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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST NEW BRITAIN

STATION: POMIO, 1964 - 1965

Original documents bound with reports
for: Kandrian, volume 9.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NEW BRITAIN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

KANDRIAN & POMIO

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>KANDRIAN</u>		
7 - 1964/1965	C.T. Campbell	Passismanua Census Div.
9 - 1964/1965	P. Kilori	Gasmata
11 - 1964/1965	P. Kilori	Arawe Census Div.
<u>POMIO</u>		
2 - 1964/1965	C.G. Young	Extended Mengen and Extended Kol Census Div.
10- 1964/1965	C.G. Young	Inland Melkoi, Mamusi I & Mamusi II Census Div.
11- 1964/1965	A.J. McLay	Extended Mengen Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **POMIO** Report No. **POMIO PATROL 2-64/65**

Patrol Conducted by **MR. G.C. YOUNG**

Area Patrolled **EXTENDED MENGEN AND EXTENDED KOL CENSUS DIVISIONS.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives **SGT. JOJOGA 3352, CONST. SINARA 7294, Const. AGARIPA 9049 and CONST. SEKEN 10835.**

Duration—From **11 8 64** to **30 8 64**

Number of Days **20 DAYS**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **AID POST ORDERLY MESHNOELIN**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... **3 64**

Medical **6 64**

Map Reference **LANDS DEPARTMENT, FOURMIL SERIES.**

Objects of Patrol **1. CENSUS REVISION**

2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-10-3

19th October, 1964.

The District Officer,
West New Britain District,
RABAUL

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1964/65 - POMIO

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report and a covering comment is acknowledged with thanks.

The covering comment from yourself to the Assistant District Officer covers the content of the patrol very well. I shall look forward to receiving the comment from the Assistant District Officer.

Mr. Koriam Urekit's proposed visit to the area should be encouraged. There have been complaints from people in other areas of the Territory that their elected members have not been to see them. If the House of Assembly is to be truly representative, it is part of the duties of elected members to visit their constituents.

The approved establishment for field staff in districts drawn up in 1961 is being reviewed.

The report itself reveals a reasonably satisfactory situation in the area.

The anthropological notes on the burial custom have been passed to the Government Anthropologist as are other notes on custom, particularly the notes on local medical practices.

Mr. Young shows evidence of being a very observant young man, and should be encouraged in observing and recording.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

MINUTE:

Public Relations Officer,
Dept. Information & Extension Services,
KONEDOBU

Suggest there might be a good news release on Folio 4.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR - NATIVE AFFAIRS

MINUTE:

Government Anthropologist,
Dept. Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

Your attention is invited to the context of Folios 1 to 7.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR - NATIVE AFFAIRS

Noted.
E.F.
20/10/64

67-4-12

District Office,
RABAUL.

6th October, 1964.

Assistant District Officer,
Gasmata Sub District,
KANDRIAN.

POMIO PATROL NO.2/64-65
EXTENDED KOL & EXTENDED MENGEN DIVISIONS

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum 67-3-10 of 28th September 1964 forwarding in duplicate reports of the above patrol conducted by Mr. C.G. Young, Cadet Patrol Officer, Pomio.

Considering Mr. Young's service amounts to less than 12 months, he appears to be making good progress at Pomio and this report indicates that he is both keen and conscientious. There is however some evidence of carelessness in the preparation of the Patrol Report and in this regard attention is directed to Nataff memorandum 67-1-0 of 23rd February 1962 addressed to all District Officers and Assistant District Officers. Mr. Young should understand that it is primarily the responsibility of the reporting officer to check his work before submitting it. The Cadet also should be advised to make greater use of a dictionary as, in addition to spelling errors noted by you, the words "excellent", "register", "extensions" and "recommend" are misspelled frequently in the body of the report.

Native Affairs

It is pleasing to note that the beneficial effects of regular patrolling are becoming apparent in the divisions covered by the report. I recently accompanied a party of Forestry officers (whose primary interest was in helicopter pads for a forthcoming timber resources survey) on an aerial inspection of villages in the Extended Kol and Bago areas, and recall being impressed by the standards of housing and tidy appearance of the majority of settlements looked at.

Mr. Young has again made reference to the migration of certain groups in both the Extended Kol and Extended Mengan Divisions in an endeavour to improve their economic position. You are of course well aware that tentative movements of population from the unproductive mountainous hinterland of the Kol, Extended Kol and Mengan Divisions to potentially more productive coastal regions has been occurring for many years past but the chief impediment to the success of these moves has always been the lack of sufficient staff (Native Affairs, Health, Agriculture, Lands etc.) to enable a systematic approach to be made to the problem.

The 6th and 7th meetings of the New Britain District Economic Development Committee held in June and October, 1963, discussed the problems associated with resettlement of people in these isolated areas but considered that the available staff resources of Departments currently concerned with resettlement should be utilized on a priority basis with preference being given to areas of major importance.

(19)

In accordance with this reasoning the Committee in October 1963 allocated top priority to the Uasilau-Silanga Resettlement Scheme in the Central Nakanai followed by the Bibling Ridge area (Kaliai Division), the East Mengen/Waterfall Bay area (for resettlement of certain Kol villages) and following that the East Nakanai area (for resettlement of certain villages in the Extended Mengen and Extended Kol Divisions). Activity in the Uasilau-Silanga area is now approaching fruition and indications are that proposals for a resettlement scheme, as such, in the Bibling Ridge area are likely to be evolved. Given the necessary staff to enable a combined departmental approach to be made, this would seem to be an appropriate time to attack the problems of resettlement of villages in the Pomio hinterland. Whether or not this can be effected however will depend entirely upon whether or not additional Field Staff can be provided for West New Britain. At present the Division is operating on 64% of the 1961 approved establishment for Field Staff and there appears little prospect of any immediate improvement in this position.

With reference to Mr. Young's comments at page 5 of his report that the villages of Bago, Lelu, Manu and Kamatanni claim ownership of all ground between Bago and Ulamona, this is certainly not borne out by the findings of the Native Land Commissioner (vide "report of enquiry conducted by William John Read, Native Land Commissioner, Rabaul, for purpose of determining native land rights in the Mera Mera tribal area of Talasea Subdistrict in the District of New Britain - 1957") which indicates that this land is owned by the Ibona and Ulamona clans of the Mera Mera tribal group. It therefore seems likely that if the people of these inland villages are eventually to be settled in the East Nakanai littoral, land for resettlement purposes will first have to be purchased by the Administration from the Mera Mera people.

We do not appear to have made a great deal of progress with efforts to encourage crop rotation with the object of eliminating the customary famine periods and it is hoped that on his forthcoming patrol the Agricultural Officer stationed at Pomio will apply himself to the improvement of present inadequate gardening practices.

At page 5 of the Patrol Report there is a reference to an Extension Services' radio issued to MILI village being unserviceable. Why was the set forwarded to the Catholic Mission at Ulamona instead of being sent to Pomio for despatch to this office in accordance with normal procedure when such receivers become unserviceable? Please arrange for enquiries to be made concerning the present whereabouts of the receiver and if necessary arrange for its return to this office for repairs.

Political Education.

I am pleased to note that the Cadet Patrol Officer gave due attention to this very important aspect of a Field Officer's duties. If we can succeed in bringing to the people a clear understanding of the basic principles of democracy and of their own ever-increasing role in the government of their own affairs, we will have brought them a long step forward on the road to political development. I feel however that the degree of their comprehension must be directly related to the part which politics and the House of Assembly plays within their daily lives - in this case a very small role indeed.

I recently had a long discussion with Mr. Koriam Urekit, M.H.A., for East New Britain, following his return from the House of Assembly session in Port Moresby, and he indicated to me that he will be visiting the Pomio area in the near future.

Census and Statistics

The position as revealed by the Report appears to be quite satisfactory with the people now appearing much more readily for census revision than was customary in the past.

Other activities of the patrol have been adequately dealt with under the headings of Health, Education, Agriculture, Village Officials, Villages and Housing, Roads and Bridges, and Missions. Mr. Young's anthropological notes and brief dictionary of Kol terms represent an interesting and worthwhile contribution to our limited knowledge and understanding of these people - it is interesting to note in passing that the burial customs described at page 10 of the report are similar to burial customs practised in the PAWAIA linguistics group of the Upper Purari River (Gulf District of Papua) and which I noted when I patrolled that area some 14 years ago.

General

I agree that this was a good patrol by Mr. Young. The report reflects commendable keenness on the part of the Cadet but, like yourself, I would like to see him exercise more care in the preparation of his reports in future.

Mr. Young's claim of camping allowance has been certified and passed to the Sub Treasury for payment.



(E. G. HICKS)
District Officer
West New Britain

c.c. Minuted to:
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

One copy of the above mentioned Patrol Report together with two copies of relevant Village Population Register forwarded herewith.

Mr. Young was obliged to cut short this patrol in order to return to Pomio and to proceed to Port Moresby for the current Cadet Patrol Officers' Course of Instruction and this may to an extent explain the somewhat hasty preparation which is evident in the report.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
District Officer
West New Britain

6/10/64.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

POMIO PATROL No. 8-64/65

OFFICER CONDUCTING: Mr. C.G. YOUNG, C.P.O.

AREA PATROLLED: EXTENDED MENGEN AND EXTENDED KOL CENSUS DIVISIONS.

DURATION: 20 DAYS - 11/8/64 to 30/8/64 INCL.

NUMBER OF DAYS: 20 DAYS

PERSONEL ACCOMPANYING: SGT. JOJOGA 3352
 CONST. SINARA 7294
 CONST. ASARIPA 9649
 CONST. SEKEN 10835

OBJECTS OF PATROL: 1. CENSUS REVISION.
 2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

PREVIOUS PATROLS TO AREA: D.N.A., (ELECTIONS), MARCH 1964.
 P.H.D., JUNE 1964

MAP REFERENCE: LANDS DEPARTMENT, FOURMIL SERIES.

Monday, 11th. Departed Pomio for Kesh and awaited cargo carriers. Departed Kesh for Camp Vuva (5:30)

Tuesday, 12th. Departed Kesh for Hill (1:40). Census conducted and village inspected. Departed Hill for Kukul (1:50). Census conducted and village inspected. Departed Kukul for Sangemali (1:30). Census conducted and village inspected. Returned to Hill via Kukul and visited Hill Catholic Mission school, and inspected aid post. Nightly discussion with S. of A. Slept Hill.

[Signature]

(C.G. YOUNG)
 CADET PATROL OFFICER

Wednesday, 13th. Departed Hill for Malbon (1:40). Census conducted and village inspected. Departed Malbon for Moola (1:05). Census conducted and village inspected. Departed Moola for Talive (1:10). Census conducted and village inspected. Some 6 persons absent from camp at Talive for hearing of court case of alleged murder. Nightly discussion with S. of A. Slept Talive.

Thursday, 14th. Observed Malbon.

Friday, 15th. Departed Talive for Moola (1:05). Census conducted and village inspected. Departed Moola for Kukul (1:10). Census conducted and village inspected. Departed Kukul for Sangemali (1:30). Census conducted and village inspected. Returned to Hill via Kukul and visited Hill Catholic Mission school, and inspected aid post. Nightly discussion with S. of A. Slept Hill.

Saturday, 16th. Departed Hill for Moola (1:05). Census conducted and village inspected. Departed Moola for Talive (1:10). Census conducted and village inspected. Some 6 persons absent from camp at Talive for hearing of court case of alleged murder. Nightly discussion with S. of A. Slept Talive.

Sunday, 17th. Observed Malbon.

Monday, 18th. Departed Talive for Moola (1:05). Census conducted and village inspected. Departed Moola for Kukul (1:10). Census conducted and village inspected. Departed Kukul for Sangemali (1:30). Census conducted and village inspected. Returned to Hill via Kukul and visited Hill Catholic Mission school, and inspected aid post. Nightly discussion with S. of A. Slept Hill.

INTRODUCTION.

The areas patrolled encompassed the Extended Mengen and Extended Kol Census Divisions. Main objects of the patrol were census revision and routine administration.

Original instructions were for the patrol to include the Kol Division, however before completing this division the writer was recalled to Pomio as I was required to attend a Cadet Patrol Officers Training Course in Port Moresby. On my return, after completion of the course, I intend to return and census the remaining villages in the Kol and will submit a separate patrol report for this division.

Very little rain was encountered and the patrol's activities were not hampered by that which was experienced.

The patrol was conducted at a reasonably leisurely pace and the writer considers three weeks as ample time to patrol these two divisions.

- DIARY -AUGUST,

- Tuesday, 11th. Departed Pomio for Kesh and awaited cargo carriers. Departed Kesh for Camp Vuvu (5.50) Slept Camp Vuvu.
- Wednesday, 12th. Departed Vuvu for Pakia (5.45). Track very mountainous and had to have frequent spells. Slept Pakia (Ext. Mengen)
- Thursday, 13th. Ammended census for Pakia. Inspected housing and latrines. At night held discussion on House of Assembly, its function and the role of its members. Slept Pakia.
- Friday, 14th. Departed Pakia for Mili (.40). Census ammended and village inspected. Departed Mili for Mukul (.50). Census ammended and village inspected. Departed Mukul for Sangamali (.30). Census ammended and village inspected. Returned to Mili via Mukul. Visited Mili Catholic Mission school, afterwards inspected Aid Post. Night discussions with V.O.'s of Mili, Mukul and Sangamali. Slept Mili.
- Saturday, 15th. Departed Mili for Malbon (3.00). Census ammended and village inspected. Nightly discussion on H. of A. Slept Malbon.
- Sunday, 16th. Observed Malbon.
- Monday, 17th. Departed Malbon for Muela (1.05). Census revised and village inspected. Departed Muela for Talive (.10). Census ammended & inspected village. Some 6 persons absent from census at Pomio for hearing of court case of an alleged murder. Nightly discussion with V.O.'s of Muela & Talive and catechist re H. of A. Slept Talive.
- Tuesday, 18th. Departed Talive for Kamatanmi (4.10). Census ammended and village inspected. Departed for Bago (.25). Ammended census for adjoining village of Leli. Inspected village. Inspected Aid Post and found in good condition, A.P.O. Paulus doing a good job. Slept Bago.

- Wednesday, 19th. Departed Bago for terminus of Mission road. Met by a Brother from Ulamona and thence by car to Ulamona. Had informative discussions with Fr. Hoppe who's parish includes the Ext. Mengen and Ext. Kol. Slept Ulamona.
- Thursday, 20th. Shown over Mission by a Brother. Visited school, sawmill and labour compound. Noticed new hospital wing under construction. Departed Ulamona per car and in vicinity of road terminus inspected ground owned by people of Bago group. Returned to Bago (20 car; 3 hours walking). Amended census of Bago village. Nightly discussions with V.O.'s of Bago, Leli and Manu. Slept Bago.
- Friday, 21st. Departed Bago for Manu (.20). Census amended and village inspected. Returned to Bago. Village Population for Ext. Mengen compiled. Slept Bago.
- Registrar
- Saturday, 22nd. Departed Bago for Mansopani (2.00). This new village is a breakaway from Marivu. Census amended (names still in registrar for Marivu) and village inspected. Departed Mansopani for Koilau (1.30). Census of village amended and village inspected. Departed Koilau for Masuari (.40) Amended census and inspected village. Talks re H. of A. with V.O.'s of Koilau and Masuari. Slept Masuari.
- Sunday, 23rd. Observed Masuari. (1.55)
- Monday, 24th. Departed Masuari for Siwoire (new site Elamongu). Census revised and village inspected. Village in bad condition, new latrines to be constructed of bush timber. Departed Siwoire for Maningugule-census amended and village inspected. This relatively new village in excellent condition-progressive Tul Tul. Departed Maningugule for Mokei Mokei. Census revised and village inspected. Village in bad condition, this village also relatively new. Orders for permanent latrines to be constructed, pigs ordered to be removed from village site. Slept Mokei Mokei.
- Tuesday, 25th. Departed Mokei Mokei for Bau'owe passing through Maningugule and Siwoire. Census revised and village inspected. "Taim hungri"-absolutely no food available for patrol personnel. Departed Bau'owe for Pongare. Census revised and village inspected. Housing in poor condition. Villagers considering moving back to old village site nearby. Nightly discussions re H. of A. with V.O.'s. Slept Pongare.
- Wednesday, 26th. Departed Pongare for Buloi. Census amended and village inspected. Departed for Tuke. Inspected vacant Aid Post (See health) at Tuke No. 1. At night discussions on House of Assembly with V.O.'s of Buloi, Tuke 1 and Tuke 2 plus previous hatmen and interested natives-excellent response. Lectured on necessity of maintenance of Aid Post by surrounding villages. Slept Tuke.

Thursday, 27th. Ammended census for villagers of Tuke 1 and Tuke 2. Inspected housing, latrines and village. Visited C.M. school/church and had talks with catechist. Slept Tuke.

Friday, 28th. Departed Tuke for Daka. Census ammended and village inspected. Departed Daka for nearby village of Marivu where revised census and inspected village. Departed Marivu for Sitera. Revised census and inspected village. Housing in poor condition. Relevant instructions given. Returned to Tuke via Marivu and Daka. At night had talks on H. of A. with V.O.'s of Marivu, Daka and Tuke (2nd. time) - good response again. Slept Tuke.

Saturday, 29th. Departed Tuke for Kupgen. Census ammended and village inspected. Starvation period - no food available for patrol personel. Afternoon balancing Village Population Registrar for Ext. Kol Census Division.

Sunday, 30th. Observed Kupgen.

End of Patrol for these Two Divisions.

At Koki Koki, consisting of scattered migrants from inland villages and previously nomadic groups, the village was found in a deplorable condition. Plans of moving to the beach on the north coast have been completely abandoned and in fact there is a drift back inland. These inland migrations have accounted for a decrease of 25% in the population. The inland approached the writer and advised that he and a group of followers were considering moving back to Fongare in the central Ext. Kol. The proposed move was strongly discouraged for if it eventuated, hopes for cash cropping in the good quality soil available in the immediate vicinity, would be defeated by the reduced population.

Mongogole, the most settled village east of the migration from the mountains, although further inland than Koki Koki, presents a brighter picture. Although there have been some 20 migrations inland since last census taking, the resultant drop in population has been compensated by inland migrations, mostly from Koki Koki. The reason advanced for the outward movement was, because of recent deaths of some children from dysentery, parents had fled with their families back into the mountains in fear of safety for their children. The remaining villagers appear to be settled and are most pleased with the success of their rice and other food crops, in spite of the recent soil erosion. Having also the benefit of a young, progressive P.M. this village could become the most advanced in the Extended Kol.

Apart from the Fongare group where the presence of catechists led to a partial conversion, the other villages in this division need considerable help in order to bring about any desired reform in their attitudes and development.

NATIVE AFFAIRSEXTENDED KOL.

Reception to the patrol in this area was not as good as experienced in the Extended Mengen. As opposed to the Mengen, there was an almost total lack of approach to the patrol for the mediation in minor disputes and the seeking of advice for village problems.

However there is a gradual but forward advancement in the standard of living and the attitude towards Administration Officers. Past undesirable practices with regard to appearance for patrols, attitude towards medical treatment, traditional burying of their dead etc. have practically ceased. A sign of progress is evidenced in the vastly improved housing, the majority of which are now of the elevated verandah type. All instructions given by previous officers have been satisfactorily carried out, though the order to keep pigs away from the village site had to be repeated in most villages.

More catechists of the Catholic Mission, have been posted into this area and, as is generally the case, their presence has a settling influence amongst the villagers. However, as reported by previous officers, no real success can be achieved in the task of settling these people permanently in villages to lead community lives, before a crop rotation system whereby food is available all the year round, has been successfully introduced. This appears to be the primary task in this area and unfortunately in this regard there has been only one Agricultural Patrol to this division, that being conducted by Mr. Tevlin in 1962. Through pressure of work the present Agricultural Officer, Mr. Jones has been unable to visit this area though has plans to do so before the end of the year.

At Mokei Mokei, consisting of resettled migrants from inland villages and previously uncensused groups, the village was found in a deplorable condition. Former plans of moving to the beach on the north coast have been completely abandoned and in fact there is a drift back inland. These inland migrations have accounted for a decrease of 23% in the population. The Lulual approached the writer and advised that he and a group of followers were considering moving back to Pongare in the central Ext. Kol. The proposed move was strongly discouraged for if it eventuated, future hopes for cash cropping in the good quality soil available in the immediate vicinity, would be affected by the reduced population.

Maningugule, also a resettlement village consisting of migrants from the mountainous hinterland though further inland than Mokei Mokei, presents a brighter picture. Although there have been some 30 migrations inland since last census taking, the resultant drop in population has been compensated by inward migrations, mostly from Mokei Mokei. The reason advanced for the outward movement was, because of recent deaths of some children from dysentery, parents had fled with their families back into the mountains in fear of safety for their children. The remaining villagers appear to be settled and are most pleased with the success of their taro and other food crops, in this richer soil area. Having also the benefit of a young, progressive Tul Tul, this village could become the most advanced in the Extended Kol.

Apart from the Tuke group where the presence of catechists and an Aid Post (at present closed-see Health) has resulted in a partially successful form of village community life, the other villages in this division need consistent patrolling to bring about any desired reform in their attitude and development.

NATIVE AFFAIRSEXTENDED MENGEN.

The patrol was well received in the Extended Mengen, for the most part. The three villages comprising the central block, Malbon, Talive and Muela were comparatively luke warm in their reception.

The people in this division are definitely more settled than the Kols, mainly due to the strong mission influence and the presence of catechists in nearly all villages. Housing, roads and village sites were in good condition and all instructions issued by previous officers of D.N.A. and P.H.D. had been carried out.

The government wireless set that had been left in Mili, under charge of the Catholic Mission teachers by P.O. Grant on his 1963 Census patrol, was out of commission on my arrival. The aerial had been struck by lightning resulting in damage to the set; it was forwarded to Ulamona Mission and as yet hasn't been returned. Villagers as well as school children are benefitting from the use of this set.

Discussions with village officials revealed that the people are interested in cash cropping, however because of the mountainous terrain and poor soil, cash cropping near present village sites is practically impossible. The inhabitants of the Bago block consisting of the villages of Bago, Lelu, Manu and Kamatanmi are fortunate in that they have ownership over ground situated between Bago and Ulamona. The writer visited this area and found that the soil is excellent and there are definite possibilities for the introduction of large scale cash crops in the copra line and possibly cocoa. The all weather road from Ulamona extends into this area, the road now being some 12 miles in length with recent extensions. Also these people have received £400 from the Mission over the last 1½ years for timber taken from this area. Here an ideal situation presents itself for the start of cash cropping in this division because of the following reasons (1) Excellent quality soil and flat ground (2) Full ownership rights (3) All weather road into the area and (4) Finance for development.

On my return I referred my information to Mr. Jones (Agricultural Officer), who in turn informed me that a deputation of Bago people had approached him for help and advice in starting a cash crop project. As mentioned in Extended Kol section, Mr. Jones proposes visiting this area in the not to distant future so it seems almost definite that the Bago group will be starting their project within the next year.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

Discussions on the House of Assembly, its functions and the role of its members, were held nightly with Village Officials representing every village in the two divisions. Catechists, teachers interested natives were also invited to attend these meetings.

The script issued by The Department of Administrator "Notes for talks to Indigenous Communities on the role of the House of Assembly" was utilised though with regard to the section dealing with the development of our own democratic government system, the writer found it necessary to discard the detailed analysis and just give a brief outline. In these underdeveloped areas I found by concentrating on the basic facts and foregoing too much detail, avoided confusion and possible misconceptions. Once the basics are clearly understood then future discussions can include enlargements on these basic points.

The writer was pleased with the obvious interest shown, however it is difficult to scale the degree of comprehension even though the writer explained the various points in the simplest of terms.

The best response was encountered at the villages of Bago (Ext. Mengen) and Tuke (Ext. Kol) where informal discussion followed my initial talk. However, the majority of villages the people showed a reluctance towards asking questions and only through prompting could their thoughts be revealed. These are 4 questions, sometimes phrased differently, that were the most often asked;

- (1) Can KORIAM (local member) understand English ?
- (2) Can KORIAM read and write ?
- (Ext. Kol) (3) (Asked by aged persons) I am old and have not much longer to live. Will KORIAM do something within my time ?
- (4) If KORIAM visits Pomio, will he patrol into the bush and visit our villages ?

From these questions and others, it was clear that the people are only interested in KORIAM and are not concerned with the European member representing their electorate. Questions 1 and 2 are quite intelligent, they show that the people realize that KORIAM has a responsible position and that with ~~his~~ a knowledge of English and the ability to read and write, he would be ~~more~~ able to carry out his duties more effectively. The writer explained that these qualifications were not a necessity for a member, and the inability to read, write and understand English would prove no drawback in the carrying out of his duties.

Analysing question 3 I suggest it is symbolic of the attitude of the Ext. Kol group and its motivation could be applied to the ideas of the majority of natives in this division.

That is, they expect KORIAM in his capacity as M.H.A., to institute a radical change in their way of life. One cannot justifiably brand this as cargo cultism but it is apparent that they expect some sort of a miracle from KORIAM.

Question 4 was asked in practically every village. As the people pointed out, they have only seen his picture (referring to the sheet used by Election Officers to facilitate voting) and heard, second-hand, his policy speech made during his campaign visit to the coastal Mengen prior to the election. These people desperately want to see KORIAM in the flesh and remarked that if they knew what date KORIAM would be visiting Pomio, they would most certainly trek down to see him. The writer promised that he would endeavour to ascertain the date and send word out in time for these people to reach Pomio before his arrival.

I think a personal speech from KORIAM to these people, would be more effective than any speech by a D.N.A. officer.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Below are tabulated the Birth, Death and Absentee Labour percentage rates calculated from census statistics of the two divisions:

AVERAGE BIRTH RATES

1. Ext. Mengen - 6.2%
2. Ext. Kol - 6.7%

AVERAGE DEATH RATES.

1. Ext. Mengen - .8%
2. Ext. Kol - 2.6%

AVERAGE ABSENTEE LABOUR RATES.

1. Ext. Mengen - 27.8%
2. Ext. Kol - 21.9%

As the last census patrol was conducted in March/April 1963, some 17 months previously, the above figures are unable to be satisfactorily compared with those of the 1963 census.

Birth and Death Rates have been examined under section "HEALTH"; Absentee Labour Rates for both divisions can be regarded as satisfactory.

In both divisions there was only one case where a person failed to appear for census without a valid reason, this offence resulting in his prosecution under section 113 of the N.A.R. In the Extended Mengen no new names were recorded however in the Extended Kol sixteen previously uncens^{ed} natives were sighted and their names entered in the relevant census registrars.

Particulars are as follows;

Buloi - 1 ; Tuke 1 - 2 ; Tuke 2 - 3 ; Kupgen - 10 .Total 16.

Despite assurances by village officials to the contrary, the writer believes that there are still a small number of natives in the Ext. Kol as yet uncensused.

HEALTH.

It is obvious from the census figures that the people of the two areas have progressed to the point where they now enjoy an excellent standard of health. Because of irregular periods between census takings, comparison of Birth and Death Rates does not give a true finding, however comparison between Natural Increase/Decrease Rates can be regarded as a relatively correct indication of the situation.

	1962	1963	1964
EXTENDED KOL Dec.	.02%	In. 1.8%	In. 4.1%
EXTENDED MENGEN Inc.	1.5%	In. 1.6%	In. 5.4%

During the last 17 months there were only 7 child deaths in the Ext. Kol and only 1 in the Ext. Mengen. Infant mortalities in these two divisions, as can be seen by the above figures, has dropped to an almost non-existent figure in the Ext. Mengen and in the Ext. Kol has dropped to a satisfactory figure considering previous years figures.

This is indicative of the benefits derived from the two Aid Posts in the Ext. Mengen at Mili and Bago, the Aid Post in the Ext. Kol at Tuke, and the European staffed hospitals at Pomio and Ulamona Mission. Both Pomio and Ulamona hospitals have maternity wards and they are being extensively used by the natives. Whilst visiting Ulamona, I observed that a new ~~sep~~ separate maternity wing is in the process of construction, to cope with the increasing demand by the native people.

Inspections of the Aid Posts at Mili and Bago revealed that both were in a clean, orderley condition. During E.M.A. Mr. H. Rehbein's medical patrol in June this year, he found it necessary to close the Aid Post at Tuke because of thefts from The Aid Post's gardens and the general neglect of the maintenance of the Aid Post buildings and gardens by the surrounding village people. On investigation by the writer it was found that all the instructions issued by Mr. Rehbein had not been carried out.

This was disappointing as it is essential that the people of ~~the~~ the southern Ext. Kol area have the benefit of an Aid Post if their present standard of health is to be maintained. Complete closing of the Aid Post would be a retrogressive step and should be avoided; accordingly the writer spoke with village officials of the surrounding area, advising them of the undesirable consequences if the Aid Post was completely closed through their continued apathetic attitude.

r 6
aths

Instructions by E.M.A. Rehbein for villagers to construct fly-proof latrines had been carried out satisfactorily. All village officials were advised that fly-proofing was essential if a dysentery epidemic was to be safely guarded against.

A.P.O. MESENGELIN accompanied the patrol and conducted brief medical examinations, this resulting in a number of people being despatched to Aid Posts for treatment.

EDUCATION

Education facilities in the two divisions are provided by the Catholic Mission. In the majority of villages in the Ext. Mengen, catechists hold regular classes for village children at which the elementary basics are taught. The same system is used in the Ext. Kol however due to a shortage of catechists in this area, the coverage is not nearly as extensive as in the Ext. Mengen.

At Mili (Ext. Mengen) a semi-permanent materials school, staffed by five teachers, was visited. Two of the teachers are qualified, holding Certificate "A"'s and classes to Standard are taught. Children from Pakia, Mukul and ~~chi~~ Sangamali as well as the local children regularly attend this school.

Pupils have the opportunity of furthering their education by transferring to either Pomio or Ulamona on completion of their primary village schooling. At Ulamona the mission have plans for the construction of an additional classroom to accommodate students for Standard 6.

AGRICULTURE.

Despite previous efforts by Agricultural and D.N.A. officers in explaining to the people of the Ext. Kol, the benefits of a crop rotation system, the people show reluctance, if not full rejection, to following this advice. They prefer to live according to their traditional custom whereby the total taro crops are consumed at singsings. Inevitably a starvation period, "taim hungri", follows and besides its injurious effects on the people's health, it occasions them to become nomadic, searching the bush for wild foods.

This is one of the basic problems regarding these people that the Administration faces, it cannot be solved quickly and only through repeated advice and patience will our efforts produce results. Cash cropping on a large scale is, as yet, non-existent in the two areas. The villagers of Pakia and Mili grow small amounts of European vegetables (potatoes, onions, beans, tomatoes) and market them at either Pomio or Ulamona. There is also a small market for native tobacco at Ulamona where it is forwarded to Vunapope for the making of cigars.

Village Officials.

The majority of village officials in both divisions appear to be capably carrying out their duties. In the Ext. Kol it was apparent that some V.O.'s do not realize the responsibilities of their position, though it must be remembered that in these relatively backward areas the village officials generally do not have the support of the villagers to enable them to carry out their duties satisfactorily.

No appointments were made or resignations received.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Housing in both areas has shown a vast improvement, whereas in C.P.O. Hooper's report of his census patrol in 1963 he stated that only 50% of the housing was of the elevated type, I estimate that this has risen to over 90%.

About 50% of the housing is of bush timber while the remainder in most cases is interwoven split bamboo. People were encouraged to construct houses using bush timber where it is available. Latrines were found to be adequate though constructed, in the main, of leaves; again the people were advised to use bush timber in their building.

The construction of the new village MANSAPAN in the Ext. Kol, previously reported by P.O. Burke, has now been completed. The site is situated near to Koilau, close to the Ext. Kol/Ext. Mengen boundary and has been indicated on the enclosed patrol map. The village, led by Tul Tul KAVISO, comprises some 70 persons previously inhabitants of Marivu. The main reason for the move is that the people want to be closer to the Mengens where they believe cash cropping is about to commence. KAVISO, reared by a Mengen foster father in Talive (Ext. Mengen), has future plans for cash cropping and by arrangement with the Bago people, plans to commence co-jointly with them.

The village site has an excellent water supply, sufficient gardens have been planted and the housing and latrines are built of solid bush timber. Accordingly I recommend that this group be given official village status.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Minor roads and tracks travelled were found in good condition. There are no bridges of any consequence in the two areas, and providing there are no heavy rains, streams and rivers cutting across roads are easily forded.

The main vehicular road from Ulamona has been extended further towards Bago, however as there is no more readily accessible in the Bago area there are no future plans to extend it any further in this direction.

MISSIONS.

The Catholic Mission, based at Ulamona, is the only mission operating in the two areas. Through constant patrolling by Father Hoppe, his mission work amongst the natives of the Ext. Mengen has been noticeably effective, while in the Ext. Kol to a lesser degree.

The writer visited Ulamona Mission station and was most impressed; revenue from their sawmill, dating since 1950, enables the mission to be more than self supporting. The sawmill also provides a source of employment for the natives of the Ext. Mengen and Ext. Kol, with ideal working conditions.

Father Hoppe was found to be a wealth of information regarding the activities of the people in the two areas. Ulamona for this reason, is recommended for further attention.

ANTHROPOLOGY

The following is an anthropological study of the natives of the Extended Kol division, undertaken during the patrol's visit to this area. Data was collected from informants from the villages of Masuari, Mansapan and Kupgen.

Previous officers have dealt with the social and language structure fully, and consequently the writer has confined his studies to that regarding the peoples' customs.

I have split my report up under the following headings (1) Burial Customs (2) Customs relating to a birth (3) Natural uncultivated bush foods.

A dictionary of the Kol language, comprising some 200 words, is also attached.

Noted.
P.F.
20/10/64

(4) BURIAL CUSTOM (SAILI)

This custom of traditional burial amongst the Kols was reported by C.P.C. Gibbs in his anthropological section of Pomio patrol report No. 4-63/64. In his report Mr. Gibbs stated that the method of burial was to prop the body against the "Saili" tree; this is true though the more usual method was to merely lay the body on an upraised platform. This form of burial was carried out in the following fashion;

When a person dies, a relative embarks on a journey into the surrounding bush to locate a suitable tree to be used for the burial. This tree is then said to embody the spirit of Saili and the area of ground in the immediate proximity is also part of Saili. The relatives of the deceased then construct an upraised platform, some 6-8 feet off the ground, at the base of the Saili tree. If the deceased is of some standing in the community, a small house is constructed over the platform but for the common majority the platform is left bare.

The deceased is then wrapped in bark, lashed to a pole and carried to the Saili area. The carrying pole is then unlashd and discarded and the bark "coffin" is then placed on the platform. The bark is then loosened so that the body is laying bare to the elements. The body is always placed in the position where the feet are pointing towards the tree.

The body is then left to rot-I was informed that hornbills and crows hasten the effect by feasting on the decaying flesh. After a month or so the scene is revisited by the relatives, having previously sung to the clouds to send rain to wash away any decayed flesh remnants. The head is severed from the body and the jawbone and skull extracted. The central chest bone (excluding rib bones) is also extracted. The rest of the body is then just left to fall to the ground as the platform timbers rot.

The three bones collected are then tied to the trunk of a BOTOL tree where ants eat away any remaining flesh. When the bones are completely gleaned and bleached they are bought back to the village and placed in the house of the father, brother or whoever is the closest surviving relative. The bones are covered by leaves then strung up to the roof directly over the fireplace. Consequently, when a fire is made for cooking or warming purposes, these bones have the benefit of the heat and smoke of the fire. After a time the wrapping of leaves are discarded and the bones left naked to the effects of the fire

After sufficient time, the bones are taken down and preparations are made for their ornamentation. Red clay is mixed with the oil from the KUKALI nuts and for fragrance the juice of a certain bush is mixed in also. The bones are then painted with the sweet-smelling, glossy mixture. The skull is then placed on a prepared table inside of the house for all time -there may be any number of skulls in the one house, side by

side on this wooden table.

A branch of the INEL tree is then cut into a shape similar to that of a papaw though with extended pointed ends. A hole is gouged out of this piece of wood in the central part and the jaw and chest bones are placed inside, the hole afterwards being covered over so that the bones are wholly enclosed in the INEL. It is then painted with native bush paints (preparations of these paints detailed under separate section heading).

A garden of taro is planted and when the taro is matured a singsing in honour of the dead person is then held at which the TAUBWAN holds the INEL as he dances, though hidden from sight to the women.

After the singsing the bones are taken out and given back to the owner who then carries them with him wherever he goes—believing the spirit of the bones watches over his crops and pigs.

BIRTH CUSTOMS

Whilst collecting anthropological data in the Passismanua, Kandrian, I was told of the custom where pregnant women on the verge of giving birth, retire to a separate house. This is also done in the Ext. Kol, though unlike the Passismanuans who construct the house in the nearby bush, the Kols build the house within the village site. They call these houses BALUBILI.

After giving birth to the child, the mother must remain in the BALUBILI for a month or so. When the child is about a week old, the father kills a pig and gives it to the parents of his wife, who in turn distribute amongst their relatives. The hair of the ~~xxx~~ baby is then shaved off, leaving a tuft of hair on the skin covering the hole in the cranium. The red clay mixture is then plastered over this tuft of hair, thus making a solid covering for the cranium hole. Another pig is killed by the father for the painting ceremony.

During the time the baby is in the BALUBILI it's excreta is daily collected by the mother and heaped in a corner of the house. A hole is then dug at the edge of the village site, a banana sucker is planted in the hole and the baby's excreta is placed in with it.

This banana plant belongs to the father and when it bears ~~xxx~~ its fruit, the father provides fresh meat (pig, wallaby etc.) to be eaten at a feast with the bananas.

UNCULTIVATED BUSH FOODS

"Tain hungri", or the period when garden crops are exhausted and no cultivated foods are available, is a part of the way of life of these people. Efforts by Administration officers to rectify this situation have been met with staunch opposition and the period of starvation, lasting over half the year, still exists. During this period the people become nomads and roam the bush in search of wild foods. Below are the main items of bush foods that are collected.

(1) The trunk of the PIONO plant is one of the most sought after. This plant has a trunk of some 8" in diameter, is covered with a fur growth and its branches and leaf formation is similar to a fern. When the plant is about three feet high the top is lopped off so that the yellow sap is drawn out. This operation results in the branches rotting and dropping off and when there are only the two upper branches left the trunk is said to be sufficiently drained of sap.

The outside fur is scraped off and the interior is roasted. The tender leaves are also eaten—they are said to be most succulent when cooked with pig and the pig grease is absorbed into them.

(2) MORA, a type of small nut, are gathered and are cooked inside of a length of bamboo. The writer has tried these and found them excellent, the taste being similar to that of the Australian bunya-nut.

(3) Two types of wild yams, DRIMI and MOLOR, though not plentiful, can be easily found by looking for the long vines on which they grow. The DRIMI yam grows to enormous dimensions, some being a foot in diameter and three feet long. The MOLOR, however, is of narrow diameter (about 1") but is of extensive length.

DRIMI has a pungent odour but is food for babies as well as adults, whereas MOLOR with a sour taste is not fit for consumption by infants.

(4) KONKONA, the fruit of a tree, is another bush food that is only fit for adult consumption. It is believed that infants will die if they eat this fruit. It is a mishap on circular shape, like a custard apple (in shape), and is yellow inside when fully ripe. This food is also cooked by roasting on a fire.

NATIVE PAINTS

- (1) BLACK - The gum that is found formed on knots of the GALIP trees is collected and chewed with the leaves of the TELI tree. The paint is the juice extracted from the gum and leaves.
- (2) RED - A special clay (not found in the Ext. Kol but collected from the Ext. Mengen soils) is heated until a dry powder. The powder is encased in ~~isa~~ leaves and then smoked for a period. The oil of the KUKANI nut is then mixed with the smoked powder until it is a thin glossy paste. Red is the main ~~mix~~ colour used by these people, a few of its uses being (1) By women at singsings who smother their forehead and hair with it (2) For decoration of INEL's and other wooden structures used at singsings. (3) For plastering/head of the new-born (4) For putting on the leaves of the taro plants to ensure that the plants reach full maturity. (5) For medicinal purposes.
- (3) White Limestone (KUGO), type found on banks of streams.
- (4) BLUE The new buds of the MOLI shrub are collected and rubbed in the hands with powdered limestone.
- (5) YELLOW - The bark of the small KAGI bush is scraped and the shavings are mixed with powdered limestone.

MEDICINES OF THE KOLS

Though the following bush potions and remedies may seem quite strange to us, I was most earnestly told that cures had been affected by their use. However all freely admitted that the whiteman's' medicines are more successful.

Below I have listed the various treatments for ailments, used by the Kols.

- Swellings, Headaches and pains. The roots of the ginger plant are chewed and spat onto the affected part.
- Broken bones. The swelling around the break was cut and bled. The bone was then pulled into place by physical force and a baked leaf then wrapped around the cut.
- Sores, ulcers etc. Juice from the trunk of the GILUME fern is extracted and poured into the sore, the sore being previously cleansed with water. A leaf bandage was then fastened around the sore.
- Grille The fruit of the SALU tree is scrubbed on the affected parts. Judging by the amount of people in this area who have grille I would say the effectiveness of this treatment is questionable.
- For eyes Juice from a vine is poured directly into the eye.
- For ears Kambang powder is blown into the ear-hole by means of a small blowpipe.
- For coughs The oil of the KUKANI nut is mixed with rain water from tree catchments, salt is added and the mixture drunk.
- Stomach ache A type of small pebble (soft) is roasted until powder and this is chewed and swallowed by the sufferer.
- Toothache The young shoots of the DINA shrub are gathered, soaked in water for a period then discarded and the teeth are rinsed in the flavoured water.

CONCLUSION

Mainly due to the consistent patrolling of these two areas by D.N.A. and P.H.D. officers over the last two years the people are showing a gradual improvement.

It is unfortunate that there has been only one Agricultural patrol to these divisions, but as mentioned under "Agriculture" this situation will be soon remedied. An agriculture patrol to the Extended Kol division with the primary aim of introducing a crop rotation system to solve this longstanding problem, would undoubtedly hasten the advancement of these people if successful.

It was pleasing to see the Bago peoples keen interest in starting a cash cropping project-when this is underway it should prove an incentive for other villages.

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APPENDIX A

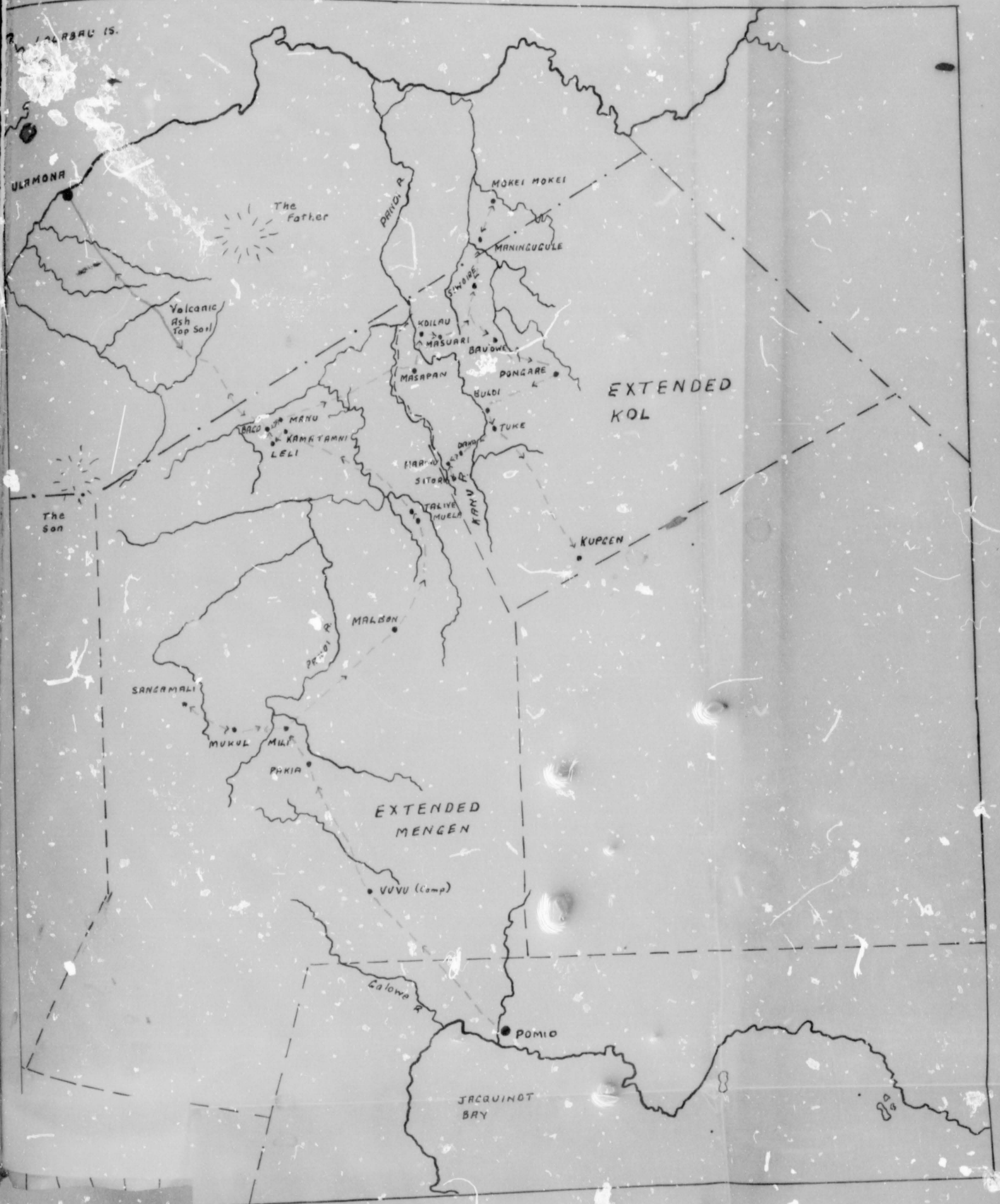
DICTIONARY- KOL LANGUAGE

Man	TINING	Hand	TOMOLU
Woman	DAL	Finger	PERARI
Boy	GOL	Leg	PIRE
Girl	LINDAL	Toe	PERARI
Baby	-	Stomach	KOVIA
Father	PAPA	Heel	GOGO
Mother	NANA	Eyebrow	SAL
Brother	TEPAL	Forehead	AREI
Sister	TI'IAL	Chin	KOM
Son	MOMOLA	Tongue	DAL
Tabuna	PUPU	Bone	SITILE
Kantri	OR	Back	TUI
You	NGE	Hip	KUKIAVE
Me	IO	Knee	KENENBA
You (Plural)	NGOR	Fingernail	URUVA
We	MANG	Skin	TOMOLIAM
Everyone	NENG		
House	MELA	Crayfish	TULO
Village	BOIRE	Fish	ONGARE
Garden	AL	Crocodile	MAMULO
Roof	BANEL	Eel	SI
Wall	GALIVI	Bird	ULE
Door	KORU	Balus	LUPU
Cemetery	GALU	Hornbill	AGOI
Road	KERIA	Flying Fox	TELE
Track	UA	Crow	KOLKOLA
		Wallaby	LOITA
Taro	ALBE	O'Possum	KA
Yam	NATONGA	Cassowary	POILE
Kaukau	KONUGE	Rat	MI'ILE
Coconuts	KENILI	Snake	TINA
Banana	BIABU	Pig (tame)	BU
Papaw	MAMIO	" (wild)	PULO
Ibeka	KOMALI	Dog	KWA
Tapiok	KAPIKO	Fly	IMELI
Sugar Cane	TURUBU	Ant	BOBONGAI
Pit Pit	ESUA	Mosquito	UNGE
Tobacco	SUKU	Butterfly	VALBL
Betel Nut	PELINGWE	One	PISUA
Kapiok	KONU	Two	PETEPE
Galip	TENEL	Three	TETEPEKOSUA
Mora	TINGUWAVE	Four	KEARSO
Pecos	KUNING	Five	AMELENG
Grass	BILA	Six	AMELENG-TETUA
Stone	LELA	Seven	" MORTERING
River	NGUNU	Eight	" KOSUA
Mountain	GUNA	Nine	KEARSO
Valley	TEL	Ten	MBLENGBEPIGA
Bush	LELAMBE	Day	KARAGE
Bamboo	TANA	Night	TOGO
Vine	KOLOR	Twilight	ITOGO
Tree	SI	Morning	GIREVI
Leaf	TAMBWAL	Sun	GARIGE
Branch	KIRADAWA	Moon	IGU
Head	KELA	Star	KOPIE
teeth	MIDREVE	Sky	IANA
Ear	BWULA	Rain	DIAL
Eye	PENEL	Thunder	NAMO
Hair	GORU	Wind	ILU
Nose	TALI	Cloud	IGOR
Mouth	GORU		
Shoulder	TANAVI		
Chest	TOMBWA		
Arm	POLAI		

APPENDIX B

DICTIONARY- KOL LANGUAGE (Cont.)

Kill	PAKELMO	Young	TELMOANG
Feel	MELENSUA	Old	TEWUNG
Eat	TAMO	Clean	TARBMA
Drink	NELING	Sharpen	NORMA
Discard	PELEMA	Put	TIPELMA
Bring	PALEMA	Plant	PITAWA
Come	PENA	Build	TLAMA
Go	POI	Destroy	PUGULMA
Walk	POI	No	ISA
Run	PARI	Yes	OIA
Laugh	TOLA	Belongs	PAIO
Cry	KOI LUNG	Neck	KIA
Carry	NOLMA	Meat	URUGWA
Climb	BULA	Liver	IRAGO
Stand	TOINING		
Sit	NUWAL		
Sleep	KOPOLA	oo00oo	
Fetch	NAMA		
What	KALI		
Why	MANG IEKALON		
When	PIKOLONG		
Fashion	MANA		
Thought	NI' IARO		
Lie	PAOVE		
True	PIMPWANG		
Story	GOBATI		
Before	PUNWANG		
After	ITAI		
Today	ENUNGA		
Yesterday	KITA		
Tomorrow	KIONA		
Die	OLOMOR		
Sore	TUMBIA		
Sick	DWANING		
Marry	TELTANO		
Sing	GOMUNGAVE		
Singsing	KANINGAVE		
Talk	BONGE		
Whisper	BONTI		
Shout	BONKANG		
Poison	NGOMPO		
Work	NOI'AL		
Play	TONGAIRING		
Dance	GOKENG		
Long	PIA		
Short	PIKAPAE		
Big	PUAKALE		
Small	KAPU		
Cut	KAGULMA		
Heap	SUPALAMO		
Black	KERI		
White	PALE		
Red	BINING		
Green	PIKAGI		
Yellow	MOLI		
Steal	TI		
Pull	PARILEMO		
Count	KORNU		
Leave	TIPELMA		
Start	NOLO		
Finish	MANDOVI		
Middle	ITO		



1 in. = 4 mls.

67-10-24

22nd September, 1965.

District Commissioner,
New Britain District,
RABAUL.

POMIO PATROL REPORT NO. 10/1964-65:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of an interesting Patrol Report by Mr. Young, covered by your memorandum 67-4-12 of 25th August, 1965.

2. Mr. Steven's comments and yours are noted.

3. It is indeed a fine report. He seems very interested in his work. This is evident in his anthropological observations and the dictionary he has prepared. Mr. Young is to be congratulated on the high standard of work that he executes.

4. These indigenous people have a knack of twisting sayings of certain leaders (in this case Mr. KORIAM UREKIT) and making them appear sinister. Get Mr. Koriam to accompany Mr. Young to Mamusi to clear up the misconceptions that exist. Keep well informed of developments in this area.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

67-10.24 (23)

67-4-12

Department of District Administration,
RABAUL.

25th August 1965.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Gasmata Subdistrict,
KANDRIAN.

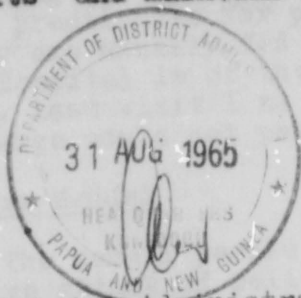
POMIO PATROL REPORT NO.10-1964/65
MAMUSI NO.1 & 2, AND INLAND MELKOI

Thank you for your memorandum 67-3-7 of 4th June 1965, and the excellent Patrol Report submitted by Mr. C. Young, Cadet Patrol Officer. You will be aware that any necessary action on the report has previously been taken. I entirely concur with your ultimate paragraph.

Frankly I do not know what the future holds for these inland people living as they are in such inhospitable terrain. At present the only hope for development lies in the likely timber potential, and until details of the survey are made known, there is nothing further to be done. Should the report be favourable, the future welfare of the people will be bound to the success of a logging industry.

In the meantime increased educational and medical services are being pressed for. However any success in the submissions will only be of a limited nature for the next few years.

The political situation will no doubt be affected by the limited attention being given the area by the Administration. Only by maintaining at least two experienced officers at Pomio, will we be able to contain the native demonstrations of d'scontent being reflected currently in their "cargo cults" and maintain law and order.



H. W. WEST
(H. W. WEST)
District Commissioner

MINUTE
Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

A further excellent report demonstrating Mr. C. Young's sound appreciation of the people's problems. The importance of retaining two experienced field officers at Pomio to administer this large rugged hinterland of primitive people and the developing coastal region, is drawn to your attention.

H. W. WEST
(H. W. WEST)
District Commissioner

25/8/65

67-3-7

Sub-District Office,
K A N D R I A N.

4th June, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
R A B A U L.

POMIO PATROL NO. 10/1964-65

MAMUSI NO. 1 & 2 - INLAND MELKOI

Forwarded herewith please find two copies of the report of the above patrol conducted by C.P.O. Mr. C.G. Young.

I offer the following comments:-

Native Affairs Inland Melkoi

It seems that Koriam suggested that some of the Melkoi and Mamusi villages move to more accessible sites. He was doubtless acting with the best of intentions but I have already advised him that these people must not be coerced into moving their villages, particularly if it involves moving off traditional lands.

The matter of schools is dealt with in my 26-2-1 of today's date.

The question of rationing in-patients at Mission hospitals is a perennial problem. Administration assistance to Mission hospitals does not include rations. It is customary for relatives to bring food supplies to patients as long as they are reasonably accessible. If it is not practicable for patients to supply their own food they are usually fed from Mission station gardens. If the Awul Hospital is of the same high standard that I found on my last visit I am sure that the European Sister in Charge would not permit patients to go hungry.

Native Affairs Mamusi

The Mamusi people are obviously suffering from a massive attack of political indigestion. So much has happened in the last two or three years they are completely bewildered.

It was intended that Koriam accompany Mr. Young on at least part of his Mamusi patrol. The intervention of the last House of Assembly meeting and the Easter holidays plus the fact that Koriam has had a recurrence of his old stomach ailment meant that he would have been able to accompany Mr. Young for only the last few days. Under the circumstances I advised him against the trip at present. When I next see him I intend setting a firm date for his Mamusi visit.

I am sure that Mr. Young's patrol has done much to remove at least some of the misconceptions which exist in the people's minds.

Despite the upheaval, the attitude of the people towards the Administration seems to be essentially good. Although Koriam may have been astray in some of his advice he has assisted in affirming the people's faith in the Administration.

Census & Statistics

Considering that there has been an almost two year lapse since the last census the population increase rates are not very high. The slow rate of increase is probably due to a high rate of infant mortality and would only be improved by better health services.

Medical & Health

It is pleasing to note that the Aid Posts are functioning well and are appreciated by the people. The generally high standard of Aid Posts in the Pomio area is largely attributable to the excellent work done in this field by the former Medical Assistant at Pomio, Mr. Michele Baelen.

The measles epidemic mentioned by Mr. Young is also apparent in the Gasmata/Kandrian area and Dr. Gosztola is taking action. It does not seem to be a particularly virulent outbreak, although some infant deaths may have resulted from it.

Education

For comments on education see my 26-2-1 of today's date.

Village Officials

For recommendations on appointments and dismissals of Luluais see my 92-1-2 of today's date.

Agriculture

If the taro disease mentioned by Mr. Young is *Phytophthora* this has been endemic for a long time although it has been receding for the last two or three years. However, if it is some new disease it could seriously affect the people's well being as taro is the staple for the entire Sub-District. Perhaps the Regional Agricultural Officer could advise.

Villages & Housing

In high country such as the Mamusi Division I am reluctant to advocate the veranda type houses. As the people rightly point out they are usually draughty and cold. Unless the occupants have blankets respiratory diseases often result from moving houses off the ground.

Roads & Bridges

It may be possible to construct two or three wire suspension foot bridges on the main routes to give access, particularly during the wet season. As it is, the majority of the Mamusi people are completely cut off from medical services between May and September. The next patrol should investigate and report accordingly.

Anthropology

Again Mr. Young has dealt thoroughly with this section and has provided some interesting and useful snippets of information on local customs.

General

The report gives a picture of nearly 5,000 inland people living in a bewildering turmoil of political change. They are searching for a better way of live but do not quite know how to go about it.

The key to the problem is communication. If we are to assist these people either services must be brought to them by means of roads from the coast or they be given the opportunity to settle near the coast as has happened in the case of their cousins in the Central Nakanai. The former alternative seems more feasible.

The Catholic Mission maintains a Mission station under the charge of a European Priest at Au'una. His supplies are portered in along a bridle path from Rano. If that road or another could be improved to take vehicular traffic the Mission and/or Administration could easily set up a hospital, possibly under a European Nun.

The Mamusi natives are recognized as being industrious workers. Their gardens are the biggest and best in the Sub-District. The soils seem suitable for agriculture and potatoes and other European vegetables would probably grow well. Conditions also seem suited for Arabica type coffee.

Normally there is a better than fortnightly shipping service along this coast. The Rano Plantation anchorage is not ideal in the south-east but on most occasions coastal vessels can anchor there.

The Forestry surveys presently being conducted may also reveal the possibilities of a timber industry. The Torlu River basin has long been known to have valuable stands of timber.

I suggest that when the weather improves later in the year that a proper survey be conducted to investigate the possibilities of a vehicular road into Au'una.

Mr. Young has produced an excellent report of a well conducted patrol. Despite his junior status his assessments are sound and he is a keen observer. This, like his other previous reports, is a valuable and readable document.

A.D. Steven
(A.D. Steven)

Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. A.D.O.
POMIO

Mr. C.G. Young,
POMIO.

(2)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(3)

(62) (2)

POMIO PATROL No. 10 1965

OFFICER CONDUCTING: Mr. C.G. YOUNG, C.P.O.

AREA PATROLLED: INLAND MELKOI, MAMUSI 4 AND
MAMUSI 2 CENSUS DIVISIONS

DURATION: 37 days 1/4/65 to 7/5/65

NUMBER DAYS: 37 days.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: CONST. 1st/C. SINARA 7294
CONST. SAVAIO 9927
CONST. MATAVU 10836
PERSONAL SERVANT.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: 1. CENSUS REVISION

APRIL
Thursday, 1st.

PREVIOUS PATROLS
TO AREA:

MAP REFERENCE:

Saturday, 3rd.

Sunday, 4th.

Monday, 5th.

Tuesday, 6th.

Wednesday, 7th.

DIARY
2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION
D.D.A. (Electoral Education & R/A.)
in November 1963.
P.M.D. in April 1965.

POMIO D.D.A., FOURMIL SERIES.

C.G. YOUNG,
CADET PATROL OFFICER.

(A) (3)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled comprised the three Census Divisions Inland Melkei, Mamusi 1 and Mamusi 2. Main objects of the patrol were census revision and routine Administration.

Friday, 9th. In prior discussions with Mr. A.D. Steven, Assistant District Commissioner KANDRIAN, another duty, scheduled for the patrol was to investigate reported charge cult activities and rumors that have been circulating naming M.H.A. KORIAM/UREKIT as the instigator. It was arranged that M.H.A. KORIAM accompany the patrol so that these misconceptions could be cleared up, however it was unfortunate in that KORIAM was prevented from doing so because of other commitments.

Saturday, 10th. The patrol was conducted at a leisurely pace so as to obtain the maximum of contact with each village. The Mamusi is the most mountainous area to patrol in the Gasmata Sub-District, just slightly more so than the Bush Mengen/Kel-Sui area. Some rain was encountered during the course of the patrol but not sufficient enough to hamper the patrol's activities.

* DIARY*APRIL

Thursday, 1st.

Departed POMIO per M.V. "GARUA" for start of Inland Melkei patrol. 7½ hours to UVOL Mission - talks with Fr. Dieckman, visited school classes (Prep to St. 5) with Sister, Visited Mission Hospital with Sister in Charge. Departed for AWUL village (.30) where slept.

Friday, 2nd.
TAVALO x 2

Departed AWUL for SIMI passing through TAVALO (2.30) thence inland to SIMI (2.0) Discussions with V.O.'s, village in poor condition mainly due to teachers absence at Vunapepe for training. Slept SIMI.

Saturday, 3rd.

Census revised at SIMI. Relevant instructions given for village repairs. Departed for AWUL (5.00). Slept AWUL.

Sunday, 4th.

Observed AWUL.

Monday, 5th.

Departed AWUL for LAUSIS. Census of village and village inspection done. Departed LAUSIS for KABU. Census amended and inspection done. Two minor complaints settled. Slept KABU.

Tuesday, 6th.

Departed KABU for KANUNU. Census revised and village found in fair condition. Population rise of 49 due to inward migrations of 24M & 19F from WARALI, NAKANAI, Talasea S/D. Returned KABU - slept.

Wednesday, 7th.

Departed KABU for PAHUNA. Census revised and village found in fair condition. Investigation of death of MOISIS/ASOKI, 30 female - satisfied as a case of suicide by hanging. Departed PAHUNA for MAULO where census revised and inspection of village done - in good condition. Slept MAULO.

- Thursday, 22nd. Departed MALMALU for KIBUSA (2.25). Census revised and village okay. In process of moving down to near new site KAUBI. Slept here.
- Thursday, 8th. Departed MAULO for PUNUM (1.10). Census revised and village found in good condition. Marriage payment settlement made (See file 37-3-4 Pemie). Talks with various V.O.'s of Melkei division. Slept PUNUM.
- Friday, 9th. Departed PUNUM for RAULILI. Census revised and inspection of village found it in reasonable condition. Travelled on to KENMENINGA. Inspected Aid Post however A.P.O. KAPUK absent collecting medicines at Pemie. Had lengthy discussions with various V.O.s of most Inland Melkei villages. Translated most N.A.R. Regulations into pidgin with explanations. Discussed M.H.A. KORIAM's visit to this area in November/64.
- Saturday, 10th. Census of KENMENINGA villagers. Village in excellent condition. Slept KENMENINGA.
- Sunday, 11th. Observed KENMENINGA.
- Monday, 12th. Departed KENMENINGA for MEIS. Census revised and village inspected. In fair condition - appropriate instructions given. Returned to KENMENINGA and arranged construction of cane flying fox over flooded Melkei River. Slept KENMENINGA.
- Tuesday, 13th. Departed KENMENINGA for KAKARU. Cargo transported over Melkei successfully - patrol personnel swimming across. Discussions on various topics. Slept KAKARU.
- Wednesday, 14th. Departed KAKARU for MATAWAN. Census revised and village found in good condition. Held a general meeting with all villagers and talked on different subjects. Two medical cases despatched to UVOL hospital. Slept here.
- Thursday, 15th. Departed MATAWAN for ULUTU. Census revised and village found in poor condition. Villagers are moving to a new site situated near KAKARU. Returned to MATAWAN where slept.
- Friday, 16th. Departed MATAWAN for KAUBI. Census revised - village okay. This village moving down to about 2 hours inland from MEINGI (Coastal Melkei) village within the Mamusi Divisional boundary and situated on banks of Melkei. Slept KAUBI.
- Saturday, 17th. Easter Friday - Observed.
- Sunday, 18th. Observed.
- Monday, 19th. Easter Monday observed KAUBI.
- Tuesday, 20th. Departed KAUBI for GNALALA (1.50) in Mamusi 2. Village okay - also considering a move down to near new site KAUBI. Slept here.
- Wednesday, 21st. Departed GNALALA for MALMALU (2.25). Census revised and village found in good condition. Also considering a move down with GNALALA. First evidence of communal gardens instigated by KORIAM. Slept MALMALU.

- (4) (5)
- Thursday, 22nd. Departed MALMALU for KINSENA (2.25). Census amended and village okay. In process of building new village about 100 yds. from AU'UNA Mission. Slept KINSENA.
- Friday, 23rd. Departed KINSENA for MORALONA (.40). Census revised and village found in good condition. Returned to KINSENA thence on to AU'UNA Mission (1.55). Visited Fr. Hartman and slept Mission Station as his guest.
- Saturday, 24th. Census of AU'UNA village. Village in good condition. Had a public meeting and discussed different topics, e.g. House of Assembly, Education, KORIAM's visit and his duties, health, hygiene. Slept Mission AU'UNA.
- Sunday, 25th. Observed AU'UNA Mission.
- Monday, 26th. Departed AU'UNA for PELIN (1.25). Census revised—new village in process of construction about 150 yds. from old site. Travelled on to MAPUNA (.20). Census of villagers and visit to school (catechist only), inspection of village found it in fair condition. Villagers of LOMELETAPUNA arrived unasked for. Did census of LOMELETAPUNA but Luluai told that in future people must remain in their village for census taking. Slept MAPUNA.
- Tuesday, 27th. Departed MAPUNA for LOMELETAPUNA for village inspection only. Village found in bad condition—obviously a ruse by villagers at lining at MAPUNA for census. Walking times 2.15 hrs. down and 2.30 back. Slept MAPUNA.
- Wednesday, 28th. Departed MAPUNA for KAITOTO (.25). Census amended—village in good condition. Implementation of KORIAM's town policy for villages. Moved on to KAPANG (1.50). Kaping is one of four combined villages—other three are MAU, YELALONA and MATAVANG—called OKINPUNA. Slept KAPANG. and YELALONA censused. Slept here.
- Thursday, 29th. Census of remaining two villages MAU and MATAVANG. Villages all okay. Had discussions with Village Officials on various subjects. Slept KAPANG.
- Friday, 30th. Departed KAPANG for POKAPUNA (1.00). This is another combination of villages other two being BILI and PAKA, total population of 3 villages is over 600. Census done for villagers of POKAPUNA. Met MR. J. Leween who is O.I.C. of a Forestry Resources Survey Team operating in this area. Had talks re their scheme. There are 4 survey teams situated at various spots in surrounding mountains. Slept POKAPUNA.
- MAY
Saturday, 1st. Census of remaining two villages BILI and PAKA completed. Inspection of village found it in good condition. As Luluai of POKAPUNA (undoubted leader of this combined village) was absent did not leave Dept. Extension & Services radio as scheduled. Slept at POKAPUNA.

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MAY

Sunday, 2nd

Observed POKAPUNA-discussions held.

Monday, 3rd.

Deparied POKAPUNA for SANIPUNA (.20). Census revised and village in good order. Moved on to VIOSAPUNA (.50), inspecting Aid Post situated on road. Aid Post in good condition however A.P.O. absent at Pomie. Census of VIOSAPUNA village, this village is also on a new site about 10 mns. from previous site. Reason is to be closer to water, instructions given for necessary completion of village housing, latrines etc. Slept VIOSAPUNA.

Tuesday, 4th.

Deparied VIOSAPUNA for PALIAWALU (1.40). Census revised. Village and environs in fair condition. One patient to Pomie for medical treatment. Slept PALIAWALU.

Wednesday, 5th.

Deparied PALIAWALU for SERENGUNA (3.00). Census revised. Village in good condition, no complaints. Some child deaths recorded through an outbreak of measles coming in from the coastal villages. Slept SERENGUNA.

Thursday, 6th.

Deparied SERENGUNA for MAITO (1.15). Census revised. Village in fair condition. One patient to accompany patrol to Pomie for treatment. Slept MAITO.

Friday, 7th.

Deparied MAITO for BAIRAMAN (3.55) on the coastal Mengen. Slept BAIRAMAN.

Saturday, 8th.

Deparied BAIRAMAN for POMIO (2 1/2) per Government workbeat M.V. "GARUA".

END OF PATROL

area in November 1964, he advised the villagers of the No. 2 Helkei that they should have been clear to the dividing brush of the Helkei. He made it clear to the people that Administration policy on this matter was that any such move was purely a matter for themselves to decide, the Administration, its Officers and staff were having no power to lawfully order a village to establish itself on a new site. The people were somewhat relieved on hearing this, they having obviously inferred that KORIAM's advice was an administrative decree, as they had only made minor initial preparations for the construction of new sites. At a meeting with the ULUTU villagers they voted to continue with the establishing of themselves on a new site situated near KAKANU. Similarly the villagers of KAUBI elected to move down to their almost completed new site on the Helkei River, situated within the Korumu No. 2's boundaries and about 2 hours walk inland from KORIAM village in the Coastal Helkei- I have roughly marked it in on the attached patrol map. The people of KATAMAU were also considering a move in light of KORIAM's advice, but as yet nothing definite has been decided. I am of the opinion that they will now remain on their present site. During my 4 day stay in KORIAM and consequent discussions with the Village Officials of all No. 2 Helkei villages and near No. 1 Helkei villages, I was presented with two requests to the Administration. The first was for the establishment of a Government school in the central Helkei village of KORIAM, for use by all Helkei villages. On questioning the reason advanced was that they were dissatisfied with the present situation where Mission teachers (unqualified

(6) 57 7

NATIVE AFFAIRS

INLAND MELKOI

This Division I found to be one of the most co-operative "bush" areas that I have patrolled. These people are not only co-operative but are respectful of Administration authority and display an impressive friendly attitude towards its officers. This resulted in a pleasant patrol with no incidents marring its progress.

The Inland Melkei can be divided into two groups, excluding the village of SIMI which is situated in the western corner of its boundaries and which appears to be more in contact with the Coastal Melkei group. The two groups are divided geographically by a branch of the Melkei River dividing the villages of KENMENINGA and KAKARU, the villages south of this tributary forming one group and those to the north constituting the other, being called the No. 1 Melkei and No. 2 Melkei respectively. The No. 2 Melkei is continually beset with communications problems in the form of the Melkei River which floods after only a couple of days rain. The patrol found it necessary to construct cane flying foxes for patrol cargo, over the Melkei between the villages of KENMENINGA and KAKARU, MATAWAN and ULUTU, and KAUBI and GNALALA (Mamusi).

This situation presents problems to the people with regard to obtaining medical treatment, the nearest Aid Posts being situated at KENMENINGA and AU'UNA (Mamusi). There is no solution to the problem, my suggestion that cane suspension bridges be constructed was met with the answer that they didn't have the knowledge or skill to build them.

During M.H.A. KORIAM/UREKIT's visit to this area in November 1964, he advised the villagers of the No. 2 Melkei that they should move down closer to the dividing branch of the Melkei River. I made it clear to the people that Administration policy on this matter was that any such move was purely a matter for themselves to decide, the Administration, its Officers and any person having no power to lawfully order a village to establish itself on a new site. The people were somewhat relieved on hearing this, they having obviously inferred that KORIAM's advice was an Administrative decree, as they had only made minor initial preparations for the construction of new sites. At a meeting with the ULUTU villagers they voted to continue with the establishing of themselves on a new site situated near KAKARU. Similarly the villagers of KAUBI elected to move down to their almost completed new site on the Melkei River, situated within the Mamusi No. 2's boundaries and about 2 hours walk inland from MEINGI village in the Coastal Melkei - I have roughly marked it in on the attached patrol map. The people of MATAWAN were also considering a move in light of KORIAM's advice, but as yet nothing definite has been decided. I am of the opinion that they will now remain on their present site. During my 4 day stay in KENMENINGA and consequent discussions with the Village Officials of all No. 2 Melkei villages and near No. 1 Melkei villages, I was presented with two requests to the Administration. The first was for the establishment of a Government school in the central Melkei village of KENMENINGA, for use by all Melkei villages. On questioning the reason advanced was that they were dissatisfied with the present situation where Mission teachers (unqualified

(4)

INLAND MELYOI (Continued)

catechists in nearly all cases) installed in villages by the Catholic Mission, UVOL, were found unreliable and usually only lasted in a village for a few months before resigning or seeking transfers to a different area.

In reply to this request I acknowledged their need for such a school but explained that the Administration was being met with the same request in areas all over the Territory. I further explained that at present the Administration's resources of finance and teachers were insufficient to cope with all the requests being made. I told them that their request would be reported to the Administration for consideration but because there were more pressing needs in other areas they would have to be patient.

Their second request was for the Administration to help the Mission alleviate the food shortage position which existed with regard to inpatients at the Mission Hospital. The Mission were unable to supply rations for the inpatients and consequently they supply their own, necessitating supplies being carried long distances to the hospital every couple of days, by relatives. They stated that this was the reason why a few patients had absconded from the hospital, their relatives having neglected to bring food to them. They further stated that in the case of pregnant women, the delay in the collecting of sufficient food and the arranging of future supplies, had resulted in some women giving birth whilst on the road to the hospital. I had no immediate answer to their request, not knowing fully the position at UVOL, and said that I would firstly have to consult with the Sister in Charge before attempting a solution if the situation was as they had stated.

During the course of general discussions with this group, I introduced the subject of M.H.A. KORIAM's visit to this area. They all agreed that they were pleased with KORIAM being elected as their local member. They said that KORIAM's speeches were on much the same line as those given by previous Administration Officers. His views expressed on the schooling of children, people availing themselves of medical treatment, law enforcement etc. were the same as those expressed by the Officers. I would say that KORIAM's visit to this area was successful, not only from his point of view but from the Administration's also, in light of the preceding information on the subject matter of his speeches.

His visit also cleared up any misconceptions that have been circulated in this area by various people of the Mamusi area who, enroute to the coast, have attempted to spread cargo cult stories naming KORIAM as the instigator. The Village Officials told me that there had been repeated attempts by the Mamusi to introduce their cult into this area but they were unsuccessful. One of the many stories was that KORIAM would cause their skins to become white whereby the cargo would naturally follow. They further said that when KORIAM arrived at GNALALA (the first Mamusi village), he was confronted by the Luluai of AU'UNA and his (the Luluais) appointed committee who said to him "KORIAM, mipela laikia is belong yu iet". This matter I have further discussed in the more relevant section "Native Affairs, Mamusi". My informers said that the Mamusi had told them that they received their cult information from KAITON village, West Mengen, a known hot bed of cargo cultism.

(85) (9)

NATIVE AFFAIRS

MAMUSI No. 1 and MAMUSI No. 2

This Division which has been described as a "troublesome" area, has undergone tremendous changes in the last year.

These changes are the direct result of the 1964 House of Assembly elections and the consequent election of KORIAM/UREKIT as the member for the East New Britain Open Electorate. There can be no doubt that KORIAM's sweeping victory in this electorate is attributable to the cargo cult stories associated with his name which spread through the POMIO areas preceding the elections. The writer does not accuse KORIAM as being the instigator of these rumours, however the fact remains that they are believed in by the majority of the local population, particularly the inland bush areas such as the Mamusi. The writer would describe the state in the Mamusi as being that of political confusion, a state which no doubt exists in many areas in the Territory, today.

In November 1964 MR. A. KORIAM visited the Mamusi, patrolling for a period of some three weeks in the two Mamusi areas. His reception was very V.I.P. bordering on the regal, with the entire village wealth being displayed, the killing of pigs, archways of palm fronds and sleeping mats being cast on the ground for him to walk upon. In most villages a person was appointed to be a personal representative of KORIAM, KORIAM confirmed these appointments on his arrival at the various villages. The writer was met by these persons who introduced themselves as "Mi kemiti beleng KORIAM". I can see no harm in these "appointments", however I made it clear to them that they were not an Administration representative, the Luluai and Tul Tul being the only Administration Officials at village level.

In discussions with villagers, KORIAM announced that he desired that each village should, by working communally, construct a large garden consisting of various native and European vegetables. This advice was religiously adhered to and each village in the Mamusi has such a garden, quite extensive in most cases. Tomatoes, beans, chinese cabbage, corn, onions, bananas, kau kau, taro, native tobacco and tapiok are some of the different food items that have been planted. KORIAM'S proposed plan was that they were to be cash crops, with himself finding a market for them through Government assistance. The project was initiated with good intentions however in a mountainous inland area such as the Mamusi, wholly impracticable.

This project had an undesirable side result in that the Luluai of AU'UNA visited the Rabaul area attempting to recall all the Mamusi Plantation labourers, so that they may also help by participating in the garden cash crop scheme. However discussions between District Commissioner Rabaul, Mr. E. West and the Luluai on the impracticability of the scheme curtailed the Luluai's activities in this direction.

Despite these discussions with the Luluai by both Mr. West and Mr. A. Steven, A.D.C. Kandrian, the people are continuing these communal gardens. The writer also had discussions on the subject and the people accepted my reasoning however I feel that they will continue with their efforts and await KORIAM'S decision on the matter.

(9) (10)
MAMUSI No. 1 and MAMUSI No. 2 (Continued)

Prior to this patrol, the writer investigated reports that the communal gardens in the West Mengen Census Division were being developed as an instrument for cargo cultism. This was in the form of a ring and road system situated in the centre of the garden and it was in the ring that the anticipated cargo would appear. In the construction and subsequent maintenance of this ring and road system there were certain "tambus" that had to be adhered to e.g. no smoking, no chewing of betel nut, no evil thoughts, no person to set foot inside the cleared ring etc. The same system was found to be present in the Mamusi gardens plus the same West Mengen story of a talking python inhabiting these gardens. This bears out P.O. Mr. R. Burkes findings in his 1963 Electoral Education Patrol Report where he stated that activities in the Mamusi are partly guided by advice issued by the Mal Mal blec in the West Mengen. The four most notable leaders of the Mamusi cargo cult are the Lulua of AU'UNA (2), LATA of AU'UNA (2), MATAPUNA of KAITOTO (2) and BRUS of POKAPUNA (1).

The villages of KINSENA and MORELONA are in the process of constructing new sites situated near AU'UNA, their reason being that they will be closer to the communal garden which has been constructed by the three villages working co-jointly. This also falls into line with KORIAM's policy of constructing "towns" instead of having scattered villages. A striking implementation of this "town" policy was found in the village of KAITOTO which has constructed a new village some 50 yards away from the old site and which consists of a main street with all the houses neatly constructed and lined on either side. Each house has a surrounding border of shrubs with a pathway leading to the door and at the rear are plots of European vegetables. One could describe it as the native equivalent of a suburban Australian allotment complete with backyard vegetable garden. The villages of GNALALA and MALMALU are moving down towards the coast near the new site of KAUBI. The villages of PELIN, VIOSAPUNA have already moved to new sites.

The people of the No. 1 Mamusi area showed great interest in the arrival of a Forestry Resources Survey team in March/April with Mr. J. Leween in charge. Again cargo cult thinking was to the fore and on the arrival of the helicopter to assist in the survey, the villagers frantically began constructing private helicopter landing pads. Lengthy discussions with the villagers by Mr. Leween (including an explanation that he was not an American as the people had suggested) cleared up the evident misconceptions and further talks by the writer should have convinced the people as to the purpose of the helicopters and surveys visit to their area.

In each village (or in some cases where I did not stop for the night at the nearest village) the writer had informal nightly discussions with village officials and any interested villagers consisting of discussions on general topics eg. role of the members of the House of Assembly, functions of the House of Assembly, village hygiene and health, education maintenance of Aid Posts etc. The writer introduced the topic of the changeover to decimal currency in February 1966 but after the first couple of talks on this subject, it was found necessary to eliminate all detail and only present the fundamentals.

(10) (11)

MAMUSI No.1 and MAMUSI No. 2 (Continued)

An Administration radio issued by the Department of Extension and Services, was left at KINSENA village, No.2 Mamusi, in charge of the village catechist. This item should greatly benefit the people of this area, a medium through which they should learn that they are part of something bigger than just their own immediate areas. The people were advised to tune in to Radio Rabaul, particularly the programs Territory News, "Tek tek belong Diddiman", "Tek tek belong Dekta etc. Another radio was scheduled to be left at POKAPUNA, No.1 Mamusi, however as the Luluai was absent the people preferred to await his return before accepting it, but all told me that they were interested and would have no hesitation in accepting if the Luluai was present. The Luluai should be returning to POKAPUNA around June and the villagers will ask him to personally visit POMIO and accept the radio on their behalf. This office will advise by letter on the outcome of this situation.

Despite the existing cargo cult and the misconceptions as to the role of KORIAM as a Member of the House of Assembly, the people showed interest in the arrival of the patrol - no doubt due to KORIAM's speeches on the subject of the good work which has and is being done by Administration Officers.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Listed below are the resultant percentage rates calculated from census statistics for the three Divisions.

AVERAGE BIRTH RATES

INLAND MELKOI	- 6.4 %
MAMUSI 1	- 7.67 %
MAMUSI 2	- 6.58 %

AVERAGE DEATH RATES

INLAND MELKOI	- 2.2 %
MAMUSI 1	- 2.9 %
MAMUSI 2	- 1.72 %

NATURAL INCREASE RATES

INLAND MELKOI	- 4.2 %
MAMUSI 1	- 4.7 %
MAMUSI 2	- 4.86 %

As the last census patrol for the Mamusi was in March 1963 and for the Inland Melkei in July 1963, allowances have to be made when viewing the above figures. However it is evident from the census figures that the infant mortality rate is at a satisfactory low level.

There was 100% attendance for census taking and only one N.P.R. was recorded, this being at SIMI village in the Inland Melkei. It would now seem most likely that there are no uncensused persons left in these divisions.

The absentee labour rates of 24.4% in the Inland Melkei, 34.4% in the Mamusi 1 and 33.7% in the Mamusi 2 can be regarded as satisfactory, there being no hardships evident through the present figure of absentee labourers.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Health in the three Divisions is extremely satisfactory. Aid Posts are established at KENMENINGA (INLAND MELKOI), AU'UNA (MAMUSI 2) and VIOSAPUNA in MAMUSI 4 and on my visits all three were in excellent condition.

Unfortunately the Aid Post Orderleys were absent collecting medicines and I did not have the opportunity of meeting them, however villagers expressed high opinions of their work. Besides the KENMENINGA Aid Post, the people of the Inland Melkei can avail themselves of the UVOL Mission Hospital facilities, which has a competent Sister in Charge.

A satisfying percentage of the pregnant women of this division patronise the maternity section of the hospital which caters for both pre natal and post natal care besides the actual delivery.

During census taking a number of deaths recorded were attributable to dysentery. Advice was given on individual latrines (family) and the necessity of making them totally fly-proof in an attempt to prevent further spreading of the sickness. A mild outbreak of measles has been through the Mamusi area resulting in a few child deaths, however it appears to be on the wane. E.M.A. Mr. E. Stuart, Pemie, has been advised accordingly.

During the course of the patrol, persons with a serious enough ailment were despatched to the nearest medical centre for treatment.

EDUCATION

At present an unfortunate position exists in the three divisions with regard to education facilities. For the combined total population of the three divisions, numbering over 4,800 people, there is only one qualified teacher, based at PORAPUNA Mamusi 1, who holds a Certificate A.

Prior to the recent death of the teacher at AU'UNA Mission, these two persons have been the only two teachers operating in the area for the past year. This is due to absence of the majority of catechists in Vunapepe undergoing further training. The Father at AU'UNA advised me that he will be requesting an immediate replacement for AU'UNA and coupled with the return of the catechists from Vunapepe things will be back to normal.

As mentioned under Native Affairs Inland Melkei, the people of this division have requested that a Government school be established there. The need is evident however I realize that the need is greater in other areas, but I forward this request for the Education Department's consideration.

(S) (B)

MISSIONS

The only mission operating in the three areas is the Roman Catholic Sacred Heart Mission. The Mission has permanent materials stations based at UVOL, Coastal Melkoi, and AU'UNA in the Mamusi 2.

The resident Father at UVOL, Fr. Dieckmann, is responsible for mission administration in the Inland Melkoi Division plus the coastal areas whilst Father Hartmann of AU'UNA is responsible for the two Mamusi Divisions.

Mission influence in the Mamusi is reasonably strong only, mainly due to a shortage of catechists and the difficulties of patrolling because of the terrain and the distances involved. A noticeable anti feeling is evident in the Melkoi but is on purely a personality basis with regards to Fr. Dieckmann and is not directed at the Mission generally. Fr. Dieckmann does not patrol the Melkoi and consequently Fr. Hartmann visits the No.2 Melkoi as often as time permits, thus leaving the No.1 Melkoi completely unpatrolled.

In the whole of the Inland Melkoi there was only one catechist at the time of my visit (see education) and five in the two Mamusi areas.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village Officials appear to be discharging their duties satisfactorily. Refresher talks on their duties and obligations were given to those where necessary.

At a meeting of some twenty village officials representing most villages in the Inland Melkoi, at KENMENINGA the writer translated almost every N.A.R. Regulation into pidgin english and explained on what basis and for what reasons they were legislated. Particular emphasis was placed on the section relating to diseases and the relevant obligations of village officials pertaining to laws within this section.

It is of interest to note that the Paramount Luluai EI'OTE of MASO, Coastal Melkoi, who until recently had considerable influence over the Mamusi has now lost that influence through blindness and immobility due to old age. The Mamusi stated that they now have no contact with EI'OTE.

The following two Village Officials have resigned due to old age :-

INLAND MELKOI -ULUTU Village- Luluai LATU/SIGARIN.

" " KAKARU " -Tul/Tul TOLOI'A/MIS

One LAU'UULO/LATU has been provisionally appointed Luluai to replace his father at ULUTU.

AGRICULTURE

Gardens throughout the divisions were found to be amply stocked. These people do not experience the "taim hungri" so often evident in the KOL Divisions. With the construction of the individual village communal gardens mentioned under "Native Affairs" including quantities of European vegetables mainly beans, corn, tomatoes, chinese cabbage & onions, these people have an excellent diet.

There is no cash cropping in these areas, the mountainous terrain and distances to the coast constituting a severe difficulty to any proposed scheme. Villages in the VIOSAPUNA/SERENGUNA areas of the Mamusi 1, told and showed me a disease prevalent in their taro crops. The food bulb becomes slightly soft and has a pinkish colour, but though of inferior quality is still palatable. This is the same disease prevalent in the Mengen and Kol areas and other parts of New Britain.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

Excluding the villages of ULUTU (No.2 Melkoi) and LOMBLETAPUNA (No.2 Mamusi), the villages were found to be in good condition with adequate and satisfactory housing and latrines and the village site and environs were found to be in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. Where necessary the appropriate instructions were given as was done in the two above mentioned villages.

The majority of houses are the eathern floor type, with only a minority of the elevated verandah type. Although the elevated type are more desirable, the altitude of most Mamusi villages is such that this type would be too cold of a night.

The moving and preparation for movement to new sites has already been discussed under "Native Affairs" for the Melkoi and Mamusi.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are no major roads in these areas, only the minor village to village tracks. These were found in good condition, of ample width, cleaned and laddered where necessary.

Patrols through the Inland Melkoi are constantly beset with the problem of the flooding Melkoi River. The best way to combat this flash flood problem is to send a working party some two days ahead of the patrol to construct a cane flying fox for the transportation of cargo across river. Patrol personnel and carriers can then either swim or cross per the cane.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Below I have grouped under separate headings anthropological data collected during the course of my Mamusi patrol. It is interesting to note the similarities between the customs of the Mamusi and other Pomio areas, though I can find no similarities between their languages.

I have also gathered a 200 word dictionary of the Mamusi language using the same words as I used for my dictionaries of the PASSISMANUA and KOL people, for comparison purposes. I have split my study up under the following headings (1) Marriage, (2) Birth, (3) Death and (4) Natural medicines.

MARRIAGE

The traditional bride payment consisted of (a) quantity of taro (b) pig (or pigs) and (c) a KURUMBA. The KURUMBA is the Mamusi native currency equivalent of the gold lipped pearl shell, KAKAL (KOL & MENGEN areas) and TIP (TOLAI area). It is carved from a type of salt water clam shell and consists of two flat rings of approximately 2½-3 inches in diameter and ½ inch wide which are joined together to form a sleeping eight. On festive occasions it is worn suspended from the neck.

For the buying ceremony of the bride, the taro is heaped in a central spot in the village and the slaughtered pig is positioned on top of the heap. A string composed of TIP (TOLAI) shells and dog's teeth is then attached to a foreleg of the pig and the other end is attached to the KURUMBA. The Mamusi name for this tambu string is TALI and is of varying length usually around 3-4 feet. With the KURUMBA in his hand the father of the husband holds the string taut as he measures it. This is done by extending the left arm and placing the fingers at the end of the string and stretching it along his arm. If it reaches his elbow joint he announces it as "TONGOLO", to the shoulder as "PAKAMAPUNA", to the neck as "PAMUTIWANA" and if it reaches past the neck then it is announced as "ULOLO". After the measurement and the approval by the bride's parents, the KURUMBA (still attached to the pig) is handed over to them.

If after the ceremony the bride becomes frightened at the prospect of marriage and returns to her parent's house to sleep, the father of the husband counsels him in the performance of the following rite which will make her return automatically to him. A herb (SINI) is chewed together with ginger root (MONANAMI) and during the night he must visit her house and spit the mixture into the hair of his sleeping bride. The morning would find that she would be most willing to now join her husband.

In the initial stages of courtship the youth performs a wooing rite. He finds a high enough tree on a mountain overlooking the girl's village and then proceeds to cut a small sapling into a 4 foot length and skins the bark off and attaches to one end a piece of ginger root.

ANTHROPOLOGY (Continued)

On climbing the tree he would stand on a limb and facing the intended's village would thrust the stick back and forth as one would a spear, and he would chant the following:-

"DIRIO , DIRIA ,
LEKMALE LILIWAU ,
LELIA !"

which translated is:-

"Bush pheasant, bush pheasant,
With red clay make her think of me,
Oh bush pheasant !"

This rite was repeated the next two days after which he could pursue his courtship with confidence.

BIRTH CUSTOMS

The customs of the Mamusi ~~xxxx~~ concerning the birth of a child are very similar to those practised by the KOLS.

As with the KOLS, a special house is built in the bush close to the village site and when the woman feels the birth is imminent she retires to this house. The KOLS call this house BALUBILI whereas the Mamusi call it KESAKANAWALI. During her stay there only females can set eyes upon her, it is they who supply her with food which however is repaid on her return to the village on the 4th. day after the child is born.

Whilst in the house the mother collects the baby's excreta, as do the KOLS, and it is afterwards used to fertilise the family's banana plants.

BURIAL CUSTOMS

The Mamusi strongly deny that ancestral forms of burial included other methods than burial by grave.

The body was buried in the floor of his own house, wrapped in his sleeping mat. After a suitable period of time the body was exhumed and the skull, jaw bone and two bones of the upper arm joint, were extracted. The jaw bone was smeared with red clay and suspended from the rafters of the house whilst the skull was placed on top of a stick and positioned in the garden of his surviving relatives.

The two upper arm bones were hollowed out and sheathed over the holding end of spears. Claws of the cassowary were sharpened and used as the spear head in the making of Mamusi spears. Only arm bones of dead males were used as female bones were not considered worthy enough.

BUSH MEDICINES

Below is a list of ailments and the relevant treatment by bush medicines for each type :-

Sores

Powdered bark of the KARI tree was rubbed into the sore and leaves wrapped around it.

(17)

ANTHROPOLOGY (Continued)

BUSH MEDICINES (Cont.)

Stomach ache

Red clay is heated and the resulting powder is eaten. It is interesting to note that heated red clay is eaten at any time, usually of a morning before going to work in the gardens (Also done in the Mengen area) because it is said to give strength to a person to enable him to work at his peak in his garden. Another method is to eat the baked shoots of the PA, a tree like fern (called PIONO in KOL language)

Fever

The trailing vine of the MARAMOKO is chewed and its nauseating effect causes the person to vomit whereupon he sleeps and is said to awaken cured.

Broken limb

If there is swelling it is cut and bled firstly then is wrapped up with pieces of wood as splints.

Ear ache

The blowing of kambang, powdered lime, into the earhole (same method as the KOLS).

Eye ailment

Placing of chewed ginger root in the corner of the eye (somewhat painful).

Headache

With a sliver of flint an incision is made in the forehead, just above the eye, and chewed ginger root is spat into the incision. To aid the treatment cucumber juice is rubbed into the scalp.

Grille

The leaves of the cucumber plant is rubbed onto the affected part.

Pregnancy

When about to give birth, the pregnant woman eats the bulbous roots of the MELA bush. This eliminates a painful birth.

Fresh cut

Fungus off tree trunks is gathered plus grated bark of PALPAL (Pidgin) tree are heated then inserted into the cut. Shown some effective results of this treatment.

CONCLUSION

The reported cargo cult activities in the Mamusi areas is most certainly present, however it has not resulted in any retrogressive conditions in the area or anti Administration feeling. I consider it would be better to ignore it unless it develops into a situation harmful to the Administration or themselves, when action would be necessary.

It is hoped that M.H.A. KORIAM/UREKIT will make another visit to this area shortly to explain the position with regard to his vegetable cash crop project and also to verbally disassociate himself completely with the cargo cult stories circulating which are harmful to his name and his position.

.....

Colin Young,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

(12)

DICTIONARY MAMUSI LANGUAGE

Ye	ONG	Tree	IA
I	OU	Water	MI
We	INDA	Rain	KUI
Yupela	MUNG	Sky	TOUSAINA
Man	TAMANI	Sun	KAI
Weman	KEPU	Moon	INA
Child	KOTUNA	Star	MARTA
Old person	KEBUSIA	Grass	PAILING
Whiteman	LELIME	Stone	MANAI
Mother	NANA	Ground	MA
Father	TAMANA	Leaf	YELALONA
Kantri	LANGU	Betel Nut	KWAI
Tabuna	SUTA	Daka	SIU'I
		Eat	TAMI
Die	MATE	Laugh	MELING
Born	LING	Cry	LALING
Pregnant	SANA	Berate	KESUPA
Married	LI	Walk	KALO
		run	LAIPA
Head	KUNDRUANA	Fall	LISO
Hair	KUNDRUMBUNA	Dance	PIS
Chest	MOTUNA	Sick	KOPIS
Back	KENAKORONA	Sore	KAIWIS
Leg	KAINA	Vomit	ALASENA
Arm	KAMANAKUMONA	Climb	KATAI
Finger	MATANAKANA	Drink	KENI
Eye	INONA		
Nose	LONGANA	Day	KAITO
Ear	KONONA	Night	TALUNG
Mouth	INA	Tomorrow	KAI'ILE
Teeth	KANINDANANA	Yesterday	ALANA
Tongue	SANA		
Stomach	KINA	Cemetery	KINAN
Bone	OLAINA	Bake	KARI'ENI
Bleed		Singsing	KASTA
		House Married	WALI
Village	MAILI	Yes	MARI
House	WALE	No	SA
Wall	TURA	It	ARILO
Fire	SIA	Argument	
Cook	KOTI		
		Mountain	KAPANG
Bird	MANG	Valley	DRU
Pig	KI	Vine	MOTA
Cassowary	MANGUSA	Breadfruit	KENIVIA
Pigeon	ILANGANA	Peas	MALIVI
Snake	SILANGWANDRU	Gallipe	KANGALI
Flying Fox	MARIVU	Fish	LIA
		Crocodile	MAROSOLI
Banana	KURI	Lebster	KOTOR
Kaukau	KOLOBE	Eel	SOLO
Tare	MO	Basket	LEI
Yam	MOMO	Bad place	SONGANA
Sugar Cane	TU	String bag	KOLI
Pitpit	APA	Pulpul(female dress)	ELA
Ibeka	SIUA		
Tapiok	KAINUVIA	Bush	URA
Cocunut	WEITA	Reef	WALIUMBUNA

DICTIONARY MAMUSI LANGUAGE (Continued)

Tobacco	KASIUK		
Wallaby	LOUSA		
Rat	KALIS		
O'Possum	KES	1	KENA
Spear	IO	2	LUA
Shield	KALIU	3	MOLOI
Shell	EKE	4	LASINA
		5	LIMA
		6	KENA PALA
Small	SARU	7	LUA PALA
Big	SOKE	8	MOLOI PALA
Read	KULU	9	TUNGA PALA
Wash	KAMWEI	10	TONANAILU
Rubbish	DARONGA		
Stery	NANAMBA		
Lie	KALIGO		
True	TRUMANA		
Play	RONGARU		
Excrete	TEI		
Urinate	WANSING		
Before	ANI		
After	ARUNE		
Fill	KAIVI		
New	PUPUMANA		
Why	ONGKWEITU		
Get	KORE		
Finish	RONG		
On top	NAILU		
Below	LAPI		
Dig	KATIAMA		
Forget it	LOMATANESA		
Good	IPE		
Bad	SONG		
Piece	KALONA		
Steal	KOLONG		
Put	KOPILA		
Bring	KOLA		
Carry	KONGATA		
Threw	KULI		
Cut	KOTELA		
Cover up	KWANGKAL		
Same	INATOUMA		
Similar	MALELAKENA		
clean	KARESLOLING		
Push	KUALALE		
Pull	TAUI		
Line	KOPULAPE		
Straighten	KOPUNTORA		
Fight	WALUMBANG		
Fasten	KOLIWE		
Plant	PATOPA		
Call	PANGATE		
Make	KEIA KOMO		
Held	KARI		
Loosen	KARUSA		
Find	KAINSONGI		
Send	KOTONI		
Buy	KOLIAR		
Work	KUMANG		
Come	KWATO		
What	KOMPITU		
Who	ONGOTI		
Where	INALA		



(14)

MAMUSI No.1

DOMIO

Drina Ptn.

Bairaman

Sereaguna

Meito

TORLU R.

MATUBAR R.

Lomeletapuna

Rano Ptn.

MAMUSI No.2

Malayang
Mau
Valalana
Lugang

Paka
Bili
Pakapuna
Sanipuna
Viosapuna

Paliawatu

Asuna

Kaito

Mopuna

Kinsana

Aralana

Naimatu

Analeia

Kauhi
Kaparau

KENMANINGA

Raulili
Punum

Naule

Pahuna



Scale 1" = 4 mls

(H. W. 5827)
District Commission

67-10-17

9th September, 1965.

District Commissioner,
New Britain District,
R A B A U I.

PONIO PATROL REPORT NO. 11/1964-65:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a very brief patrol report by Mr. McLay covered by your memo 67-4-10 of 2nd August, 1965.

2. The comments of both yourself and Mr. Steven have been noted.

3. Although the task set Mr. McLay was a simple one, yet this officer should be made to realise that when he is out on a patrol he should observe and then report, using the form found on pages 30 to 44 of the bound Departmental Standing Instructions. Another Standing Instruction found on page 19 clearly states that Cadet Patrol Officers will always submit a full Patrol Report, because the writing of reports is an art which has to be acquired by constant application. The main purpose of a Patrol Report is to give all those officers interested in it as complete a picture as possible of the living conditions of the people living in the area patrolled.

4. Mr. McLay's observations on education and village living standards are pleasing.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.



67. 10. 17 (5)

67-4-10

Department of District Administration,
RABAUL.

2nd August 1965.

Assistant District Commissioner,
KANDRYAN.

POMIO PATROL REPORT No. 11-64/65
PART EXTENDED MENGEN

Thank you for the above report under cover of your memorandum 67-3-10 of 5/7/65.

Your memorandum duplicates the substance of your criticism of the report in memorandum 67-3-10 of 5/7/65 to the District Officer, Pomio Patrol Post. Two copies of the latter memorandum minuted to me with any additional remarks you felt should be made would have sufficed.

The reported attitude of the natives towards education and village living standards is pleasing. The increased planting of European vegetables whilst unlikely to affect the cash earnings of the people to any great extent because of their geographical situation, serves to improve their own diet and fills a need for local plantation and administration consumption.

Your comments adequately cover other aspects of Mr. McLay's report.

H. W. West
(H. W. WEST)
District Commissioner

c.c. Minuted to:
The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBUBU, Papua.

For your information, please.

H. W. West
(H. W. WEST)
District Commissioner

2nd August, 1965.

67-3-10

Sub-District Office,
KANDRIAN.

5th July, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
RABAU L.

POMIO PATROL NO. 11/64-65
PART EXTENDED MENGEN

Forwarded herewith please find two copies of the report of the above brief patrol conducted by C.P.O. Mr. A.J. McLay with a copy of a covering letter from the O.I.C. Pomio.

Although Mr. McLay has been at Pomio for six months, because of the staff position, this is the first patrol which he has undertaken. It is hoped that he will accompany District Officer Mr. Hanson on his forthcoming patrol of the Coastal Melka Census Division, even though this may involve closing Pomio Office.

Under "General" Mr. McLay reports that pigs had broken out of their "bannishment" and that instructions for the construction of a new enclosure given. Officers should not order native pigs to be enclosed. If necessary villages and/or gardens should be fenced, but experience has shown that enclosure of pigs is seldom successful and if successful usually results in harm to the pigs. The best means of solving the pig problem in primitive areas is the traditional method of appointing elderly people as swineherds away from the village.

The word "bannishment" presumably is made up from the Pidgin "banis." English words only should be used in reports unless no satisfactory synonym exists in English.

Mr. McLay has forwarded no diary with his report; nor has the District Commissioner's copy of the Field Officer's Journal been forwarded. He has been instructed to forward a diary and ensure that pertinent f.o.j.s are attached to each report.

Although it was a brief patrol for a special purpose Mr. McLay could have shown a little more detail such as the reaction of the native people to the timber survey and the helicopter.

Would you please pass the claim for camping allowance.

A.D. Steven
(A.D. Steven)
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. O.I.C.
POMIO.

(96) (3)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol No. 11 - 64/65.

Officer Conducting: A.J. McLay, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled: Extended Mungen Census Division.
Duration: 30.5.65 to 2.6.65
Number of Days: 4
Personnel Accompanying: Const. 2/C Lewin
Object of Patrol: To advise natives of the Pakia, Mili area of a coming Helicopter Forestry Survey
Previous Patrols to Area: D.D.A (Census Revision), August 1964.
MAP REFERENCE : Lands Department, Foarmil series.

A.J. McLay
(A.J. McLay)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

(95) 2

INTRODUCTION:

Original instructions were to visit Pakia and Mili, for the purpose of holding talks with the locals, telling about the forthcoming of a Helicopter Forestry Survey team, which the writer was informed would be working in this area at approximately 30th. June.

On arrival, however, it was found that the survey had already begun, and the locals had been informed of the purpose of the expedition.

Heavy rain was experienced both to and fro the Pakia area, although little rain was encountered at the villages themselves, therefore activities were hampered in no way what-so-ever. Walking times were 10 hours for the both journeys, being hampered by muddy, slippery tracks.

A total of four days were spent in the field. For details of diary, refer to folio numbers 15 and 16 of the Field Officers Journal.

On arrival ^{at} Pakia, short talks were given to the headmen of the village, about effects and reasons of the survey.

The writer then proceeded to Mili where he met a member of the forestry team, based at the 'haus kiap! In a later talk with the natives, the worthwhileness of this survey was discussed.

GENERAL.

An inspection of general conditions in both the villages was held. Housing was found to be adequate, clean and in reasonably good condition. Instructions given by previous officers had been carried out.

At Pakia, pigs had broken out of their "bannishment" and instructions for the construction of a new enclosure ~~xxxx~~ were given.

EDUCATION.

At Mili the writer inspected the Catholic Mission School now under the control of Fr. Miller. Several permanent material classrooms have been constructed, which indicates that the natives hold a high regard for education, instilled by a positive approach of the mission in this area.

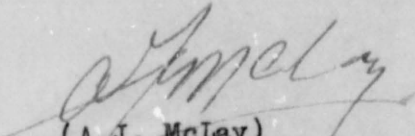
Attendance by school children was high, and a reasonable standard was imposed by the teachers. This is a creditable achievement for such a semi-remote village.

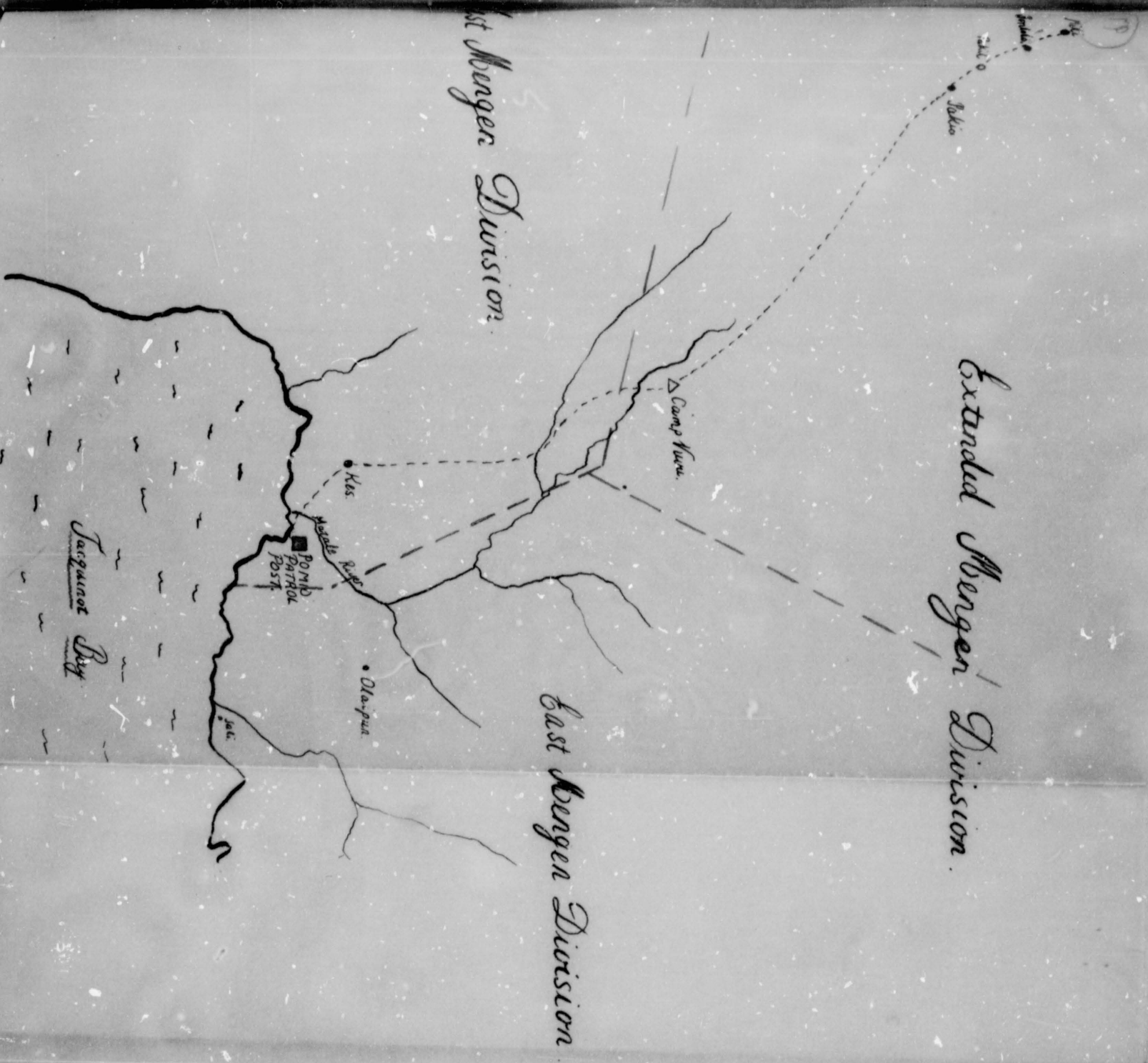
AGRICULTURE.

Large gardens of potatoes, cabbages, spring onions and tomatoes, plus native foods had just been planted. The European vegetables are now taking an important place in the natives' diet, as well as providing a basis for an economy in their sale to Europeans at Pomio and Ulamona. It was ^{noticeable} ~~notable~~, however that meat was scarce, and the few village pigs, appeared to be the main meat supplement to the diet.

CONCLUSION.

It was pleasing to note the good standard of housing that has been maintained in the village. The village officials appear to apply themselves enthusiastically to any task set for them to do. Overall an area which is progressing well.


(A.J. McLay)
Cadet Patrol Officer.



POMIO PATROL.
 No. 11.
 Extended Menger.
 Division.



Scale 1" : 2 miles.

(97)