congregation to which I had been invited and Dr. Kuder presided. The main item on the agenda was a discussion on the cargo cult which was supported by various church matters.

Many native missionaries as well as Paramount Luluai Dowan, Aid Post Orderly Kising and Luluai Ze-ei-i of Zankoe Village spoke out against the movement. Many other rose and spoke of the multilingual language whilst other tried to explain the movement without committing themselves. Luluai Ze-ei-i said that the people were trying to reconcile the stories of their ancestors with those stories found in the bible. Mission Aid Post Orderly Yabungnu of Kaunkeo Village did get up and mention cargo; since this man was my best informer I feel that he was just trying to get the ball rolling, no one took up his lead. Other than the above the people were unwilling to discuss the movement. Dr Kuder then addressed the assembled people and told them of the fatality of the movement.

The movement has spread among all the Ono speaking people of the Kalasa- this would include some 85% of the total population.

All men, including Paramount Luluai Dowan and all Village Officials, were reluctant to say anything to me for fear of retribution from the people or because they were in some way involved in the movement. The only two informers met by the patrol were recommended to me by the Rev. Pontius, to whom they had confided. They were Doga and Yabungnu of Kaunkeo Village.

The general attitude among those who are not directly associated with the movement is doubt. They believe that there might be something in the movement, some actually support it, and are

prepared to wait and say nothing. Paramount Luluai Dowan has doubt. Mr White mentions in the Kukuya Village Book that Dowan was suspected of being a ring leader. This I doubt.

The people believe that the cargo will materialize in the village if the following rules are observed:--

- (a) Obey all the instructions and laws of the Government;
- (b) Be good Christians and go to Church regularly;
- (c) Take good care of the graves and spirits of their ancestors. This includes care of cemeteries and refraining from noisy dancing as this may disturb the spirits;
- (d) Doing away with objects that are believed to have magical properties, e.g., hunting charms; and
- (e) For all the people to give their full support to the movement.

In pidgin the people say 'oli mas stap long pleis kilia' before the cargo will come. The belief that the movement must have the full co-operation of all the people was clearly pointed out to me.

The cult is anti-European, not political, which seems to be a feature of most cargo cults in this country.

I feel that the cult has lost a lot of its force by virtue of the fact that Europeans now know of the beliefs of the movement. I suggest that the next officer familiarize himself with this report and make his knowledge known in all villages. To me this appears to be the only weapon that we have for putting an end to the present outbreak.

The real origin of the cult is vague. Paramount Luluai Dowan tells me that there was a similar outbreak in the Kalasa around 1946-47 which he believed to be brought from the Madang District. On the other hand the Rev. Fontius says that some of the Lutheran Missions experienced men think it is very similar to the pre-war cult outbreak at Sattelberg.

The cult has disrupted the life of the people of the Kalasa Census Division. It is true that they still plant their subsistence gardens and do the necessary work of routine village life; however the people feel that they are on the verge of obtaining considerable wealth and consequently are only doing sufficient work to carry on.

All that is possible for the Administration and the Mission is to eradicate the present movement. Unfortunately there will be many people who will still believe that cargo can be obtained in this manner and will revive the movement many years hence.

From all the information I have received I believe that the cult has no violent tendencies; nevertheless it would be advisable if an experienced officer were to visit the area in about six months time.

Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries:

The staples of the mountain and plateau people are Chinese Taro, taro and cooking bananas. On the coast yams are the staple.

The people of the coastal belt suffer a food shortage during the dry season. Difficulties arising during this period are overcome by trading fish for taro with the inland people and clay saucepans, string bags and food, if available, with the Siassi Islanders for smoked fish and sago during December, January and February.

Potatoes, cabbages and good quality brown onions grow very well in the mountain region. Mr. E. Foad, a trader and business man from Pinschhafen, tells me that he tried to arrange with the mountain people to bring such produce to the beach on a special day; unfortunately no one turned up. The people do not appear to be interested and since the furthest village inland is within a days walk of the coast, I feel that the people are just bone lazy. Possibly in a few years time when the people become more aware that they have a good economic crop some arrangement may be reached between them and a trader for the marketing of their produce. Since the European type foods are not sold they are used to supplement the peoples' diet.

Economic Agriculture:

As a result of inadequate technical supervision both Robusta and Arabica Coffees have been planted on the plateau and hillsides with complete disregard to altitudes required by each variety.

Coffee planting techniques have been completely ignored in the majority of plantings seen. Nearly all gardens seen have no shade and as a result the bushes have small closely bunched yellow leaves. A number of plantings were seen which used the large rain forest trees for shade. These gardens appear to be overshadowed and the coffee bushes were being damaged by falling debris.

The number of good plots seen was not encouraging and the number of bushes in each garden were few.

Little evidence of recent planting was seen. This is probably the result of the general apathy prevalent in all aspects of village life developed in conjunction with the cargo beliefs.

Coconuts are the only means of cash income on the coastal belt. The number of palms seen at each village was most encouraging; there is evidence of increased planting over the past three or four years.

Copra is mainly sun dried. A dryer was seen at Sialum; I was informed that this is only used during the wet season. The Coastal people each dry their own copra which is sold by each individual to the Pinschhafen Marketing and Development Society. It is my belief that if the F.M.D.S. were to establish a dryer at Sialum and purchase the wet copra from the people of the area it would guarantee an improvement in the quality of copra produced. Possibly such a venture would greatly encourage the copra production of the area. I am of the opinion that the Sialum people are not producing more than 50% of the copra that their grove supplies.

Pre war the Lutheran Mission at Kalasa possessed a mob of some 5,000 sheep. The majority of these animals were slaughtered by the Japanese; however some 40 to 50 are now owned by various natives through out the area. The sheep appear to be of English origin but as a result of in-breeding their quality leaves much to be desired. The animals appear never to have been shorn.

Now that these people have the nucleus of a small industry I feel that the Department of Agriculture and Stock should endeavour to teach these people how to care for the animals, also the introduction of some good quality rams would do much to improve the stock. The people then could be encouraged to breed sheep for sale or be taught how to make warm clothing from the wool that they produce.

The Lutheran Mission have been selling cattle to the native people. I am not in favour of the odd one or two beasts being scattered through out the Division. I would like to see all the beasts of the Census Division brought together into one herd somewhere on the plateau where breeding conditions would be more favourable and supervision by the Department of Agriculture and Stock would be warranted.

At Nuzen and Nanda the people have erected wire fences around quite large areas to enclose their pigs. These areas have developed into stinking mud holes, which I know pigs like, but fear does little to discourage diseases common in native pigs. Pigs seen in these enclosures have no hair but otherwise appear to be in good condition. I feel that a technical officer of the appropriate department should be consulted before such enclosing should be encouraged.

The people of the coastal belt very proudly state that they are true coastal people. Unfortunately these people have no canoes thus their only methods of catching fish are by under water spear fishing and shooting with a bow and arrow. These primitive methods do not allow the people to exploit the fish potential they have in their waters. Smoked fish is a very valuable trade item with the inland people. One gentleman from Sialum Village made application to me for an Explosive Licence for fishing - the position was explained to him.

Forestry:

The coastal belt is devoid of natural forests. Large areas of lucaena glauca have been planted among the coconut palms and around the villages to supplement drift wood for fire wood and building materials. Lucaena is the only wood available to the people in any quantity.

Medical and Health:

Contrary to expectations the general health of the people was surprisingly good. Extended stomachs caused by spleens and malnutrition were evident and body tinea was not very common.

The villages of the northern Kalasa do not have an Aid Post; one is urgently needed at Kinalakna. Deaths at this village were more than the births as will be seen in the census figures. At this village I found about 15 persons suffering from very bad tropical ulcers; not one of the sufferers could walk. A woman and her young son were put in a very small dark roughly built house just outside the village to die. I was told that these people had been removed from the village on the 16th November, 1960, because they were too weak to leave a village house to perform the natural functions of the body. I believe that these two people had not been outside that small house for any reason since November. Both were unbelievably filthy and the stench of the house and inhabitants was overpowering. The sick were all given a warm bath, women by
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women, and their sores dressed with the limited medical stores available.

All cases were ordered to the Gagidu Hospital, those that could not walk were carried by their relatives, as skin grafts appeared to be necessary to ensure that the sores healed properly.

Administration Aid Posts are at Ririwo, Zankoa, Karako, Tunge, Kwamkwam and Nanda. Zankoa is the only Post which is not open at the present time; the Orderly has been in the Hube for the last two years visiting friends. The Lutheran Mission has an Aid Post at Kalasa. A more detailed report on Aid Posts and their Orderlies is attached as an Appendix to this report.

A.P.O. Dengdeng is the reviver of the Cult now prevalent in the Census Division.

A.P.O. Kising of Tunge accompanied the patrol. I cannot speak too highly of Kising's ability and the good work that he has done.

With the exception of Kising the Orderlies of the area are a poor type. The work that they are doing does not warrant the pay that they are receiving; however there is evidence that the little they are doing is sufficient to keep sores and sickness to a minimum.

The main causes of death in the area were pneumonia and malaria.

All latrines were inspected by the patrol and were found to be of quite a high standard. In the mountains and on the plateau pit latrines are used; whereas on the coast latrines were built either over the sea or fast flowing streams.

Villages and Housing:

All villages were found to be spotlessly clean for the patrol's visit. Obviously such a standard is not maintained through out the year.

The mountain and plateau people who have timber resources have learnt how to make planks from softwood to wall their houses. With the kumai grass roof, plaited bamboo floors and planked walls some men have built excellent houses. Unfortunately there are not many industrious men to be found as many still use pandanus leaf for walls.

In the coastal villages timber is a very scarce commodity. Oregon pine which was brought to the area by the U. S. Army, is still used on many houses.

It was found necessary to order many houses to be dismantled since they were either in an unsanitary condition or beyond repair. Appropriate comments have been made in the Village Books.

Village Officials:

Paramount Iuluai Dowan of Karako Village accompanied the patrol. He is a fine old gentleman but has limited influence through out the Census Division. I was disappointed with Dowan because he would not inform me of the Cargo Cult; however when I had information of the inner workings of the movement he was prepared to agree with me but say nothing more.

Mr. T. W. White, A.D.O., made an entry in the Mukuva Village Book which gives me the impression that he thought Dowan is one of the Cult leaders. I disagree with this. My opinion is that Dowan was in doubt as to the aims of the movement and was prepared to wait and see what the outcome of the Cult was without committing himself. Admittedly it was his duty to inform me of the Cult, however he is not an educated man and admits that he is afraid of retribution from his people. Dowan is wearing a Loyal Service Medal which was presented to him in 1955.

All the officials of the area are in various ways involved in the Cult; some have doubts and are prepared to wait and see what happens while others are directly involved.

Attached to this report is a brief report on each official.

Roads and Bridges:

The walking tracks of the mountain area leave much to be desired. Many hours of sloshing through ankle deep mud and either going up or down ungraded tracks was endured.

On the plateau and the coast tracks were in good condition except for short sections of sharp limestone outcrops and steep ravines. Such obstacles would make mule transport hazardous.

I am convinced that if the people were keen on the idea of introducing mules for transport and were prepared to regrade and reroute sections of the tracks that the proposition would be quite feasible.

Pack mules could be taken over the tracks as they exist today, but could not be kept at work as the sharp limestone outcrops and steep slippery tracks would soon take their toll.

An appendix covering the suitability of tracks for mule transport is attached.

The U. S. Army constructed a road along the entire coast of the Division. The road is still in excellent condition, however all bridges have been washed away.

Missions and Mission Education :

The Lutheran Mission is the sole religious organization in the area. The Rev. Fontius and his wife are stationed at Kalasa, which is the headquarters for the area.

The Mission has a very strong hold over the people, however the cargo cult, which has thrown doubt into the minds of native Pastors, Evangelists and Elders, has rather shaken the confidence of the Rev. Fontius, who has just completed his second year in the field of mission work.

The language used by the Mission is Kotte.

A low standard of Kotte teaching schools are to be found in all large villages of the area. Kindergaten schools, staffed by semi-English speaking girls are at Gerup and Kinalakna. Kralasa itself has a Primary T School and a bush school, both are not very encouraging.

A more detailed report on schools is attached as an appendix.

Education:

The Administration Primary School at Kelenca was visited. The school is at Gitua Village, which is included in the Sio Census Division, which is administered from Wasu. Nevertheless quite a large percentage of the children at the school come from the Kalasa Census Division.

The two teachers, James Gwakoro of Mumeng and Stephen Poalu of Buticum, appear to be doing an excellent job. James is in the Auxiliary Division and Stephen is an Administration Servant.

Stephen informs me that he has not received ration for more than a month. This should not be necessary as small ships call regularly at Gitua Village. Stephen also tells me that he has not been paid for two months. Both teachers request methylated spirits permits; between them they have two lamps and one iron.

There is no Aid Post within easy reach of the school. James, the head teacher, requests some medical supplies, especially medicine for sores and body tinea.

A meeting of the Parents and Citizens Association, which was formed by Mr. T. W. White, A.D.O., was held. This association should be encouraged, but first should be established along proper lines, i.e., with a Constitution. As a means of raising funds a tax is levied on the villagers each month; this was originally 4/- but has now been reduced to 3/-. I feel that under the present circumstances the Association is blundering along and if they are not guided soon they may possibly violate the law or the venture will fail.

I recommend that an officer, preferably of the Education Department, be asked to put the Parents and Citizens Association on a legal basis. This could be done when the Area Education Officer does his inspection there.

Anchorage:

Gitua, Sialum and Kwamkwam have the only good all weather small ship anchorages on the Kalasa Coast.

Trading:

During the months of December, January and February the Siassi Islanders sail over to the Kalasa Coast and trade pandanus sleeping mats, smoked fish and sago for string bags, clay saucepans and native food stuffs, if available.

Mr. E. Road, a private trader and business man, visits all the coastal anchorages regularly and buys coffee and copra from the people. He also has a Trade Store on his vessel the M.V. Kauri.

The Finschhafen Marketing and Development Society and the Namasu Society purchase and transport native produce to market.

Many small poorly stocked stores are scattered throughout the area. These are for the most part owned by private natives.

Population Trends:

Last Years Total	-	5497
This Years Total	-	5550

Total increase of 53.

Births per 1000 head of population	=	13.69
Deaths per 1000 head of population	=	10.81

The above figures reveal a slight increase in population, nevertheless they are not encouraging.

Tax Recommendations:

Labourers' wages would be the main source of income to the area followed by cash received from the sale of coffee and copra.

A limited amount of trading is undertaken by the natives of the area. Native tobacco, betel nut and smoked fish are traded either for other goods or cash. Unfortunately this does not bring income to the area but does circulate the money already existing in the area.

I recommend that the tax rate for the Kalasa remain at 10/- but be reviewed with the intention of increasing it to £1 in the not too distant future.

No difficulties were experienced by the patrol whilst collecting tax.

Health Education Survey:

The Health Education Survey was conducted by the patrol. This will be forwarded to the appropriate authority at a later date.

Map:

The attached patrol map was traced from Army Map No. 1794 KAIASA 1 inch Series printed in December, 1944.

All village positions have been amended.

Conclusion:

I feel that another patrol to the Kalasa will be necessary in about 4 months time to review the Cargo Cult. If my patrol has achieved any good this will be lost if the people have a further 12 months in which to think about the movement.

Economic Development is not encouraging. Intensified patrolling by Agriculture Field Workers is necessary as well as a patrol by an Officer of the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries to look into the points raised in the appropriate section of this report.

M. S. P. O.

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON VILLAGE OFFICIALS OF THE KALASA

<u>Village</u>	<u>Official</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Sanbe	L. Dai-iwa a/T.T. Niango	Doing a good job. Recommend appointment. Appointed on probation by Mr. T. White, A.D.O.
Ririwo	L. Witung T.T. Nepanu	Not too helpful. Quite active and alert. G 1.
Zankoa	L. Yoming T.T. Goinang	Doing a fair job. Good type.
Zakubep	L. Ze-ei-i T.T. Iribu	Best official of the area. Not so bright.
Gerup	L. Tulum T.T. Manang	Hopeless ox. Little better.
Meiawa	L. Goan T.T. Bolong	Helpful Very trying.
Karako	P/L Dowan L. Soati T.T. Lizingbe	Influence in the Kalasa limited. a very helpful old gent even if a bit trying. Not particularly bright. Has been amazed by arithmetic ability as a result of cargo beliefs.
Samep	L. Ling-ge T.T. Lewong	Hopeless Has shown enterprise in the past.
Ga	L. Uludung	Good official - Village too small to warrant appointment of a Tultul.
Tunge	L. Moraman T.T. Bulunei	Sick - not seen. Trying
Rva	L. Utingale T.T. Zemang	Useless Hopeless.
Soweng	L. Besakbesak	Looks important.
Bakon	E. Tobum	Doing a fair job.
Kip	I. Akerau T.T. Wiwigiong	Has little influence Muddled up with the cargo beliefs.
Biungen	Towanzo I.	Good V.C.
Kaunkeo	I. Deung T.T. Pandum	Hopeless - has his own village of 12 people. Not very helpful.
Keburum	L. Ezazinkei T.T. Tingolop	Too young to have any influence. Helpful
Kukuya	L. Awin T.T. Noma	Fair Helpful
Wetna	L. Bamus T.T. Dibarua	Has little influence Good official
Silikia	Kubu L. T.T. Lawam	A spiv - doing a fair job. An elderly gent - fair
Paukwanga	L. Awain T.T. Yamadzing	Sick - not seen Good official/
Gitukia	L. Dongone T.T. Nimet	Old and has little influence. Fair
Bwambi	L. Susaing T.T. Mesorong	Good official Does little.
Ezanko	L. Basun	Fair.
Kinalakna	L. Katep T.T. Wulinga	Not doing his job. See report under Health. Too old - Hopeless.
Nama	L. Mokili	Satisfactory
Sialum	L. Natuvi T.T. Bakoi-e	Sick - not seen Good official
Kwankwam	L. Moiyakino T.T. Male	Excellent official Not comparable to Luluai
Nuzen	L. Salunga T.T. Nunzic	A good man Fair
Nanda	L. Rekom T.T. MANgnau	A spiv - does not have a house in the village Fair

APPENDIX "A" continued

<u>Village</u>	<u>Official</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kanomi	L. Bogen	Very good official
Kanzarua	T.T. Meiang	Helpful
	L. Ningiman	Quite hopeless
	T.T. Weleng	Useless.

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APPENDIX "B"

REPORT ON AID POSTS AND PROXIMITY OF VILLAGES TO AID POSTS.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Closest Aid Post</u>	<u>Walking Time</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Sambe	Ririwo	1 hour	Good track
Ririwo	Ririwo	--	A.P.O. Biwing - doing a good job. Tried to take a 3rd wife - villagers upset.
Zankoa	Ririwo	3 hours	see comment opposite Zakubep.
Zakubep	Karako	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour	A.P.O. Roaming had abandoned A.P. and wife and gone to Hube.
Gerup	Karako	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Good track.
Karako	Karako	--	A.P.O. Dengdeng not doing much work. Muddled up with cargo cult.
Meiawa	Karako	20 min.	Good track.
Samep	Karako	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Dengdeng does not patrol.
Ga	Karako	1 hour	Steep track. as above.
Tunge	Tunge	--	A.P.O. Kising doing excellent job. Patrols regularly.
Rua	Tunge	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	--
Soweng	Tunge	25 min.	Good track.
Bakon	Tunge	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours	" "
Kip	Tunge	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours	A long way. Kalasa is closer but they go to Tunge.
Biungen	L.M. Kalasa	20 min.	Good track.
Kaunkeo	L.M. Kalasa	20 min.	" "
L.M. KALASA	L.M. Kalasa	---	Mission Medical Orderly Yabungno doing an excellent job. Does not patrol.
Keburum	L.M. Kalasa	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.	Some people go to Nanda on the coast.
Kukuya	L.M. Kalasa	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Good track.
Wetna	L.M. Kalasa	50 min	" "
Sikikia	L.M. Kalasa	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours	A bit far. People not going to Aid Post.
Paurwanga	L.M. Kalasa	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours	Too far. Need Aid Post at Gitukia.
Gitukia	L.M. Kalasa	3 hours	Need Aid Post at this village. Did have one but was sacked for not attending work.
Bwambi	L.M. Kalasa	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours	Too far
Ezanko	L.M. Kalasa	5 hours	" "
Kinalakua	L.M. Kalasa	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours	Need Aid Post at this village.
Nama	Kwamkwam	2 hours	On the coast. Good track.

APPENDIX "B" (continued)

<u>Village</u>	<u>Closest Aid Post</u>	<u>Walking Time</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Sialum	Kwankwam	2 hours	The Kwankwam Aid Post should be in Sialum.
Kwankwam	Kwankwam	--	A.P.O. Kutia doing a good job.
Nuzen	Nanda	1 hour	Good track.
Nanda	Nanda	--	A.P.O. Mengumbin doing a good job. Has a very small area.
Kanomi	Nanda	20 min	Good track.
Kanzarua	Nanda	55 min	" "

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APPENDIX "C"

SUITABILITY OF EXISTING TRACKS FOR MULE TRANSPORT.

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Carrier Time</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Kanzarua	Sambe	3 hours	Kanzarua is on the coast. Sambe is at 2027' ASL. Track is steep and slippery - could be made suitable with much work.
Sambe	Ririwo	1 hour	Ririwo is 3100' ASL. Much work required on road.
Ririwo	Zankoa	3 hours	Zankoa is 5300' ASL. Track is steep with many sharp outcrops of limestone.
Zankoa	Zakubep	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Well graded - quite suitable for mules.
Zakubep	Gerup	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile section in the bush very muddy - grade good. This is the furthest village inland. People go to the coast at Nanda via Ga in about $\frac{1}{2}$ day. Impossible for mules.
Gerup	Meiawa	25 min	Good track.
Meiawa	Karako	20 min	" " The people have a track from Karako to Kalasa. Impossible for mules.
Karako	Samep	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Very steep drop near Karako. Would have to be regraded. Fair track.
Samep	Ga	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Good except for one or two limestone outcrops.
Ga	Tunge	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours	Majority is quite good. Some very steep sections with a lot of limestone. Would take months of hard work to make suitable for mules.
Tunge	Rua	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	A small section of limestone and quite steep. There is a native track from Rua to the coast. I believe it is quite steep.
Rua	Soweng	10 min	Good track
Soweng	Bakon	50 min	Two very steep sections with limestone.
Bakon to Kip	Kip	1 hour	Several short steep sections with many limestone outcrop.
Kip Biungen	Biungen	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Excellent
Biungen	Kaunkeo	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Excellent
Kaunkeo	L.M. Kalasa	20 min	A good track. From Kalasa a good track goes to Sialur on the coast. Rev. Fontius uses horses on this section.
L.M. Kalasa	Kukuya	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Good track

APPENDIX "C" (continued)

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Carrier time</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Kukuya	Wetna	20 min	Good track
Wetna	Sikikia	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Fair - quite a lot of limestone.
Sikikia	Paukwanga	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours	Not steep but very muddy and stony.
Paukwanga	Gitukia	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Uphill all the way. Muddy but well graded.
Gitukia	Bwambi	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours	Good track - very muddy.
Bwambi	Ezanko	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	" " " "
Ezanko	Kinalakna	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	" " " "
Kinalakna	Gitua	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours	Good track - Gitua is an anchorage.

I have not included the coastal villages as all are linked by an excellent road, which but for a few bridges would be suitable for a two wheel drive vehicle.

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APPENDIX "D"

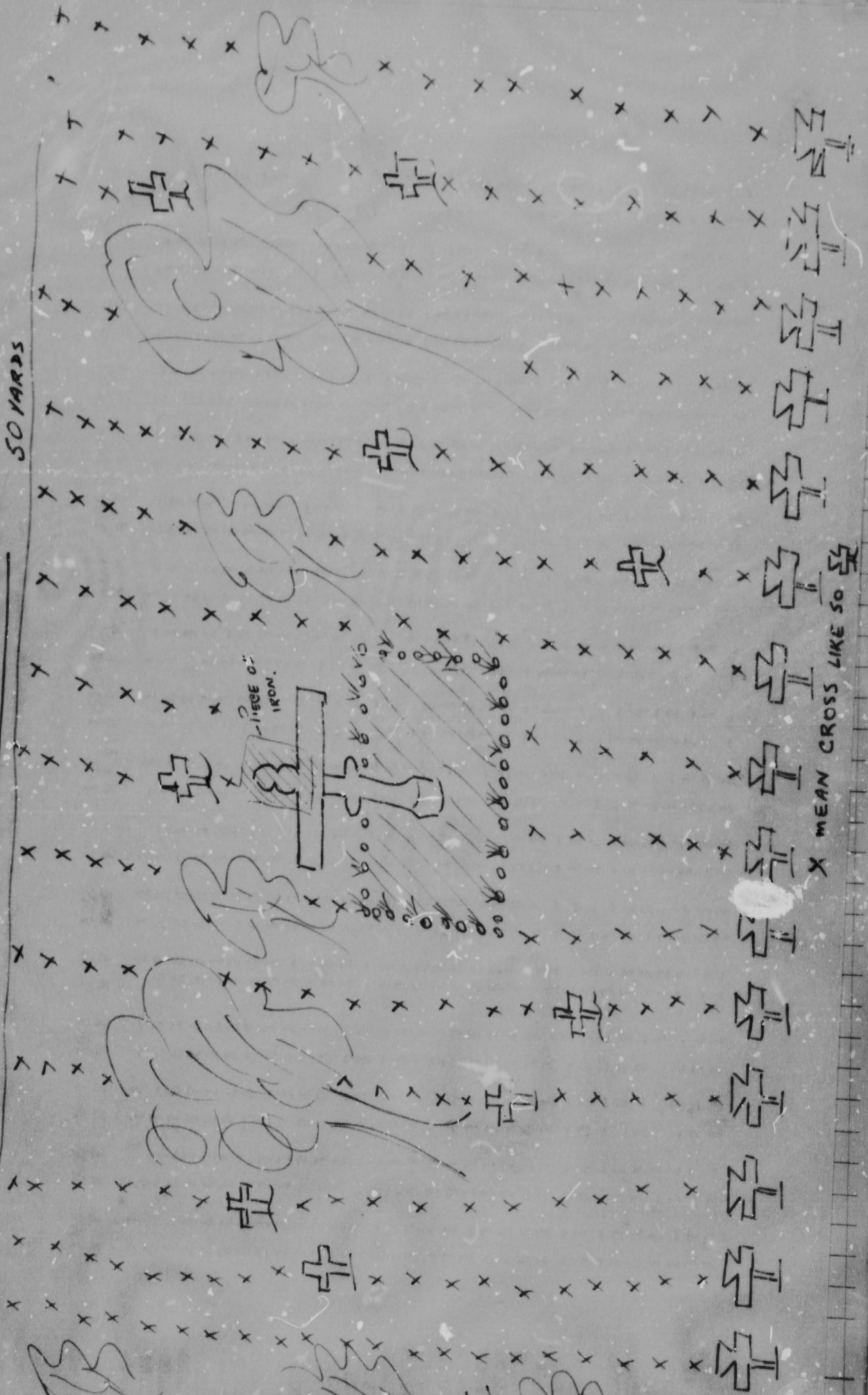
REPORT ON MISSION SCHOOLS IN THE AREA AND PRIMARY T SCHOOL AT KELENOA.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Zankoa	Botin	1	6	2	Kotte school
	"	Class 1	38	32	" "
Zakubep	Bofieaka	Class 1	26	18	Kotte school - teacher hopeless.
Gerup	Sandei	Kinder.	19	9	Female - speaks English very well.
		Class 1	12	13	Excellent job.
Karoko	Hepaso	Class 1	20	13	Kotte and English. Teacher hopeless.
	Samuel	Class 1	24	25	Kotte only - hopeless.
Samep	Kakopkevi	Class 1	14	4	Female - school very low standard.
Rua	Juwete	Class 1	17	20	English and Kotte. Good school.
L.M. Kalasa	Wahawe	St. 1	49	10	Primary T School- Excellent.
	Gorepe	St. 1	43	9	Bush School but Govt. pays teacher
Kukuya	Gema	Kinder.	19	17	Not visited.
Sikikia	Hurukba	Class 1	18	19	Kotte. Hopeless.
Gitukia	Demengka	Class 1	5	10	Children hopeless.
	"	Kinder	17	14	Teacher poor.
Bwambi	Unganne	St. 1/	8	6	Teacher sick. Not visited.
	"	Class 1	7	9	
Kelenoa	J. Gwakoro	St 3	17	8	Excellent
	"	St 2.	11	5	
	S. Poahi	St 1	19	6	
	"	Prep A	4	2	
	"	Prep B	17	14	
Kinalakna	Rorinkei	Kinder	13	20	Female. Speaks English. V.good.
Sialum	Libe	St. 1	12	20	Bush school
Kanomi	Bonia	St. 1	26	16	Bush school

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DIAGRAM OF THE KIP CEMEITERY

50 YARDS



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22 YARDS.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

KALANGA CENSUS DIVISION

YEAR 1951

VILLAGE	DATE	BIRTHS		DEATHS						MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				TOTALS (excluding absence)				TOTALS M+F										
		0-1 Year		2-4		5-8		9-13		Over 15		In		Out		At Wk		Males		Females		Males		Females			Average of Families	Child		Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F					
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F				M	F	M	F	M	F			
SANGE	4/5	2	3													1	2	8	32	7	36	15	13	29	43	115										
PIBIKS	5/5	1														9	1	23	38	14	44	34	23	57	55	166										
ZAMMOA	6/6	5		1														52	36	20	89	84	81	165	133	419										
ZAKIBEP	8/5	3															1	21	61	31	72	3	44	32	55	120										
GRUP	9/5	2	3							1								17	5	15	49	2	44	37	32	60	74									
KAPAKO	10/5	3	4	1														1	93	29	60	5	75	48	57	109	115									
MELAMA	10/5	1																4	10	29	11	24	28	5.2	16	15	30	37								
SAMEP	11/5	1	1															1	23	15	3	43	33	4.3	36	14	39	57								
GA	12/5	1																1	9	36	9	27	3	30	4.0	14	6	38	42							
TUNGE	12/5	1																21	40	15	32	3	35	3.9	19	45	45	135								
hela	13/5	2	1															13	30	11	31	2	22	4.4	25	24	32	40								
30/ENG	13/5																	10	24	9	21	1	25	4.1	18	16	22	30								
BAKON	15/5	2								2								5	22	7	20	1	17	3.4	10	13	22	28								
KIP	15/5	1	2															17	57	15	46	3	71	3.9	28	31	58	63								
BIURSES	16/5																	11	16	5	21		19	3.9	8	10	18	26								
KAUNKO	16/5	1	1															25	46	23	52		45	4.8	41	30	43	65								
KEBURUM	17/5	1	1							1	1							9	21	11	23	1	19	4.9	17	10	18	24								
KUKUYA	18/5	1	1							2	2							1	61	31	72	2	85	3.8	63	66	129	136								
MEINA	19/5	2	6							1	1							13	54	16	55	3	42	4.2	30	43	59	76								
C/F		21	31	1	2	3	1	1	12	6								22	26	10	13	153	17	136	19	2	27	11	52	28	87	594	526	38	18	3653

Govt. Print. 3002/50

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1961

KALASA CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print-3002/2

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALE		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		No. Child bearing age	Child		Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F					
B/T		21	31	1	2	3	1			1	12	6				22	26	10	13	153	171	36	19	2		27	11	349	857	207	837	28	807	4.2	33	33	57	57	3653
SIXIKIA	22/5	2				1						1				1	1			17	3	10	2	1		2		22	65	15	47	2	41	4.2	33	33	57	57	215
PAUKWANGA	23/5	1								1						1	1	1	1	6	3	10				2		11	36	10	27	25	3.9	16	14	28	36	115	
GITUKIA	23/5	1	1							2								7	4	11	1	7	2	2	1	5		20	49	17	41	34	3.4	30	23	29	55	176	
BWAMBY	24/5	1	2									1				7	4	1		2	5					2		9	34	6	24	2	27	3.1	20	10	30	33	102
EZANKO	24/5			1			1													3	3	1						1	22	1	16	2	14	3.2	8	7	19	18	59
KINALAKNA	25/5				1	1	1				1	4				2	1			4	6	4						18	61	21	65	3	67	4.4	41	41	67	85	249
NAMA	27/5										1					3	5			3	5							2	17		16	15	3.4	7	2	14	25	56	
SIALUM	27/5	4	2		2		1		1			1	2				2	4	18	2	32	3	17	4	4	2	30	98	24	77	1	59	4.7	36	57	61	95	331	
KVAMKWAM	29/5	1	2			1						2				2			6	3	10				1		12	43	12	43	33	4.3	29	31	41	59	180		
NUZE	30/5		3		1						1					1			1	3	1						6	22	12	17	1	17	4.1	13	18	23	25	83	
NANDA	30/5	1	2								1								1	4							7	20	5	16	12	4.4	15	14	21	22	77		
KANOMI	30/5	1			1						1								1			1					13	36	16	26	5	27	3.4	30	29	42	38	141	
KANZARUA	31/5	1				1										3	2	1	3	2				1				11	30	6	23	3	15	3.8	20	20	35	31	113
GRAND TOTAL		31	46	1	7	2	7	4	1	1	21	16				37	43	20	24	229	32	232	31	23	5	44	13	514	1390	424	1275	47	1193	4.2	892	823	1439	1787	5550

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

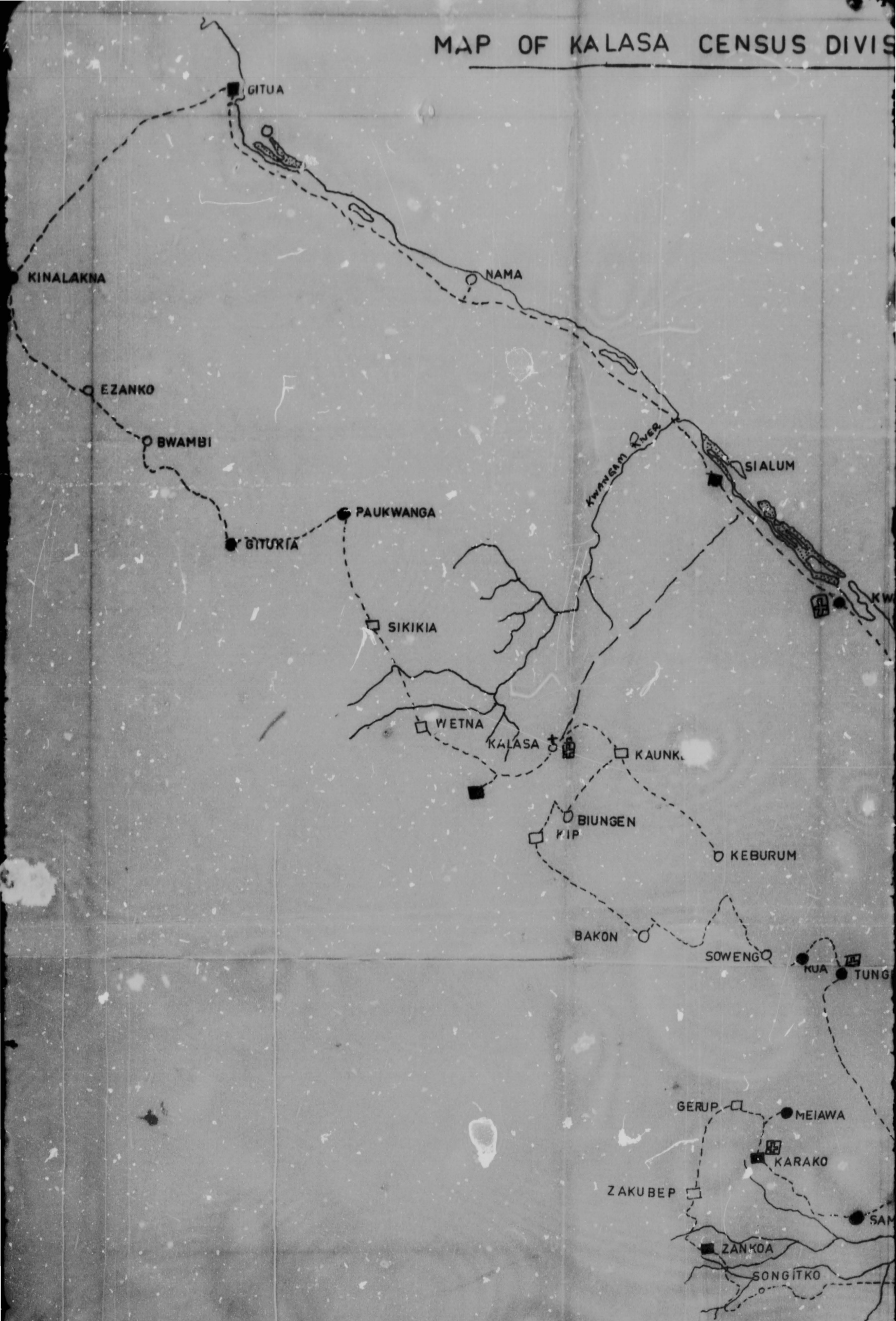
YEAR 1961

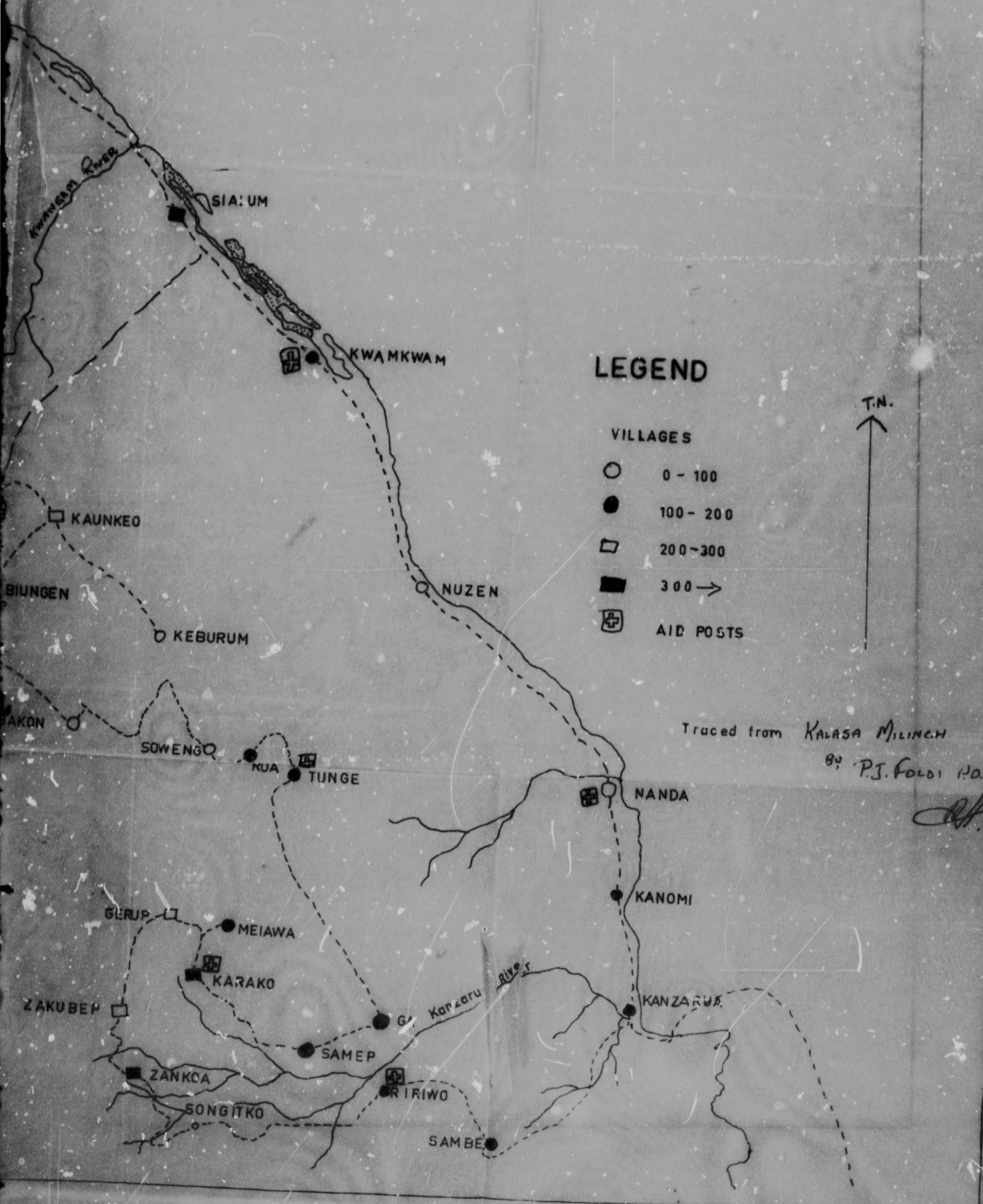
KALASA CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print. 2002/2.60

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (ex-cluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		PREGNANT	No. Child BIRTHS REC.		Average Size of Family	Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F
BT		21	31	1	2	3	1			1	12	6		22	26	10	13	153	17	136	19	2		27	11	29	57	27	52	26	907	24	24	51	129	3693
BTXIXIA	22/5	2				1						1	1				17	3	10	2	1		2		22	65	15	47	2	41	4.2	33	33	57	57	215
PAUKWANGA	23/5	1								1				1	1	1	6	3	10				2		11	36	10	27		25	3.9	16	14	28	36	115
GITUSIA	23/5	1	1							2				7	4		11	1	7	2	2	1	5		20	49	17	41		34	3.4	30	23	39	55	176
SWAMBI	24/5	1	2			1					1			7	4	1	2		5				2		9	34	6	24	2	27	3.1	20	13	30	33	102
SEANKO	24/5			1			1										3	3	1						1	22	1	16	2	14	3.2	8	7	19	18	59
KINALAKHA	25/5				1	1	1				1	4		1	1		4		6	4					18	61	21	55	3	67	4.4	42	11	67	85	249
NAMA	27/5									1				3	5		3		5						2	17		16		15	3.4	7	2	14	25	56
DIALAM	27/5	4	2		2		1			1				2	4		18	2	32	3	17	4	4	2	30	98	24	77	1	59	4.7	36	57	61	95	331
KWANKWAM	29/5	1	2			1					2			2			6	3	10				1		12	43	12	43		33	4.3	29	31	41	59	180
HUZEN	30/5		3			1					1			1			1		3	1					6	22	12	17	1	17	4.1	12	16	23	25	83
HANDA	30/5	1	2								1						1		4						7	20	5	16		12	4.4	15	14	21	22	77
KANGNE	30/5	1				1					1						1				1				16	36	16	26	5	27	3.4	30	29	42	38	141
KANZARUA	31/5	1				1								3	2	1	3		3				1		11	30	6	23	3	15	3.6	20	20	35	31	110
GRAND TOTAL		31	46	1	7	2	7	4	1	1	21	16		37	43	30	24	232	23	31	23	5	44	13	51	139	42	127	5	119	82	63	143	177	5550	

MAP OF KALASA CENSUS DIVIS





LEGEND

VILLAGES

- 0 - 100
- 100 - 200
- 200 - 300
- 300 →
- ⊕ AID POSTS

T.N.



Traced from KALASA MILINGH

By P.J. FOLDI I.D.