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***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: EAST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: KOKOPO, 1960 - 1961

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Rabaul, volume 6.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT 1960/61

EAST NEW BRITAIN DIVISION

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Patrol Conducted by</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
RABAU 5-60/61	F.D.Jones	INLAND BAININGS Census Sub Division
VUNADADIR 1-60/61	A.R.Swinton	VUNADIDIR Council & Non-Council Areas
KOKOPO 2-60/61	P.Walsh	WIDE BAY Census Division
" 8-60/61	D.A.C.Hope	WIDE BAY Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... NEW BRITAIN ..... Report No. K.KORO No. 3 of 1960 .....

Patrol Conducted by... Mr. P. Walsh, Patrol Officer. .....

Area Patrolled... WIDE BAY CENSUS DIVISION. .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... One, Mr. Assistant Medical Officer. .....

Natives... Five .....

Duration—From... 5/10/1960 to... 22/10/1960 .....

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

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... Yes, by Mr J. Turner, Assistant Med. Officer. .....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 24/4 1960 .....

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol... Routine Administration, Medical Inspection, Assessment of peoples attitude towards the Administration and their police. Assessment of the economic potential of the area. Investigation of two drowned natives, employed at Kikai.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

67-10-23

Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

2nd February, 1961.

The District Officer,  
New Britain District,  
RABAU.

PATROL No. 2 OF 1960-61 - KOKOPO

Thank you for the report on the above patrol and your covering memorandum.

I cannot agree with the comment made by Mr Liddle in his 67/3 of 2nd December, 1960, at para. 3. In the first place Mr Kee did not conduct the patrol, but only accompanied it. The remark could apply to Mr Walsh who was the Officer in Charge of the patrol.

Again, although Mr Liddle says that spelling errors were corrected before the report was submitted, I still find errors in spelling occurring, e.g. "boarder" for "border". It is not the policy of this Department for officers to edit the reports of junior staff - valuable data for the assessment of an officer's progress in his work can be obtained from perusal of an original submission.

Mr Kee is to be complimented on this his first patrol report and with proper guidance and advice I feel sure that his spelling, grammar and presentation will improve.

*S.A.O.  
Perhaps the Director  
would like to read this  
report & submitted by Mr.  
Kee, Assistant Patrol Officer.  
R. Brown 2/2/61*

(J.K. McCarthy)  
Director. *B*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-10-23.



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-3-1

District Office,  
Rabaul.

11th January, 1961.

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

Patrol Report - Assistant Patrol Officer,  
BASIL KOE

This is an interesting first report from Assistant Patrol Officer Basil Koe who accompanied Patrol Officer Walsh on a 16-day patrol to the Wide Bay area in November. I have discussed the patrol and the report in detail with Mr. Koe. He is being transferred from Vunadidir to Kandrian today, to gain varied experience.

(H. W. West),  
District Officer.

*Handwritten notes:*  
M...  
C...  
C...

67-3-1

The District Officer,  
Eastern New Britain,  
RABAU.

2nd Floor District Office,  
Rabaul.

11th January, 1961.

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

Officer. I enclose four copies of a report by the

Patrol Report - Assistant Patrol Officer,  
BASIL KOE

This is an interesting first report from  
Assistant Patrol Officer Basil Kee who accompanied  
Patrol Officer Walsh on a 16-day patrol to the Wide  
Bay area in November. I have discussed the patrol  
and the report in detail with Mr. Kee. He is being  
transferred from Vunadidir to Kandrian today, to gain  
varied experience.

I have discussed various aspects of the report with Mr. Kee and I feel that you might like to see it. I will send him in to you.

*Handwritten signature:* H. W. West  
(H. W. West),  
District Officer.

Assistant District Officer (Responsible Officer)



*nowhere  
Sub base  
Cohen*

67/3

Local Government Centre,  
VUNADADIR.

2nd December, 1960.

The District Officer,  
Eastern New Britain,  
RABAU.L.

Patrol Report - Assistant Patrol Officer Basil Koe.

Enclosed please find four copies of a Report by the above Officer.

Spellings of words have been corrected, but the grammatical construction has not been changed. I am not familiar with the area patrolled by this officer and, no doubt, the Assistant District Officer, Kokopo, has made comments on this report. However, I would like to draw your attention to the Diary 20th of October:

Arrived MERAI, Village absent, no medical inspection made.

I have questioned Koe regarding this statement and he states that the people did not attend at the village on the appointed time and day, so it was passed by. I have told Koe that, if I had sent him on patrol, I would not accept such a statement, and would send him back to visit this village.

I have discussed various aspects of Koe's report with him, and I feel that you might like to do the same. If so, notify me and I will send him in to you.

*C.W. Liddle*  
( C.W. LIDDLE )

Assistant District Officer (Local Government)

KOKOPO SUB-DISTRICT

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1960.

GENERAL PATROL

WIDE BAY CENSUS DIVISION.

Officer Conducting Patrol: Mr P. Walsh, Patrol Officer.

Accompanying Officers: Mr B. Koe, Assistant Patrol Officer.  
Mr J. Turner, " Medical Officer.

Duration of Patrol: 5/10/60 - 22/10/60.

- Objects of Patrol:
1. Routine Administration.
  2. Medical Inspection by Assistant Medical Officer Mr J. Turner.
  3. Assessment of peoples attitude towards Administration and Administration policy.
  4. Assessment of the economic potential of the area.
  5. Investigation of the two drowned natives employed under contract at Kalai plantation.

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1. INTRODUCTION.

The Wide Bay Census Division comprised those villages lying within that area of the Kokopo Sub-District. The villages included in this area are those that are situated between Kalampun village in the southern boarder of the Sub-District, and along the coastal strips of the Wide Bay area right up to Lat village in the north.

The people are of Baining group, and no doubt members of it of the same tribe who inhabit North and Central Bainings. They are in average, short and Sturdy people, having all aspects of mountain dwellers, though most of them are coastal people.

The people are Agriculturalists and their villages are situated at the foot of the plateau on which gardening is done in the south, and in the coastal strips in the north. The presence of stones is a nuisance as to good gardening in the southern villages.

Cases of skin diseases are found everywhere in the area, Malnutrition is also in evidence.

The area is fully controlled and the people are quite peaceful. No outstanding incidents during the course of the patrol and it was well received by the population.

No Administration employees were taken as carriers. Able-bodied men from each village were taken to be carriers.

The Patrol returned to Kokopo in the morning of 22nd October.

.....

F. DIARY OF PATROL.

THE following procedure was carried out in all the ~~villages~~ villages visited:-

1. Houses, latrines, and rubbish pits inspected.
2. Village surroundings inspected.
3. Medical inspection of all villages and plantations by Assistant Medical Officer, Mr J. Turner.
4. Discussions on forms of cash cropping in the area with the villagers.
5. Minor complaints heard and settled where necessary by Mr P. Walsh.
6. Gardens and Cemeteries visited where possible.
7. Investigation on the two drowned natives of Kalai Plantation.

DIARY.

- Wednesday 5th October: 2000 Departed Vunadadir.  
2030 Arrived Rabaul embarked MV Maimuna.  
2400 hrs Departed for Kalai Plantation.
- Thursday 6th October: 1230pm Arrived Kalai Plantation. Arranged for investigation on the drowning of two natives labourers employed under contract at Kalai Plantation. Slept at Kalai.
- Friday 7th October: Investigation on the drowning of two labourers. Arranged for forward patrol to Kalamun. Slept at Kalai.
- Saturday 8th October: 0830 Departed Kalai plantation, passed through -gh Long hamlet.  
1000 Arrived Calip. Informed Iakui of the starting of inspection at Kalamun. 32 carriers + tractor and 2 canoes. Organised the carriers.  
1100 Departed Calip, passed through Roia hamlet. Hi  
1245 Arrived Kookum. Village informed returning patrol.  
1400 Departed Kookum village.  
1515 Arrived Milia. Organised next day's movement. Slept at Milia.  
63 carriers.

DIARY Cont'd.

Sunday 9th October: 1100 hrs Departed Milim.  
1200 " Arrived Mu. Village informed returning patrol, organised onward movement, 53 carriers.  
1220 " Departed ~~Iwae~~ Mu  
1350 " Arrived Iwae  
1615 " Departed Iwae  
1645 " Arrived Kilalum. Slept Kilalum. 19 carriers + canoe.

Monday 10th October: The whole population of Kilalum ordered to clear the village and Aid Post area.  
1000 " Departed Kilalum, passed through Guma  
1140 " Arrived Kalampun, inspected village, houses rubbish pits, latrines, water ~~and~~ supply and cemetery. Medical inspection made. 6 carriers + canoe  
1415 " Departed Kalampun.  
1455 " Arrived Cuma. Routine Administration inspection made, and Medical treatment given. People advised of cash cropping. Mission School inspected.  
1730 " ~~Departed Cuma.~~  
1800 " Arrived Kilalum. Slept for the night at Kilalum. 6 carriers + canoe.

Tuesday 11th October: Owing to heavy rain, patrol delayed till  
1445 " Departed Kilalum.  
1515 " Arrived Iwae, passing through Kirkibau. The two villages inspected against their health and sanitation. Medical treatment given. People advised cash cropping. 35 carriers.

Wednesday 12th October: 0940 " Departed Iwae.  
1110 " Arrived Mu. Inspected village, houses, rubbish pits, latrines, cemetery, water supply inspected. Medical inspection made.  
1255 Departed Mu.  
1355 Arrived Milim. Routine Administration inspection, and also Medical inspection made. Medical inspection made on Kiep Pltn 34 carriers. Slept Milim.

Thursday 13th October: 0930 " Departed Milim.  
1030 " Arrived Kaokum. Carried out all the inspections. People advised of cash cropping  
1210 " Departed Kaokum.  
1310 " Arrived Hoia hamlet. Carried out inspection on village, houses, latrines, rubbish pits, cemetery. Medical inspection made.  
1400 " Departed Hoia.  
1435 " Arrived Calip, and inspected village with houses, latrines, rubbish pits, cemetery. medical inspection made. People of long hamlet assembled at Calip for Medical inspection.

2. DIARY OF PATROL cont'd.

Thursday 13th October cont'd.

1535 hrs Departed Calip.

1710 " Arrived Kalai. Slept at Kalai.

Friday 14th October: Carried out Medical inspection on the Native Labour employees at Kalai plantation. Medical inspection was also carried out at Kamondian plantation. Slept at Kalai.

Saturday 15th October: 0915 hrs Departed Kalai plantation, ~~Kamondian~~ passed through Kamondian plantation, and Arrived Lamerian Village. Inspection made on village hygiene and Sanitation. Medical inspection made. Minor complaint heard and settled by Mr P. Walsh, P.O. Heavy rain prevented further movement. Camped for the night at Lamerian.

Sunday 16th October: 0935 " Departed Lamerian village.

1125 " Arrived Kamundinki. Village inspected. rubbish pits and latrines, cemeteries inspected. Medical inspection made. Ordered two men to build new houses. Rain delayed forward patrol, until

1530 " Departed Kamundinki.

1630 " Arrived Tolplantation. Slept at Tol.

Monday 17th October: Carried out Medical Inspection on the ~~Exix~~ Native Labour employees. Advised the Manager of the new Native Labour Ordinances and Regulations being issued.

0835 " Departed Tol.

1010 " Arrived Murunga. Carried out all the inspections, also Medical inspection made. Slept at Murunga.

Tuesday 18th October: 0820 " Departed Murunga.

1620 " Arrived Karong. Hard walking. Slept at Karong.

39 carriers.

Wednesday 19th October:

Karong village inspected against its houses latrines, rubbish pits, and cemetery. Medical inspection made.

0940 " Departed Karong.

1590 " Arrived Ili village. All inspection made. Medical inspection also made. Slept at Ili.

Thursday 20th October: 0825 " Departed Ili.

1100 " Arrived Merai. Village absent. No Medical inspection made.

1130 " Departed Merai, passed through Sum Sum plantation,

1510 " Arrived Gar. Slept at Gar.

Friday 21st October: 0810 " Departed Gar.

0910 " Arrived Iat. Village inspected against its houses, latrines, rubbish pits, cemetery. Medical inspection made.

1050 " Departed Iat.

1130 " Arrived Talilis plantation, made Medical inspection on the native labour employees. Advised the Manager to get used to the new Native Labour Ordinances And Regulation being issued.

NAVY cont'd.

Friday 21st October: cont'd.

- 1310 hrs Departed Talilis, passed through Ioduna (R.C.M.) plantation, Kambubu S.D.A. Mission
- 1515 " Arrived Matala plantation. Slept at Matala.

Saturday 22nd October: 0805"

- Departed Matala, passed through Put Put by tractor from Put Put to Warangi and
- 1030 " Arrived Kokopo by 5 toner truck.
- 1115 " Departed Kokopo.
- 1200 " Arrived Vunadadir.

## 3. OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

### 1. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

a. Native Situations - The people have not taken any step towards improving their villages, and village surroundings for themselves to live in. They seem to be isolated and they do not do things for their own benefit. There exists among the community a feeling of "nowhere to go next", as people are really contented to live in conditions to which they have been accustomed it for years.

In most of villages visited, people lead a simple life. They do not possess many things; such as blankets, which is rare in most of the people, and few mats for sleeping and not very many people own stove purchased cooking and eating utensils. Clothings is scarce, and mostly women are poorly dressed, more especially in the southern villages of Wide Bay area.

Lack of interest in making things is easily recognisable from how they build their houses, making canoes, and other things which need care, time and skill.

In the more southern villages, towards the Sub District boarder, and the villages between Sum Sum Plantation and Talilis plantation, it is found that shortages does occur in these villages in some crops but more and more crops have been planted to overcome it.

New methods of doing things, like building better houses on posts ~~are~~ being introduced to the area, as the people starting to move about outside their own village areas.

b. Economic Development - The people are not keen workers like the Tolais of Gazelle Peninsula. Until now young coconuts have been planted up for copra, it is the only source of income in this apart from the European owned plantations, in which cocoa is equally important. There are only small amount of copra produced and sold to other bigger plantations, such Kalai, Kiep, Tol, etc plantations.

c. Political Development - I think it would be difficult to bring this area under the influence of Local Government influence because the villages are scattered, and the population decreasing. People in this area do not have the competitive minds in the advancement of Local Government, as they are fully concerned with the present system Luluais and Tultuls as their sole leaders. Some of them have been in the influence of this system for long time that they think, are unaware of the changes that are taking place in the areas, although the case is otherwise.

Most of the people are educated so as to know what is happening in the parts of the territory. Their knowledge of outside areas is very little, but in course of time they would be brought into contact with the outside world in developing their area which is doubtful whether it would come under any political influence in the



Native Affairs cont'd.

c. Political Development cont'd.- in the more advanced pace shown by the Tolais in the Gazelle Peninsula.

Introduction of Native Local Government Council in this area would not be necessary at present, because of the fact that there is no possibility from the point of view of population which is decreasing, the distances from village to village, and the economic drawbacks.

## 2. NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

The indigenous inhabitants of the Wide Bay Census Division are subsistence gardeners. Taro, kaukau, and other vegetables are grown for food, taro being the staple diet. But there is sometimes a shortage of food. Down in the southern parts of the area, crops are grown in the hill tops, and because of that shortages occur on the main crops such as taro, and kaukau, when the dry period is on. Stones are in evidence, but better agriculture method introduced in the area can do much to stop the shortages which ~~may~~ sweeps the whole area sometimes. At present kaukau has become the staple diet, as taro does not do well to the population.

Cash cropping is not much practised. Coconuts are both for food and for copra which is sold to near plantations. Coconuts can do well in some places along the area. Coconuts, the main cash crop, is grown everywhere, but no attempt made to plant large acres of it. Until now young coconuts have been planted up.

People in this area, I think, probably need a good leader to tell them what to do, otherwise constant supervision through patrols at three monthly intervals than six monthly intervals would do much to encourage the people to plant more cash crops. Patrol in teams composed of Officers of the Department of Native Affairs, Public Health, and Agriculture should be practised in this area would do much to assist the people to understand the better way of living, the better way of making of gardens for their own benefit.

Pigs are kept in most of the villages for meat and are in great numbers for feasts. Fowl also kept for meat but in great numbers. They all run wild.

If the people are really aware of their living conditions, I am sure there would not be any shortages of food in most their villages.

## 3. MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The native people in the Wide Bay area ~~are~~ in general, are in good health, apart from minor cases of skin diseases and scabies in evidence in most of the villages. Malnutrition is in evidence too. Most of the villages between Tol Plantation ~~and~~ and Sub-District ~~t~~ boarder to the south are badly infected by elephantiasis, especially in Calip where eleven cases were found.

There are three Aid Posts in the area. One at Kilalum Village serving the needs of the native people in the southern villages another one at Milim is much help to the villages between Kiep Plantation and Kalai Plantation, while the third one at Kamundinki in the Baining area. (See Anthropology)

Most of the plantation owners have their own medicines which are given freely to the villagers around.

S.L.A Mission and Roman Catholic Mission also help the people when they are in need of their assistance.

## EDUCATION AND MISSION.

<sup>1</sup>  
The Roman Catholic Mission conducts most of the schools in the Wide Bay Area. Most of the schools are taught in Pidgin English, but at Guma Mission School, it was found that English is taught in school. The highest standard in this School is grade IV and the lessons are given in English mostly without the reference of any books. However, the progress in the new language is good. The only disadvantage to the students is that there are no books for reading which they should have.

At Guma some of the students have been absent from school for quite a while, and they were all ordered to go back to school when the patrol arrived there. It was found that these absentees were planning to runaway and find some employment in some of the plantations on the north coast to earn some money for paying tax which they were told to do. This of course was found to be lie, and they were using this as an excuse to run away from school.

However the percentage of the population is illiterate, and until everyone is educated, it will be, I think, bit impossible to better their situation.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

From village to village the walking roads are well tended. Overgrown bushes were ordered to be cleared, as the patrol went through some of the villages, but generally the roads are good.

Some of the streams are crossed ankle deep, but some crossed are up above the knees. Trees near the banks of the smaller streams are felled across to serve as bridges for crossing them. River Evals between Lamerien village and Tol plantation is crossed by canoe.

## VILLAGES.

a. General-The villages in the Wide Bay area are mostly situated near coast except Kamundinki village which is about one hour thirty minutes walk from the coast or from Lamerien village. All the villages are scattered along the coastal area and some of them spread through many distances.

Housing is poor, and are built on ground floors, leaving no allowance for ventilation. Probably the reason for this is that people do not have enough blankets to sleep with but lack of bush timber was the reply given through<sup>out</sup> the patrol.

Kalampun village, the first and the last place in the Sub-District boarder, impressed the patrol with its well kept area, a good sports field, and a natural swimming pool. It is really a very healthy village in relation to its people.

Most of the villages in general were bettered for the occasions. Flies, are in evidence. This especially was found in the villages towards the boarder. Milim seem to be filthiest <sup>r</sup>as and houses are built close together.

## VILLAGE cont'd

### a. General cont'd.

The villages near the Mission stations do not seem to show much impression on the patrol. Guma village and Murunga both situated side by side with the Roman Catholic Mission Stations but do nothing for themselves towards improving their villages, an example shown by the Missions who try to co-operate with the Administration, apart from their spiritual duties.

b. Rest Houses. Most of the Rest Houses are in conditions apart from Kilalum, Karong, and Ili villages the last instruction was given to build new houses.

c. Carriers. From village to village the able-bodied men carried for the patrol willingly.

d. Village Officials. The old Luluais in some villages who have been holding the office for a long time want to retire. Luluai Magin of Ili village wants to retire, but who is to replace him is not yet found. Magin says that he has been in this office for a long time and wishes to have a change. I think it is wise to replace him with someone who is active and influential, since he is not doing his duties. Manas who is the Luluai of Kamundinki also wishes to retire. No one is found suitable for replacement.

The people of Karong are not in favour of their present Luluai because he does not stay to do his duties, and also for his staying away from the village and the people working in the plantations.

Pesal of Mu village will be very good Luluai, as he has much influence over the people. When the patrol went there, he has asked for some of the duties which he should carry out as a Luluai. As a matter of fact he is taking up the responsible since the death of old Luluai.

From Hoia village Luluai Iakau also wishes to retire because of his age. People favour Osaka to be their new Luluai.

Some of the village officials are doing good work in their villages.

### 7. ANTHROPOLOGY.

At Kamundinki village the Aid Post Orderlie Petras has not been working for the past eighteen months. Because of this he has not been to Kokopo for new supply of medicines. No Medical treatments have been given to the people at the Aid Post which he is in charge.

When the patrol arrived there, people complained that they have not been receiving any Medical treatments for the long time. When the Aid Post Orderlie was asked why failed in his duty, he confessed that he has been too lazy to go to Kokopo or write for new supply of medicines.

During these eighteen months, the people have turned to practising magic for ~~the~~ curing the sick. Manas Luluai of Kamundinki stated that people have been doing this for getting rid off the sicknesses. Out of the people who treated with magic, some happen to survive, while

## ANTHROPOLOGY CONT'D.

lot of them died, as Manas said. He said, it was impossible to see their own friends dying while there is anything that they could do to help them to live.

This reflects somehow superstitious the people are.

## PLANTATIONS.

The Plantations in the area are Kiep, Kalai, Tol, Sam Sam, and Kamondian and Talilis.

Most of the plantation owners were advised by Mr P. Walsh, District Officer, the new Native Labour Ordinances and Regulations booklet now being issued. Nothing was done to know the conditions of the Native Labour employees, because this has to be done by the Native Labour Officer at Kokopo.

In most of the plantations visited, the feeling between the owners and the people are good. Kalai Plantation uses Machinery to keep the grass down and in fact it is the best plantation I have ever seen. Tractors are used for collecting dry coconuts. This is the best example which all the plantations should follow.

### TWO DROWNEES-- KALAI PLANTATION

It was on Saturday 24th September, the two men Bibilo and Jamyong after finishing their morning's work set off for Tol to visit their friends. They set off at about 1.00 clock in the afternoon. Another two men, Bruno and Paivu set off at about 3 pm in the afternoon for the same place. They came to the River Mavelo, and crossed it by a canoe. When these two men arrived at Tol they asked for the two who have started earlier, but the negative reply was received.

On Sunday morning, when Bruno and Paivu returned to Kalai, they found no sign of Bibilo and Jamyong's returning to Kalai. On Monday morning Bruno, who is the spokesman, declared to the Manager of the plantation about the two missing men.

The search party set out on Monday morning 26th of September, and the search lasted for one week. No traces were found but, at the tidal bank of the River Mavelo, two pairs of legs or feet were traced out as far as the very edge of it, where the attempt was made to cross it.

It was settled that they probably were drowned in assisting each other, because on that very day, the river the river flooded with a strong tide.

### AIR CRAFT AND AIRSTRIP.

When this area becomes progressive, I think the old Japanese Second World War might be reopened. This old airstrip is at Tol Plantation which is about the centre of all the plantations in the area. This would not take place until such time as when the people needed it. As a matter of fact the plantation owners depend on the coastal vessels to bring their food supplies which they have them at two or three weeks interval. These plantations owners should think about a better and a quicker ways of keeping themselves going.

Anson could easily land on it.

LAW AND JUSTICE

No important incidents during the course of the patrol. Mahais and Tultuls of each village, when they were asked, if they had any complaints, they each said they had nothing to complain from the people. As a matter of fact the area is peaceful.

Minor complaints were heard by Mr P. Walsh, P.O.

CONCLUSION.

The six monthly visits by the Officers of the Department should have to be changed to three monthly. It means that <sup>visit</sup> constant like this will encourage the people to keep themselves up to date with their daily lives, and will understand the worth of the officers visiting them. Constant supervision be given quarterly towards improving the living conditions, and the better way of making gardens, and to encourage the people towards cash cropping in the area. Coconut, and cocoa should be much encouraged to be planted up.

The visit in teams from Officers various Departments will be much help, I think, in directing the people where to go than otherwise are now.

Amount  
Returned  
to State

H.O. Copy



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

District of **New Britain** Report No. **8 of 60/61 KOKOLO**

Patrol Conducted by **D.A.C. Hope C.P.O.**

Area Patrolled **Wide Bay Census Division.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **One.**

Natives **Three.**

Duration - From **19 / 5 / 1961** to **2 / 6 / 1961**

Number of Days **Fifteen**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No**

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services **/ 10 / 1960**

Medical **... / 10 / 1960**

*Duplicate Report held (no dup of diary)*

Map Reference **Army Provisional Map Wide Bay.**

Objects of Patrol **(1) Census revision (2) Collection of personal tax. (3) Routine administration.**

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Pop

13  
F  
Females  
in Census  
Birth

67-10-11

30th October, 1961.

The Director,  
Department of Public Health,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8-60/61 -  
WIDE BAY CENSUS DIVISION

Please find attached extract from above Patrol  
Report, forwarded for your information please.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



67-10-11

30th October, 1961.

The Director,  
Department of Education,  
K O N E D O B U.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8-60/61;

WIDE BAY CENSUS DIVISION:

Please find attached extract from above Patrol  
Report forwarded for your information please.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67-10-11

30th October, 1961.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 8-1960/61:

A really outstanding report and the best submitted to this Headquarters over the last quarter. It is a pity that the condition of the Wide Bay Census Division leaves so much to be desired.

2. The criticism of the health facilities has been forwarded to the Public Health Department. Mr. Hope demonstrates a keen and impressive perception which he is well able to express.
3. It would be an interesting exercise for him to try to ascertain just why the people of the South coast of New Britain are so allergic to the establishment of area administration. It is unusual that agitated representation should be made to officers in order to get assurances that Councils will not be established. A similar situation appertains amongst the people of the Jacquinot Bay coast but in that case there is some reason to believe that they are subject to a degree of external pressure.
4. I rather concur with Mr. Hope's interpretation of the failure to become interested in economic production and his suspicion that the natives prefer to place their trust in the super-natural rather than the natural since such a course of action obviates the necessity to do any work at all for their own ultimate benefit.
5. The natives of the Wide Bay Census Division should be allowed to retain their traditional manner of building their houses on the ground. The South coast of New Britain can be bitterly cold during the south-east season and any attempt to construct their homes on piles might easily lead to a pneumonic outbreak.
6. I understand that a small aircraft is to be based at Rabaul. If so, it may be worth while to consider re-opening one of the TOL wartime strips. The section on Anthropology has been forwarded to the Anthropologist and that on plantations to the Director of Native Labour.
7. I am looking forward to the next report from Mr. Hope.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67.10.11 ✓



67/1/1

Sub-District Office,  
KOKORO, NEW BRITAIN.

4th July, 1961.

The District Officer,  
East New Britain,  
RABUL.

PATROL REPORT No.8 - 60/61  
WIDE BAY CENSUS DIVISION.

Enclosed is a report of a patrol to the above Census Division. The patrol was conducted by myself, but in addition to the memoranda submitted by me Mr. Hope was instructed to prepare a full formal report of the patrol.

Mr. Hope has made several pertinent observations regarding the peculiar way of life of the Wide Bay people, particularly their compromise between the way of life of their forebearers and that of a traditionally coastal people. While both the Baining and Sulka people now live in coastal or sub coastal villages they have acquired few of the traditional skills of a "salt water" people, and by their long absences from their villages, while working on their hill garden sites, make it obvious that they are a people unhappily aware that their compromise life lacks an essential stability.

Remarks on Health, Economic Development and Agriculture are endorsed, and point to the pressing need for some programme of aid to be extended to this area as soon as possible.

(W. J. Kelly)  
Assistant District Officer

*A really outstanding report*

*of the best reports submitted to this Squadron over the last quarter. It is a pity that the conductor of the Wide Bay Census Division leaves so much to be desired. The contents of the health portfolio has been forwarded to the P.H.D. Mr. Hope demonstrates a keen and impressive perceptiveness which he is well able to express.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. KPO 30/1.

Sub-District Office,

KOKOPO.

16/6/61.

District Officer,  
East New Britain,  
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT No.8 of 1960/61.

(1) The above patrol report is herewith submitted.

(2) Officer conducting patrol: D.A.C. Hope C.P.O.

Area patrolled: Wide Bay Census Division.

Patrol accompanied by....  
Mr. W.J.Kelly A.D.O.,  
Councillor Tading of  
Vanamami N.L.G.C.,  
Two Native Constables.

Duration of patrol: 19/5/61 to 2/6/61 (15 days)

Objects of patrol:  
(1) Census Revision.  
(2) Collection of personal  
tax.  
(3) Routine administration.

(D.A.C. Hope C.P.O.)

PATROL REPORT No. 8 of 1960-61  
WIDE BAY CENSUS DIVISION

DIARY

MAY 1961

Friday, 19th. 1530 Departed Kokopo to join M.V. "MARR"  
at Rabaul.  
2100 Departed Rabaul.

Saturday, 20th. 0630 Arrived and disembarked Kiep Plantation.  
1145 Departed Kiep.  
1215 Arrived at Mu Village. Tax collected,  
census revised and village inspected.  
Slept night.

Sunday, 21st. Observed.

Monday, 22nd. 0840 Departed Mu.  
1100 Arrived Kirkihau and Iwai. Walking time  
1 hr. 20 mins. Tax collected, census  
revised and village inspected.  
1500 Departed Iwai.  
1525 Arrived Kilalum. Walking time 25 mins.  
Steady rain; slept night.

Tuesday, 23rd. 0800 Tax collected, census revised and village  
inspected.  
1000 Departed Kilalum.  
1025 Arrived Guma. Walking time 25 mins.  
Tax collected, census revised and village  
inspected. Visited Father Courtney of  
Roman Catholic Mission. Slept night.

Wednesday, 24th. 0800 Departed Guma.  
0830 Arrived Kulom. Walking time 30 mins.  
Tax collected, census revised and village  
inspected.  
1130 Departed Kulom.  
1155 Arrived Kalampun. Walking time 25 mins.  
Tax collected, census revised and village  
inspected.  
1430 Departed Kalampun.  
1515 Arrived Guma. Walking time 45 mins.  
Slept night.

Thursday, 25th. 0730 Departed Guma in Father Courtney's  
pinnace for Kiep.  
0835 Arrived Kiep.  
1345 Departed Kiep.  
1400 Arrived Milim via land rover. Tax  
collected, census revised and village  
inspected. Slept night.

Friday, 26th. 0800 Departed Milim by "MON".  
0945 Arrived Kaukum. Tax collected, census  
revised and village inspected.  
1055 Departed Kaukum.  
1210 Arrived Hoiya. Walking time 1 hr. 15 mins.  
Tax collected, census revised and village  
inspected.

Friday, 26th. 1405 Departed Hoiya.  
1430 Arrived Kalip. Walking time 25 mins.  
Tax collected, census revised and village inspected.  
1545 Departed Kalip.  
1715 Arrived Karlai. Walking time 1 hr. 30 mins.  
Slept night.

Saturday, 27th. Rested and slept night.

Sunday, 28th. 0930 Tax collected and census revised for  
Lamarien villagers.  
1400 Departed Karlai.  
1545 Arrived Kavudemki. Walking time 1 hr. 45 mins.  
Slept night.

Monday, 29th. 0800 Tax collected, census revised and village  
inspected.  
1105 Departed Kavudemki.  
1220 Arrived Tol Plantation. Walking time 1 hr.  
15 mins.  
1500 Departed Tol.  
1555 Arrived Marunga. Walking time 55 mins.  
Tax collected, census revised and village inspected. Slept night.

Tuesday, 30th. 0530 Departed Marunga on Tol pinnace.  
0745 Arrived Karong.  
0820 Tax collected, census revised and village inspected. Slept night.

Wednesday, 31st. 0630 Departed Karong.  
1100 Arrived Ili. Walking time 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.  
Tax collected, census revised and village inspected.  
1310 Departed Ili.  
1405 Arrived Merai. Walking time 55 mins.  
Tax collected, census revised and village inspected. Slept night.

JUNE 1961.

Thursday, 1st. 0715 Departed Merai.  
0820 Arrived Sum Sum Plantation. Walking time  
1 hr. 5 mins.  
1015 Departed Sum Sum Plantation in jeep.  
1120 Arrived Gar. Tax collected, census revised and village inspected.  
1350 Departed Gar.  
1440 Arrived Lat. Walking time 50 mins. Tax collected, census revised and village inspected. Slept night.

Friday, 2nd. 0715 Departed Lat.  
0810 Arrived Talilis Pltn. Walking time 55 mins.  
0915 Departed Talilis Pltn on tractor and trailer.  
1035 Arrived Kambubu.  
1125 Departed Kambubu.  
1135 Arrived Matala No.1 Plantation.  
1400 Departed Matala No.1 "  
1415 Arrived Matala No.2 Plantation  
1425 Departed Matala No.2 " on their tractor and trailer.  
1445 Arrived Warangoi mouth.  
1535 Departed Warangoi mouth.  
1615 Arrived Kokopo.

End of Patrol

## INTRODUCTION

This tax and census patrol to the Wide Bay census division was conducted by Mr. W.J. Kelly A.D.O. Kokopo. Accompanying him were, D.A.C. Hope C.P.O., two R.P.N.G.C. constables and from the Vanuamami Local Government Council, Councillor Tading who came firstly as an observer and secondly to disseminate news of the latest political developments in the Territory on behalf of Mr. Vin Tobaining M.L.C.

The duration of the patrol was from Friday 19th May to Friday 2nd of June - a period of 15 days.

The Wide Bay census division includes those villages of the Kokopo Sub-District which lie between Kalampun on the southern boundary of the Sub-District, and the mouth of the Warangoi river at the north. In general these villages are situated on a narrow coastal plain lying at the foot of the rugged inland range which forms the mountainous backbone of New Britain.

The population of almost 2,400 people is contained in nineteen villages which, with the exception of Kavudemki, are dispersed fairly evenly along the coast.

Excepting Lat which is isolated between the Warangoi mouth and Merai, the eleven Sulka villages are south of, and include Lomarien. In the remaining Baining villages there are two places, Kaukum and Hoiya, which really form a third linguistic group. However by intermarrying with their neighbours, their cultural sympathies are sufficiently biased to allow them to be considered as contained in the broad Baining group.

The patrol was well received at all time by both the native and European peoples.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS

### (a) Native Situation.

The two divisions of Sulka and Baining not only nominate people who happen to speak different languages, but serve also to identify people whose social and physical characteristics differ greatly.

People of the Baining group are seemingly dull taciturn and humourless. Despite the fact that they have migrated to or near the coast (presumably for protection from the Mokolcols) they cling to the characteristics of mountain people, ignoring the crafts of coastal dwellers - as if by doing so they can retain a vicarious sort of mountain life. Perhaps their living on the coast but not actually building on the beach (as the Sulkas' do) serves to reinforce an illusion that they are really further inland.

Many of their villages brood in a depressing outlook of shabbiness and crudeness. There is no real economic activity whatever; attempts to grow such cash crops as coconuts and cocoa being virtually negligible. In almost all cases they readily admitted the advantages of growing cash crops, but the sense that there was an implied reluctance to really do much about it, was so strong, that there was no question

of taking their remarks seriously. And although it would be quite incorrect to say that any avert evidence of cargo cult was encountered, it is nevertheless fair to say that a cultish tinge was tacit in their thinking. For example a Tolai Agricultural Assistant observed that although they admitted that the possibility of cargo being delivered by ancestors was rather remote, it was still worth bearing in mind when the equally remote period of ten years had to elapse before a coconut tree would bear nuts for copra production. In practice this means that where two equally remote considerations are involved, the bias is towards the one inflicting the least work. In this context it is more correct to describe the situation as that of a dormant cargo cult, rather than the more comforting but less accurate condition of cargo cult free. As the people have assured patrols for the last ten years that they will plant cash crops it seems highly improbable that they ever had the intention to do so in the first place. The remarks of Father Bata (a Tolai priest at the Marunga Mission) that the assurances of the people to work is intended merely as lip service to the patrol officers, lends further credence to these remarks.

In contrast with the Baining people, the Sulka exhibit a spirit which although never vigorous certainly seems healthier - if for no other reason than it contains elements of humour and gregariousness.

Their villages, always built on or near the beach, while never good, are nearly always pleasant. They build boats and canoes in small numbers and have made a decided effort to plant coconuts - something for which Father Calaghan (?), late of the Roman Catholic Mission Guma, was largely responsible.

Throughout the whole census division health was poor. This is reflected in the natural increase figure of 0.04%. Particularly discouraging was the apathy which the natives themselves exhibited towards the medical facilities and services available. Notwithstanding the almost valueless services of A.P.O.'s. (discussed under Medical and Health) the people must bear an indictment of sheer laziness for failing to avail themselves of the drugs and treatment willingly offered by nearby missions and plantations.

#### (b) Political.

It was intended by the patrol that Tading should enlighten all villagers on political developments throughout the territory. However the people seemed to resent being talked to by Tading and reacted violently to the thought that council activity may be extended to Wide Bay. They are content with the existing political hierarchy of patrol officers, luluais and tultuls. The luluai of Mu went as far as to make an agitated representation to the officers to obtain assurances that councils would not be established. It took a great deal of persuasion to convince him that Tading's talk was not an Administration ruse to lure them into councils; but merely a device to disseminate news of political developments.

#### (c) Economic Development.

The economic development varies from a glimmer of progress with the Sulka people, to virtually none with the Bainings.



Most of the Sulka villages have copra driers of a rather crude nature. At Mu, Kirikihau and Iwai the production is about 4 - 5 bags per month. At Guma, the people although not drying any copra at all at present, have planted several thousand trees which when bearing will provide a useful source of income. The production at other villages is less than three bags per month. In the Guma area a little cocoa has been planted but it is doubtful whether this small amount will be economically significant.

Copra produced is sold to nearby plantations for about \$1 per bag and here it requires re-drying and grading.

When sufficient income to provide tax money is obtained, interest in economic activity almost disappears. However it is felt that the people would respond if agriculturalists were stationed in the area and could divulge techniques of production as well as police their efforts. Apparently the soil is quite suitable for coconuts and cocoa and the coastal plain could accommodate reasonably large plantings on flat ground. It remains for the people to be goaded into interested activity and sustained effort.

At Lat there is already about 15 acres of established cocoa and a similar area of land prepared for planting. Most encouraging was the considerable effort expended in constructing fences to protect new plantings from pigs.

(d) Tax

The patrol met no cases of tax evasion or even hesitation in paying.

(e) Census.

Except at Marunga where several people retired to their gardens for the duration of the census, there was full attendance in all villages.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE

It was an interesting observation that these people are not merely subsistent gardeners, but obligate subsistent gardeners. Being near the sea, one would expect fishing to be an important activity to balance their lopsided carbohydrate diet. Although they claim that they do in fact like fish, no serious attempt is made to catch them. Having previously been mountain or semi - mountain people they are possibly loath to make any change which will radically alter their traditionally starchy diet. When asked if they would like to learn how to construct fish traps they intimated no interest whatsoever.

South of Karlai it is rare to find bananas. This, oddly enough, is because most of the Sulkas don't like and won't eat them. Their main crops are taro, manniels, tapioca, coconuts, yams, singapore taro, kau kau and some native beans. Pigs are eaten at feasts and of course have complete freedom of the villages. North of Karlai (mainly Baining) bananas are quite an important crop and some pineapples are grown.

It was elucidated that at one stage peanuts, in small quantities, were introduced to the Sulkas. The people not only liked them but expressed a keen desire to have them re-introduced in more useful quantities. In the absence of protein foods such as fish and to a lesser extent bananas, their introduction would mean an invaluable addition to the diet. It seems highly

desirable that a thorough examination of the possibility of introducing protein foods, ought to be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture.

#### MEDICINE AND HEALTH

The lethargy which affects these people seems principally attributable to their ill-health (Natural increase of 0.04%).

Many cases of malaria, pneumonia, ulcers, scabies, and elephantiasis were seen. There was some malnutrition, a little T.B. and dysentery and of course, the ever present tinea.

In cases of sickness very few seemed to seek medical attention and a similarly small number were concerned with preventing it.

Perhaps there is a reluctance on the part of the older and more superstitious generation to seek the treatment western medicine has to offer. To this end it is possible that the many aged people, that could be seen dying in their filthy squalid houses, were merely exercising some sort of passive hostility. The general attitude however seems to be more enlightened, but equally uninterested. A villager at Iwai commented that although the people understand the disease hazards of rubbish and don't actually like it, they would prefer it to be there rather than expend the effort of cleaning it up.

Most significant of all, though, is the relationship between villagers and A.P.O.'s which at its best is one of mutual apathy. At Kirikihau an examination of an A.P.O.'s medical kit revealed the following unhygienic items: In a palm fan purse was syringe coated with gummy procaine and wrapped in filthy cotton wool. There was a bottle of iodine. The syringe needle, its stem clogged with dried procaine, was lying unprotected amidst betel nuts. Finally there were several scraps of newspaper and a tobacco tin containing lime powder. From this he was about to inject a child - without, of course, having spirits to sterilize skin or instruments. Perhaps the mother who had previously been hiding this child - with its raging temperature and distressed breathing - realized in some intuitive manner, that it was safer in her hands than his. In this case I'm sure that it was not a reflection on her attitude towards western medicine - but merely a shrinking from its application.

The spasmodic rounds of the A.P.O.'s as well as being unpredictable and numerically insufficient are, to a large extent, quite ineffectual. The result is that nobody bothers really much about sickness.

The arrangement whereby an A.P.O. returns to Kokopo to re-stock with medicines, deserves comment. In practice the system means that an A.P.O. stays in his area until his stocks are depleted, then waits for a boat, then goes to Kokopo where he delays his return to Wide Bay for as long as he can. In all, he is away from his post for about a month, although cases have been known of periods up to three months. As plantations and missions have expressed their willingness to hold bulk stocks of medicines, one solution to this problem would be to allow them to hold supplies from which A.P.O.'s can draw. If constant patrols along the coast can then be enforced, the population would be assured of regular and

for information

reasonably adequate medical attention.

There is a pressing need for the construction of a centrally located minor hospital, preferably at Milim. Milim would be more practical and central than Lemarien which is where it was originally thought the hospital should be.

Among the medical services supplied should be a provision for both food and instruction for mothers with poor lactation. This is most needed in some of the Baining villages where many women have abnormally small breasts. A case was seen at Kavudemki of a child, apallingly emaciated, vainly trying to obtain nourishment from its mother's pitifully impoverished breast.

The need for an immediate appraisal of diet and health, and the introduction of remedial measures is quite urgent.

#### EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

The Roman Catholic Mission exerts virtually all mission influence through the villages in the census division, having headquarters at Guma and Marunga. The only exception is the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Kambubu which has some adherents at Merai.

Most villages have well constructed churches and seem to take their faith reasonably seriously. At Iwai, Marunga and Guma there are schools, the latter going to standard 4. This school is well run and has a competent and responsible Tolai at its head. The others are of lower standard but nevertheless succeed in providing elementary education for the majority of children.

It may be objected that any criticism directed towards a mission's approach to temporal affairs is unfair, - especially when they make such commendable use of the limited resources they have, and in any case their main preoccupation is spiritual. However there seemed something incongruous about the way ecclesiastically disciplined people lived in squalour and ill-health. At headquarters Guma and Marunga there were people with ulcers, pneumonia and malaria who not only failed to receive treatment from Administration A.P.O.'s, but also from the missions in their own village. Although the missionaries tend to shrug this off as being typical of an apathetic people it is still difficult to reconcile with a disciplined church attendance which often involves hours of walking. When the Seventh Day Adventist adherents at Merai were seen - clean, healthy and well dressed in clean clothes, the unavoidable impression was that the Roman Catholic Mission's attitude to health and living conditions is decidedly indifferent.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

All roads in the area have been very well kept. There are no bridges except for culverts across small streams. These are in good order.

#### VILLAGES

##### General.

Villages for the most part were clean and pleasant enough. However, as the Iuluais readily admitted, they had been

cleaned for the benefit of the patrol so this, undoubtedly, can be ignored as the status quo. Mu was the only village with any sort of pig enclosure, but as all the pigs were in the village and, apparently, almost always were, its value is negligible.

Most of the houses are built on the earth. In Sulka villages they are bad and in Bainings, worse. While it is true that the newer houses are quite satisfactory, there is still a reluctance amongst the majority of Sulkas to improve things because they claim that the existing structures give them better protection against the sometimes chilly nights and that building materials can only be obtained at a distance of one days walk. The Bainings villages were especially poor, but unlike the Sulka's haven't the excuse of unavailable materials. It would seem a desirable thing to have these people gradually demolish existing houses and replace them with new ones.

However, here, a further difficulty arises, as the people spend most of their time in their gardens which are situated in the hills and about four hours walk away. Thus, even if these villages were improved, it wouldn't necessarily follow that living conditions had been bettered. The only realistic solution would be the doubly difficult task of also rebuilding the houses at garden sites. This situation applies both to Baining and Sulka people.

*The natives should retain their traditional manner of building their houses on the ground. New Baining's Sulkas can be bitterly cold during the S.E. season and any attempt to build their homes on piles could easily lead to a pneumonia outbreak.*

(B) Carriers.

Villages willingly provide able bodied carriers when necessary.

(c) Village Officials.

MU.

Luluai	BESAL	Satisfactory and quite enthusiastic. Satisfactory.
Tul tul	TANAGI	

KIEKIHAI

Luluai	SONI	Satisfactory Satisfactory
Tul tul	TAEFKEN	

IWAI

Luluai	YANEK	Satisfactory Satisfactory
Tul tul	TOMUK	

KILALUM

Luluai	USIA	Satisfactory Has been away for 4 months. Next patrol will appoint new one.
Tul tul	KAVE	

GUMA.

KULOM

Tul tul	PAKAKLEI	Weakish.
---------	----------	----------

KALAMPUN

Tul tul	LOKAL	Fair
---------	-------	------

MILIM

Luluai	MANGIL	Satisfactory Satisfactory
Tul tul	TORA	

KAUKUM

Luluai	MALU	Very satisfactory Satisfactory
Tul tul	VILEK	

HOIYA

Luluai	OSIPAKAU	Has absconded Satisfactory
Tul tul		

LAMARIEN

Luluai	MARGU-UR	Satisfactory At Genai
Tul tul	KAITING	

KAVUDEMCI

Luluai	MANAS	Satisfactory Provisional
Tul tul	BANGONG	

MARUNGA

Luluai  
Tul tul  
Tul tul

IAKUWANG  
MAINGO  
NOROMBAKOM

Satisfactory  
"  
"

KARONG

Luluai  
Tul tul

SUMANAPUSOU  
ARGUNANDIN

Quite satisfactory  
Satisfactory

ILI

Luluai  
Tul tul

MASELAM  
WAIETNUWANG

Quite satisfactory  
Man would like to  
retire but persuaded  
to do one more term.

MERAI

Luluai  
Tul tul

SEMANTIN  
WANTIM

Very satisfactory  
"

GAR

Luluai

PULOK

Satisfactory

AT

Luluai  
Tul tul

PATNAKUP  
SWI

Most satisfactory  
Satisfactory

ANTHROPOLOGY

While the patrol was at Guma a large sing sing was held to celebrate a marriage just solemnized.

Inevitably pigs provided an important part in the ceremony, but the patrol was especially interested and somewhat startled at the rather repulsive fate that befell them.

The pig (or pigs), tied in the usual manner to large poles is carried to the sing sing area. Here, in preparation for the feast, the mumu stones have been heating all day and food in vast quantities is either spread out on palm fronds, or stacked in cylindrical cages made from poles. A large fire blazes near the mumu stones - and all is ready. The pig, struggling because it is very much alive, is seized and suspended above the fire in the fashion of a spit. Its screams, observed a coy young man, proclaim that a sing sing is on.

When the pig is dead, its blackened carcass is removed from the fire and is cut into generous transverse bands which are then mumu-ed with taro or kau kau.

The natives informed the patrol that this diabolical method of slaughter is favoured for three reasons. One, that the screams of the unfortunate animal announce, in a macabre sort of way, that the sing sing has actually started; Two, the fire provides a method of removing bistle and hairs before the flesh is cooked; and three, the pig dies without loss of blood - something which apparently enhances its general attractiveness as food.

The highlight of the following sing sing was the appearance of dancers in an uncanny and formless robe of green kunai grass and wearing the hats of the tumbuan. These elaborately decorated hats are tall and basically conical, with various protusions or embellishments at the top. The most elaborate had the appearance of an enormous parasol - having a magnificently painted disc about seven feet in diameter attached to the top of a hat. Dressed in these costumes the body is entirely covered - the head being hidden by the hat which rests on the shoulders, and the remainder by the kunai which is attached from the neck down. The general effect is quite remarkable - being that of a green formless being with a conical hat for a head.

The men of the village assured the patrol that the original malpractices of the Tumbuan cult are never revived and its only function now is to provide a measure of entertainment at sing sings. Nevertheless the hats themselves are still made in secrecy and females are forbidden, on pain of bodily ills, to look at them except when worn at sing sings.

PLANTATIONS

Plantations in the census division include Kiep, Karlai, Kamandran, Tol, Sum Sum, Talilis, Matala No.1 and Matala No.2.

These places provide casual work for the local people - which for most of them is their only source of income.

Karlai is to be commended both for the condition of the plantation itself and the excellent staff relationships. A bonus system accounts for maximum production and contented workers. Indeed the odd situation exists there, where many labourers are loath to depart, and it is not without much

Notes to Anthropologist

effort at times, that they can be repatriated.

Tol, although struggling to develop must be criticized for its appalling labour quarters.

At all plantations we were received cordially and gladly given any assistance acquired.

AIRCRAFT AND AIRSTRIPS

There are two old wartime airstrips at Tol. We were told there that the Administration did consider repairing one of these for an emergency landing ground. One runs more or less north west and south east, and has an excellent coronous surface.

LAW AND ORDER

Several minor disputes were heard by Mr. Kelly A.D.O. The patrol met no trouble with its tax and census work.

The area is quiet and peaceful.

CONCLUSIONS

Where regular six monthly patrols can keep this area administratively sound they are not sufficient to ensure steady development. If more frequent patrols were conducted it would be far more difficult for the people to make promises that never intend to fulfill. For example constant patrolling by the same officer could police efforts in cash cropping and house construction, discourage the extravagant spathy shown by the sick, and could put an end to the almost criminal negligence shown by A.P.O.'s. With this and the co-operation of Departments of Agriculture and Public Health something could be done to remove their slothfulness and poverty.

Initially a patrol officer from Kokopo if sent, would be responsible for the treatment and evacuation, where necessary, of the sick; the spread of medical propoganda; and the construction of a hospital at ~~L...~~ *M...*

Acting in a co-ordinating and supervisory capacity, he could then co-operate with other departments to improve diet by the introduction of new foods and instruction in method of fishing; advertise the advantages of economic development; and implement schemes of cash cropping.

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
.....

(D.A.C. Hope C.P.O.)

*a small airstrip is to be based at Rabaul. If so, it may be worth while to consider re-opening of the Tol wartime strip.*



APPENDIX I

POLICE.

(a) RAKA.

An outstanding policeman who has the patrols unqualified respect. He was at all times capable, reliable and responsible.

(b) MUN.

Younger than RAKA and without his maturity and experience. However he was always confident and very reliable.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,  
KOKOPO, NEW BRITAIN.

16th June, 1961.

The Secretary,  
Health Education Council,  
C/- Department of Public Health,  
KONEDOBU.

APPENDIX 2

H.E.S.

Introduction.

The following information is principally valid for the group of villages of the Sulka linguistic group, situated at Wide Bay on the southern most extremity of the Kokopo Sub-District. Some of the information also refers to the Baining group, situated to the north of the Sulkas. In all there are nineteen villages comprising a population of about 2,300 people.

The information was gathered on an Administration tax and census patrol conducted between 19th May, 1961 and 2nd June, 1961 by Mr. W.J. Kelly A.D.O. Kokopo and myself.

Information was gathered both from village people themselves, native teachers, and missionaries. Questions except those relating to childbirth, contraception and abortion were answered freely - the excepted topics concerning the estoteric knowledge jealously held and guarded by the women. It was therefore particularly difficult to obtain details in these matters. Obviously in these circumstances it was impossible to obtain specimens of plants used for their medicinal, contraceptive or abortive properties and it would only be after the confidence that rises with prolonged association that the possibility of obtaining these things may arise.

With respect to your questions referring to magic rites and rituals, it may be difficult at times to give an explicit answer. From my observations, this area is more or less in a transition stage between those older people who defer to traditional magic rather than western method or reason, and those of the younger and more enlightened generation who have been influenced by missions and elementary schooling. Between these extremes is a *chiaroscuro* of those who prefer magic in one case and western thought in another - or perhaps who use magic in addition to western reason - just for good measure.

If any of my answers are too vague or contradict previous evidence, I will be only too happy to supply whatever further details I can.

N.B. Where information specifically applies to Bainings mention will be made.

(D.A.C. Hope)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

H.E.S.

Section I

- (1) As far as can be ascertained - no.
- (2) That conception is caused through repeated acts of intercourse.
- (3) Yes.
  - (a) An extract made from boiling certain leaves in water is taken orally both as a contraceptive and to induce abortion. One well informed teacher said he was almost certain, that prolonged use of some of these substances produced permanent sterility, when only intended as a contraceptive. As there are quite a number of childless marriages, very small families, and childless spinsters, it is at least tempting to think that this substance may possibly be responsible.
  - (b) Devices to induce abortion include (as well as that above) jumping from coconut trees, pressing abdomen against sticks, or simply using hands to produce a downward force on the fetus. Also poor diet and vigorous physical exertion.
- (4) Minimum physical exertion; good foods and a general attempt to take care of themselves. Quite a few indulge in magic of one sort and another, but these practices are dying out.
- (5) Poor foods; violent direct and deliberate physical means (c.f. (3)).
- (6) Women only - and generally the older ones assist in child birth which takes place in an ordinary house, temporarily emptied of its occupants. This is an event, which great secrecy and exclusiveness is attached. There appear to be no rituals.
- (7) Umbilical cord is cut at the thinnest part, after delivery of the placenta. It is then tied.
- (8) As far as can be gathered - merely washed.
- (9) No.
- (10) No ?
- (11) From the time the child is born it is fed with cooked taro cut into sufficiently fine chunks (not mashed)
- (12) No.
- (13) In cases of poor lactation the child is fed on taro and coconut milk. In the case of maternal death the child is given to a foster mother. If the foster mother doesn't happen to be lactating the child is still given the breast

to suckle until dead. Only in very rare cases do the foster mothers take the child to missions, aid post or hospitals. In some Baining villages, the women have abnormally small breasts which provide little if any milk. We saw a child appallingly emaciated from malnutrition vainly attempting to obtain nourishment from one such pitifully diminutive breast.

- (14) No.
- (15) Yes.
- (16) Very few cases of twins occurs. I was told that if twins do occur both would be encouraged to survive. Incidentally, spirits are believed to be responsible in the case of twins.
- (17) Practically always in the arms.
- (18) Accompany mothers to gardens.
- (19) Remain in parents home.
- (20) Varies from the time a child is just able to walk, to until it is about 4.

#### SECTION II

##### Nutrition.

- (1) Taro, and coconuts.
- (2) Mammies, kau kau (little only) tapioca, yams, singapore taro, some native beans. Pigs at feasts. Almost negligible amounts of fish and eggs. Notice no bananas, except in Baining villages where they are quite important.
- (3) No specific planting season.
- (4) Self sufficient.
- (5) No, but after sing sings there is a period of about three months when the people live on what amounts to a starvation diet of taro.
- (6) Foods not stored - except in anticipation of sing sings.
- (7) Cannot comment.
- (8) Children and relations.
- (9) Some believe that spirits cause poor gardens, but I think most either understand or are at least cognisant of the roles of water, sun and soil.
- (10) The only comment I can make here is that herbal beverages are taken for some illnesses - noticeably stomach ache.
- (11) No.
- (12) At sing sings only, where every available morsel of food is consumed.
- (13) Cannot comment.
- (14) Not as far as I can tell in (12 and (13), but they

expressed a keen desire to have peanuts introduced. This of course would be of considerable benefit in balancing a protein deficient diet.

- (15) Boiling, and the mumi technique.

SECTION III

- (1) Cannot make any significant comment.
- (2) (A) Spirits mainly, and mosquitoes.  
 (B) Some say spirits - others really don't know. Most seem content to be ignorant of the causes.  
 (C)  
 (D)  
 (E) In a surprisingly large number of cases - flies.  
 (F) No comment.  
 (G) " "  
 (H) " "  
 (J) Same as B,C,D.  
 (K) No comment  
 (L) " "  
 (M) " "  
 (N) Most are aware of some connection between these and flies, dirt and filth - some even vaguely understand what bacteria are.  
 (O) Same as B,C,D.  
 (P) " " " " "  
 (Q) " " " " "
- (3) No comment.
- (4) No comment.
- (5) Yes. Most rely on western medicine especially injections which are, of course, regarded as a panacea. There are cases where herbal concoctions are used. An intelligent informer told me that one in particular was excellent for stomach aches - was unable to obtain sample.
- (6) (A) In many cases by mosquito eradication.  
 (B) In some cases, by keeping warm.  
 (E) Avoiding flies.  
 (N) Keeping out of filth, and having medical attention.
- (7) Can make no useful comment.
- (8) In most cases, western medicine is considered quite superior to traditional methods.

SECTION IV

Myths.

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes - only a vague understanding of origins, but many understand their connection with malaria.
- (3) Yes - a fair few understand that they arise in rubbish and faeces.
- (4) Usually in the sea.
- (5) No.
- (6) Not as far as I can gather.
- (7) In most villages there were special houses for single men and there were villages where cooking was done in a special house or others, where the men had a special place to practice some of their more esoteric rites; but in general each house contained whole families.
- (8) Average - 20'x 10' for two families - perhaps 6 - 9 people.
- (9) Although people claimed that this sort of belief is now a thing of the past, I strongly suspect it still has quite an influence on house construction. Whether or not their claim that their construction of windowless, airless, earth floored houses is the only means they have of escaping the quite chilly evenings in this area, is a rationalization for our benefit is difficult to know. Possibly it provides a happy solution to both problems.
- (10) 8 - 9 p.m. to 5 - 6 a.m.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. KPO 30/1.

Sub-District Office,  
KOKOPO.  
16/6/61.

District Officer,  
East New Britain,  
RABAUL.

PATROL REPORT No. 8 of 1960/61.

- (1) The above patrol report is herewith submitted.
- (2) Officer conducting patrol: D.A.C. Hope C.P.O.  
 Area patrolled: Wide Bay Census Division.  
 Patrol accompanied by.... Mr. W.J. Kelly A.D.O.,  
 Councillor Tading of  
 Funamami N.L.G.C.,  
 Two Native Constables.  
 Duration of patrol: 19/5/61 to 2/6/61 (15 days)  
 Objects of patrol: (1) Census Revision.  
 (2) Collection of personal tax.  
 (3) Routine administration.

.....  
(D.A.C. Hope C.P.O.)