NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EASTERN HIGHLANDS

STATION: GOROKA

VOLUME No: 9

ACCESSION No: 496.

1956 - 1957

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: GOROKA · E.H.P.
ACCESSION NO. 496
VOL, NO: 9 · : 1956-57 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 11 .

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1956-57.	1-27.	J.R. WOLSEY.	P.O	WATABUNG CD.		1.8.56 - 11.8.56
[2] 2 "	28-54	I.A. HOLMES	A.D.O.	BENA BENA CD.		16.8.56 - 5.9.56
[3] 3 "	55-93	J.H. MATER	P.O	LABOGAIY MIKAURU SUB-DIVISIONS		12.7.56 - 28.9.56
[4] 4 "	94-99	N.F. FOWLER	P.O	UPPER DUNANUNA		X.8.56 - X.7.56
[5] 5 "	100-123	I.D. BURNET	P.O	IAGARIA LINGUISTIC GROUP.		6.2.57 - 6.3.57
[6] 8 "	124-185	J.W. KENT.	P.O	UPPER ASARO CD		26.2.57-10.4.57
[7] 4 "	186-205	I.D. BURNET.	P.O	WATABUNG CD.		20.3.57 - 31.3.57
[8] 12 "	206-238	E.R. JOHNSON.	P.O	SOUTH WEST HENGANOFI C.D		1.3.57 - 20.3.57.
[9] 11 "	239-285	J.A. MCARTHUR.	P.O	LOWER ASARO C.D.	MAP	9.4.57 -
[10] 12 "	286-310	I.D. BURNET.	P.O	MT KARIMUI AREA - MIKAURU LINGUISTIC GROUP.	MAP	8.5.57 - 7.6.57
[11] 13 "	311-333	I.A. HOLMES	ADO	UNGAI C.D.	MAP	13.5.57 - 29.5.57
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PATROL REPORTS EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT - 1956/57

G O R O K A

Patrol No.	Patrol Conducted by	Area Patrolled
Goroka 1-56/57	J. R. Wolsey	Watabung Census Division
" 2-56/57	I. A. Holmes	Bena Bena Census Sub-division
" 3-56/57	J. H. Mater	Labogai and Mikauru Sub-divisions
" 4-56/57	N. F. Fowler	Upper Dunantina
" 7-56/57	I. D. Burnet	Iagaria Linguistic Group
" 8-56/57	J. W. Kent	Upper Asaro Census Division
" 9-56/57	I. D. Burnet	Watabung Census Division
" 10-56/57	E. R. Johnson	South west Henganofi Census Sub-division
" 11-56/57	J. R. McArthur	Lower Asaro Census Division
" 12-56/57	I. D. Burnet	Mr. Karimui area - Mikauru Linguistic Group
" 13-56/57	I. A. Holmes	Ungai Census Division

EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS: 1956/57.

Moresby copy

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK HIGHLANDS Report No 1 of 1956/57.

Patrol Conducted by [redacted] Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Watabung Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

Natives 5

Duration—From 1/8/1956 to 11/8/1956.

Number of Days 11.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 19/4/1956 to 23/ /56.

Medical / /19

Map Reference Chuave 1" Provisional Series.

Objects of Patrol Revise census. Obtain coastal recruits. Routine administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

NA.30-16-39

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.
3/1/57

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
Port Moresby.

Patrol Report No. I of 1956/57.
Goroka.

Extract of the above mentioned patrol report is forwarded for your information please.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

P/H
4/1/57

NA.30-16-39

3rd January, 1957.

The District Officer,
Goroka.

Patrol Report Goroka No. 1 of 1956/57.

Mr. Wolsey appears to be disturbed by the local addiction to using the courts to gratify personal grudge. If in your opinion it is mischievous you might consider the application of Regulation 81(2) of the Native Regulations or where applicable Section 94 of the Police Offences Ordinance.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

36/14/39

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/2/1 - 1193

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

25th October, 1956

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

GOROKA PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1956./57

WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION - J. R. WOLSEY, PATROL OFFICER.

The local Watabung area was last formerly patrolled by Mr. Wolsey in April of this year, and the purpose of the present Patrol was to carry out the Annual Census.

2. The general native situation has not changed materially in the past few months, and my remarks made on Goroka Patrol Report No. 5 of 1955-56, conducted by Patrol Officer Cleland, cover the situation generally.

3. Mr. Wolsey has again prepared a useful report, and the statistical information and tables are of considerable interest, particularly from the point of view of long-range population trends.

H. W. West

(H. W. West)
a/District Officer.

HWCL.

C.C. Mr. J. R. Wolsey, Goroka.

C.C. O.I.C., Patrol Post, Watabung.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Watabung Patrol Post,
Goroka Sub-District,
EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

25th September, 1956.

The District Officer,
GOROKA.

GOROKA PATROL REPORT No. of 1956-57.

AREA PATROLLED. : Watabung Census Sub-Division.

CONDUCTED BY. : J.R.Wolsey, Patrol Officer.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING. : No. 8882 Const. MARIS.
No. 9034 Const. JONTIPIHO.
No. 9328 Const. IELINO.
D.N.A. Interpreter. LAKI.
A.P.O. LUNANDI.

DURATION. : 1st to 11th August, 1956.

NUMBER OF DAYS. : 11.

LAST D.N.A. PATROL. : 19th to 23rd April, 1956.

LAST P.H.D. PATROL. : August, 1954.

MAP REFERENCE. : Chuave 1" Provisional Series.

OBJECTS. : Revise census. Obtain coastal recruits. Routine administration.

REPORT. : Herein.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was conducted to the area some three months after the last routine patrol and eight months after the last census patrol.

The area patrolled is in the immediate vicinity of the Patrol Post and consists of eight groups or part groups, speaking a common language.

DIARY.

Wednesday 1st August.

Departed Watabung by motor cycle for Kenangi, thence on foot to Mondo. Completed census of all clans. Preliminary discussions with Village Officials. Slept Mondo.

Thursday 2nd August.

Continued discussions with Village Officials. Numerous disputes settled by arbitration. Obtained coastal recruits. Inspected hamlets, sanitation, etc. Departed Mondo for Kenangi and thence Watabung.

Friday 3rd August.

Departed Watabung by motor cycle for Kenangi. Censused all clans between heavy showers. Returned to Watabung late p.m.

Saturday 4th August.

Departed Watabung for Kenangi. Discussions with Village Officials re coffee, new road to Pira and proposed Anglican Mission School. Minor disputes settled by arbitration, C.[illegible].A. convened twice for assault. Obtained coastal recruits. Inspected Aid Posts, hamlets and several coffee gardens. Returned to Watabung.

Sunday 5th August.

At Watabung.

Monday 6th August.

At Watabung, censused Kemanmoi, Komungaraka and part of Komongu groups. Heavy rain in afternoon, extracted census figures.

Tuesday 7th August.

Completed census of Komongu and Yamofoi groups. Discussions with Natives re new Officials. Seven to be recommended. Extracted census figures.

Wednesday 8th August.

Numerous disputes settled. C.[illegible].A. convened for assault. Obtained coastal recruits. Inspected Aid Post and hamlets. Completed discussions with Village Officials.

Thursday 9th August.

Departed Watabung for Koreipa. Censused all clans with exception of Kamaiufa. This clan failed to turn up. Returned Watabung to extract census figures.

Friday 10th August.

Returned to Koreipa. Completed census. Settled several disputes. Obtained coastal recruits. Discussions with Village Officials. Inspected hamlets and coffee gardens. Returned to Watabung.

Saturday 11th August.

Spent day on main road. All V.O.s lined as previously arranged along the road. Rode from Coroka boundary to Chuave boundary planting marks indicating each V.O.s responsibility. Road divided into fifty sections.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

CENSUS.

As mentioned in the Introduction this census patrol was conducted eight months from the time of the last census revision.

Over that period an increase in population of 78, equivalent to an annual increase of 2.4%, has taken place. The groups of Komongu, Konanmoi and Korfena returned a combined decrease of 12 and an increase of 90 is shared by the other five groups.

Excess of births over deaths amounted to 89 and the balance of migrations showed a deficit of 7, leaving a nett natural increase of 82. However, when all the names in the Village Books had been reconciled with previous figures, a discrpancy of 4 was revealed.

The infant mortality rate during the first year of life was reduced this year from 8.4% to only 6.7%. This has been brought about largely, I feel, by the now regular visits to Watabung by the Infant Welfare Sister, Goroka. Over 54% of all deaths recorded came from the adult groups.

A total of 521 Natives or 7.3%, made up of 412 males, 44 females and 65 children, were absent for various reasons at the time of this census. This is summarised in an appendix to the report.

The male/female ratio has improved 1 point over the year. From a ratio of 100.89 last year, the gap has closed to 100.90 this year.

A graph showing the population structure is attached to this report. From this it is evident that the relationship between the 0 - 20 years group and the 21 and over group is at present 80.100. However, if the trend of the past two years is maintained, much improvement will be made on this ratio. Present trends indicate that the 0 - 20 years group is overhauling the others at a rate of 165.100 annually and thus in five years the gap would be halved and in ten years almost wiped out.

NATIVE LABOUR.

At the time of this census a total of 379 adult males were absent at work both inside and outside the District. This is out of a total adult male labour potential of 1,740. Thus 22% of the potential were already at work.

There was little difficulty in filling clan quotas up to a maximum of 25%. Some luluais were perturbed about the number of deaths in particular areas but were by no means against members of their clan seeking employment in less hazardous places. A total of 101 recruits were accepted and this number owing to the fact that some clans were already nearly 5% over recruited leaves an overall absenteeism of 28%.

The people of this area have but few sources of income and they are likely to remain enthusiastic towards the idea of coastal work for some years to come.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

No individual reports on Officials was made as there would be little change in the situation as reported three months ago.

Several recommendations are submitted on an attached

NATIVE AFFAIRS. CONT.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. CONT.

appendix. The nominees will all fill places that have been vacant for some time and they have all worked in an acting capacity for at least six months.

JUDICIAL.

The usual number and type of petty disputes were brought up for arbitration and the Court for Native Affairs was convened three times for assault.

Once again the pig was the root cause of at least half of the complaints and the individualism of the people continues to hamper Village Officials in their work. The system of "backing" courts is becoming quite out of hand and they take a positive delight in playing Watabung off against Goroka and where possible Chuave. In one case a woman, who two years ago was granted a divorce, with custody of her child, told me that since the original case the child had changed hands on no fewer than five occasions through the action of the husband in "backing" the court with various Officers.

There is an increasing tendency to settle a dispute by fighting. Minor riots involving anything from six to sixty people are being staged on the flimsiest pretext, chiefly, I feel, as a relief fromboredom.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Only two Native tracks were used by this Patrol, they were both in good condition with all bridges intact.

The main road was also in good condition and there has been a considerable amount of maintenance performed during the current dry season. All culverts and bridge deckings were replaced and plank runners laid on all the larger bridges.

A line of twenty labourers have been engaged for two months and they, working under L/Cpl TOKAM of Watabung, have widened the more hazardous stretches of the road as it leaves the Patrol Post towards Daulo.

In addition to maintaining the surface of the road, the locals have erected a stout fence along almost all of the road for which Watabung is responsible.

The old road payments system, whereby the quarterly payment was divided equally ~~xxxxxx~~ between four Officials who were responsible for the futher distribution, proved to be unsatisfactory. A day was allotted by this patrol for sub-dividing the road into more or less clan sections. The resulting fifty divisions each in the charge of a luluai or tultul, vary in length from 220 to 1110 yards. A further payment of £200 was made at the end of August.

J.B. COLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

An agricultural patrol to the area has recently been completed.

This patrol brought out a coffee huller and pulper and demonstrations were arranged on the station. The machines were later purchased by Native Bemai and set up on his block close to the Patrol Post. This will now provide a processing centre for coffee produced in the area. Bemai, who has acquired some knowledge of coffee, should be in a position to advise Natives on the correct methods of processing and the dangers of hulling un dried coffee should be avoided.

Native foodstuffs have been rather short for the past two months. The only apparent reason for this is that less was planted last wet season than previously. The dry season has not been abnormally severe and was much easier than last year. There is no evidence apart from isolated cases of disease destroying crops. They were urged to plant more and were assured that all foodstuffs surplus to their requirements would be purchased.

At the moment there is every indication of a good passionfruit season. The vines are again laden with fruit but it is too early to tell whether the scale disease, which almost totally destroyed the last crop, will strike again.

J.R. WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

As yet there are no Administration schooling facilities in the area and such schooling as exists is carried on at the village school level.

The majority of these schools are run by the Lutherans but a few Seventh Day Adventist schools operate in the Kenangi/Mondo area. The S.D.A. school run by a Papuan teacher at Kenangi is the best of its kind.

The Anglican Bishop, Bishop Hand spoke to me of his desire to acquire land in the division to start two schools - one at Kenangi and the other on Yamofoi tribal land about one mile from the Patrol Post. His schools are apparently only operated by teachers who have reached an approved Administration standard and from what I have seen of them in the Ungai division, the schools would be a decided asset to the area. The Bishop also wishes to put in trained medical orderlies at both centres.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEW VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

NAME.	GROUP.	CLAN.	REMARKS.
RUMUOI MONDIEI	YAMOPOI	KONIMIGU	Son of Luluai. Good pidgin speaker. Worked as tultul for some months. Recommended that he be confirmed.
UFA NEMANUMBA	KOMONGU	WAMBA	Very good worker with influence in his clan. The clan has no Official at the moment. Recommended for tultul.
MONDU OMBA	KOMONGU	KUIFAMA	One of the most impressive Natives in the Watabung area. He has worked well as tultul for nearly two years. His clan has no other Official. Appointment as tultul recommended.
NEMANNUMBA NOKUI	KOMONGU	KOVIARO	Tultul for three years. Very good Official who has earned promotion. Recommend he be made Luluai.
LIKAVI IANDOMI	KOMUNGARAKA	KOMOGUKA	Provisionally appointed nine months ago as tultul. He has worked well and it is recommended appointment be confirmed. This clan has no other Official.
GABI WAUPA	KOMUNGARAKA	NOROWARU	Same remarks as above.
ONAI DAMU	KEMANMOI	LERAMIRO	Same remarks as above.
KINDIMI ARE	KOREIPA	LUMUFA	Acting tultul for one year. This is a large clan with a luluai and it is considered that two Officials are required. Recommended that he be confirmed.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

HEALTH SUMMARY.

CLAN.	INJURIES.	PNEUMONIA.	MALARIA.	SCABIES.	URNS.	YAWS.	T.U.	TOTAL.
KOFOFA			6	3	2	2		13
GESAI			6	2		5		13
KONIMEIGU	5		2					7
GENIDUKA			5	1				6
KOMBIMARO	4		3	1				8
AVERIFARO	1		4			2		7
NORENGA		1	8		1	1		12
KUTAMANARO	3		7					10
WAMBA	3		10			1		14
UKOPO	3	1	1			1		6
YUWAU	2		8					10
MAINERO	2		3			1		6
TOMIA	7		4					11
KUIFAMU	1	1	5					7
KAVIARO	3	1	3			2		9
LUINDAKA	3		3			3		9
KOMOGUKA			2			1		3
NORUWARO			1					1
ANGIA			4			2		6
FONOMUNA	2		1					3
ONOBARO	1		2			1		4
WENAMO	3	1	10					14
LERAMIRO	1		4					5
NONDUGU	5		5	3				13
RONGIKU	3		7	2		3		14
NIME	3		6		1			10
KETERAUFA	4		12	2		4		22
KIPIPWA		1	6	1		2		10
UTEI	1	1	13	1		3		19
KONDO	6	1	5		3	5		24
KAMBIENGWI	3		6	4		11		24
WAPUKU	7		10	1		7		25
	76	5	3	172	[illegible]	7	57	344

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NATIVE LABOUR SUMMARY.

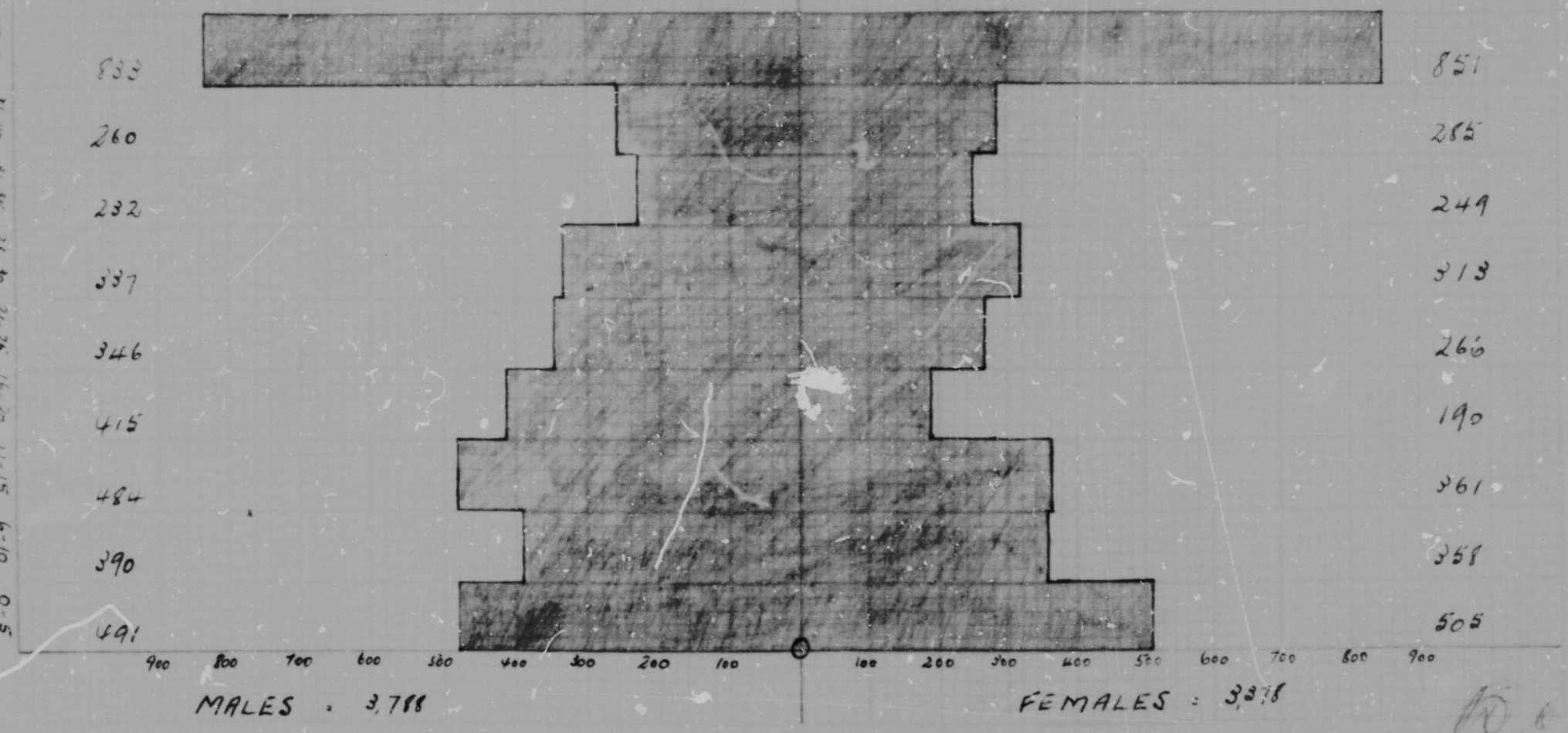
CLAN.	POTENTIAL.	AT WORK.	RECRUITED.	PERCENTAGE.
KOLOBWA	41	2	8	24
KAMBIENGWI	60	5	10	25
RAPAUPA	63	6	7	24
NONOUGU	45	6	5	24
KIPIPWA	40	8	2	25
WAPUKU	72	13	5	25
KETARAUFA	84	21	-	25
ONA	42	4	7	26
RONGIKU	47	29	-	62
LERAMIRO	52	3	10	25
WENAMO	60	5	10	25
ONOBARO	59	12	3	25
ANGIA	76	16	3	25
FONONUNO	50	19	-	38
NOROMARU	30	5	-	18
KOMOGUKA	42	17	-	40
LUINDAKA	62	17	-	27
KOVIARO	38	4	5	23
KUIFAMU	43	7	4	26
FOMIA	44	15	-	34
MAINERO	32	4	4	25
YUWAU	35	8	-	23
UKORO	34	8	-	23
WAMBA	50	8	5	26
KUTEMANARO	70	25	-	36
NORENGA	40	2	3	13
KOMBIMARO	26	-	6	23
AVERIFARO	23	3	-	13
KONIMIGU	49	14	-	28
MOMBAGO	48	15	-	31
LUMUFA	48	21	-	44
GUMO	37	9	-	24
GIMIUFA	64	11	5	25
GESAI	49	15	-	31
YOWALAWAKU	37	8	-	22
LAFA'AUFA 1.	29	8	-	28
LAFA'AUFA 2.	29	6	1	24
	1,740	379	101	28%

J.R. WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

ABSENTEES FROM ANNUAL CENSUS.

CLAN.	WORK.			HOSPITAL.			SCHOOL.		GAOL.	TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	C.	M.	M.	F.	C.
KOBOBWA	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
KAMBIENGA	5	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	6	1	1
RAPAUPA	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-
NONDUGU	6	2	3	1	2	1	-	-	2	9	4	4
KIPIWA	8	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	3
WAPUKU	13	1	2	-	2	2	-	3	-	13	3	7
KETERAUFA	21	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	23	2	3
NIME	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
RONGIKU	29	1	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	31	2	3
LERAMIRO	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
MENAMO	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
ONOBARO	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
ANGIA	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
PONOMUNO	19	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	2	5
NORONARU	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
KOMOGUKA	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
LUINDAKA	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-
KOVIAPO	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	1
KUIPAMU	7	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	9	3	3
PONIA	15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	1	-
MAINORO	4	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	1
YUMAU	8	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	10	-	3
UKOPO	8	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-
WAMBA	8	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	9	2	2
KUTEMANARO	25	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	25	-	2
NORENGA	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
AVERIPARO	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
KOIMIGU	14	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	3	3
MOMBAGO	15	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	15	1	1
LUMUPA	21	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	22	4	1
LAPA'AUFA	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	2	1
GAMIYUFA	11	2	4	4	2	4	-	-	-	15	4	8
GUMO	9	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	10	1	1
GESAI	15	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	15	1	2
YOWALAFAKU	8	1	2	-	2	5	-	-	-	8	3	7
GENIDUKA	8	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	8	1	1
KAMAIYUFA	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
	383	23	28	20	21	31	1	6	8	422	44	65

GRAPH SHOWING STRUCTURE OF POPULATION IN WATAUGA CENSUS DIVISION.



VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-7 Balabung Census Division

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

Village	Date of Census	Births M	Births F	Deaths 0-1 Mth. M	Deaths 0-1 Mth. F	Deaths 0-1 Year M	Deaths 0-1 Year F	Deaths 1—4 M	Deaths 1—4 F	Deaths 5—8 M	Deaths 5—8 F	Deaths 9—13 M	Deaths 9—13 F	Deaths Over 13 M	Deaths Over 13 F	Females in Child Birth	Migrations In M	Migrations In F	Migrations Out M	Migrations Out F	Absent from Village At Work Inside District M	Absent from Village At Work Inside District F	Absent from Village At Work Outside District M	Absent from Village At Work Outside District F	Absent from Village Students Govt. M	Absent from Village Students Govt. F	Absent from Village Students Mission M	Absent from Village Students Mission F	Labour Potential Males 10-16	Labour Potential Males 16-45	Labour Potential Females 10-16	Labour Potential Females 16-45	Females Pregnant	Females Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Totals (excluding absentee) Child M	Totals Child F	Totals Adults M	Totals Adults F	Grand Total M	Grand Total F
YAMOFOI		9	14			1		3						2	4		1	17	2	11	26	2	20	2			1		70	164	58	188	11	207		162	153	231	269	866	
KEMANMOI		6	3					1	3					1	3			2		4	8								30	104	19	87	5	93		74	61	134	117	394	
ONA		6	6	1	1									1	2	1		11	1	15	17		6	2					72	156	74	168	12	193		154	147	230	231	787	
KOMUNGARARA		10	10											2	1		3	27	1	15	51	5	37						94	233	69	246	14	269		210	188	303	328	1122	
KOMONGU		10	11					3							2		5	19	14	27	50	2	6	3			1		96	222	73	253	13	277		177	152	328	372	1092	
KOREIPA		19	21	2	2			1	3					3	3		7	22	8	20	44	10	56						118	280	115	271	18	309		335	305	478	467	1695	
KETO		12	11	2	1			1	2			1		3			2	11		11	61	9	12				4	1	73	179	65	188	10	209		159	174	270	273	962	
KORFENA		1	1											1				2		7	4		1						31	55	19	46	4	52		57	37	80	68	247	
		73	77	5	4	1		9	8			1		17	15	1	18	111	26	110	261	28	138	7			6	1	584	1393	492	1447	87	1609		1328	1217	2054	2135	7166	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-7 Dalabung Census Division

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS M	BIRTHS F	DEATHS 0-1 Mth. M	0-1 Mth. F	0-1 Year M	0-1 Year F	1—4 M	1—4 F	5—8 M	5—8 F	9—13 M	9—13 F	Over 13 M	Over 13 F	Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In M	In F	Out M	Out F	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work Inside District M	Inside District F	Outside District M	Outside District F	Students Govt. M	Govt. F	Mission M	Mission F	LABOUR POTENTIAL Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Females Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing ages	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child M	Child F	Adults M	Adults F	GRAND TOTAL M+F
YAMOFOT																																								
KONIMEIGU	7/8	3	2															3	2	2	10	2	6	2					11	35	18	44	3	50		31	43	53	71	218
KUTAMANARO	7/8	1	2					2						1	1		1	8		5	12		13				1		28	45	19	66	4	72		49	49	69	90	283
AVERIFARU	7/8	1	4											1	1					1	2		1						11	20	6	21	1	23		24	21	29	32	109
NORENGA	7/8	3	5											1	1			3			2								8	38	7	36	1	38		34	24	49	49	158
KOMBEIMARU	7/8	1	1			1		1							1			3		3									12	26	8	21	2	24		24	16	31	27	98
		9	14			1		3						3	4		1	17	2	11	26	2	20	2			1		70	164	58	188	11	207		162	153	231	269	866
KEMANMOI																																								
LERAMIRO	6/8	2	1						2									1			3								12	49	10	37	3	40		28	27	61	48	167
WENAMO	6/8	4	2					1	1					1	3			1		4	5								18	55	9	50	2	53		46	34	73	69	227
		[illegible]	3					1	3					1	3			2		4	8								30	104	19	87	5	93		74	61	134	117	394
ONA																																								
KOBOBWA	1/8	1												2	1			2	1	2	2								20	39	17	38	4	44		36	30	63	57	188
RAPAUPA	1/8	4	4	1	1									1		1		5		5	4		2	1					19	47	28	52	4	61		50	58	66	71	252
KIPIPWA	3/8														1					6	7		4	1					21	32	18	35	3	41		40	30	47	49	178
NIME	3/8	1	2											1				4		2	4								12	38	11	43	1	47		28	29	54	54	169
		6	6	1	1									4	2	1		11	1	15	17		6	2					72	156	74	168	12	193		154	147	230	231	787

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-7 Dalabung Census Division

Govt. Print.—7028/7.55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS M	BIRTHS F	DEATHS 0-1 Mth. M	0-1 Mth. F	0-1 Year M	0-1 Year F	1—4 M	1—4 F	5—8 M	5—8 F	9—13 M	9—13 F	Over 13 M	Over 13 F	Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In M	In F	Out M	Out F	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work Inside District M	Inside District F	Outside District M	Outside District F	Students Govt. M	Govt. F	Mission M	Mission F	LABOUR POTENTIAL Males 10-23	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Females Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child M	Child F	Adults M	Adults F	GRAND TOTAL M+F
KOREIPA																																								
KAMAYUFO	9/8	4	3	1	1				1						1			1	3	1			4						18	32	17	26		32		44	39	61	48	196
LAFA'AUFA (I)	9/8	1	3												1		2	1		3	1		7						10	21	5	16		18		23	20	35	32	118
LAFA'AUFA (II)	9/8		2																1	5	5	2	1						6	23	5	20	1	22		18	23	31	33	113
LUMUFA	9/8	2		1				1	1					1			1	1	2	1	11	2	10						15	27	22	33	3	40		44	44	61	62	234
GINDINIWAIFO	9/8	1	2											1	1			5			3		6						11	28	13	26	3	30		28	32	44	42	155
GIMIYUFA	9/8	6	2						1					1			2	5	1		9	4	4						22	53	16	51	2	56		50	42	85	81	285
GESAI	9/8	1	4														1	4			7		8						9	34	15	35	2	40		45	44	57	60	221
MOMBAGO	9/8	2	4		1												1	2		4	4		11						13	33	9	39	5	42		41	25	52	58	191
YOWALAFAKU	9/8	2	1															3	1	6	4	2	5						14	29	13	25	2	29		32	36	52	51	182
		19	21	2	2			1	3					3	3		7	22	8	20	44	10	26						118	280	115	271	18	309		335	305	478	467	1695
KETO																																								
RONGIKU	3/8	1												1				1		3	28	1	1						12	18	10	23	2	26		33	27	31	35	156
WAPUKU	3/8	6	3					1	2									3		3	10	2	4				2	1	11	59	15	56	3	61		45	48	75	75	262
KETERAUFA	3/8	2	6	1	1							1		2			1	2		3	15	3	7				2		32	63	30	67	3	77		47	64	104	106	348
NONDUGU	3/8	3	2	1													1	5		2	8	3							18	39	10	42	2	45		34	35	60	57	197
		12	11	2	1			1	2			1		3			2	11		11	61	9	12				4	1	73	179	65	188	10	209		159	174	270	273	963
KORFENA																																								
KAMBIENGWI	1/8	1	1											1				2		7	4		1						31	55	19	46	4	52		57	37	80	68	247

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-7 Wataburng Census Division

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KOMUNGARAKA																																						
KOMOGUKA	6/8	2	1														1	2	2		1		10						25	25	12	31	1	35		46	27	39	50	179
LUINDAKA	6/8	3	1											1	1			4	1	4	10		7						17	45	12	46	4	50		41	36	63	62	219
FONOMUNA	6/8	1	2														1	4			13	5	8						15	31	8	41		44		31	32	47	52	183
ONOBAKO	6/8	1	3															4	6		11		1						12	47	15	43	4	48		32	40	54	58	196
ANGIA	6/8	2	3											1			1	13	2		10		6						18	60	18	62	4	68		42	39	75	76	248
NOROWARU	6/8	1																	1				5						7	25	4	23	1	24		18	14	30	30	97
		10	10											2	1		3	27	1	15	61	5	37						94	233	69	246	14	269		210	188	303	328	1122
KOMONGO																																						
UKOPO	7/8	2															2	3		5	9								7	26	8	29		33		19	15	33	43	119
YUWAU	7/8		2														2	1	5	4	8								12	27	10	22		25		21	19	39	43	130
WAMBA	7/8	2		1				1						2				3	2	5	6	1	3			1			23	42	15	49	3	54		37	30	62	77	206
KUIFAMU	6/8	3	4					1										2	1	5	5	1	2	3					11	36	10	44	1	47		20	28	49	61	169
KOVIARO	6/8	1	2															2	4	2	3		1						15	34	9	24	2	27		28	18	49	51	151
FOMIA	7/8	1	2															6		4	15								17	29	13	45	3	49		29	25	51	60	180
MAINERO	7/8	1	1					1									1	2	2	2	4								11	28	8	30	4	33		23	17	45	46	125
		10	11	1				3						2			5	19	14	27	50	2	6	3		1			96	222	73	258	13	277		177	152	328	372	1092

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-7 Katsina Census Division

Govt. Print.—7038/7.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				Females		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
YAROFOI		9	12			1		3						3	4		1	17	2	11	26	2	20	2			1		70	164	58	188	11	207		167	153	231	269	866
KEMANMOI		6	3					1	3					1	3			2		4	8								30	104	19	87	5	93		74	61	134	117	394
ONA		6	6	1	1									4	7	1		11	1	15	17		6	2					72	156	74	168	12	193		154	147	230	231	787
KOMONGARAKA		10	10											2	1		3	27	1	15	51	5	37						94	233	69	246	14	269		210	188	303	328	1122
KOMONGU		10	11					3							2		5	19	10	27	50	2	6	3			1		96	222	73	253	13	277		177	152	328	312	1092
KOREIRA		19	21	2	2			1	3					3	3		7	22	8	20	44	10	56						118	280	115	271	18	309		335	305	478	467	1695
KETO		12	11	2	1			1	2			1		3			2	11		11	61	9	12				4	1	73	179	65	189	10	209		159	174	270	278	963
KORFENA		1	1											1				2		7	4		1						21	55	19	46	4	22		57	37	80	68	247
		73	77	5	4	1		9	8			1		17	15	1	18	111	20	110	261	28	138	7			6	1	584	1393	493	1447	87	1609		1328	1217	2054	2125	7166

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-7 Databung Census Division

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS M	BIRTHS F	DEATHS 0-1 Mth. M	0-1 Mth. F	0-1 Year M	0-1 Year F	1—4 M	1—4 F	5—8 M	5—8 F	9—13 M	9—13 F	Over 13 M	Over 13 F	Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In M	In F	Out M	Out F	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work Inside District M	Inside District F	Outside District M	Outside District F	Students Govt. M	Govt. F	Mission M	Mission F	LABOUR POTENTIAL Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Females Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child M	Child F	Adults M	Adults F	GRAND TOTAL M+F
YAMOFOI																																								
KONTMEIGU	7/8	3	2															3	2	2	10	2	6	2					11	35	18	44	3	50		31	43	53	71	218
KUTAMANARO	7/8	1	2					2						1	1		1	8		5	12		13				1		28	45	19	66	4	72		49	49	69	90	283
AVERIFARO	7/8	1	4											1	1					1	2		1						11	20	6	21	1	23		24	21	29	32	109
NORENGA	7/8	3	5											1	1			3			2								8	38	7	36	1	38		34	24	49	49	158
KOMBEIMARO	7/8	1	1			1		1							1			3		3									12	26	8	21	2	24		24	16	31	27	98
		9	14			1		3						3	4		1	17	2	11	26	2	20	2			1		70	164	58	188	11	207		162	153	231	269	866
KEMANMOI																																								
LERAMIRO	6/8	2	1						2									1			3								12	49	10	37	3	40		28	27	61	48	167
WENAMO	6/8	4	2					1	1					1	3			1		4	5								18	55	9	50	2	53		46	34	73	69	227
		6	3					1	3					1	3			2		4	8								30	104	19	87	5	93		74	61	134	117	394
ONA.																																								
KOBOBWA	1/8	1												2	1			2	1	2	2								20	39	17	38	4	44		36	30	63	57	188
RAPAUPA	1/8	4	4	1	1									1		1		5		5	4		2	1					19	47	28	52	4	61		50	58	66	71	252
KIPIPWA	3/8														1					6	7		4	1					21	32	18	35	3	41		40	30	47	49	178
NIME	3/8	1	2											1				4		2	4								12	38	11	43	1	47		28	29	54	54	169
		6	6	1	1									4	2	1		11	1	15	17		6	2					72	156	74	168	12	193		154	147	230	231	787

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-7 Balabung Census Division

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work				Students											
																							Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females				Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	0-16	16-45	Present	Number of Child-bearing age					
KORIPA																																							
KAMAYUFO	9/8	4	3	1	1				1					1					1	3	1			4						18	27	17	26		37		44	39	61	48	196
LAFA RUFA(1)	9/8	1	3											1			2	1		2	1			7						10	21	5	16		18		28	20	35	37	118
LAFA RUFA(2)	9/8		1																1	5	5	2	1							9	23	5	20	1	22		18	23	21	33	113
LUMUFA	9/8	2		1				1	1					1			1	1	1	1	11	1	10							15	21	22	33	2	40		44	44	61	67	224
KINDINIWAIFO	9/8	1	1											1	1			5			3		6							11	28	13	26	2	30		28	37	42	47	155
KIMIYUFA	9/8	6	1						1					1			2	5	1		9	4	4							22	23	16	51	2	26		60	47	82	81	285
GESAI	9/8	1	4														1	4			7		8							9	24	15	32	2	40		45	44	57	60	221
MOMBAGO	9/8	2	4		1												1	2		4	4		11							13	33	9	29	5	47		41	25	57	58	191
YONALAFIAKU	9/8	2	1															3	1	6	4	2	5							14	29	12	35	2	29		32	26	52	51	182
		19	21	2	2			1	2					3	3		7	22	8	20	44	10	56							118	280	115	271	18	309		335	305	478	461	1695
KETO																																							
KONGIKU	2/8	1												1				1		3	28	1	1							12	18	10	25	2	26		33	27	31	35	126
WAFUKU	3/8	6	3					1	2									3		3	10	2	4			2	1			11	59	15	56	3	61		45	48	75	75	267
KETERAUFA	3/8	2	6	1	1						1		2				1	2		3	15	3	7			2				27	63	30	67	3	71		47	64	104	106	348
NONDUGU	3/8	3	2	1													1	5		2	8	3								18	39	10	47	2	45		34	35	60	57	191
		12	11	2	1			1	2		1		2				2	11		11	61	9	17			4	1			73	179	65	188	10	209		159	174	270	273	962
KORFENA.	1/8																																						
KAMBIENGNI		1	1	X										1				2		7	4		1							31	55	19	46	4	57		57	37	80	68	241

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-7 Wabag Census Division

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work				Students												
																							Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KOMUNGAKAKA																																							
KOMOGUKA	6/8	2	1																1	2		2	1		10					25	25	12	31	1	35		46	21	37	50	119
LUINBAKA	6/8	2	1											1	1					4	1	4	10		7					17	45	12	46	4	50		41	26	63	67	217
FONOMUYA	6/8	1	2														1	4			13	5	8							15	31	8	41		44		31	32	47	52	182
ONOBAKO	6/8	1	2															4		6	11		1							12	47	15	43	4	48		32	40	52	58	196
ANGIA	6/8	2	2											1			1	13		2	10		6							18	60	18	62	4	68		42	39	15	76	248
NOKONIAKU	6/8	1																		1			5							7	25	4	23	1	24		18	14	30	30	92
		10	10											2	1		3	27	1	15	51	5	37							92	233	69	246	14	269		210	188	303	328	1122
KOMONGU																																							
UKOPO	7/8	2																	2	2		5	9							7	26	8	29		32		19	15	33	43	119
YAWAU	7/8		2																2	1	5	4	8							12	27	10	22		25		21	19	39	43	120
WAMBA	7/8	2		1			1							2						3	2	5	6	1	3				1	23	42	15	49	3	54		37	30	62	68	206
KUIFAMU	6/8	3	4				1													2	1	5	5	1	2	3				11	36	10	44	1	47		20	28	49	61	169
KOVIAKO	6/8	1	2																	2	4	2	3		1					15	34	9	34	2	21		28	18	49	51	151
FOMIA	7/8	1	2																	6		4	15							17	39	13	45	3	49		29	25	51	60	180
MAINERO	7/8	1	1				1												1	2	2	2	4							11	28	8	30	4	33		23	17	45	46	135
		10	11	1			3							2					5	19	14	27	50	2	6	3			1	96	222	73	253	13	271		177	152	328	372	1092

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-7 Vanlabung Census Division

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS 0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In		Out		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work Inside District		Outside District		Students Govt.		Mission		LABOUR POTENTIAL Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Females Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
YAMOFOI		9	14			1		3						3	4		1	17	2	11	26	2	20	2			1		70	164	58	188	11	207		162	153	231	269	866
KEMANMOI		6	3					1	3					1	3			2		4	8								30	104	19	87	5	93		74	61	134	117	394
ONA		6	6	1	1									4	2	1		11	1	15	17		6	2					72	156	74	168	12	193		154	147	230	231	787
KOMUNGARAKA		10	10											2	1		3	27	1	15	51	5	37						94	233	69	246	14	269		210	188	303	328	1122
KOMONGU		10	11					3							2		5	19	14	27	50	2	6	3			1		96	222	73	253	13	277		177	152	328	372	1092
KOREIPA		19	21	2	2			1	3					3	3		7	22	8	20	44	10	56						118	280	115	271	18	309		335	305	478	467	1695
KETO		12	11	2	1			1	2			1		3			2	11		11	61	9	12				4	1	73	179	65	188	10	209		159	174	270	273	963
KORFENA		1	1											1				2		7	4		1						31	55	19	46	4	52		57	37	80	68	247
		73	77	5	4	1		9	8			1		17	15	1	18	111	26	110	261	28	138	7			6	1	584	1393	492	1447	81	1609		1328	1217	2054	2125	7166

DNA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GOR W 56 57

Patrol Conducted by I A HOLMES A D O

Area Patrolled BENA BENA Census Sub Division GOROKA Sub District

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1

Natives 7

Duration—From 16 / 8 / 1956 to 5 / 9 / 1956

Number of Days 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services - / 7 / 1954

Medical .... - / 5 / 1953

Map Reference Maps attached to P/Rs GOR 7/51-52, GOR 5/53-54

Objects of Patrol Census and medical inspection, Routine Administration, &

DIRECTOR OF [redacted]
[redacted] NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19/12/1956.

District Officer

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

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

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

NA.30-16-48

7th January, 1957.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

Goroka P/R No.2 of 1956/57

The above Patrol Report is read with interest.

Demand on staff and financial facilities associated with native economic development is exceeding our ability to meet it. Development by area is also becoming, to some extent, competitive so that it is becoming more and more difficult to spread available resources. These factors, though disagreeable, must be recognised when planning overall District Development.

It is policy that where permanent crops are concerned individual ownership of planted land should be promoted. Present unsatisfactory pilot plots and nurseries should be given attention now.

(A.M. Roberts)
Director.

N.A. 30-16-48

7th January, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
PORT MORESBY.

GOROKA - PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1956/57.

The attached is an extract from the abovementioned Patrol Report for your information, please.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

Att.

30/11/56

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/2-1-1732

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highland District,
GOROKA.

17th December 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

GOROKA PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1956/57.

The above comprehensive report submitted by Mr. A.D.O. Holmes merits careful reading and thought.

2. Many interesting and pressing problems have been posed - most of them long-recognised but still without conclusion or solution.

3. Area machinery for local administration and individualised land tenure will be dealt with in the District Half-yearly Report. Both circumstances require trained and skilled staff, for which there is a pressing need, if their implementation is to be feasible or successful in this densely-populated district.

4. The lower BENA area annually experiences longer and more severe droughts than any other part of this District, apart from the Central LAMARI Basin, and many of the people are regularly short of food for two or three months at the end of the dry season, and have to obtain supplies from their more fortunate foothill neighbours. Regrettably, devastations of the ant weevil (Cyclos formicarius) coincide with the pronounced dry season.

5. These well-known physical conditions probably contribute to the reluctance of the BENA people to rejuvenate their soil by the judicious planting of old gardens with Casuarinas (which may not survive the dry season) as is the custom in the ASARO, or become actively interested in perennial cash crops. Possibly effective irrigation practices can be introduced, and this matter will be discussed with the District Agricultural Officer.

6. As Mr. Holmes has pointed out, the potential for political and economic development is present, but the task of stimulating interest and awareness remains, and real success will only follow the realisation by the people themselves that there is a need for conditions other than those prevailing. The fact that only 16 per cent of the effective male population is absent at work, and most of these on short-term casual employment within a day's walk of their homes, indicates that the people find their traditional way of life satisfying, modified as it is only by law and order, pseudo-Christianity, and the satisfaction of basic economic wants. Perhaps it would be a mistake to hasten change within this particular group at this juncture.

7. From the educational point of view, the BENA region has, perhaps necessarily, been neglected. The two Mission centres where Europeans are stationed are primarily concerned with training of native pastors and catechists, and the standards of village Mission Schools are so deplorably low that the Field Officer is in a quandary as to whether he should encourage attendance or not. The first Administration School will be opened in the vicinity of the BENA Airfield in 1957, and it is proposed that the abandoned Airfield itself be made available to the Department of Education for the

establishment of the Goroka Sub-District area School. This proposal has the support of the District Commissioner.

8. The male:female birth (or survival) ratio in the 10 - 16 age group (born 1940 - 1946) i.e. 1032 : 625, is most unusual, but I do not think the explanation lies in the fact that young females are being concealed from census. The children concerned would have been very young when the early Census Patrols visited BENA, and even in relatively primitive areas infants (as distinct from young girls) are usually presented for census.

9. The submission of the Report was delayed by Mr. Holmes' absence on accident leave.

(H. W. West)
District Officer.

ENCL.

C.C. A.D.O. Goroka.
C.C. Mr. I.A. Holmes, Goroka.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

11th December, 1956.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT GOR 2/56-57.

AREA PATROLLED: BENA BENA Census Sub-Division, GOROKA Sub-District.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:
Census and medical inspection.
Routine administration.
Investigations into the establishment of communal pine plantations.
Survey of a linking roas BENA Airstrip to MEGABO.
Familiarisation of the writer with the GOROKA Sub-District.
Field training - Mr. R.A. SWINTON, Cadet Patrol Officer.

DURATION OF PATROL: 16th August - 5th September, 1956. (21 days).

PATROLLING OFFICER: I.A. HOLMES, A.D.O.

ACCOMPANYING PERSONNEL:
R.A. SWINTON, C.P.O.
Reg. No. 3398 Sgt. SEGA (Part-time).
Reg. No. 81[illegible] Const. GONAPA.
Reg. No. 9[illegible]69 Const. UNTUHAN.
Reg. No. 9[illegible]11 Const. BILAP.
Reg.No. 9[illegible] Const. BOISEN (Part-time).
N.M.O. KASIPA.
Interpreter BOFU.

LAST D.N.A. PATROL: July, 1954.

LAST MEDICAL PATROL: May, 1953.

RESULTS OF PATROL: As detailed herein.

MAP REFERENCE: Maps attached to Patrol Reports GOROKA 7/51-52 and 5/53-54 - (local copies slightly amended).

ATTACHMENTS:
Appendix A: List of BENA Native Women married to non-Highlands Natives.
Appendix B: Proposed Communal Pine Plantations.
Census figures - Village Population Register.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Assistant District Officer.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Prior to 1955 the present BENA BENA Census Sub-Division was composed of 2 Census Sub-Divisions - BENA, administered from GOROKA, and Upper BENA, administered from HENGANOFI, with approx. populations of 6,500 and 4,300 respectively.

The total population of the Sub-Division is 11,652, representing a net increase over the past 2 years of approx 600 and the initial recording of approx 230 new names.

The language spoken through this area of approx. 250 square miles, with only slight dialectical variations, is BENA - also incorrectly termed HOFAGU.

The topographical features of the area vary considerably. Contiguous to the main GOROKA - KAINANTU Road and in the narrow Upper BENA Valley the country is undulating at 5,000 - 6,000 feet A.S.L.. In the BISMARCK Range system at 7,000 - 8,500 feet A.S.L. it comprises steep and broken ridges and gullies.

As detailed on page 1, the patrol was basically of a routine nature, with the added merit of re-familiarising the writer with patrolling after a 2 years absence therefrom whilst posted to Departmental H.Q. Visits were made to all except one Rest House and, although the writer would have liked to spend more time in the area, all objects of the patrol were achieved. A return visit to those areas distant from the road system is planned within the coming year. Following on specific instructions from the District Officer, the SABRI and other areas lying on the RAMU Fall of the BISMARCK Ranges in the MADANG District were not visited.

Attached is:
~~A summary of current information on the Sub-Division.~~
~~A rough traverse of the BENA Airstrip -~~ ~~GARO Road route and information thereon.~~
Particulars regarding areas for communal pine plantations.
Particulars regarding native women of the Sub-Division married to non-BENA natives and others.

At this juncture may I record my appreciation of the excellent and competent assistance rendered by Mr. SWINTON, C.P.O., who shows a most satisfactory aptitude for patrol work. Rather than duplicate the routine sections of this Report, Mr. SWINTON has been requested to render a Patrol Report describing, in general terms, his observations and opinions on any matters which struck him on this, his first, patrol.

2. DIARY:

Thursday, 16th August:
Left GOROKA By Landrover 1100 hrs, alighting at turn-off 1115 hrs. Walked along easy grade to KAIUFA Rest House, arriving 1220 hrs. Checked census of KOKINAGA, SAFANAGA, and FAGASA Clans of KERITOMI Tribal Group, SIGOMI and ARUFA Clans of SIGOMI-ARUFA Tribal Group, and KOMU and KAIUFA Clans of KOMU-KAIUFA Tribal Group - total population 1,057. Disputes settled, courts heard, some gardens, hamlets and coffee inspected, discussions held on pine re-afforestation and with natives and village officials (hereafter described as 'usual routine').

Friday, 17th August:
Left KAIUFA 1345 hrs, arriving MATAUSA Rest House 1515 hrs after steep ascents and descents. Checked census of MATAUSA No. 1 and MATAUSA No. 2 Clans of KERITOMI Tribal Group - total population 313. Usual routine.

Saturday, 18th August:
Left MATAUSA 0915 hrs, arriving KORITAPA Rest House (8,200 feet A.S.L.) 1215 hrs after hard walking on a poor mountain

track. Checked census of KORITAFA Clan of MONSBIGUNAGABO Tribal Group - total population 316. Usual routine.

Sunday, 19th August:

At KORITAFA, extremely cold. Census 'paper work'. Discussions with natives of SAMRI area. Part usual routine.

Monday, 20th August:

Left KORITAFA 0815 hrs, arriving KAFONAGA Rest House 0920 hrs after a precipitous drop of 2,500 feet over a slippery road. NAPAINE hamlets inspected en route. Checked census of NAPAINE and KAFONAGA Clans of NEKIMATIGI Tribal Group - total population 503. Gave a practical demonstration and address on horizontal contouring with villagers' assistance. Usual routine. A rash of court cases.

Tuesday, 21st August:

Sgt. SEKA arrived with instructions re SAMRI area. Left KAFONAGA 0830 hrs, arriving LIOROFA Rest House 0930 hrs. Checked census of LIOROFA No. 1, LIOROFA No. 2, OREGEI and KOGORAMI Clans of OLEAGAGABO Tribal Group - total population 1,070. Inspection section of MEGABO Road. Usual routine.

Wednesday, 22nd August:

Left LIOROFA 0815 hrs, arriving MEGABO Rest House 1000 hrs. Checked census of MEGABO No. 1, MEGABO No. 2, SAFANOTA and FAGASAGUMO Clans of NEKIMATIGI Tribal Group, and NAMPAVO No. 1 and NAMPAVO No. 2 Clans of OLEAGAGABO Tribal Group - total population 766. Usual routine. Inspected lower RAMU Fall topography from vantage points and continued enquiries into situation there.

Thursday, 23rd August:

After completing usual routine at MEGABO, left MEGABO 1100 hrs, arriving BENA No. 1 Rest House 1745 hrs. Projected road levels inspected and surveyed en route, a path being cleared as necessary.

Mr. SWINTON preceded me to BENA No. 1 and commenced census check of KOKALUGREINAGA, YOGIYOHI, GINIBI, NAPAIYUFA and OIBFAIYUFA Clans of BENA Tribal Group - total population 781.

Friday, 24th August:

After completing usual routine at BENA No. 1, left BENA No. 1 1000 hrs, arriving SAFANAGA Rest House 1040 hrs by a short route. Checked census of MASAGU, MIPOMO No 1, MIPOMO No. 2, KOROPA, NAIYUFA, GAFARUKA and SAFANAGA Clans of MIPOKOROPA Tribal Group - total population 1,106. Usual routine.

Saturday, 25th August:

Left SAFANAGA 0800 hrs, arriving MEGENAGU Rest House 0830 hrs. Checked census of MEGENAGU and SAFA Clans of KATAGUSAFA Tribal Group and SABRI Clan of MIPOKOROPA Tribal Group - total population 680. Usual routine. A rash of disputes and court cases.

Sunday, 26th August:

Left MEGENAGU 0900 hrs, arriving NAKAMITO Rest House via SAFANAGA 1100 hrs after sharp climbing. Census 'paper work' prior to visiting Lutheran Mission, RINTEBE.

Monday, 27th August:

Left NAKAMITO 0730 hrs, arriving MEGEGU 1100 hrs and GOROKA 1145 hrs for tooth extraction after severe pain and third sleepless night. ice H.

Mr. SWINTON checked census of SIGEIYA, YANOTA, NAKAMITO REIFARA and NUMARONAGA Clans of SIGEIYAGABO Tribal Group, and KOISIPA Clan of MAGANAGABO tribal Group - total population 925.

Tuesday, 28th August:

Rejoined patrol at MOHOWETO No. 1 Rest House 1115 hrs.

Mr. SWINTON left NAKAMITO 1030 hrs, arriving MOHOWETO No. 1 1115 hrs. Checked census of MOHOWETO No. 1 Clan of MAGANAGABO tribal Group - total population 333. Usual routine.

Wednesday, 29th August:
Checked census of SAFAIYUFA, KAPAGUI and HOFOGAIUFA Clans of KAPOGUNAGABO Tribal Group, SIGOIYA Clan of KERITOMI Tribal Group, and MONIBI and SAFA Clans of MONEBIGUNAGABO Tribal Group - total population 992. Usual routine and census 'paper work', prior to visiting Seventh Day Adventist Mission, BENA.

Thursday, 30th August:
Left BENA No. 2 0800 hrs, arriving BENIMETO (KOROFEIGU) Rest House by Landrover 0900 hrs. Checked census of NAGAMITOBO, KAPUMARIGI, NUPA, HOFAGA and BENIMETO Clans of NUMUYAGABO Tribal Group - total population 1,212. Usual routine. Left BENIMETO 1745 hrs, arriving BENA No. 2 by Landrover 1845 hrs and MOHOWETO No. 2 Rest House 1920 hrs.

Friday, 31st August:
Proceeded by Landrover to HEGEGU Rest House, and checked census of KATAGU Clan of NAMANAGAMAGABO Tribal Group, MAGAHIUPA Clan of MAGANAGABO Tribal Group and SAMIGOI'I Clan of NAPAIYUFA Tribal Group - total population 468. Usual routine. Returned by Landrover to MOHOWETO No. 2 1300 hrs, and checked census of KERINAGA Clan of KERITOMI Tribal Group, and MOHOWETO No. 2 Clan of NAPAIYUFA Tribal Group - total population 378. Usual routine. Walked to MAKIA Rest House.

Saturday, 1st September:
Checked census of MAKIA and KENIMARO Clans of YOFOROGAMO Tribal Group, and NAPAMAGONA Clan of SIGOI-ARUFA Tribal Group - total population 489. Usual routine. Several land disputes and court cases.

Sunday, 2nd September:
At MAKIA and GOROKA. Census 'paper work' and recreation.

Monday, 3rd September:
Proceeded by Landrover to SEIGU, and checked census of SEIGU Clan of YOMAGO Tribal Group - total population 181. Returned 1200 hrs to MAKIA. Consultations with Mr. Paul HEALY, former Patrol Officer. Usual routine and land investigations.

Tuesday, 4th September:
Visited BENA No. 1 and BENA No 2, by motor-cycle, completing usual routine and survey of BENA Airstrip - MEGABO Road. Left BENA No. 2 1500 hrs, arriving MAKIA Rest House 1610 hrs after a rough ride. Census 'paper work' at MAKIA.

Wednesday, 5th September:
Investigated land dispute in MAKIA area. Investigated road fatality at BENA No. 1, sent injured to GOROKA and commenced Coronial Enquiry. Returned by truck to GOROKA 1915 hrs. Patrol completed.

2. NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Overall, the BENA people possess no traditional political unity. Although they have no accepted name for themselves or for their common language, they do recognise a common culture and, by contrast, other people as different. Despite internal differences, this situation does provide fruitful ground for the eventual development of area machinery. The widest political unit is the tribal group inhabiting (although not possessing) a known territory and recognising a common name, (e.g. OLEAGAGABO) compounded from the names of one or more of its component clans.

Originally the principal objects of a tribal group's members in their external relationships was the maintenance of a balance by a conscious process in the sense that at any time a group saw all others in terms of either warfare, friendship or

opposition. Despite the cessation of warfare and the decreasing significance of the tribal group, there is still a conscious effort to preserve a balance so that one may be assured of support in any eventuality. Previously groups did not automatically assist one another, but did so on request, and at least gave asylum to their friends. From the latter spring the increasing number of land disputes between 'host' tribal groups and the descendants of those who were granted asylum on, and therefore claim usufructuary rights to enclaves within their host's territory.

The tribal groups are divided into clans, comprising sub-clans of 50 -100 (basically occupying a hamlet, e.g. NAPOGA) and postulating a common ancestor. Each sub-clan is composed of (patri-?) lineages of 20 -35 members in which, together with the sub-clan, the most significant territorial and usufructuary rights appear to be vested.

Following established precedents in a part of the area, each clan (or hamlet group) is represented by a Village Book and Officials, which are further grouped into tribal groups. Whilst clan affinities are clear in certain areas, this is far from the case near GOROKA; here, elements scattered and decimated during fighting between other BENA, the GAFUKU and the linking YOMAGA peoples have extremely divided loyalties and the tribal group names under which they are grouped (e.g. SIGOMI-ARUFA and KOMU-KAIUFA) are largely artificial. It follows, therefore, that the method of tribal grouping used must be treated primarily as an administrative convenience.

All tribal groups mentioned are basically BENA peoples except for the YOMAGA, other elements of which are KAMI and FANAIUFA in another Census Sub-Division) and the NAMANAGAMAGABO, other elements of which are UPEGU in another Census Sub-Division.

Most of the Sub-Division can, I believe, be accurately termed 'God's Own Country'. Despite the increasing population and degradation of natural resources, Nature is extremely kind and life relatively easy. A positive material and social culture manifesting itself primarily in adornment and feasts keep the inhabitants content. Wants are easily fulfilled from Nature. The demand for steel has basically been satisfied. Reserves of silver from wage labour or selling produce are obviously much higher than one would expect. Health is good and living standards satisfying. In short, there is little or nothing that the people consciously desire other than an occasional smoke.

This lack of wants is, I believe, the crux of the problem, for in the current situation there is obviously little real incentive to economic development. Nor do I believe that we can expect, in general and large scale terms, either incentives or development until, somehow or the other, unfulfilled wants can be created through positive social and educational development. Admittedly in certain areas interest in coffee culture is high; the interest is, however, basically individualistic and its motivation an obscure mixture of 'blind' emulation of European activity, the acceptance of Government exhortations and a desire for wealth and prestige. The large proportion of coffee growers who are persons of little real traditional prestige leads one to believe that their basic desire is to be able to eventually say to their fellows: "I told you so".

The gradual breakdown of traditional discipline, manifested by a growing non-acceptance of elders and parental dictates, is to date fortunately limited to a relatively small proportion of the adult population, but must be expected to increase, particularly amongst the female sex. Indeed, the number of young women who requested me to upset planned unions was surprisingly large.

Most of the luluais are average only, with little real influence in their clans except for an occasional older pre-war fight leader. On the other hand, several younger luluais and the majority of tultuls are above average, energetic and keen and surprisingly successful in their efforts amongst all but intransigent elders.

About 75 C.N.A. and civil cases were brought before the patrol - adultery, allegedly errant spouses and pigs being at the bottom of most. Several land disputes were brought forward. In some less accessible villages a rash of petty litigation was produced, as usual, just as the patrol prepared to depart. Near the road, the weekly court runs adequately cater for the peoples' needs, although many minor cases are retained unnecessarily for patrol attention. To avoid being deluged it is essential to be wary of accepting minor cases on patrol that could easily have been disposed of at road centres months before. For a population of over 11,500 the amount of litigation is satisfyingly small, although it must be expected to increase as the success of luluais and elders in amicably settling small internal disputes wanes. In long range terms, I think that there are particularly good chances of developing a greater, intelligent native participation in the mass of minor court routine.

As requested, a list of BENA women married to non-Highland males is attached as Appendix A. Where bride-price has been paid parents are usually content, although both nostalgia and annoyance are evident when the couple returns to the husband's village, thereby depriving the wife's parents of the customary custody of male offspring of the union.

Particulars regarding 3 half-European children born to BENA women are submitted under separate confidential cover.

Brother-sister exchanges between exogamous clans, involving token exchanges of valuables, are common. So also is conventional bride-purchase, in which females are obviously being accorded an increasing freedom of choice, particularly in areas nearer GOROKA. On necessarily scant enquiry, I do not believe local missionary assertions, that bride price payments have recently increased out of all proportion, to have any validity. I suspect that the complainant is confused by the increasing commercialisation of bride-price payments. The norm appears to be about £5 - £8, whether expressed partly in money or, more usually, in pigs, shells and other native wealth.

The number of current unions in the Sub-Division are:

Monogamous	-	2,151
Polygamous (2 wives)	-	333
" (3 ")	-	64
" (4+ ")	-	5

Whether this represents any significant decrease in the number of polygamous unions I do not know. Native information on the matter is contradictory. What is significant, however, is that patri-lineages with superior prestige and wealth who have a record of polygamous unions strive to continue so to the utmost. Secondly, returned labourers form a significant group of polygamists, particularly in tribal groups with a pronounced femininity ratio.

3. POPULATION:

Over the past 2 years the total population has increased from 10,820 to 11,652 and comprises the following, including absentees:

	0 - 10 years.	10 - 16 years.	16 - 45 years.	45+ years.	Total
Children - Male	1,757	1,032	-		2,789
" - Female	1,624	625			2,249
Adults - Male			2,704	589	3,293
" - Female			2,703	618	3,321
	3,381	1,657	5,407	1,207	11,652

The net increase was 600, or 3% per annum. Migrations, quite common in the area, offset each other. Recorded births and deaths totalled 608 and 219 respectively. In the 0 - 13 years age range mortality totalled 76%, mainly in the 1 - 4 years group - equal to 6% of births per annum.

16% of the able-bodied male adults were absent at work - 266 inside the District at no great distance from their villages, and 181 outside the District, accompanied by 38 female adults. 127 male children and 33 female children were absent at school.

Whilst the trend in 2 tribal groups is stationery, and another is depopulating, the 3% natural increase, coupled with the significant excess of births over deaths, portend future over-population problems in groups such as the SIGOMI-ARUFA, KOMU-KAIUFA and KAPOGUNAGABO with limited land resources.

The disparity between males and females in the 10 - 16 years age group puzzles me. Depite native claims to the contrary, previous assertions that "large numbers of young females are being hidden from census patrols" might be acceptable were it not for the fact that the same disparity is evident at all roadside villages near GOROKA, and that virtually no female child entered in the Village Books since 1952 failed to appear. I can only conclude, with reservations, that the disparity shewn is basically true, (from obscure medical reasons and some degree of infanticide in the past -??), and that it has been heightened by a tendency to over-estimate the ages of girls in the 10 - 16 years age bracket.

With few exceptions, co-operation in the census check was very good. Doubtless, a few names remain to be recorded in the KATAGUSAFA, O[illegible]AGAGABO and NEKIMATIGI Tribal Groups.

4. NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

In the grassland areas kaukau was in short supply due to the prolonged dry spell and the traditional failure to plan for any excess. The ant weevil - cylos formicarius - is still much in evidence during the dry season, although control measures taken near HEGEGU have met with some result. Vertical contouring, inevitably leading to topsoil loss, is still conventional. Previous suggestions regarding better contouring have seldom been adopted, and those who tried it obviously seldom graded the channels for a slow runoff, with disastrous results in heavy rains. The subject was stressed by the patrol, and horizontally contoured gardens were prepared and left as examples in 2 villages, although whether these practical demonstrations will be successful in effecting any change is extremely doubtful.

European vegetables are grown and eaten in many villages on a small scale, without any great enthusiasm. Pigs and poultry, generally in a healthy condition, were numerous. No cases of anthrax were seen or reported.

In the area are 6 coffee nurseries, ranging from very good to poor. The need for more adequate maintenance was stressed; at BENIMETO each participating clan was allotted responsibility for a specific day. In all there are about 80 coffee plots of from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, about half being 'owned' outright by individuals. Although most of the remainder are theoretically 'communal', and maintained to some degree by village natives, , many are planted on land 'owned' or claimed by a Village Official. In this situation lies a potent source of future dissatisfaction. Shade has been planted out in additional areas; in others the majority of seedlings planted have died.

Except in areas contiguous to the main road, plots have been planted, and are being 'maintained', without benefit of technical advice or knowledge. My knowledge of coffee growing is superficial, but the following were noticeably prevalent - planting out in the wrong season; insufficient watering; garden debris intended for mulching and protecting dying seedlings providing a fertile breeding ground for pests; insufficient shade; overgrown shade and seedlings competing on poor soils; black spot (due to the sun's heat??); a small 6 legged beetle with dark grey back and longitudinal white stripes; a grub about $1\frac{1}{2}$" long, grey with a yellow head; poor nurseries. In my opinion much of the work currently going into coffee culture can only have nil results, for over-all the number of healthy looking coffee plots is disappointingly small.

I consider that before general frustration sets in many of these plots must be "written off". I further believe that, until more adequate opportunities for effective technical supervision and instruction exist, the encouragement of further plantings , at least on any large scale, is administratively unwise. An omnipresent problem of even greater significance is the need to evolve some satisfactory system of individualised land tenure for native coffee growers.

In higher areas, given adequate transportation services and an economic market, I believe the best hope to lie in the extension of European potato and onion plantings. Potatoes grown there are exceptional although, as usual, few seed potatoes are left for replanting. Pyrethrum may also be worth a trial. These matters will be further pursued.

Pigs and a few scraggy fowls comprise the only domesticated animals. No cases of animal diseases were noticed.

5. LAND:

There are 7 European lessees in or near the Sub-Division with coffee in various stages. Currently 2 lessees are residing on their properties. Agricultural and Mission leases are also held at RINTEBE and BENA BENA. No land was offerred for alienation in response to tentative enquiries. Up to 5 small areas may later become available in the BENA No. 2 - LIOROFA - MEGENAGU sector, whither neither vehicular roads nor European settlement has yet penetrated.

I saw no other areas of appropriate soils or assured water supplies suited to coffee or mixed farming, yet unlikely to be required for foreseeable native needs.

6. NATIVE LAND:

Again the importance of planting tribal boundary marks was stressed. Casuarinas and shrubs have been planted at odd points, but there is little real interest or co-operation with village officials in making any permanent, visible marks on a large scale. In five cases where existing marks had been destroyed by disgruntled elements, these were immediately replaced under supervision. I doubt if much enthusiasm for tribal boundaries can be engendered, as the clan and individuals, rather than the tribal group, constitute the significant land-holding units. Several clans have roughly marked their boundaries.

Valuable work in demarcating tribal boundaries, much of it unfortunately not committed to paper, has undoubtedly been done. Notwithstanding previous remarks, I believe that to entertain the innumerable disputes over past determinations at this juncture would be to invite chaos. These disputes fell into four main groups:

(i) complete non-acceptance of Mr. Paul HEALY's, and others', decisions;

(ii) reasonable differences of opinion as to what actually was said;

(iii) inter-clan or individual disputes within the tribal group, highlighted by coffee planting and the use of hitherto "buffer" areas; and

(iv) the migrations of mountain elements to claimed areas nearer the main roads.

A number of disputes were "settled" and recorded in Village Books and the Court for Native Affairs, the major issues being

(i) between NAPANAGONA, an enclave within the YOFORAGABO tribal area, and KENIMAGO (YOFORAGABO); and

(ii) between NEKIMATIGI and the land-hungry LIOROFA (OLEAGAGABO), who are utilising unused land in the former's tribal area.

7. HEALTH:

KASIPA, a most competent N.M.O., inspected every villager, with the following results:

Treatment - minor scabies 1,413; minor cuts and injuries 780; yaws 26; burns 121; Total 2,340.

Hospitalisation - Yaws 8; eye complaints 3; infections 3:
lepers 5; malnutrition 2; other 3;
Total 24.

Personally, I consider native health in the area excellent. Much of this is attributable to the Village Aid Post Orderlies, of whom those at BENA No. 1 and HEGEGU impress, whilst the MAGENAGU Orderly definitely does not. Instructions were issued for the rebuilding of the BENA No. 1 Aid Post at a more suitable site with ready access to water, and for the erection of a larger hospital at MAGENAGU.

Mission hospitals at BENA and KINTERS provide treatment and hospitalisation and seem well used, particularly the latter.

Four cases involving the neglect of children without reasonable excuse, significantly at roadside villages near GOROKA and by returned labourer fathers, were dealt with.

300 - 500 women take their children to road centres for the fortnightly visits of the Infant and Maternal Welfare Sister. The desirability of doing so was everywhere stressed, and particularly in two areas where co-operation has allegedly been wanting of late.

8. REAFFORESTATION:

Some of the small areas behind each rest house planted with crotelaria in 1954 have been planted out with pines, generally during the dry season and with disastrous results. Individual clumps of from 2 to 10 pines have been planted by individuals; in some there has been outright vandalism by other natives.

As requested by the District Agricultural Officer, each clan group in excess of 150 people were requested to select an area for the establishment of a 2,000 - 3,000 tree minimum communal plantation during the approaching wet season. Selections are detailed in Appendix "B" and, subject to further inspection, should prove adequate for the 1956/57 BENA planting programme of 30,000 seedlings. Attempts to induce natives to make available several large, long-term "tambu" areas, scenes of past tribal affrays and deaths, met with nil results. At least, however, the results of 20+ years regeneration on these areas is good.

Emphasis was laid on the communal nature of the potential plantations. For reasons quoted elsewhere, I do not doubt that future internal disputes will arise over the ownership of such trees. I am equally certain that to stress individual rights at this juncture, even if it were possible to accurately determine them, would be unwise. It is to be hoped that by the time any such plantations are of economic value, the BENA people will have reached a degree of sophistication enabling them to overcome this dilemma through co-operative or similar techniques.

The need for constant casuarina replanting by individuals was stressed.

At this juncture, I alternatively recommend a concentration of 1956/57 plantings on suitable strips bordering vehicular roads, for the following reasons:

(i) A number of such areas are already part-prepared.
(ii) Planting and maintenance can be tied in with roadwork.
(iii) It will permit closer supervision.
(iv) Groups to plant within their road marks only.
(v) The land ownership issue can thereby be minimised.

Those communities insistent on planting nearer their villages on the sites enumerated in Appendix "B" will, of course, have to be catered for at the same time.

9. MISSIONS:

The Lutherans and Seventh Day Adventists operate to a

limited degree and have, on their own admission, little real hold on any significant numbers. It is some time since the few Lutheran evangelists were visited from ASAROKA; although strategic--ally situated, the Lutheran Mission, RINTEBE, is an educational and medical centre without pastoral responsibilites, and with an opinion of nearby evangelists even poorer than mine.

The Seventh Day Adventist pastor is more active, and his few outstation teachers are superior types despite their limited education.

Owing to insufficient supervision, the ministrations of native catechists represent a convenient synthesis between Christian instruction and native religious belief. At this juncture there is no reason to believe that this situation, often the basis of cultism, poses any danger. Many baptised natives are again contracting polygamous unions.

10. EDUCATION:

Instruction in KOTTE on a broad general syllabus is given by 3 European teachers to 150 locals and boarders at the Lutheran Area and Village School, RINTEBE. Less efficient, and primarily spiritual, instruction is given at the Seventh Day Adventist School, BENA. 26 natives are currently attending the Administration Central School, GOROKA; that later they should show a desire and aptitude for teaching is to be earnestly hoped for. 4 Village Mission Schools, staffed by earnest but barely literate teachers, receive little native co-operation; the usual exhortations were given to the parents of absentee pupils.

Apart from the above, in the Sub-Division there is virtually no proper education -- probably, as elsewhere, its most glaring need.

11. REST HOUSES:

Except for LIOROFA, BENA No. 1, and MOHOWETO NO. 2, rest houses were in good condition and reasonable for the limited use they receive. In several centres police barracks and latrines were unsatisfactory; the latter were constructed during the patrol's visit to MEGENAGU, and are to be improved at SAFANOTA, BENA No. 2 and MAKIA.

In several rest house centres it was obvious that all construction and maintenance was carried out by the nearest hamlet, with little assistance from others who share and line for census there. Accordingly, responsibility for the various buildings in the enclosure was allotted to the participating hamlets according to their size and potential.

That all patrols should, so far as is possible, spend at least one night in each of the 21 rest houses in the Sub--Division, is psychologically important.

12. AIRSTRIPS:

RINTEBE, suited to Auster and Dragon operations, is adequately maintained by the mission lessees. BENA, no longer maintained, shows little signs of detericration and could adequately take an emergency landing by a small aircraft.

13. ROADS:

Except for the rugged MATAUSA - MEGABO - SAFANOTA stretch, all inter-village roads were in good order. In flatter areas they were often excellent. Instructions were given for improvement of the former, although owing to the terrain it is not feasible to expect too much.

The Highlands Highway passes through the Sub-Division for 15 miles and is maintained constantly.

Alternative commitments on the Highway can be reduced, further road development in the following order is highly desirable:

(i) BENA Airstrip to BENA No. . - development to good weather standards. Much of the initial formation is complete.

(ii) MOROWETO No. 1 to NAKAMITO - initial development to motor cycle standards. With culverts the existing BENA River - RINTAGE - NAKAMITO road would be jeepable; a ford and one mile of road between the BENA River and MOROWETO No. 1 would complete the link.

(iii) BENA No. 2 to MEGABO - initial development to motor cycle standards.

(iv) HIGHLANDS Highway to KAIUFA - initial development to motor cycle standards. Limited clearing and three small creek crossings only are involved.

(v) MOROWETO through SAFANAGA to MEGANAGU - initial development to motor cycle standards.

A comprehensive traverse and survey of the BENA Airstrip - MEGABO Road ((i) and (iii)), involving some re-alignment, was completed, and will form the subject of a separate report. Locally there is great keenness to complete this valuable link without recompense, although, as elsewhere, demands therefore would doubtless be made later. As soon as finances and existing committments permit, implementation of the following by villages without existing road marks is recommended:

(i) by KORALUGREINAGA, NAPAIYUFA and OIBSAIYUFA - Total Population 388.

(ii) by MASAGU, MIPOMO No. 1 and MIPOMO No. 2 - Total Population 539.

(iii) by OREGEI, KOGORAMI, KAFONAGA, MEGABO No. 1, MEGABO No. 2, SAFANGA and FAGASAGUMO - Total Population 1,339.

Other communities directly served by the above roads who currently possess marks on other roads some distance away are:

(i) serves also YOGIYOMI 274, GILIBI 119, MOROWETO No. 2 240 - Total Population 633.

(ii) serves also NAKAMITO 250, KANOTA 87, SIGEIA 183, NUMARONAGA 243, REIFARA 45 ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ - Total Population 778.

(iii) serves also NAPAINE 213, LIAROFA No. 1 307 and LIAROFA No. 2 202 - Total Population 722.

(iv) serves also KOKINAGA 348, SAFANAGA 89, FAGASA 105, SIGOMI 67, ARUFA 103, KOMU 142 and KAIUFA 203 - Total Population 1,697.

(v) serves also MEGANAGU 311, SAPA 312, KOROPA 174, NAIYUFA 155, GAFARUKA 84, SAFANAKA 154 and SABRI 57 - Total Population 1,247.

Notwithstanding the above potential, any progress must needs be slow.

14. THE "SABRI" AREA:

Enquiries, (which merit cautious treatment), about the KAMU Fall of the BISMARCK Ranges revealed the following.

The area East and South of SAFANOTA is inhabited by the SULOTOMO (or TUFUN) - village dwellers, long controlled and with numerous 'hatted' village officials. The SULOTOMO neither speak nor intermarry with the BENA, although the two groups have always traded intensively through this major Highlands - KAMU trade link. Trading is conducted through intermediaries of the NEKIMATIGI Tribal Group. A spear throwing people, the SULOTOMO have learnt from the BENA the use, but not the manufacture, of bows and arrows. The NEKIMATIGI trade pigs, lime, native salt, dogs and bows and arrows for SULOTOMO pottery, shells and wooden plates. In recent years the shell trade has reversed to a considerable extent.

Stretching from West of the SULOTOMO to the B[illegible] people, and from the crest of the BISMARCKs to the RAMU (WETSAN, or KANAGA, to the BENA), lies the SAMRI Area. Five groups of the allegedly uncontacted, bush-dwelling SAMRI, claimed to be "half-caste BENA-GAFUGU bushmen", were named, viz: KAGEFAIUFA, KEPOGO, KEREKUFIANI, MARUFIA and GEPEIA. The SAMRI and BENA neither intermarry nor trust each other. Few individual BENA venture into SAMRI country, although BENA hunting groups of 20 to 50 spent 2 to 3 fruitful months in the area by prior arrangement. Most BENA-SAMRI contact is through FAGASAGUMO (Luluai SAPILO), KORITAFA and MATAUSA elements. The latter have a virtual monopoly of BENA-SAMRI trading, originally extensive but now greatly reduced. The SAMRI trade bows and arrows, betel nut, pulpuls, feathers, pandanus (?), pottery and wooden dishes (obtained from elsewhere) for BENA salt, pigs, fowls, dogs, plaited rope and, above all, steel.

It is claimed that the only contact of the SAMRI, at least for many years, has been Mr. Paul HEALY's unrecorded SAFANOTA - MATAUSA - KABIUSA walk through SAMRI outskirts below MATAUSA some twelve months ago. Geographically, of course, both areas mentioned lie within the MADANG District. GOROKA SubDistrict committments at this juncture preclude our assisting the SAMRI to any great extent, although a joint MADANG/GOROKA patrol through the area merits consideration. A prior essential would, of course, be a re-check of the foregoing tentative information, much of it hard to believe and, possibly, partially incorrect.

15. POLICE:

The usual reports have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police and placed in the respective Records of Service.

Appendix A

LIST OF BENA NATIVE WOMEN MARRIED TO NON-HIGHLANDS NATIVES.

Clan.	Woman's Name.	Husband's Name & Home Location.	Present Location.	Bride Price Paid.	Number of Children.
KERITUMI Tribal Group:					
KOKINAGA	SUSAI	TOKUA - SEPIK	KAINANTU - RPNGC	Y	4
FAGASA	MARIPUME	RURU - AITAPE	GOROKA - ex RPNGC	N	- *
SIGOMI-ARUFA Tribal Group:					
SIGOMI	OPUME	LARITANG - MADANG	KORFEINA - Downs	N	2
ARUFA	LALOME	SUNDEI - F'HAFEN	F'HAFEN - Carpenter	N	- *
"	SEROFITO	ANTON - SIASSI	MINJ	N	2 *
NAPAMAGONA	MAMA'E	SUGIA - MARKHAM	PORT MORESBY	Y	2
KOMU-KAIUFA Tribal Group:					
KOMU	SUAPI	TAPO - MARKHAM	GOROKA - Adm Dvr	Y	1
"	YONIME	? - MADANG	GOROKA - McFarlane	Y	4
"	ANATISO	MATAKAU - KEREMA	GOROKA - N.L. Compd.	Y	2
"	UTRIME	RAISI - PAPUA	LAE - PWD Carpenter	Y	1
"	KARISO	LARI - KEREMA	MT. HAGEN - PWD Carptr	N	2 *
"	AISE	? - MADANG	GOROKA - Domestic	N	- *
"	USIRI	KUSO - MUSSAU	CHIMBU - SDA Mission	Y	3
"	ARIO	? - PAPUA	GOROKA	A noted prostitute	
KAIUFA	BEBE	SIWORA - MADANG	GOROKA - Col Watson	Y	-
"	WATONESU	KWOIN - MARKHAM	GOROKA - NL Compd	Y	-
"	PAIKAME	JOHN - AITAPE	GOROKA - G.S.A.	Y	1
YOMAGA Tribal Group:					
SEIGU	BITIHU	LULU - TALASEA	TALASEA - RPNGC	Y	2
MAGANAGABO Tribal Group:					
MAGAHIUPA	KURI	AKET - MADANG	KAINANTU - DASF	Y	-
"	MELEYASO	GWARI - AITAPE	KAINANTU - DASF	Y	3
NUMUYAGABO Tribal Group:					
KAPUGUMARIGI	MOKULEIA	BIGOBOI - MANUS	GOROKA - RPNGC	Y	-
NAPAIYUFA Tribal Group:					
SAMICOI'I	AMA'E	KENIPO - AITAPE	KAINANTU - DASF	Y	-
MOHONETO	ATOHIE	BUKE - MANUS	GOROKA - Mrs Scott	Y	-
No 2.	KUIATO	PALIAU - ?	GOROKA - Reilly's	N	1 *
"	AMA'AUKA	WAKEIPI - BULOLO	GOROKA - RPNGC	Y	-
YOFOROGAMO Tribal Group:					
MAKIA	BEGENAROPE	? - PAPUA	GOROKA	Y	-
"	FERIOPANI	? - SIO	GOROKA - Hotel	Y	-

Appendix B

PROPOSED COMMUNAL PINE PLANTATIONS.
(Areas selected for Clan re-afforestation on basis of 4 - 6 acre/2,500 tree minimum).

Clan.	Population.	Selection.	Remarks.
KERITOMI Tribal Group:			
KOKINAGA	308)	LENURAIAGU	abt 7 ac - pitpit hillside.
SAFANAKA	89))		
FAGASA	105	KERETO	abt 2½ ac @ 7800' - 6 rows crot;- 250 of 500 pines surviving.
SIGOIA	223	KOROSANIFEGA	crot planted - @ 263 deg from BENA 2 R.H.
KOMU-KAIUFA Tribal Group:			
KAIUFA	203	LAGANIFEHE	steep slope ½ ml NW of KAIUFA R.H. - cleared.
NEKIMATIGI Tribal Group:			
KAFONAGA	290	TEPURUGA	5 ac kunai hillside - part planted
MEGABO No. 1	252	Choice deferred pending clarification road issue	
MONEBIGUNAGABO Tribal Group:			
KORITAFA	316	TEPURUGA	
SAFA	209	GOIHESALO	@ 15 deg from BENA 2 R.H.
MONIBI	173	MAHAIAWETOA	slope behind SDA Mission.
OLEAGAGABO Tribal Group:			
LIAROFA No. 1	307	Choice deferred pending clarification road issue.	
LIAROFA No. 2	202	do.	
OREGEI	211	do.	
KOGORAMI	250	do.	
BENA Tribal Group:			
YOGIYOHI	274	Choice to be advised.	
GINIBI	119	FOYITAGA	BENA Rvr flat near SDA Mission.
NAPAIYUFA	127	AMAIMIROHOPASAKOSAGU	
OIEFAIYUFA	149	MASILAPRETAGA	
KATAGUSAFA Tribal Group:			
MEGENAGU	311	SEGARAVE'E or EFAKANOGA	
SAFA	312	Choice to be advised.	
MIPOKOROPA Tribal Group:			
MIPOMO No 1.	138	YAGASIMU	
MIPOMO No 2.	303	Choice to be advised.	
KOROPA	174	do.	
NAIYUFA	155	UFETOA	
SAFANAKA	154	HEGIHAVA	
SIGEIAGABO Tribal Group:			
NAKAMITO	250	Choice to be advised.	
NUMARONAGA	243	do.	
MAGANAGABO Tribal Group:			
MOHOWETO No. 1	333	Choice to be advised.	
NUMUYAGABO Tribal Group:			
NUPA	179	Choice to be advised.	
NAGAMITOBO	327	do.	
HOFAGA	227	do.	
KAPUGUMARIGI	338	do.	
KAPOGUNAGABO Tribal Group:			
SAFAIYUFA	184	Choice to be advised.	
KAPUGUI	195	MENIFAGOSA	slope @ 21 deg from BENA 2 R.H.
HOFOCAIUFA	208	Choice to be advised.	
YOFOROGAMO Tribal Group:			
KENIMARO	173	Choice to be advised.	
MAKIA	146	do.	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 SUMMARISED TOTAL BY TRIBAL GROUPS - BENA BENA Census Sub-Division: Page 1A

~~VILLAGE~~ / TRIBAL GROUP	DATE CENSUSED	Page No.	BIRTHS		DEATHS 0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In		Our		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work: Inside District		Outside District		Students: Govt.		Mission		LABOUR POTENTIAL Males 10-15	Males 16-45	Females 10-15	Females 16-45	FEMALES Pregnant	Number of Children under 5	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
KERITOMI		1	30	34	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	3	-	9	7	-	15	26	8	25	26	8	11	-	2	-	26	14	104	298	64	282	21	281	1·5	256	202	335	336	1,216
SIGOMI-ARUFA		1	7	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	13	2	10	6	-	2	-	-	-	3	2	26	82	29	83	2	75	1·6	57	65	96	108	340
KOMU-KAIUFA		2	6	12	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	5	1	2	3	9	-	14	14	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	23	77	18	75	6	58	1·6	57	57	102	109	345
NEKIMATIGI		2	22	23	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	8	7	-	7	21	12	27	20	-	10	-	-	-	4	-	112	261	44	204	13	195	1·5	273	171	311	270	1,087
MONERIGUNAGABO		3	14	24	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	5	5	-	-	19	12	26	12	-	31	-	-	-	6	-	58	157	52	147	9	100	2·0	145	155	138	211	695
OLEGAGABO		3	33	23	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	2	-	9	9	-	12	16	12	30	21	-	21	-	-	-	2	-	110	269	50	224	22	213	2·4	320	216	278	244	1,152
BENA		4	20	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	5	-	2	8	14	29	14	1	22	8	1	-	6	2	71	184	44	173	8	161	2·0	179	140	196	216	735
KATAGUSAFA		4	17	12	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	5	4	-	9	12	5	17	11	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	61	155	36	153	17	146	1·8	157	107	165	177	623
YONAGA		4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	11	3	10	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	58	4	61	1	60	0·5	18	31	61	61	181
MIPOKORCGA		5	23	29	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	7	4	-	4	21	3	30	35	3	31	-	-	-	16	2	105	287	63	286	9	270	1·5	277	211	459	339	1,163
SIGEIAGABO		5	24	7	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	6	2	-	4	11	6	18	15	-	9	-	2	-	3	-	70	165	34	171	16	163	1·9	191	163	177	218	778
MAGANAGABO		6	18	21	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	17	18	2	12	15	2	14	1	14	-	1	1	54	132	41	157	9	151	1·7	149	132	124	182	625
NUNUYAGABO		6	33	42	-	1	-	-	4	2	-	1	1	1	12	2	-	8	41	12	29	42	6	6	1	4	-	25	12	108	260	73	316	29	307	1·5	276	249	283	304	1,212
NAMANGAMAGABO		6	8	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	4	11	4	9	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	17	33	11	44	1	40	1·2	35	33	39	51	165
IAFAIYUFA		7	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	2	9	-	10	6	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	29	95	23	107	6	103	1·1	66	46	97	129	378
KAPOUNAGABO		7	20	20	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	15	17	5	14	21	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	49	123	32	141	5	136	1·7	137	125	140	160	587
OFORAGABO		7	13	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	6	6	3	9	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	27	68	24	77	7	75	1·6	69	67	78	96	319
Subdivision Total			429	307	2	4	1	-	49	16	7	4	9	6	86	60	3	113	234	103	231	225	13	213	13	26	-	109	33	210	526	136	525	38	503	2·0	216	182	212	218	11,652

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 — BENA-BENA Census Sub Division - Page 1.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
	1956	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KERITONI Tribal Group																																							
KOKINARA	16 Aug	10	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-			1	5	-	-	12	8	1	-	-	-	14	11	46	79	15	85	6	53	1·5	80	44	86	92	345
SAFANARA	16 Aug	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-				-	2	2	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	5	22	4	23	3	23	1·5	14	16	23	25	89
FAGARA	16 Aug	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1				3	1	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	24	7	23	2	22	1·4	28	13	32	28	105
SIGOIA	29 Aug	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-				5	9	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	19	60	10	58	3	54	1·4	41	43	62	66	223
KERINARA	1 Sep	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1				-	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	1	-	2	-	8	32	9	29	2	28	1·9	29	29	38	32	138
MATAUSA 1	17 Aug	4	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3				6	9	3	10	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	59	12	50	3	57	1·3	50	42	73	74	243
MATAUSA 2	17 Aug	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-				-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	7	14	2	14	1·7	14	15	21	18	70
Tribal Group Total		30	34	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	3	-	9	7			-	15	26	8	25	26	8	11	-	2	-	26	14	104	298	64	282	21	281	1·5	282	262	336	336	1,216
SIGOMI-ARUFA Tribal Group																																							
SIGOMI	16 Aug		7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			-	-	2	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	14	3	15	1	14	1·9	11	15	17	19	67
ARUFA	16 Aug	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-			-	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	9	24	10	26	-	21	1·2	20	15	29	33	103
NAFAMAGONA	31 Aug	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			1	2	9	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	42	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	40	1·5	26	35	50	56	170
Tribal Group Total		7	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	1			1	2	13	2	10	6	-	1	2	-	-	3	2	26	82	29	83	2	75	1·6	57	65	92	108	340

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 — BENA BENA Census Sub Division - Page 2

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average size of Family	Child		Adults		
	1956	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	16-16	16-45	20-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
KOMU-KAILFA	Tribal Group																																						
KOMU	16 Aug	4	10	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1		2	6	-	6	7	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	7	33	6	31	1	10	1.6	20	22	40	41	142
KAILFA	16 Aug	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	1		1	3	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	44	12	44	3	38	1.2	37	29	62	66	203
Tribal Group Total		6	12	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	5	1	2		3	9	-	14	14	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	23	77	18	75	6	48	1.6	57	51	102	107	345
NEKIMATICI	Tribal Group																																						
NAPAINE	20 Aug	5	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-		3	3	1	6	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	87	12	38	2	37	1.9	52	42	60	62	213
KAFONAGA	20 Aug	8	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-		5	3	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	65	13	49	6	45	1.6	77		74	73	290
FACASAGUMO	22 Aug	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	3	8	-	7	1.0	1	1	5	11	41
MECABC 1	22 Aug	6	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-		3	7	7	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	20	59	4	51	4	50	1.3	21	53	67	64	252
MECABC 2	22 Aug	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-		-	3	-	3	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	21	49	11	33	-	30	0.9	14	25	42	36	146
SAFANCTA	22 Aug	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	30	3	25	1	23	1.0	42	20	48	34	145
Tribal Group Total		22	23	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	8	7	-		7	21	12	27	20	-	10	-	-	-	4	-	112	241	44	204	13	195	1.6	273	199	311	270	1,057

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 BENA BENA Census Sub-Division - Page 3.

Govt. Print.—7078/7/56

Village	Date of Census 1956	Births M	Births F	Deaths 0-1 Mth. M	0-1 Mth. F	0-1 Year M	0-1 Year F	1—4 M	1—4 F	5—8 M	5—8 F	9—13 M	9—13 F	Over 13 M	Over 13 F	Females in Child Birth	Migrations In M	In F	Out M	Out F	Absent from Village At Work Inside District M	Inside District F	Outside District M	Outside District F	Students Govt. M	Govt. F	Mission M	Mission F	Labour Potential Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Females Pregnant	Females Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Totals (excluding absentee) Child M	Child F	Adults M	Adults F	Grand Total M+F
MONEBIGUNAGABO Tribal Group																																								
KORITAFA	18 Aug	10	15	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	- ~~13~~	13 ~~3~~	3 ~~12~~	12 ~~3~~	3 ~~-~~	- ~~14~~	19	-	-	-	-	-	18	68	13	74	3	70	2.1	75	69	55	95	316
SAFA	29 Aug	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	5	3	9	2	-	12	-	-	-	6	-	21	46	12	41	3	40	1.8	32	46	48	63	209
MONIBI	29 Aug	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	43	7	32	3	30	1.5	38	40	35	53	173
Tribal Group Total		14	24	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	5	5	-	-	19	12	26	12	-	31	-	-	-	6	-	58	157	32	147	9	140	2.0	145	155	138	211	698
OLEGAGABO Tribal Group																																								
LIAROFA 1	21 Aug	7	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	6	-	10	4	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	34	73	15	61	11	60	1.9	76	62	78	81	307
LIAROFA 2	21 Aug	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	5	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	20	49	11	37	2	33	2.0	48	34	53	57	202
OREGEI	21 Aug	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	4	7	6	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	19	47	14	41	3	39 ~~[illegible]~~	1.7 ~~[illegible]~~	54	45	49	54	211
KOGORA'AMI	21 Aug	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	63	5	53	5	50	2.1	78	39	69	62	250
NAMPAVO 1	22 Aug	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	7	28	5	42	3	20	3.3	42	29	20	29	131
NAMPAVO 2	22 Aug	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	10	-	10	3.6	22	7	9	11	51
Tribal Group Total		33	23	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	2	-	9	9		12	16	12	30	21	-	21	-	-	-	2	-	110	269	50	224	24	212	2.4	320	216	278	294	1,152

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 — BENA BENA Census Sub Division - Page 4

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS 1956	BIRTHS M	BIRTHS F	DEATHS 0-1 Mth. M	0-1 Mth. F	0-1 Year M	0-1 Year F	1—4 M	1—4 F	5—8 M	5—8 F	9—13 M	9—13 F	Over 13 M	Over 13 F	Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In M	In F	Out M	Out F	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work: Inside District M	Inside District F	Outside District M	Outside District F	Students: Govt. M	Students: Govt. F	Students: Mission M	Students: Mission F	LABOUR POTENTIAL Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Females: Pregnant	Females: Number of Child bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child M	Child F	Adults M	Adults F	GRAND TOTAL M+F
BENA Tribal Group																																								
KOKANUGREINAGA	23 Aug	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	1	2	17	28	6	27	1	25	2.0	26	15	30	32	112
YOGIYOMI	23 Aug	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	21	6	-	13	4	1	4	-	1	—	4	-	15	58	17	57	3	52	2.1	61	61	66	72	274
EINIBI	23 Aug	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	6	3	-	-	-		19	26	4	28	1	26	2.1	33	17	24	35	119
NAPAIYUFA	23 Aug	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	3	5	3	-	5	4	-	-	1	1	10	32	9	29	2	28	2.1	22	20	33	39	127
OIEFAIYUFA	23 Aug	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	5	8	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	10	40	8	32	2	30	1.3	37	27	39	38	149
Tribal Group Total		20	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	5	-	4	18	14	29	14	1	22	8	1	-	6	2	71	184	44	173	8	161	2.0	179	140	142	216	781
KATAGUSAFA Tribal Group																																								
MEGENAGU	25 Aug	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	10	-	2	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	81	18	85	14	76	1.5	54	86	93	311
SAFA	25 Aug	10	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	4	2	5	15	5	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	34	74	18	72	3	70	1.9	88	53	79	64	312
Tribal Group Total		17	12	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	5	4	-	9	12	5	17	11	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	61	155	36	157	17	146	1.8	157	107	165	171	623
YOMAGA Tribal Group																																								
SEIGU	3 Sep	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	11	3	10	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	58	4	61	1	60	0.8	18	31	61	66	181

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 — BENA BENA Census Sub-Division — Page 5.

Govt. Printer—7038/7.55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS 1956	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
MIPOKOROPA Tribal Group.																																					
MASAGO	24 Aug	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	24	5	23	-	23	1·5	23	17	29	26	98
MIPOMO 1	24 Aug	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		1	1	-	2	5	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	9	32	3	36	-	32	1·8	34	18	37	43	138
MIPOMO 2	24 Aug	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	7	-	7	5	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	37	72	27	49	4	46	1·9	77	23	70	81	303
KOROPA	24 Aug	3	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	7	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	16	42	8	48	4	42	1·4	41	30	36	54	174
NAIYOFA	24 Aug	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	4	1	4	8	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	15	32	9	37	-	34	1·6	44	28	24	42	155
GAFAROKA	24 Aug	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	24	3	23	-	23	0·9	15	19	15	27	84
SABANAKA	24 Aug	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	8	2	4	-	-	-	3	-	7	44	4	36	-	36	1·3	34	26	36	41	154
SABRI	24 Aug	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	2	3	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	17	4	14	1	14	1·6	9	10	12	15	57
Tribal Group Total		23	29	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	7	4		4	21	3	30	35	3	31	-	-	-	16	2	105	287	63	286	9	270	1·5	277	211	259	329	1,163
SIGEIAGABO Tribal Group																																					
NAKAMITO	22 Aug	11	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	4	2	8	10	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	20	62	9	58	3	54	1·7	62	43	56	77	250
YANOTA	22 Aug	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	18	8	16	1	16	2·2	19	24	22	20	87
SIGEIA	26 Aug	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	17	33	4	32	4	20	1·7	35	28	33	44	153
NOMARONTA	26 Aug	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	51	11	56	7	54	2·3	54	57	53	65	243
REIFARA	26 Aug	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	11	2	9	1	9	1·5	7	11	13	12	45
Tribal Group Total		24	7	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	6	2	-	4	11	6	18	15	-	9	-	2	-	3	-	70	165	34	171	16	163	1·9	191	163	177	218	778

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 — BENA BENA Census Sub-Division — Page 6

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females u. Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				Females		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission									Child		Adults		
	1956	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	15-45	16-45	16-65				M	F	M	F	M+F
MACANPOABO Tribal Group																																							
MOHONETO 1	27 Aug	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-			3	3	-	7	10	-	9	1	12	-	1	-	32	65	19	84	2	80	1·7	55	69	58	98	333
KOISIPA	26 Aug	3	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			6	2	2	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	8	26	9	31	3	30	2·3	32	33	22	33	127
MACAHILPA	1 Sep	6	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			8	13	-	5	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	14	41	13	42	4	41	1·3	32	30	44	51	165
Tribal Group Total		18	21	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-			17	18	2	12	15	2	14	1	14	-	1	1	54	132	41	157	9	151	1·7	119	132	124	182	625
NUMUYAGABO Tribal Group																																							
NOFA	29 Aug	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			3	4	2	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	13	32	12	46	3	45	2·1	44	44	32	47	179
BENIMETO	29 Aug	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-			1	6	1	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	12	37	4	38	3	36	1·5	30	43	28	43	141
NAGAMITOBO	29 Aug	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	-			1	10	7	10	16	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	37	94	27	90	6	89	1·7	74	73	62	97	327
HOFAGA	29 Aug	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-			3	7	2	9	2	-	3	1	1	-	1	4	22	40	9	49	6	47	2·2	62	52	44	57	227
KAPOUMARO	29 Aug	12	14	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-			-	14	-	3	10	6	-	-	2	-	10	5	24	71	21	93	11	90	1·6	66	57	84	98	335
Tribal Group Total		33	42	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	1	1	12	2	-			8	41	12	29	42	6	6	1	4	-	25	12	108	260	73	316	24	307	1·5	276	267	250	340	1,212
NAMANAGAMAGABO Tribal Group																																							
KATAGO	1 Sep	8	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-			11	11	4	9	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	17	38	14	43	1	40	1·2	35	33	34	51	165

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 BENA-BENA Census Sub-Division Page 7

Village	Date of Census 1956	Births M	Births F	Deaths 0-1 Mth. M	0-1 Mth. F	0-1 Year M	0-1 Year F	1—5 M	1—5 F	5—9 M	5—9 F	9—13 M	9—13 F	Over 13 M	Over 13 F	Females in Child Birth	Migrations In M	In F	Out M	Out F	Absent from Village At Work Inside District M	Inside District F	Outside District M	Outside District F	Students Govt. M	Govt. F	Mission M	Mission F	Labour Potential Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Females Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Totals (excluding absentees) Child M	Child F	Adults M	Adults F	Grand Total M+F
NAPAIYUFA Tribal Group																																								
SAMIGOI 1	Sep 1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	7	-	5	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	16	28	13	30	4	28	1.8	33	27	32	37	138
MOHOWETO 2	Sep 1	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	5	3	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	13	67	10	77	2	75	1.8	33	39	65	92	240
Tribal Group Total		8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	2	9	-	10	6	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	29	95	23	107	6	103	1.1	66	66	97	129	378
KAPOGUKAGABO Tribal Group																																								
SAFAIYUFA	29 Aug	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	6	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	45	16	42	1	40	1.7	39	40	38	40	184
KAPUGOI	29 Aug	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	1	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	40	8	47	2	46	1.8	42	40	48	59	195
HOFOGAIUFA	29 Aug	5	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	13	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	18	38	8	52	2	50	1.6	56	35	54	61	208
Tribal Group Total		20	20	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	15	17	5	14	21	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	49	123	32	141	5	136	1.7	137	125	140	160	587
YOFOROGABO Tribal Group																																								
KENIMARO	31 Aug	9	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	6	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	15	42	10	47	4	46	1.3	39	27	44	54	173
MAKIA	31 Aug	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	26	14	30	3	29	2.0	30	40	34	42	146
Tribal Group Total		13	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	6	6	3	9	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	27	68	24	77	7	75	1.6	69	67	78	96	319

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLAND Report No. 3 OF GOROKA 1956-57

Patrol Conducted by J. H. MATER Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled LABOGAI and MIKAURU Sub-Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives Police - - - 10 Carriers - - - 4 Interpreters - - - 3

Duration—From 2/7/1956 to 28/9/1956

Number of Days Seventy-nine (79)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services MIKAURU 5/9/1955

Medical ..../...../1953 MIKAURU - - - Nil

Map Reference Map of Territory to be Administered by Lufa Patrol Post" dated 19th May 1955

Objects of Patrol A). Census revision of both Sub-Divisions
B). Investigate reports of fighting in both areas.
C). General 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 ....

30-16-48.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

All Correspondence to be addressed to the Director

In Reply Please Quote

No. 31/29/1

Department of Public Health,
Port Moresby.

4th January, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

3 56/7

Reference: Patrol Report of [illegible]
No. [illegible]

The contents of Appendix B have been noted and it is expected that A.D.O. will have been contacted by D.N.C. [illegible] who will have received a copy of this Appendix D.

Regarding Par. 8 it is advised that no deaths will result from such a method of giving antipertussis serum, although little good would result from such a use.

(A.J. May)
Assistant Director (Medical Services)
for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

30/45/46

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/2/1-1667

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

10th December, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1956-57.

Two copies of Patrol Officer Mater's Report of a 79-day Patrol to Mount Karimui, one of the most isolated regions in the Eastern Highlands District, together with the remarks of the Assistant District Officer, Goroka, are attached.

2. The report is informative, gives a clear picture of the area patrolled, and reflects keen observation, an intelligent approach, and a real interest in the native people and their problems. An up-to-date Map of the country administered from the LUFA Patrol Post is being compiled by Mr. Mater. The Map prepared by Mr. Patrol Officer John Thyer and submitted with Goroka Patrol Report No. 15 of 1954-55, adequately illustrates the current Patrol.

3. The effective and immediate administration of the Karimui (Mikauru) region presents difficulties, but the reported hundreds of square miles of relatively flat land at about 3,000 ft. above sea level, sparsely populated, heavily forested, and with a considerable depth of apparently fertile red loam, could provide a suitable outlet for some of the people of those parts of the Chimbu Sub-District where population pressure is becoming a problem

4. It is obviously desirable to establish a Base Camp somewhere on the Northern side of Mt. Karimui as soon as possible. The terrain along the TUA basin precludes road development, and the area is too remote to be brought under effective control from LUFA, and as it contains an estimated 10,000 people and offers prospects both for migration, native and European economic development, it should receive early attention.

5. I agree with Mr. R. Cole, the District Commissioner of the Southern Highlands District, that all the country, including that South of the Papuan border and contained in the broad sweep of the TUA River from the North of Michael to the point where it joins the FIO to form the PURARI, should be controlled from the one centre, and an Officer operating from such a Base Camp as that suggested above could determine the most appropriate allocation for a Post. The voluminous TUA River for much of the year forms a barrier which precludes the effective administration of the area from either GUMINE Patrol Post in the Chimbu Sub-District or ERAVE in the Southern Highlands.

6. I have discussed the health problem with Dr. Symes, District Medical Officer, and he proposes to visit KARIMUI himself with the next D.N.A. Patrol, which is planned for the first quarter of 1957. The extension of urgently-required medical services and the control of yaws, tropical ulcers and malaria will play an appreciable part in the complete pacification of the MIKAURU people, as these and other diseases are apparently attributed to sorcery, which, in turn, is the main case of tribal fighting and other upheavals in the area. Mr. Julius, the Government Anthropologist, found

Mr Toogood
Can we arrive with any funds? see made
No funds available this year! Will approve & make provision for KARIMUI Post in 57/58 Estimates. Way could [illegible]

that amongst the FOREI people of the Kainantu Sub-District such beliefs were prevalent. The reprehensible practices of cannibalism and child-marriage were also found amongst the FOREI, and were apparently common to all of the people occupying the country from KARIMUI through the Mount Michael zone to the LAMARI River.

7. Anthrax, or what is believed to be anthrax, has been mentioned in many recent Patrol Reports and will also be dealt with in my next half-yearly report. (See my remarks in memorandum 30/4/1569 of 3rd December, 1956, submitted with Chimbu Patrol Report No. 4 of 1956-57.

8. By notice ~~on~~ in Gazette No. 31 of 5/7/1956, all the country South of the TUA River to the Papuan border and as far East as the North-south line from Mount Michael, was removed from the restricted category, and it is obvious that much intensive administration endeavour is still necessary to justify the current classification of the area.

(H. W. West)
a/ District Officer.

ENCLS.

C.C. A.D.O. Kainantu.
C.C. O.I.C. Patrol Post, Lufa.
C.C. Mr. J.H. Mater, Lufa.

Servic
EALTH.

bamboo containers to be distributed

COPY

Department of Public Health,
PORT MORESBY.

4th January, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Reference: Patrol Report of J.H. Mater No. 2 of Lufa 1955/56.

The contents of Appendix B have been noted and it is expected that Anis will have been contacted by D.M.O., Madang who will have received a copy of this Appendix B.

In regard to Par. 8 it is advised that no deaths will result from such a method of giving antipertussis serum, although little good would result from such a use.

(SGD.) (A.J. May),
Assistant Director (Medical Services)
for DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

D/C Goroka:
For your information please
P/A

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30-16-16.
PR. LUFA 3-56/57

3rd January, 1957.

District Officer,
GOROKA.

LUFA Patrol Report No.3 of 1956-57

The above LUFA Patrol Report No.3 of 1956-57 has been read with interest. Mr. Mater has submitted a very good report.

No funds are available this year for the establishment of a post in the KARIMUI area. Probision will be made in the 1957-58 estimates however and in the meantime you could prepare for a post with what local resources you have and what native assistance can be obtained.

(A.A. Roberts)
DIRECTOR JTM

bamboo containers to be distributed

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/2/1-1598

District Office,
GOROKA. E.H.D.
5th December, 1956.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT. GOR.3/56-57 (ex LUFA)
LABOGAI AND MIKAURU LINGUISTIC GROUPS.

The above is a comprehensive report of a most useful patrol, executed by Mr. Mater in his usual competent manner. It adds considerably to general knowledge of the KARIMUI area evinced earlier from Eastern Highlands Patrol Reports GOR.15/54-55 (Thyer), CHIM.9/54-55 (Mellor) and CHU.2/54-55 (Pegg).

Commendable patience in overcoming the suspicions of a tense and timid people, and restraint in dealing with reported murders, were shown by the patrol. Considering all the circumstances, the reception accorded the Patrol appears to have been reasonably satisfactory.

The situation in the LABOGAI area is self-explanatory. Presumably those few MIKAURU who have any notion of "Government" still consider themselves as "belonging to Chimbu-Chuave rather than Lufa" - as reported by Mr. Thyer in 1955.

The early exhaustion of medical supplies, (in no way reflecting on Mr. Mater) is to be regretted. This will be remedied in future.

The health picture, far from satisfactory, alone justifies early implementation of the airstrip-base camp recommended, when further aerial investigations can be made. Irrespective of who eventually administers the KARIMUI area, the early provision of some funds therefor would be appreciated. As soon as the staff position improves sufficiently to allow Lufa to be double-manned, I would like this work to proceed - before the next dry season, if possible. Medical patrolling and treatment from such a Base Camp is the obvious initial lever to gaining the greater confidence of these people. The suggested PELIA Airstrip site is, I note, only 12 hours from the NEGABO (officially Southern Highlands) area, and as central to GUMINE/CHUAVE/LUFA as can be expected.

Aerial inspection of the Middle FIO and southward area, in conjunction with MENDI/IALIBU officers, is recommended; so also is the appointment of Village Officials listed in Appendix "A".

I have no comment to make on Mr. Mater's recommendation regarding an alteration in the Restricted Area Boundary, with which you are far more familiar.

In conclusion, - a good patrol.

(Ian A. Holmes)
Assistant District Officer,
Goroka Sub-District.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Lufa Patrol Post,
Goroka Sub-District,
Eastern Highlands District.

30th. October, 1956.

PATROL REPORT - GOROKA OF 1956-57.

LABOGAI AND MIKAURU LINGUISTIC GROUPS.

Patrol conducted by : J. H. Mater, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : LABOGAI and MIKAURU Linguistic Groups : from Mt. Michael to the western side of Mt. Karimui.

Patrol accompanied by : Europeans - Nil.
Natives .. 41 Carriers.
10 Police.
2 Native Medical Orderlies.
3 Interpreters.

Duration of Patrol : 12/7/56 to 28/9/56.
Seventy-nine days.

Last Native Affairs Patrol to the area : Part MIKAURUApril, 1955.
Complete LABOGAI August-September, 1955

Last Medical Patrol : Part LABOGAI, 1955.
MIKAURU area, Nil.

Map Reference : Map of "Territory to be administrated from Lufa Patrol Post" dated 19th. May, 1955.

Objects of Patrol : (a) Census revision, LABOGAI area.
(b) Census revision and initial census MIKAURU area.
(d) General Administration.

J. H. Mater.

(J. H. Mater.)
Patrol Officer.

bamboo containers to be distributed

INTRODUCTION.

The area covered by this patrol extends from Lufa Patrol Post on the northern slopes of Mt. Michael, along the southern side of the TUA River to its junction with the FIO River south-west of Mt. Karimui; and includes a large area south of the Papuan border.

West of MENGINO, on the western edge of the LABOGAI area, the topography changes completely from rugged mountain ranges and razor-back ridges, to a huge expanse of flat forrest which encircles Mt. Karimui from east through north to west, with the TUA River as the northern edge. The change in the type of native at this point is as distinct as the change in country, and the MIKAURU people, who live around Mt. Karimui, bear no resemblance to the LABOGAI group to the east.

The LABOGAI area is bounded to the south by a high range of mountains running west from Mt. Michael and forming a natural boundary between the KAINANTU and GOROKA Sub-Districts. Ridges running north from this range to the TUA River divide the area into numerous steep valleys with hamlets built along the ridge tops. The country is all heavily timbered and some excellent stands of pines were seen, especially around GUSA, but they are of no commercial value due to their inaccessibility.

The MIKAURU area (around Mt. Karimui) is practically flat except for steep river gorges which radiate from Mt. Karimui and flow into the TUA River. The sides of these gorges are almost perpendicular and are several hundred feet deep.

The entire MIKAURU plateau is heavily timbered with huge soft and hard woods and dense undergrowth. The people are semi-nomadic and live in large two-story dwellings which they change each year with their garden site. The rainfall is much heavier than in the LABOGAI area and the climate is compararatively hot and humid.

The Labogai Sub-Division was initially censused between 1949 and 1952, and even the most isolated groups have been regularly patrolled for four years; the last patrol was conducted from Lufa in September 1955 by Mr. Thyer.

Prior to this patrol the MIKAURU area had been briefly contacted by two patrols from MENDI, three from CHIMBU and one each from TARABO, CHUAVE and LUFA. With the exception of Mr. Mellor's CHUAVE patrol in 1955, when an initial census was compiled of the northern groups, these patrols were of an exploratory nature and all experienced difficulty through lack of interpretation. The MIKAURU people all speak the BOMAI language, and the OIYEVE tribe, east of the BOJA River, are bilingual. They also speak the KIYASA language of the Middle FIO River people.

The aims of the patrol were to compile census in both areas, investigate reports of fighting, and consolidate government influence in the more backward MIKAURU area. Consequently the patrol moved slowly, and unfortunately was unable to visit all the MIKAURU groups.

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bamboo containers

PATROL DIARY.

Thursday, 12th. July, 1956.

Departed Lufa at 8.15 A.M.. Corporal KARAGU took the main body of the patrol to BEHA Rest House while I inspected the proposed vehicular road from LUFA to the KUKUNO Gorge. Visited KIOVI and BEHA hamlets before arriving at the rest house at 11.30.. Revised census of HOGABI and issued a new Village Register. Commenced hearing a land dispute between BEHA and HOGABI.

Friday, 13th. July, 1956.

At BEHA Rest House. Altitude 5550 feet.
Revised census of KIOVI and BEHA and spent the afternoon completing the hearing of the land dispute. Rev. Bamler of TARABO Lutheran Mission Station visited the patrol in the afternoon before starting his trip back to TARABO.

Saturday, 14th. July, 1956.

To GONO via HOGABI. 1 hour 40 minutes easy walking. Revised census of YAUNA, [illegible]UGABU and NAGIALI clans and settled two minor disputes. [illegible]d Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin of The Faith Mission during the e[illegible] Altitude 6450 feet.

Sunday, 15th. July, [illegible].

At GONO Rest House. Rested.

Monday, 16th. July, 1956.

At GONO Rest House. Revised census of AKARI, GUSELEVI, ELANO, and YAGASA clans and heard two Courts for Native Affairs.

Tuesday, 17th. July, 1956.

At GONO. Revised census of INIGI, IBINIBI and AGAIYABIMO clans. Spent the afternoon in general discussions with natives and officials and heard one complaint in the Court for Native Affairs.

Wednesday, 18th. July, 1956.

To MENGINO 1 Rest House. 2 hours 40 minutes [illegible]ry over a well formed but rather steep track which crossed a divide at 7150 feet. Some time was spent re- routing this section. Revised census of MENILO and EBOIYO clans and spent some time investigating a fight which occurred last April between people of MENGINO 1 and MANI 11.
Recruited 21 carriers for the trip to MIKAURU; and although a night guard was unnecessary, decided to post one to teach the inexperienced constables the routine.

Thursday, 19th. July, 1956.

At MENGINO 1 Rest House. Revised census of ORARATU and KIOVI clans and spent the afternoon collecting anthropological information.

Friday, 20th. July, 1956.

To FIAMOTAVI . 1 hour 20 minutes easy walking. Revised census of FIAMOTAVI and visited two nearby hamlets. Six MENGINO 1 men were recruited as carriers. Altitude 6200 feet.

Saturday, 21st. July, 1956.

At 6.20 A.M. a big explosion was heard coming from the direction of Lufa ; this was followed by a series of smaller ones. As several cases of dynamite, drums of benzine and

[illegible] the po[illegible] bamboo containers to be distributed a[illegible]

Diary Continued:

ammunition were stored at the Patrol Post I decided to return and investigate.

The main body of the patrol proceeded to HEGETURU under Corporal BALAGU - I returned to Lufa, arriving at 2.40 P.M.. Police on the station also heard the explosions but stated they came from further east. Walked back to GOMO in light rain and remained overnight.

Sunday, 22nd. July, 1956.

To HEGETURU and rejoined the patrol. 5 hours 40 minutes good walking. Altitude 6400 feet.

Discussed the forthcoming census with a large group of officials from HEGETURU and other WAMU River groups, and stressed the importance of full attendance. Issued vegetable seeds to all officials.

Monday, 23rd. July, 1956.

At HEGETURU.

Spent the day investigating a large scale riot which occurred here on 7th. July, 1956, and subsequently convicted 59 men of riotous behaviour and sent them to LUFA under police escort.

Tuesday, 24th. July, 1956.

At HEGETURU.

Revised census of KORA, KEMILGA and OSEVA before heavy rain interrupted work during the afternoon.

Wednesday, 25th. July, 1956.

At HEGETURU.

Revised census of ISE and NAME clans, and issued new books to FO.ORU and U.AI, two exogamous groups which were previously combined in the one book.

Three more men were convicted of riotous behaviour for the parts they played in the fighting on July 7th. and they were sent to LUFA under police escort.

Thursday, 26th. July, 1956.

To LASUABITEI Rest House. 1 hour 15 minutes . Altitude 6200 feet. Revised census of RARO and UWASA. Inspected two nearby hamlets during the afternoon and police were sent to visit other dwellings. Held discussions on general administration topics and issued vegetable seeds.

Constable TOMAS was sent to the GIMI area (KAINANTU S/D) to arrest three men wanted in connection with the rioting in July.

Friday, 27th. July, 1956.

At LASUABITEI. Revised census of ORIVEGU before moving to ARULAI Rest House at noon - 55 minutes walk. Altitude 5800 feet. Revised census of INIBI and ELI.ILAHA clans and visited a new Aid Post built near the Rest House.

Saturday, 28th. July, 1956.

At ARULAI. Revised census of NENIMO.ARA and RAVENE clans.

Sunday, 29th. July, 1956.

At ARULAI. Rested.

The po... bamboo containers to be distributed ...

Diary continued:

Monday, 30th. July, 1956.

To MANI 11 Rest House. 1 hour 40 minutes. Altitude 5800.
Spent the morning investigating the fight which occurred last April between MANI and MENGINO 1 and convicted 8 men of riotous behaviour. Revised census of U.AUINA clan.

Tuesday, 31st. July, 1956.

At MANI. Revised census of LOWAI and AMENAMO clans and visited nearby hamlets. Learnt to-day that a Native Mission Medical Orderly at MENGINO has been supplied with NAB and Constable NUAISI was sent to confiscate the drug. Issued vegetable seeds to a group of officials. A GIMI luluai brought in the last man wanted in connection with the riots at HEGETURU in July.

Wednesday, 1st. August, 1956.

To AGIBU Rest House. 50 minutes walk. Altitude 5800. Revised census of AGIBU and KIOVI clans. Eleven men were arrested in connection with two fights which have occurred since the last patrol.

Thursday, 2nd. August, 1956.

To MAIVA Rest House. 2½ hours walk over a well formed but steep track. Altitude 6400 feet.
Issued a new Village Register to the AIGUWA clan which was previously included in the one book with two other exogamous groups. Rain cancelled further census work and continued intermittently for the rest of the day.
Held discussions with the village officials and issued them with vegetable seeds.

Friday, 3rd. August, 1956.

At MAIVA. Issued new books to ORAROTU and FAMILI clans. A cold miserable day with intermittent showers.

Saturday, 4th. August, 1956.

To MANI 111 Rest House. 2 hours 35 minutes over a steep track. Revised census of AGONIMIABA and issued new books to the FIMONE and KUMARI clans which were previously combined in the one Village Register.
As constable KORAPAI has proven himself lazy and unreliable since the commencement of the patrol, he was sent back to LUFA this morning.

Sunday, 5th. August, 1956.

At MANI 111 Rested.

Monday, 6th. August, 1956.

To LIBOREI Rest House 1 hour 15 minutes. Altitude 5800 feet. A cold rainy day with continual mist - the fourth day of bad weather.
Revised census of KORA and LIBOREI clans and issued the Village Officials with the last of the vegetable seeds.

Tuesday, 7th. August, 1956.

To GUSA Rest House - 3 hours 10 minutes over a rough narrow pad which had never been cleared. The grade was very steep either side of the MAGI River, and slippery after the past five days of rain. Revised census of GUSA and KAIYABI clans and viewed the remains of ABALE of GUSA, who was killed in recent fighting with GUSILEBE. The body had been exposed on a plat-

The po... to be distributed ...
bamboo containers

Diary continued:

-form for five weeks and it was impossible to ascertain the cause of death. A lot of time spent taking statements from three men who saw ABALE killed. Recruited eight [illegible]OREI men as carriers for the trip to Mt. Karimui.

Constable SAMWAM arrived from LUFA as a replacement for Constable KORAPAI. Altitude 5400 feet.

Wednesday, 8th. August, 1956.

To GUWASA Rest House - 2½ hours walk over a rough native pad. Revised census of KUSI and issued new books to MEBI and RUHAKUMO clans - the old books having been taken and lost by a previous patrol.

HUMO of GUSILEBE, who was involved in recent fighting with GUSA, visited the patrol; but as the main offenders were still at GUSILEBE, no mention of the fighting was made and he was told to return and await census. Altitude 5450 feet.

Thursday, 9th. August, 1956.

At GUWASA. Censused ORAI and NAUGA and issued new books as the old ones had been lost by a previous patrol.

Friday, 10th. August, 1956.

To GUSILEBE Hamlet - 1½ hours walk through the HE'E River Gorge. Thirteen men who played minor parts in recent fighting with GUSA were arrested, but thirteen others, including the killer of ABALE, had ran away when the patrol reached GUWASA.

I decided to camp at GUSILEBE until the wanted men were caught. With three police and an interpreter I searched a section of bush to the south-east of GUSILEBE and arrested two wanted men hiding in small garden houses.

Erected tents and temporary houses near GUSILEBE and warned luluais from nearby groups against concealing the wanted men or supplying them with food.

Saturday, 11th. August, 1956.

At GUSILEBE. Nine police in three groups under Cpl. BARAGU and senior constables TURA and TOMAS spent an unsuccessful day searching rough bush for the wanted men.

Sunday, 12th. August, 1956.

Departed GUSILEBE at 4 A.M. with six police and an interpreter and surrounded KURABIPI hamlet at dawn. It had been reported that AIBA, who allegedly killed ABALE of GUSA, was hiding there; but a revision of census revealed nothing.

Monday, 13th. August, 1956.

At GUSILEBE. Police in two groups searched bush to the north and east of GUSILEBE and arrested two men involved in fighting.

Tuesday, 14th. August, 1956.

At GUSILEBE. The luluai of MUKUNABI (GUWASA Area) arrested two men involved inrecent fighting and brought them to GUSILEBE. At dusk the luluai of KURUBIPI caught two fugitives stealing food from his garden and also brought them to GUSILEBE.

The police spent an unsuccessful day searching bush to the east and south-east for AIBA.

A group of officials from surrounding hamlets arrived at GUSILEBE and offered to show the police all their hiding places which they used in pre-European fighting days. Their offer was readily accepted and a systematic search was planned for to-morrow.

Diary continued:

Wednesday, 15th. August, 1956.

At GUSILEBE. A group of police guided by two GUWASA headmen arrested YEIRA, who was involved in fighting with GUSA people. AIBA, who allegedly killed ABALE of GUSA was also arrested hiding in dense bush north of GUSILEBE. This leaves FOROREI and YAUMA the only wanted men still at large.

Thursday, 16th. August, 1956.

At GUSILEBE. Hundreds of men from surrounding hamlets arrived at dawn and volunteered to help search dense bush to the south of GUSILEBE for the last two men wanted for fighting. Both were arrested by noon.

The patrol rested during the afternoon after a week of searching in rugged rain forrest.

Friday, 17th. August, 1956.

To MAIMAFU Rest House - 45 minutes walk. 23 prisoners were sent to Lufa with an escort of four police and five luluais.

Revised census of LIONI and HAUNINAMU clans, and issued a new book to ABIAGERIMA clan - the old one having been taken and lost by a previous patrol. The stay at GUSILEBE has had an obvious affect on the area and 31 new names were recorded for the LIONI clan alone.

Heard one Court for Native Affairs concerning sorcery. Allegations of sorcery are the main causeof fights in the area administered from Lufa Patrol Post, but this is the first case that has been brought to me in a year.

Saturday, 18th. August, 1956.

To MENGINO 11 Rest House - three hours over a well maintained track. Inspected hamlets and held informal discussions on a variety of administration topics. Many tropical ulcers treated.

Sunday, 19th. August, 1956.

At MENGINO 11. Rested.

Monday, 20th. August, 1956.

At MENGINO 11. Revised census of LAULI and NINIWABA clans. The four police that escorted the GUSILEBE prisoners to LUFA returned this evening. Arranged cargo for the trip to the KIKAURU Area to-morrow.

Tuesday, 21st, August, 1956.

Departed MENGINO 11 at 6 A.M., and proceeded in a general westerly direction over a barely discernible, leach infested track. Crossed three steep ridges separated by small creeks, and at 11.30 A. M. reached an old camp site used by Mr. Thyer during his 1955 patrol. The country changed entirely after the last descent and we continued on through a damp, moss-covered forrest of huge trees until we were met by some MIKAURU natives at 1.30 P.M. who guided use through old gardens to a temporary rest house and police barracks in an area known as WENA. (MIKAURU is the name recognised by the people east, north and west of Mt. Karimui.)

On arrival the area was practically deserted, but gradually small groups of men came to look; and during the afternoon women and children brought food which was purchased with salt and beads.

A small group of men congregated at the camp site in the late afternoon and the aims and origin of the patrol discussed. The people appeared friendly but timid and seemed pleased to hear I

Diary continued:

hear I intended issuing the entire area with census books.
Arranged for guides to accompany me to-morrow on a Survey to estimate the population.

Wednesday, 22nd. August, 1956.

At WENA. With three police and interpreter, visited the houses of the WENA, SOGO, and MOIYO clans to the south-east to discuss the purpose of census and overcome the fears and suspicions of these timid people. Encouraged them to bring their sick for treatment.

Corporal BARAGU and two constables visited the area to the north and north-east to ensure that reports of no population were correct. He reported that, except for a few small gardens, there was no signs of population north-east of the SENA River.

Thursday, 23rd. August, 1956.

At WENA. Revised census of WENA clan and 44 new names were recorded. Discussed the Administrations aims and the purpose of census. Medical Orderlies dressed 55 ulcers and sores, some of which had eaten into the bone.

Moved to SOGO with interpreter, Medical Orderlies and five police; revised census and again held discussions - a lot of absentees. People were very timid and the men armed, but became more relaxed after a short while. The Medical Orderlies were again kept busy.

Intended moving on to MOIYO tribal grounds but rain prevented this, so sent word that census would be conducted to-morrow. Returned to WENA where a pig was purchased and shot to demonstrate the power of fire arms.

Several men from west of the SENA River visited the patrol in the late afternoon, allarmed but friendly.

Friday, 24th. August, 1956.

Departed WENA at 7.40 A.M. and moving in a southerly direction over a track which was practically non-existant arrived at MOIYO at 9.10 A. M.. Conducted initial census and the Orderlies treated many sick. The people were far more at ease and friendly than yesterday and apparently word has been spread that the patrol is not to be feared.

Left MOIYO at 11 A.M. and reached the SENA Gorge at 11.20 - the river was wide but shallow and easily forded. Arrived H'WIYAI at 11.40 A.M. and erected camp on an area which had been cleared prior to the patrol's arrival. These people were friendly and co-operative and some men from this area have visited CHUAVE and KUNDIAWA ontrading excertions and one man claimed to have been to KIKORE; he spoke Motu and had a working knowledge of pidjin.

Visited the DILIA communal house and discussed to-morrow's census. Many men visited the patrol during the afternoon and sick were treated. Altitude 3900 feet.

Saturday 25th. August, 1956.

At H'WIYAI. Conducted census of H'WIYAI and treated sick. Then moved to NAIYO tribal grounds and conducted census. Both these places were initially censused by Mr. McArthur in 1953 but three times the number of people attended census to-day and I feel that more than half the population is still hiding. Marked out a rest house site near NAIYO and the people agreed to build suitable houses before the next patrol.

Sunday, 26th. August, 1956.

Departed H'WIYAI at 7.25 A.M. and headed in a westerly direction over tracks which were hardly visible to anybody but the guides. Crossed the PISINA River at 7.55 A.M. and passed through a forrest of huge trees and dense secondary growth to reach the KIBU River at 8.45 A.M.. Passed some deserted houses which the guides said belonged to the NAIYO clan and arrived at YAUWI.

bamboo containers to be distributed

Diary continued:

These people had never been visited before and were naturally very timid, although a group of men were clearing an area near the communal houses for the patrol to erect camp. Food was purchased with salt and beads, and I visited the houses during the afternoon to discuss the origin and purpose of the patrol, and to explain the census which will be held to-morrow. Medical Orderlies were kept very busy and as elsewhere the response to medecine was remarkably good. Altitude 4350 feet.

Monday, 27th. August, 1956.

At YAUWI. Conducted initial census of YAUWI and treated numerous sick. People were nervous and the men armed, but quite friendly. Discussed the patrol's origin and purpose and instructed the people in the elementary laws.

Tuesday, 28th. August, 1956.

Departed YAUWI at 7 A.M. and proceeded in a north-easterly direction to cross the SEWA 11 River at 7.20 A.M.. The patrol then turned east for a short distance, and north-east again to pass an old camp site used by Mr. Mellor's CHUAVE Patrol of 1955 to arrive at H'WAPE at 9 A.M.. Four crude huts had been erected for the patrol but the reception was poor and the men remained in the houses or sat on the upstairs verandah armed. This group were involved in recent fighting with WASI and were naturally frightened that some action would be taken. Visited the two communal houses of H'WAPE and four others belonging to WALIO in an endeavour to discuss the patrol's aims and the census to-morrow. A bad reception at WALIO and several men had shields at hand in addition to bows, arrows and axes, and no women or children were seen out of doors.

Cleared the camp well before dusk and doubled the dawn guard.

AUWI of BONORO, who was appointed tultul by Mr. Mellor, arrived in the late afternoon and a lot of time was spent discussing reports of recent fighting. He was very frightened and denied any knowledge of murders at first. Later he supplied the names of the deceased but would not devulge the names of the killers.

Wednesday, 29th. August, 1956.

At H'WAPE. Conducted census of W'HAIYO and WALIO and treated numerous sick. The large majority from both placed ran away during the night and WALIO was practically deserted. These two groups have been involved in five murders and consequently only the aged and sick appeared for census.

Learnt to-day that the cane bridge across the TUA River has been cut to prevent patrols from KUNDIAWA or CHUAVE visiting the area to investigate fighting.

Thursday, 30th. August, 1956.

To PELIA. 2 hours through dense forrest. A small area had been cleared for the patrol's benefit and one crude banana-leaf hut erected. Plenty of food was purchased for salt and beads and a large group of men visited the camp.

Visited four communal houses during the afternoon and held discussions with the people. This group was envolved in recent tribal fighting and one PELIA man, NAGAI was killed: consequently the majority of men have gone across the TUA River to the Upper Chimbu Somai "on a trading trip." The medical supplies are now finished. Altitude 3950 feet.

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Diary continued:

Friday, 31st. August, 1956.

At PELIA. Revised census of PELIA and recorded 74 new names, but 53 people who had previously lived hid in the bush: afraid that some action would be taken concerning recent fighting.

Moved to MEYO, 40 minutes and revised census - again a big percentage of absentees. Tried to question some PELIA men about the recent murder of NAGAI but they denied any knowledge of fighting, and claimed that nobody of that name ever existed.

Saturday, 1st September, 1956.

Departed PELIA at 7.50 A.M. and proceeding in a westerly direction passed five communal houses which the people hid yesterday. All these were practically deserted and some people were seen running away as the patrol approached. Reached the BOJA River Gorge at 9.25 A.M.. The gorge is 200 feet deep with vertical sides; and the descent was a nightmare for carriers. Continued through dense forrest to arrive at SOBORO at noon. A lot of natives visited the patrol and helped erect camp. An abundance of food was purchased and the reception was most pleasing after WALIO and PELIA.

Heard to-day that fighting has broken out between WELMAI and MASI since the patrol entered the MIKAURU area, and to date six men have been wounded.

Sunday, 2nd. September, 1956.

At SOBORO. The patrol rested and during the afternoon I visited three communal houses and two large garden houses to discuss census to-morrow. As elsewhere the headmen tried to hide the communal houses saying that all tracks led to gardens. Some men from KAULUABU and PARA (across the NAME River) visited the patrol. They all said the people had ran away, no rest house had been built and that food was scarce. (I began to wonder if we were welcome.)

Monday, 3rd. September, 1956.

At SOBORO. Revised census of HAU and SOBORO clans. The attendance was good and the people co-operative.

Questioned MABIA, tultul of SOBORO, regarding recent tribal fighting, and although very frightened he was most helpful when I assurred him his name would not be mentioned.

Learnt that DANU of PELIA, who had attached himself to the patrol as guide on the eastern side of the BOJA River had lead two of the killing raids.

Tuesday, 4th. September, 1956.

Departed SOBORO at 7.15 A.M. and proceeded north-east to BOISIAMOLI - 50 minutes easy walking. It was not intended to stop here but the people had gone to a lot of trouble to erect a rest house and rather than disappoint them decided to remain overnight. A friendly co-operative people and the reception was far better than anywhere else in the MIKAURU area.

Plenty of foodbought with salt, beads and face paint. Spent the day inspecting gardens and houses, and holding discussions on a variety of Administration topics. Altitude 3600 feet.

Wednesday, 5th. September, 1956.

At BOISIAMOLI. Heavy rain all night which continued as a drizzle until 10 A.M.. Revised census of BOISIAMOLI and recorded 51 new names.

Left BOISIAMOLI at 12.15 P.M. and headed in a westerly direction to reach KAULUABU at 1.55 P.M.. These people had erected three temporary houses for the patrol and men helped with the erection of tents and latrines.

Visited nearby communal houses and held discussions until rain started again in the late afternoon. Altitude 3350 feet.

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Diary continued:

Thursday, 6th. September, 1956.

At KAULUABU. Revised census of KAULUABU. A very poor attendance and I estimate that 75% of the population is still hiding. I cannot understant the lack of co-operation as their close neighbours at SOBORO and BOISIAMOLI attended well.

Friday, 7th. September, 1956.

Departed KAULUABU at 6.50 A.M. and proceeded in a westerly direction over a leach infested track to arrive at the NAME River at 7.45 A.M.. The bridge had been washed away by recent rains and police set to work building a new one. All across safely by 8.10 A.M. with the aid of safety lines.

Climbed the western side of the 600 feet deep gorge and arrived at two communal houses and gardens at 9.15 A.M. - both houses were deserted except for one sick man and his two wives, all of whom were very frightened. Continued west, and after crossing the YOGOLO Creek at 10.35 A.M. arrived at IOGOROMAULU.

A semi-permanent rest house had been partly constructed and local men helped police and carriers erect tents and barracks. Men and women arrived with food during the afternoon and the purpose of the patrol was discussed. A good reception by MIKAURU standards. Altitude 3650 feet.

Saturday, 8th. September, 1956.

At IOGOROMAULU. Visited WAIME tribal grounds and talked to the people, most of whom had never seen a patrol. Visited SAU.ENI tribal grounds to the south of WAIME and again held discussions. These people have not been censused and arrangements were made to conduct initial census to-morrow.

A group of men from WEDIAI visited the patrol. These people live to the south and have not previously been contacted - arranged to visit them on Monday and conduct initial census. The WEDIAI leaders seemed uncertain about census and I suggested they accompany me to-morrow when SAU.ENI is initially censused.

Sunday, 9th. September, 1956.

To SAU.ENI - 45 monutes to the south-west. A lot of time spent persuading the people to appear for census as they were nervous, but finally conducted an initial census after they became relaxed. Moved to WAIME, 35 minutes north and revised census. These people were also frightened but friendly.

Returned to IOGOROMAULU and revised census of KOROBAME before the afternoon rains, which have become part of the daily routine, set in.

Monday,10th. September, 1956.

At IOGOROMAULU. With five police and an interpreter I proceeded to WEDIAI - 1 hour 35 minutes to the S.S.E. of IOGOROMAULU. Conducted initial census and talked to the people about administration aims and laws. Quite a good reception and the people were friendly and co-operative.

Proceeded to DAI'A and revised census before returning to IOGOROMAULU camp.

Tuesday, 11 th. September, 1956.

Departed IOGOROMAULU at 6.45 A.M. and headed generally south-west, crossing numerous creeks to arrive at the first NEGABO communal house at 10.15 A.M.. These people were anxious for us to make camp but decided to proceed to a more central site. The guides were anxious that we should see as few houses and gardens as possible, and consequently took an old disused track which was overgrown and very rough. Arrived at H'WINAGEI, a camp site used by a MENDI patrol in 1954, and made camp; the locals helping the carriers. Purchased food for one night before rain set in.

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Diary continued:

Arranged to visit the NEGABO communal houses to-morrow.
From maps available NEGABO is in Papua.

Wednesday, 12th. September, 1956.

At NEGABO. I visited 10 communal houses west of the rest house and talked to the people about general Administration in an attempt to gain their confidence sufficiently toconduct initial census to-morrow. The people were very frightened and women were seen running away. Returned to camp at 3.30 P.M.. Purchased food with salt and beads and held further discussions with a large group of men that visited the camp during the afternoon.
This is the first camp site that commands a view of the surrounding country and compass bearings were taken.

Thursday, 13th. September, 1956.

Conducted initial census of NEGABO, YOGOBO and WANIAI clans. The attendance was good considering the amount of contact these people have had.
During the census of NEGABO a large communal house burnt down accidently and census was interupted, but the people lined again and census was completed. Presented the owners withtwo M.O.P shells and a tomahawk saying " if you had not came for census you would probably been at home to put the fire out." They were obviously pleased.
Purchased two small pigs for bush knives and shot them to demonstrate the power of a service rifle. Issued rice to police and carriers.
Heard to-day that a raiding party from MAINA killed KIBA of SOGO while the patrol was camped at YOGOROMAULU.

Friday, 14th. September, 1956.

Deperted NEGABO at 7.40 A.M., headed in a south-westerly direction in light rain to cross the ALABU River at 11 A.M.. Heavy rain last night had turned the tracks into slush 2 foot deep and the numerous logs, which form most of the tracks inthe MIKAURU were slippery and dangerous. The track became almost non-existant after the ALABU River and often a path had to be cut for the cargo. Crossed the BOGOGABO Creek at 11.50 A.M. and continued on to arrive at WELIAI at 12.15 P.M.. A good reception considering these people had not previously been visited, and three small houses had been erected for the patrol.
Held discussions with men from nearby communal houses and purchased food with salt and face paint.
Seven carriers and one policeman have malaria.
Altitude 4100 feet.

Saturday, 15th. September, 1956.

At WELIAI. Visited two communal houses belonging to the OGWANIMA clan and a third belonging to WELIAI. Talked to the people about general administration and told them they were required to line for census to-morrow.
The bark door covers of one OGWANIMA house was full of arrow holes and the people admitted they had recently been attacked by a party from MAINA. It was reported to-day that a party from NORU(NASI) raided MAINA yesterday and shot four pigs.
Issued rice to police and carriers.

Sunday, 16th. September, 1956.

At WELIAI. Conducted initial census of WELIAI and OGWANIMA clans but attendance was very poor, probably due to recent fighting. Issued rice to police and carriers as the local food is barely sufficient for their own needs. Another policeman, Constable NUAUSI, has malaria.
Considering the food position and the amount of sickness amongst the police and carriers, I have decided to start the

[illegible] bamboo containers to be distributed [illegible]

Diary continued:

the trip back to-morrow.

Monday, 17th. September, 1956.

Departed WELIAI at 7.25 A.M. and headed in a north-easterly direction to reach the first DIWE house at 9.20 A.M.. Continued on to reach a second group of DIWE houses at 10 A.M..

At 11 A.M. the patrol reached a hill which gave a good view of the settlements to the north and north-west and compass bearings were taken. At 12.30 A.M. we passed an old camp site used by Mr. Thyer during his 1955 patrol and reached SOGO at 12.45P.M. (there are two SOGO groups in the MIKAURU area). The people were frightened but friendly and sufficient food was purchased with salt and beads.

The people refused to discuss the recent murder of KIBA, but after some persuasion the deceased's brother HABUWALE took me to a communal house where men from surrounding groups were assembled. All were fully armed and equiped with shields. HABUWALE produced two blood-stained arrows used in the killing. Altitude 4350 feet.

Tuesday, 18th. September, 1956.

Departed SOGO at 6.55 A.M. and proceeded through rain forrest to reach the WARA River at 8 A.M.. Passed through old DIWE gardens and arrived at DIWE at 8.50 A.M..

A rest house and barracks for police and carriers had been built so decided to remain overnight. Purchased sufficient food with salt and beads and spent the afternoon in discussions with a large group of men who visited the camp.

Wednesday, 19th. September, 1956.

Departed DIWE at 6.50 A.M. and arrived at IOGOROMAULU via WAIME at 9 A.M.. Continued on to reach the NAME River at 10.50 A.M. but the bridge had been washed away so a new one was constructed before proceeding to SOBORO. Reached SOBORO at 1.30 P.M., purchased sufficient food and remained overnight.

Thursday, 20th. September, 1956.

Departed SOBORO at 6.20 A.M. and crossed the BOJA Gorge to arrive at PELIA at 9.30 A.M.. The houses were practically deserted so proceeded to WALIO.

As several WALIO men are wanted in connection with four recent murders, all the houses were searched without result. In two houses corpses were being prepared for eating and one had already been partly cooked.

Continued in an easterly direction to reach the SENA River at 12.30 P.M. but the bridge had been washed away. A new one was built and everybody safely across by 2 P.M.. Reached WENA at 3 P.M. purchased sufficient food and remained overnight.

Eight WALIO men arrived in the late afternoon and asked if they could accompany the patrol to Lufa. As very few MIKAURU men have seen a government station I agreed.

Friday, 21st. September, 1956.

Departed WENA at 6.20 A.M. en route MENGINO. Passed Mr. Thyer's old camp at the foot of the first range at 8.05 A.M.. At 9.30 A.M. a carrier, GONA of KORA, who had been suffering from malaria collapsed, and police and carriers combined to carry him over the three remaining ranges to MENGINO II. The task at first seemed impossible, but everybody worked tirelessly and eventually arrived at 2.45 P.M..

Saturday, 22nd. September, 1956.

Departed MENGINO at 7.15 A.M., GONA still unable to walk

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bamboo containers

Diary continued:

but carrying him was an easy matter on the well formed walking tracks.

Passed ABIAGERIMA at 9.05 A.M., GUSILEBE at 11.40 A.M. and arrived at GUWASA at 1.20 P.M..

Sunday, 23rd. September, 1956.

At GUWASA. Rested.

Monday, 24th. September, 1956.

Departed GUWASA at 6.50 A.M.. The track to MAIVA via MUKUNABI had been almost completed during the patrol's absence in the MIKAURU and arrived MAIVA at 11.30 A.M..

Tuesday, 26th. September, 1956.

At 7.30 A.M. the main body of the patrol proceeded to GONO under Corporal BARAGU.

Wuth an interpreter and six police I proceeded to UBAGUBI by a newly formed track which saved a lot of unnecessary, arrining at 9 A.M.. Revised census of HAKWOI, FAIYU and YANABISA clans. Altitude 6100 feet.

Wednesday, 27th. September, 1956.

To GONO. 6 hours 30 minutes.

Thursday, 28th. September, 1956.

Returned to Lufa Patrol Post.

From 17/10/56 to 20/10/56.

Revised census of the ten Lufa clans at the patrol post.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

LABOGAI Sub-Division.

This is a large group of virile contented people who are continually seeking means of advancement. Since Lufa Patrol Post was opened in late 1954, rest houses have been constructed throughout this area which are equal to any in the District; and a network of walking tracks has been built and maintained without government supervision. Several pigs, firewood, water and mountains of food were awaiting the patrol at each rest house and the co-operation left nothing to be desired.

Although there has been one murder and several fights since the last patrol a year ago, I consider the LABOGAI Sub-Division can now be declared controlled, and I feel confident that a Lufa police constable could be sent to arrest any offenders and receive the co-operation of the Village Officials. However, police from other areas would meet with resistance but not hostility - as happened when an CHAPA policeman visited MEGETURU to investigate a fight envolving natives from both sides of the border.

In early July of this year, LASI, an official of KORA (MEGETURU Group) brought a married woman to Lufa whom he claimed had "run away" to him. The woman was from the GIMI area inthe KAINANTU Sub-District and I ordered her to return to her husband. This decision displeased LASI and the following day, when he returned to MEGETURU, a fight started between LASI's clan and four GIMI natives who were visiting relatives at MEGETURU. Relatives of the GIMI men went to their assistance and a riot started. The participants fought with sticks, canes and stones but no arrows were fired or tomahawks used. While the patrol was at MEGETURU 64 men were convicted of riotous behaviour and imprisoned at GOROKA.

A fight occurred last April involving the MANI, AGIBU and MENGINO 1 clans. The MANI and AGIBU clans are traditional enemies of MENGINO from across the WAMU River, and have fought many times in the past.

The fight started when four MENGINO men, who were returning from a trading trip to UBAGUBI; were accussed of sorcery by the AGIBU people. The AGIBU people sent word to MANIto ambush them at the WAMU River. The four MENGINOs, finding that the bridge across the WAMU had been removed, slept in the bush and intended crossing the river higher up the next morning. At dawn the MANI group attacked and the MENGINO men fled into the bush. A lot of arrows were fired at close range but nobody was hit, and I am inclined to believe the attackers who claim they only ment to frighten the MENGINO party.

Eight men of MANI were convicted of riotous behaviour and sentenced to four months imprisonment each at Goroka. The AGIBU people who spread the reports of sorcery were also imprisoned.

A third attack occurred in the WAMU Valley area last December when three MENGINO men were accused of sorcery by people of AGIBU. One of the MENGINO men was stabbed in the shoulder with a spear and another was cut onthe forehead - all three were soundly beaten with canes and sent home. Nine men responsible for this attack were arrested during the patrol and sentenced to terms of imprisonment at Goroka, ranging from 3 to 5 months.

The most serious outbreak of fighting since the last patrol occurred at KUKUABI in early July between the GUSA and GUSILEBE clans, and one man was murdered. A young woman, who was married to a GUSA man, eloped with FOROREI of GUSILEBE, and a party of men and women from GUSA were chased away when they went to get her back.

The two clans are traditional enemies so they decided to meet on neutral ground to discuss the matter further. They

the police ... bamboo containers to be distributed ...

Native Affairs continued:

met at MUKUNABI two days later but the discussions became heated, and a riot started. AIPA of GUSILEBE attacked with a tomahawk, wounding two GUSA men and killing a third, ABALE of GUSA. When the patrol entered the area the majority of GUSILEBE men hid in the bush. After a week of searching all the wanted men were arrested, and 24 were convicted of riotous behaviour. AIPA has since been convicted of murder and sentenced to 3½ years imprisonment at Kainantu.

Accusations of sorcery are the main cause of fighting and squabbles in the LABOGAI area. All sickness and death, except in the case of very old people, is believed to have been caused by some secret enemy; and the people go to great lengths to discover the culpret (see anthropological section). Two men who were found taking excreta from latrines were brought to me and both admitted they had been hired to practice sorcery.

Child marriage is widely practiced, particularly in the WAMU River area. Cases were seen of young girls of 8 or 9 married to middle-aged men, and some young boys of about 11 were married to mature women. In the latter case the woman often elopes with a man of her own age which causes endless squabbles and litigation. I continually pointed out the evils of such practices and in many cases the people concerned agreed to dissolve the mattiage and return the bride price.

Previous patrols have made it quite clear that child marriages are undesirable, but the practice still continues and to avoid the wrath of visiting officers, men hide their child brides from census - thus the discrepancy in census figures between males and females in the 10 - 16 age group.

There have been many migrations in the past year of people returning to their own land with the cessation of fighting; but with the exception of one HEROANA clan, the area seems to be settled, and I do not anticipate any further large-scale movements. The HEROANA clan referred to was chased off its ground, at the head of the FIO River inlate 1954, and are still too frightened to return. This can only be remedied by more patrols.

Restricted Areas Boundary.

The existing Restricted Areas Boundary runs approximately east-west through Mt. Michael. Thus all the people beyond GONO are within the restricted area.

I wish to recommend that this boundary be altered and that the new boundary be defined as follows:

Commencing at a point at the Junction of the HE'E River with the TUA River, thence by a line running in a northerly direction along the eastern bank of the said HE'E River to the summit of the GUWASA Range, thence by a line running in an easterly direction to LASUWABITEI Rest House, thence by a line running in a north-easterly direction to the summit of Mt. Michael.

An unarmed European would be safe to move through the entire LABOGAI area, but the HEROANA and WAIHAFU-KENGINO areas should remain restricted for another year as they were the last contacted and are still in a transitory stage.

MIKAURU (Mt. Karimui) Area.

Except for steel and cloth, which are traded down from the Chimbu, the MIKAURU way of life has changed very little with the advent of Europeans. Large- scale fighting is the excepted thing, and one murder and two raids took place while the patrol was in the area. Cannibalism and crude burial customs are still practiced,

bamboo containers to be distributed

Native Affairs continued:

and the health and hygiene is shocking.

Although eight patrols have passed through the area prior to my visit, they have usually been without reliable interpretation, and have contacted a small portion of the population only.

As previously mentioned the whole MIKAURU Plateau is practically flat and heavily timbered, so that it is difficult to see the houses. The people are also semi-nomadic and change their dwellings annually; consequently permanent tracks are practically non-existant and without guides patrolling would be impossible. These guides took delight inusing old disused tracks to ensure that the patrol saw as few houses and people as possible. The people too, were not anxious to be seen and in many places camp sites were cleared prior to the patrol's arrival, well away from the main population.

Upon arrival at NEGABO the people told me there were three communal houses with a clan living in each. The following day I decided to visit these houses to make friendly contact and gain their confidence sufficiently to hold census. When they realised we were not to be feared, they took us to 9 other communal houses belonging to the same clan, and I expect that the same thing applied throughout the area. Although the patrol was unable, through sickness and shortage of food, to visit the MASI people west of Mt. Karimui ; I estimate the population is at least 10,000 and 2,100 of these are now oncensus.

All the KIKAURU people are more than 40 hours walk from either Chimbu, Chuave, or Lufa and apart from patrols they have no outside contact. Some excellent sites for airstrips were seen and it is recommended that a 'strip be built in a central position to enable quick contact with these backward people. Medical services are urgently needed, but with the pressure of work in the more accessible parts of the District it would seem impracticable for European Medical Officers to "waste" a fortnight walking to and from the area. (airstrips are dealt with more fully under separate heading.)

These people are ardent hunters and the bush abounds with bird life, particularly Birds of Paradise and parrots. Small camouflaged houses were seen in high tree-tops and the men sit for hours in these for birds to alight. The MIKAURU economy is dependant on these plumes which are traded north to Chimbu for salt, steel and cloth. This is the main course of the Chimbu plumes; consequently very few MIKAURU men were seen without some cloth covering, and steel has completely replaced stone implements. These people also produce excellent tapa cloth and tobacco, and these too are traded north across the TUA River.

There is no traditional process for making salt and it proved excellent trade - some men were seen eating burnt match heads which they claimed contained salt.

Since Mr. Mellor's Chuave patrol in April 1955 tribal fighting has broken out on a large scale. The natives blame all sickness and death to sorcery, and a number of deaths in the H'WAPE-WALIO area were regarded as the result of sorcery practiced by their tradition enemies at MASI. Consequently a large parth from the OIYEBE tribe, east of the BOJA River, raided MASI and murdered three men. The three deceased were LULIAI, WINU and PAIYO, all of MAINA clan; and the leaders of the raid were ISAI, SAWABE, KURABI and YUWA, all of H'WAPE and WALIO.

In return MASI made a number of raids on WALIO but each time were chased back, so in April this year they attacked the PELIA people, who are closely related to WALIO, and killed NAGAI of PELIA. The MASI men responsible for the murder were SABIAI, BISAMO, SUGU, HAMOI, ABARA and DILI, all of MAINA clan.

Native Affairs continued:

NAGAI's murder was repaid with the death of MOGABI, a NASI man who was stopping with relatives at MOIYO. He was killed in a raid led by DATU of PELIA in company with ISAI, KUKABI and KABI, all of WALIO. This killing took place some time in June.

Fighting has also started between the MAINA and SOGO clans. Since Mr. Mellors visit SOGO raided MAINA and KIYO of MAINA XXXXXX was killed by KIBA of SOGO. This killing was repaid while the patrol was camped at IOGOROMAULU a few hours walk away. A group from MAINA ambushed KIBA in his garden and shot him with two bamboo arrows.

Nine men have also been killed in fighting between MAINA and the four other NASI groups of ORASA, BOLOLU, SELU and HEGIBEDUA. These NASI clans made an unsuccessful raid on MAINA while this patrol was camped at WELIAI, less than two hours walk away.

It was very difficult to get any information about fighting and the fights reported abovewere revealed after repeated persuasion and promises that the informant's name would be kept secret. One native, SIBA of BONORO reported several killings to Mr. Mellor at Chuave in early May this year, but his life has been threatened and he is now living in theChimbu area with relatives; too frightened to return home. When it was learnt that SIBA had gone to Chuave, the cane bridge across the TUA was cut to prevent patrols investigating the reports.

THE MIKAURU people live in big two-story dwellings, with each clan occupying one or more houses. Each year the house site is changed with the shifting agriculture and are seldom built together. The walls are usually made of bark, but when the fighting starts the bark walls are replaced by verticle split saplings. Some of these houses are over 90 feet long with the top floor 14 feet from the ground and are virtually fortresses.

Child marriage is widely practiced and many middle-aged men lined for census with brides aged 8 or 9.

During an exploratory patrol in 1955 to ascertain the population south of Mt Karimui, Mr. Thyer received reports of sparce population, similar to the MIKAURU people, in the Middle FIO River area between WENA and HEROANA. From further investigations it appears that this population is quite considerable, and it is recommended that an aerial survey be done of the area. The Middle Fio natives are known to the LABOGAI and MIKAURU people as LABIA and speak the NIYASA language of the OIYEBE - MIKAURI tribe. Six OIYEBE natives have been employed at Lufa Patrol Post and they will eventually be useful as interpreters if the reports of population are correct.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

When the road bench from KAMI to LUFA was completed, Mr. Thyer surveyed a road to GONO, approximately 15 miles west of LUFA. The survey bypast the KUKUNO River; a gorge 300 feet deep, about twomiles from Lufa, with steep heavily-timbered sides. A motor-bike bench had been cut on either side of the gorge before Mr. Thyer proceeded on leave in October 1955, and this is used by "The Faith Mission" at GONO, who have a jeep at Lufa and a motorcycle on the western side ofthe gorge.

Several attempts have been made to locate a road through the KUKUNO Gorge without success, and I believe the project is impossible.

It would not require a great deal of work to complete the section from Lufa to the Kukuno Gorge. The bench would have to

The por... to be distributed ... bamboo containers

Roads and Bridges continued:

be widened and some blasting would be necessary. Seven bridges, ranging in length from 16 to 27 feet, would have to be constructed; but as timber is plentiful this would not present a problem.

The KUKUNO Gorge - GONO section of approximately 13 miles would require a great deal of work before it could be opened to vehicular traffic, and this entails many high cuttings, requiring constant maintainance in the wet season. Bridging the YALI River at GONO would also be a big task.

The road west of the KUKUNO Gorge would only be used by The Faith Mission, who plan to have a jeep on the opposite side of the gorge as well as at Lufa, and as far as the government and natives are concerned it would be an oversized walking track requiring constant work and realizing little benefit. It is recommended therefore, that the road from Lufa to the KUKUNO Gorge be completed to carry all types of vehicles; and that the present motorbike bench from the KUKUNO Gorge to GONO be improved and maintained for motorcycles only.

The walking tracks and bridges in the LABOGAI Sub-Division, with the exception of the section from LIBOREI to GUWASA, are all well made and regularly maintained. The people take a pride in these tracks and although there are some unavoidable steep climbes, the walking is quite pleasant. The LIBOREI-GUWASA section however, is overgrown, very steep , and slippery in the wet. The neighbouring hamlets are traditional enemies and have previously ignored instructions to improve the tracks. Some shovels and picks have now been issued to them on loan, and I feel that the track will be completed before the next patrol.

As previously mentioned permanent walking tracks are practically non-existant in the MIKAURU area and a lot of the time a track had to be cut for the carriers. The undergrowth is very thick and the growth rapid, so instead of making tracks the people fell trees and walk along the logs. Small creeks and patches of swamp are also crossed on logs, which are slippery and dangerous, especially in shoes.

Stinging nettles and thorny vines are plentiful and after a shower of rain the ground is alive with leaches - in all, most unpleasant walking.

HEALTH.

Th health of the LABOGAI people is reasonably good and the population is increasing rapidly - the ratio of births to deaths being 23;9.

The main cause of death seems to be pneumonia, and the large majority of infant deaths can be attributed to this. The native women have no idea of child welfare and it is common to see women working in a cold drizzling rain with a naked baby under their arm. A lot of time was spent pointing out the cause, symptoms and treatment of pneumonia, but it will be surprising if it has any immediate effect.

There is some malaria throughout the LABOGAI, but it is quite serious at BEHA and HOGABI; and during the wet season there is always a group of malaria patients at the Lufa Aid Post from these two places. This is understandable as most of the garden ground is situated on a flat valley floor with poor drainage, which is anideal breeding place for mosquitoes.

Tropical ulcers are prevalentin the lower altitudes, west of GUSA. During the stay at GUWASA and ENGINO 11 a house was used as a sick ward and the more serious cases received constant

Health continued:

attention. Some cases of ulcers were sent to Lufa Aid Post for treatment. There are practically no ulcers in the higher altitudes.

A few cases of yaws were treated at each rest house but none of these were advanced cases and they all dried up after two injections of penicillin.

Lrprosy is a fairly common disease and a number of people were sent to Goroka for definite diagnosis.

Several women west of LIBOREI had goitre, but very few were larger than a tobacco tin and did not appear to cause undue inconvenience. However, it is recommended that future patrols take some iodized salt for trade.

At GUSA and GUWASA some people were seen with enlarged stomachs. they looked weak and emaciated and the people told me that this illness causes a number of deaths. The writer has no idea what the complaint is and some patient will be brought to Goroka for medical examination.

The Faith Mission at GONO is carrying out excellent medical work and have gained the confidence of the people with their treatments. Prior to this patrol they only treated outpatients, but by the time the patrol returned from MIKAURU two wards had been built by the GONO natives and Mr. Laighlin claimed they were being kept very busy with patients, some from as far away as SUA in the CHUAVE area.

There is one government Native Medical Orderly stationed at ARULAI in the WAMU River area , and a Seventh Day Adventist Medical Orderly at MENGINO 1 . The ARULAI Aid Post was well constructed and spotlessly clean when I visited it. The Orderly is keen and intelligent and claims he is kept busy with patients from all the hamlets within a days walk.

The Mission Orderly is well known to the writer and is an outstanding worker. He helped out at the Lufa Aid Postfor a week while the Lufa Orderly was away, and he is a credit to his teachers.

An Aid Post is needed at MANI 11 and GUWASA to complete the medical services in the LABOGAI. A youth from MANI has been brought to Lufa and he will be enrolled at the Goroka Native Medical Training School when his pidjin improves.

The health in the MIKAURU is shocking and the patrol's medical supplies were exhausted after visiting only three groups. The most common complaint is tropical ulcers which spread rapidly in the hot, humid climate. Many of the ulcers eat their way to the bone before the sufferer finally dies. Several cases were seen with the shin bone exposed, and one small boy at WALIO had the flesh of his foot eaten away, and the bones protruding like prongs of a fork. A lot of people arrived for census dragging themselves along on their buttocks, and the stench was almost unbearable.

Small huts are built near each communal house for the ulcer cases who are unable to climb the ladder to the bigger dwellings. The suffering of these outcasts is pitiful. The prevalence of ulcers is due partly to the walking tracks and swarms of blowflies, which plagued the patrol from daylight to dark. As previously mentioned permanent walking tracks are non-existant and a lot of walking is done on slippery logs. By the time the patrol was completed, the majority of the carriers had cuts and scratches, and without treatment many of these would have became ulcers. When proper tracks are cleared I feel that the number of ulcers and sores will decrease.

Malaria is very prevalent in this flat, badly-drained terrain. Many attacks were terminated with quinine and the govern-

The po... to be distributed ... bamboo containers

Health continued:

-ment won a lot of friends by curing malaria. Malaria caused a lot of sickness amongst carriers and police and it is recommended that future patrols give every member of the patrol regular anti-malarial treatment. Malaria amongst the carriers was the main reason that we did not proceed past WELIAI.

Cases of leprosy were seen throughout the MIKAURU, but the people are far too primative to remove patients from the area, and no action was taken.

Scabies are common and generally the small s ws are infected These infected saws were treated with penicillin and dried up in a few days.

Many cases of advanced yaws were treated but often the face had been permanently disfigured. As the patrol only stayed a few days at each camp site the sufferers were given one or two large doses of penicillin, and this was usually sufficient. Unfortunately the medical supplies were exhausted after three camp sites and it was impossible to treat the people west of PELIA.

Sanitation is unknown, the people defecate near the houses, and the men urinate from the back door of the top story. Bodies are exposed on platforms or in shallow graves, which are only covered with leaves, within 40 yards of the door of the communal houses. Consequently the whole area is plagued with blow-flies, and the police blankets and my own were regularly fly-blown.

The attitude of these people to medical treatment was surprisingly good and if an airstrip is built as suggested, regular medical services will play a major part in bringing the MIKAURU under control.

Two medical orderlies from Lufa accompanied the patrol and treated 2,496 patients, 403 of which were injections. These numbers would have been considerably more if the medical supplies had not been exhausted. The senior orderly, WA[illegible], was outstanding and he is an energetic and capable man. Unfortunately the other Orderly NONGORETO, was quite useless and spent most of his time eating or trading for bird plumes.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

There is one European Mission Group in the Labogai area: The Faith Mission at GONO, which is American Protestant Society. There are two families attached to the mission which was started in 1953 by Mr. Ben. Wertz. Since then a lot of good work has been achieved, especially with medical aid and education.

Two classes are taught four days a week by mr. and Mrs. Laughlin, during Mr. Wertz's absence on leave, and the pupils are taught in simple English. The senior class of eleven has just completed two years school and the other, of 22 pupils, has completed one year. Initially some girls attended school but they were usually absent in the villages, so that the classes are now made up entirely of boys.

The mission has installed a saw-bench and planer, and the new houses are a credit to the men concerned. They are very well liked by the natives, who have great confidence in their medical and educational work. (The Medical Aid Post is described fully under separate heading.)

A number of Seventh Day Adventist Native Evangalists have established stations in the WAMU River area since the last patrol, and there are now seven such stations in the LABOGAI; at LUFA , HOGABI, HEGETURU, MANI, AGIBU, and two at MENGINO 1.

bamboo containers to be distributed

Missions continued:

At LUFA , HOGABI, MANI 1, anf the two MENGINO stations, the evangalists have small classes which they are teaching to read and write in pidjin. Unfortunately the evangalists at HAHETURU and AGIBU have only a slight knowledge of pidjin and are illiterate.

A group of S. D. A. missionaries visited most of these evangalists in May, and visited the Lufa station within the past fortnight.

There are two native Lutheran stations in the LABOGAI; at LUFA and KIOVI, which are controlled from TARABO. There are two evangalists at KIOVI who have been there since 1952. They are both from the KAFEI area (Goroka S/D) and are employed solely on evangalistic work, but appear to be making little headway. They are both illiterate and have only a slight knowledge of pidjin. The LUFA evangalist has also been in the area quite some time. At present he is preparing a class for baptism and seems to be making considerable progress.

Mr. Bamler, from TARABO Lutheran Mission Station met the patrol at BEHA Rest House while he was making his six-monthly visit to the Lufa area.

AGRICULTURE.

LABOGAI.

The methods of agriculture of the LABOGAI Sub-Division, and the staple foods have been fully covered by previous Patrol Report Food supplies are far in excess of the people's needs and is of excellent quality. The traditional practice of terracing hillsides was encouraged and the people warned to guard against erosion.

Except for some small potatoes and spring onions in the WAMU Valley area, there are no European vegetables being grown. Seeds were issued by Mr. Thyer but were either incorrectly planted or neglected. Pawpaws were plentiful in the lower altitudes and these are relished. Peanuts, which were issued to some LIBOREI officials when they visited Lufa some months ago, were flourishing; but the people were harvasting them before they were matured, and did not realise that they had to be dried. They were instructed in the correct methods of cultivating and drying.

A variety of vegetable seeds were distributed to all the officials east of LIBOREI while the patrol was in the area, and seeds have been issued to the other officials since the patrol returned to Lufa.

MIKAURU.

Gardens are never replanted as in other areas administered from Lufa, but each year a new section of bush is cleared and cultivated. Gardens are built by groups of brothers, or father and sons, and some of the areas under cultivation are huge. As previously mentioned the whole MIKAURU Plateau is heavily timbered and the work involved in clearing is remarkable, some of the trees being 5 or 6 feet in diameter. The big trees are cut and left to rot, which does not take long in the hot, humid climate. Smaller trees are ringbarked and used for firewood as required.

The area is then fenced by lying split logs horizontally between two rows of upright pickets and binding them with cane. The fences are about 3' 6" high and the upright pickets are spaced about every two feet. The undergrowth is then burnt off and the new garden is ready for planting. The ground is never broken or hilled, as in the LABOGAI Sub-Division, but the sweet potato vines are planted in a small hole made with a digging stick.

bamboo containers to be distributed

Agriculture continued:

This crude planting method is responsible for the undersized sweet potato which is grown in the MIKAURU. On a number of occasions the patrol camped in oldgardens and each of these the amount of sweet potato left unharvested was amazing. With improved planting methods the yield would be far bigger and the harvast more complete.

The staple crops are sweet potato, taro and yams, supplemented by sugar cane, native spinach, and a wide variety of leaves and plants collected in the bush. Taro is more plentiful than in the LABOGAI area and forms a big part of the diet. Pumpkins, corn and pawpaws have been introduced and are all part of the regular meals.

Sago palms grow profusely in the swampy country along the TUA River and sago is processed and stored for use in lean periods - it is also the main food at initiation ceremonies. A shallow trench was seen at KAUKUABU , 85 feet long and 3 feet wide, filled with stones which the people heated to steam cook sago during recent initiation ceremonies.

The food supplies in the areas that are not engaged in tribal fighting seems to be sufficient; but at WALIO, PELIA and WELIAI, where fighting is in progress, they are hungry. Some men at WALIO were seen eating sweet potato no bigger than a man's thumb, and in several places rice had to be issued to the police and carriers.

The soil on the MIKAURU Plateau is a deep red loam, free from clay or stones. The country is flat for hundreds of square miles, and as the population in not dense there are great opportunities for European Economic Development . When a airstrip is built and the people controlled, the MIKAURU Plateau could become an important coffee producer.

LIVESTOCK.

Pigs are plentiful in the LABOGAI area and are generally in good condition. As elsewhere in the Goroka Sub-District they play a most important tart in the village life and are well cared for by the women - women were seen suckling small pigs, and at nigh they sleep in the women's houses.

A lot of pigs die from a complaint which I believe is anthrax and sick pigs were pointed out to me atHIOBI, BEHA and MENGINO 11. The symptoms are: a swollen neck, frothing at the mouth, difficulty in breathing, won't eat and they finally expire. This disease seems to move in cycles and when a group of pigs become infected they are killed and eaten. At BEHA-HOGABI the nativeshave been preparing their pigs for the pig-killing ceremony which occurs about every five years; but due to the disease mentioned above the ceremony has been cancelled and all the infected pigs slaughtered. It is recommended that this disease be fully investigated by the Department of Stockand Fisheries.

Dogs are plentiful in all the LABOGAI groups but particularly west of LIBOREI where they are bred to exchange for bird plumes. Fowls are plentiful in the hamlets nearer Lufa, but are only just being introduced on the western end of the Sub-Division.

Pigs are very scarce in the MIKAURU and I doubt whether I saw ten pigs in the area between the SENA River and NEGABO. However, east of the SENA River, and at NEGABO and WELIAI some pigs were seen, but even in these places pigs were scarce by LABOGAI standards. The people claim their pigs die from the same complaint referred to in the LABOGAI area, and the few pigs were mostly mostly bought in the Chimbu area for bird plumes.

Dogs are quite plentiful, but a mangy lot anf fowls have not yet been introduced.

bamboo containers to be distributed

CENSUS.

The entire LABOGAI Sub-Division was initially censused prior to 1945 and census revision is now a normal part of village life. 279 new names were recorded by this patrol but there are at least another 300 people who have not had their names recorded yet, mostly young girls.

Exogamous groups that were previously included together were anxious to be censused separately and in most of these cases new Village Registers were issued. Births outnumbered deaths by 136 and the present LABOGAI population is 9,154.

Mr. McAuthar initially censused six MIKAUGU clans in 1935 and a further 14 were recorded by Mr. Mellor in 1955. Most of these figures were revised by this patrol and eleven books were issued for the first time. The people do not yet understand the purpose of census taking and a lot of people, who previously had their names recorded, were absent.

The present recorded total for the MIKAURU area is 2095 but the writer estimates the population to be at lease 10,000.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

"Trial by Divine Intervention" in the LABOGAI Area.

All sickness and death, except in the case of very old people, is attributed to sorcery.

When a powerful man dies, as in the case of ORNOVA of MENGINO who died since the last patrol, his relatives try to find the culprit so that the death might be repaid. Members of the deceased's clan go at night to the gardens of the suspected sorcerers and steal bananas, pitpit, sweet potato, taro and native spinach; and take them back to their men's house. These food-stuffs are tied together into a parcel which is steam-cooked in a wooden pot with some of their own food.

The parcel is removed and inspected to see if it is properly cooked - if not the clan is convicted and some form of pay-back is devised.

In some cases where a powerful man dies and sorcery is suspected, neighbouring hamlets, not wishing to be accussed of the killing, cook a parcel of their own food and invite the deceased's relatives to come and inspect it. Naturally they ensure the parcel is well done and the inspection is followed by a small feast to celebrate their acquittal.

Disposal of the Dead - MIKAURU area.

The bodies of very small children are placed in shallow graves and covered with leaves and wood chips. The grave is then fenced with sharpened pickets about three feet high, sloping inwards at the top, and fastened with a cover of tapa cloth or banana leaves.

The bodies of most other people are eated. The corpse is laid out on a large piece of bark in the centre of the corridor of the men's quarters. A small fire is lit at the head, and relatives turn the body over the fire to remove all body hairs. (A corpse was seen being singed in this manner at WALIO) The genitals and intestines are then removed, wrapped in tapa cloth and placed on a sloping platform, about six feet from the ground, which is fenced with sharpened pickets, from which gourds of pig-grease or pandanus oil are hung. The body is then desected and steam-cooked in a hole using pre-heated stones.

The portions are cut into smaller pieces and placed in bamboo containers to be distributed amongst the clan relatives.

Anthropology continued:

The bones are exposed on the platforn with the intestines to be dried and bleached by the sun before they are collected and stored in small pandanus-leaf houses built about eight feet from the ground. Sometimes the bones are collected and hung in string bags in the women's quarters.

The platforms and shallow graves are usually within 40 yards of the communal houses and some were seen within a few feet of the door. The stench was overpowering and blow-flies were present in clouds, but nobody seemed to object except the police and myself.

AIRSTRIPS.

Several good sites were seen throughout the MIKAURU area for the construction of an airstrip, but two were particularly good:

A site was seen between YAUWI and W'HAPE which was a large flat area known inthe native language as BOMENA. It seemed well drained and was practically all old garden land which would make clearing a simple matter.

Another site was seen near PELIA which is also old gardens. This is probably the better site as it is more centrally situated and close to a fairly large population. Mr. Thyer commented on the possibility of an airstrip on this site after his 1955 patrol.

The MIKAURU area is over five days hard walking from any of the existing Patrol Posts and will be difficult to control without airstrips. It is therefore recommended that an airstrip be built and a base camp be established, which could be manned regularly for about 10 days a quarter. An airstrip would also enable Medical Officers to make regular visits; and in view of the poor health of the natives this is an important consideration.

Sixteen MIKAURU natives from the group which owns the proposed 'strip site at PELIA were taken to Goroka at the completion of the patrol and shown the airstrip. They claimed that their people will give every assistance in constructing an airfield and the writer considers an airstrip suitable for light aircraft could be completed in three weeks.

HOUSING.

The housing of the LABOGAI Sub-Division has been dealt with by previous patrols and the large communal houses of the MIKAURU area were described in detail by Mr Pegg, Patrol Officer (Patrol Report No. 2 of 1954/55 Chuave)

APPENDIX "A"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The following list of men are recommended for permanent appointment as Village Officials:

Name.	Clan.	Group.	Appointment.
OROMO	NAGIARI	GONO	Tultul
KORPORAL	MENILO	MENGINO 1	Luluai
KURIMO	EBOIYO	"	"
ONATA	URARUTA	"	"
KARAGABABO	RARO	RARO	"
ABAKABABO	UWASA	AGOTU	"
ANIOENA	ORIVEGU	"	"
KAROI. IOBA	AMENNAMO	MANI 11	"
WAKWASIBO	UAVINA	"	"
SIGANI	KUMARI	MANI 111	"
BAIAMO	LIBOREI	LIBOREI	"
ARIARANA	KUSI	MUKUNABI	"
KARUBO	LIONI	MAIMAFU	"
NIMIASI	LAULI	MENGINO 11	"
UWABE	HAKWOI	MAIVA	"
KOGARAIPI	YANABISA	"	"
HABWAEMO	FAIYU	"	"
GONA	KORA	KORA	"
NARUKI	FO.ORU	HEGETURU	"
KOBOGOBA	DUTO	LUFA	Tultul
SABAI	KIOSA	LUFA	"

J. H. Mater.

(J. H. Mater.)
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-1957 LABOGAI SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				Under 1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
	1956																																						
LOGABI	12·7	1	5	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1		·	3	3	6	·	·	11	·	·	·	·	·	21	64	8	57	2	36	1	59	55	50	67	231
KIOVI	13·7	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	1	1	1		·	·	2	2	·	·	4	·	·	·	·	·	5	15	4	23	·	10		34	19	14	21	72
ZEHA	"	6	3	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	1	1		1	4	5	9	·	·	15	·	·	·	·	·	17	70	12	65	3	57		59	56	54	74	263
NAGIALI	14·7	4	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	2	·		1	2	1	1	·	·	5	·	·	·	·	·	3	28	1	21	·	19		17	15	24	29	90
NGRUGABI	"	3	3	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	3	2	·		·	2	·	2	·	·	3	·	·	·	·	·	11	29	5	36	5	28		50	45	33	52	180
YAUMA	"	2	2	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·		·	1	1	·	·	·	6	·	·	·	·	·	12	36	7	35	2	24		28	33	41	41	143
ELANO	16·7	2	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·		·	1	·	1	3	1	2	·	·	·	·	·	3	21	4	21	·	13		23	25	22	25	121
GUSELEVI	"	·	2	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	3	1	1		·	2	1	3	·	·	3	·	·	·	·	·	4	20	4	16	·	10		25	60	21	22	87
AKARI	"	2	5	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	1	·	·		1	5	·	1	1	·	6	·	·	·	·	·	12	50	8	51	2	34		47	48	52	59	212
YAGASA	"	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·		·	2	1	4	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	11	39	5	40	2	25		43	32	41	48	165
INIGI	17·7	3	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·		1	1	·	3	·	·	6	·	·	·	·	·	5	33	5	31	4	22		29	20	31	34	119
IBINIB	"	2	1	·	1	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	2	·	·		·	5	1	1	·	·	3	·	·	·	·	·	2	26	5	36	2	23		24	28	33	44	132
AGAIYEBIN	"	2	2	·	2	·	3	·	·	·	·	·	·	2	·	·		·	1	·	3	2	·	6	·	·	·	·	·	22	31	6	31	4	25		33	29	37	39	140
MENILO	18·7	1	4	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·		17	16	1	·	1	·	3	·	·	·	·	·	9	32	4	23	1	14		27	23	24	33	121
EBOLYO	"	1	4	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	1	·		3	2	18	11	·	·	7	·	·	·	·	·	12	34	10	41	2	27		51	51	33	49	184
KIOVI	19·7	1	3	·	1	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	1	1	·		1	4	1	1	·	·	7	·	·	·	1	1	12	34	5	32	1	31		44	31	31	34	150
OKARAIU	"	3	3	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·		2	·	4	3	·	·	8	·	·	·	·	·	13	49	6	39	3	32		41	42	47	47	185

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

(2)

YEAR 1956-57 LABOGAI SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS 0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In		Out		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work Inside District		Outside District		Students Govt.		Mission		LABOUR POTENTIAL Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Females Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
FIAMOTAVI	1956 20.7	7	3		1	2									1		4	6	4	1			4						4	55	7	48	6	34		49	42	61	55	211
KORA	24.7	6	1		1												5	11		1			7						2	32	2	29	2	16		39	32	28	31	131
OSEVA	"	3	2											1				5					5						6	18	1	18		13		25	20	18	23	91
KEMILGA	"	3	4															4					3						6	22		19	1	12		31	19	25	26	104
ISE	25.7	2							1					1				2		4			2						4	13		9	1	7		18	9	14	15	58
FO.ORU	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	New Book issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			8						8	31	3	34	2	28		47	29	29	41	154
U.AI	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	New Book issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			2						3	15		20	2	13		34	16	20	24	94
NAME	"	3	3	1													10	26	6	6			6						5	44	6	39	6	29		28	43	39	49	165
RARO	26.7	3	2					1									6	15	1		1		1						5	34	6	29	4	24		27	32	46	40	147
UWASA	"	3	6														4	8	2	3									8	31	3	23	1	18		29	36	38	29	132
ORIVEGU	27.7	2	1														3	11											4	29	3	29	3	23		35	27	36	35	130
INIBI	"	2	1														1	7											7	19	3	15	3	10		26	21	26	23	96
ELIHABA	"	1	1											1			2	2	4	1									2	28	2	12	4	12		19	17	35	15	86
NENIMO-ABA	28.7	4	2														22	13		3									6	22	1	25	1	13		37	29	31	29	126
RANEVE	"	9	9											1			7	9	2	3	2								19	63	6	70	8	59		96	69	78	84	329
U.AVINA	30.7	7	7											1			11	11	12	7									10	37	5	42	3	30		50	40	46	51	187

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-56 LABOGAI SUB-DIVISION (3)

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-15	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
	1956																																						
LOWAI	31·7	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·		4	2					1	1					2	15	4	15	1	10		12	19	20	15	76
AMENANG		1	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·		·	3	3	1									6	21	5	21	1	14		26	16	22	26	90
KIOBI	1·6	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·		18	16					1						7	25	2	20	1	16		21	16	25	21	85
AGIBU		·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·		·	1	1										4	30	4	19	3	17		20	23	24	23	90
AIGIWA	2·8																						2						6	27	3	22	4	17		26	21	34	23	112
FAMILI	3·8																												3	22	2	17	2	11		16	15	30	19	81
OPARUT	"																												3	12	·	12	·	7		14	10	16	14	54
EIMONI	4·8																												6	24	4	21	1	14		18	16	24	22	80
KUMARI	"																												3	20	1	15	2	11		17	10	20	16	62
AGONIMOA	"	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	2	·		8	13	3	3									7	38	3	25	4	12		28	23	41	30	122
LIBASI	6·8	2	3	·	1	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·		·	3											9	43	2	34	3	28		34	29	54	44	161
KOKA	"	2	3	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·		2	1	1	1									9	37	2	24	3	19		23	25	42	31	118
SOSOA	7·8	1	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	2	·		1	1	1	2									3	5	3	17	1	10		11	12	19	19	61
KUMA	"	·	2	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	2	·		1	1		2									8	15	1	19	5	14		19	16	18	23	76
MERI	8·8																												2	18	·	14	3	10		24	15	21	20	80
KUMARI	"																											1	7	29	4	14	1	12		20	15	23	20	97

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-57 LABOGAI SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Marriage		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
	1956																																					
KUSI		2	1															1												2	35	5	23	3	22		20	20	37	28	125
NAUGA		9	8																											5	22	1	20	4	14		27	19	25	24	95
ORAI																														4	16		14	6	11		17	11	19	20	67
ABIAGERRA		17	8																											2	25		15	3	11		23	16	31	19	96
HAUNIARA		1	1																											3	16		10		17		18	10	18	15	61
LIONI		3												1			14	17												7	24	1	24	7	13		27	22	29	27	125
NINIWABE	20 8	1	2							1		2					1	7	4	3										2	27	2	23	2	20		28	20	30	35	123
LAULI		6		1				1	1	1		1					1	7		2										3	25	6	24	5	20		36	29	43	28	136
FAIYU	25 9	3	4					1						2			4	5												4	22	2	26	3	21		32	31	44	26	133
HAKWOI	25 9	1	3							1				2			1	8	1											7	28	3	27	3	22		37	32	37	32	137
YAHARISA			2						1								5	4												4	17	2	22	2	16		37	20	35	24	116
KAMAKAVENA	17 10	3	4											4	3		2	1	1	4	3		9							20	62	12	63	2	37		55	43	69	24	191
SARA		1	2		1												1													6	24	7	18	5	15		29	15	32	19	95
KARAVA		8	5											2	2			2		2	11									13	43	9	47	3	31		50	28	65	43	186
DUTO		2	1														5	1			1									4	14	5	12	2	10		19	13	17	13	62
KIOSA	18 10	2		1														1					5							3	13	2	15	2	10		15	12	18	11	56

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 - 57

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work				Students												
																							Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females				Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Females	Females with Child under 5	Average No. of Family	M	F	M	F	M + F
	1956																																								
HABAGABEI ✓	8.10	1	8											2					1		2		1		5						13	27		31	1	25		19	29	40	45	133 ✓
KEMERAKE ✓	19.10	4	3											1					1	2			2		1						5	30	7	30	2	27		23	22	33	34	115 ✓
LOSAVE ✓		1	3											1						1											3	30	6	30	1	26		22	23	26	36	115
DEIKI ✓	20.10	2	5					1		1					1					1	2	2	2		8						3	58	10	58	7	56		25	26	30	46	197 ✓
AUNO ✓	"	3	7											2	3					3	4	2			6						15	25	8	26	3	23		22	20	41	59	177 ✓
ADUMO ✓	9.5.55																														3	17	2	12	4	9		16	8	17	15	48 ✓
BALYA ✓	"																														1	18	1	24	9	22		23	13	22	28	91 ✓
FULELE ✓	"																														7	1	10	6	9		5	6	8	11	30 ✓
GUSILEBE ✓	13.9.55	3	1											1					21	21											4	25	2	17	5	13		19	9	33	19	80 ✓
LABOGAI TOTALS		14	31	5	12	4	6	1	6	2	2			49	27	3	198	206	101	114	12	1	71			2					54	219	248	189	59	324		225	229	349	368	1171 ✓

1a

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

(6)

YEAR 1956-57 MIKAURU SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS 0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In		Out		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work Inside District		Outside District		Students Govt.		Mission		LABOUR POTENTIAL Males		Females		Females Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
	1956																																							
NENA	23.8					PREVIOUS FIGURES INACCURATE																								9	28		30		26		32	21	30	34	117
SOGO	"					PREVIOUS FIGURES INACCURATE																								4	12	1	13		11		11	9	14	17	51
MOIYO	24.8							INITIAL CENSUS																						4	25	2	22	4	22		20	16	28	28	92
H'WIYAI	25.8					PREVIOUS FIGURES INACCURATE																								7	25	1	22	4	16		26	12	28	25	91
NAIYO	"					PREVIOUS FIGURES INACCURATE																								6	39	1	33	4	30		42	24	40	40	146
YAUWI	27.8							INITIAL CENSUS																						5	19		14		6		19	10	21	16	66
WALIO	29.8					PREVIOUS FIGURES INACCURATE																								14	42	3	34		30		43	30	51	41	165
W'HAIYO	"					PREVIOUS FIGURES INACCURATE																								5	14	1	25		18		24	9	19	30	82
ME'IU	31.8	1	2	1										1			13	21	5	1									10	29	3	33		27		27	14	32	40	113
PERIA	"	3	3								1				1		37	37	3	1									11	35	1	28	3	23		28	22	39	40	139
SOBORO	3.9																14	8	3	3									11	14		13		10		22	11	17	17	67
HAU	"		2												2		16	11		1									9	19	1	20		16		29	10	22	21	82
BOISIAMOLI	5.9	2	3	1	1										1		29	22											11	21	4	27	4	23		35	22	22	30	109
KAULUABU	6.9													1	2		5	3	11										2	12		5	1	5		7	4	15	8	37
MAI'A	9.9					INITIAL CENSUS																								3	20	5	18	2	19		20	15	22	21	78
KOROBAME	"	2	1											1	1		8	7											5	16	4	17		18		14	21	18	19	72
WAIME	"	1	2									1					24	13	3										4	20	3	12		10		15	12	23	13	63

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-57 — MIKAURU SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—5438/1.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission	Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
	1956																																		
DAI'A	10-9					NEW BOOK ISSUED																					4	19	1	20	2	21		16	15	19	23	73
WEDIAI	"					INITIAL CENSUS																					5	11	·	9	2	9		14	16	12	12	44
NEGABO	13-9					INITIAL CENSUS																					5	29	2	38	1	33		39	32	30	40	140
WANIAI	"					INITIAL CENSUS																					3	14	3	23	1	25		31	19	18	29	92
YOGOBO	"					INITIAL CENSUS																					3	13	1	19	2	15		17	16	15	22	70
WELIAI	16-9					INITIAL CENSUS																					2	8	·	11	1	8		25	10	10	13	47
OGWANIA	"					INITIAL CENSUS																					6	·	12	2	12		10	6	6	14	36
MIKAURU TOTALS		9	13	2	1	·	·	·	·	1	1	·	37	·	·	146	127	25	14	·	·	·	·	·	·	41	149	31	103	33	133	·	275	216	251	253	2095
LABOGAI TOTALS		21	15	5	12	4	6	1	6	2	2	·	·	AD	27	3	199	506	201	14	AD	1	171	·	·	2	·	54	199	274	201	201	524	·	2219	1869	2387	2464	9154
GRAND TOTALS		56	64	7	13	4	6	1	6	2	3	1	·	52	24	3	344	1289	1317	1289	1	1	171	·	·	2	·	55	348	315	304	234	1961	·	2494	2085	2436	2534	11249

DNA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
HEADQUARTERS
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GOROKA NO. 4

Patrol Conducted by N. F. FOWLER

Area Patrolled UPPER DUNANTINA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ---

Natives 4 Police. Village to village carriers

Duration—From May/July ~~19 to~~ 19 56 (Several short periods) Local Patrol

Number of Days 24 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 19 / 10 / 19 55

Medical 8 / 19 53

Map Reference Bena Bena and Finintegu sheets 1 mile - 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Census and General Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

20 / 12 / 56

H. W. West
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 £

ulation Register

Area Patrolled .....

MIGRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
			AT WORK				STUDENTS															
	Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F

H.W.W.ES

30/16/50

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/2/14-1778

Memorandum for—

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

20th December, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs.
PORT MORESBY

GOROKA PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1956/57

The Annual Census Patrol of the Upper Dunantina Division, Henganofi Patrol Post area, was carried out by Mr. N.F. Fowler, but the Report had not been written when Mr. Fowler proceeded on leave.

2. As the Patrol was purely of a routine nature, and took place less than six months after the previous visit to the Upper Dunantina and there was other important work to be done in a limited time, I excused Mr. Fowler from preparing a Report.

3. However, the Patrol itself was discussed with him in detail upon its conclusion.

4. For record purposes, a copy of the Annual Census figures is attached.

H.W.West
(H. W. West)
District Officer.

ENCL.

C.C. A.D.O. Goroka.
C.C. O.I.C. Henganofi.

ulation Register

Area Patrolled .....

MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
		Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females					Child		Adults		
				Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission													
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Nursing Child Under One Year of Age		M	F	M	F	M + F

H.W.W.BS

30/2/1-1778

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.
26th December, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

GOROKA PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1956/57

The Annual Census Patrol of the Upper Dunantina Division, Henganofi Patrol Post area, was carried out by Mr. N.F. Fowler, but the Report had not been written when Mr. Fowler proceeded on leave.

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ENCL.

(H. . West)
District Officer.

C.C. A.D.O. Goroka.
C.C. O.I.C. Henganofi.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 56/57

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students												
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
RANOFI	28.1.56				1				1																			16	28	13	25		25		18	21	34	27	100
HENGANOFI	28.1.56	6	6	1			1		3		1			1	2					1	5		2						12	26	14	44	4	44		48	40	24	31	154
TINFEAVE	29.1.56	4	3			1	1	2	1	2	2			1	1					2	2								30	36	4	50	3	50		64	42	50	65	223
KUAHARA	25.7.56	1	5	1		3		1		1				2			2				3		2				3		30	41	11	48	3	50		66	50	55	52	231
KEISI	27.7.56	6				1	1	2		1				1			3		2		5		1		1				22	42	11	42	1	46		51	21	39	52	188
TARU	25.7.56	1																			9		5				5		15	28	15	32	3	32		48	23	37	42	166
HEFORONA	26.1.56																												22	36	11	49		31		47	44	48	59	198
ABAGUSA	21.7.56	4	4							1		1	5				1						1				5		31	41	18	41	8	45		11	42	52	57	225
RANOFI	29.1.56	1	5					2	1		1	1	1										9						26	55	16	58	4	60		68	51	55	11	260
UFAGANOFI	27.7.56		2					2	1	2	3	1									1		3				5		12	20	8	11		20		26	21	27	24	107
LIHONA	27.7.56	1	4		1		1		1			1	1								1		1				4		19	24	11	28	4	24		22	26	29	31	114
FOR	7.8.56	2	1			1			1							1					5								12	29	6	32		33		32	22	28	39	126
KEMINA	23.7.56	1	5	1					1			1									2		7						13	29	10	35	5	35		21	31	32	43	142
KANUMFANGA	7.8.56	2										2	1								5								20	41	22	40	1	46		46	40	46	55	192
NUMUYAFOR	23.7.56	6	3		1				1			2	1					1		2	1		5				2		20	5?	?	51	2	51		52	29	?	151	203
[illegible]SINOFI	23.7.56	5																			6								11	16	6	17		19		35	19	14	24	98
HAGANA	23.7.56	3	6				1						1							1	5		3		1				12	31	9	31	1	34		26	28	28	59	150
KARU	27.7.56	1	1																		2		1						3	18	1	14	1	12		13	15	16	16	65

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 56/57

Govt. Print.—7038/7.58.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
																						Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission												
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KABANA	7.5.56	12	6	1	1			1	1			1			2				5		1	6		2				11		50	84	34	86	1	95		81	76	100	101	383
KANTAGU	8.5.56	4	5												1							3						2		11	25	12	21		28		29	33	26	30	125
KUNUYANE	9.5.56	3	3		1	1								1						1		1						1		16	27	15	21	1	30		33	26	32	38	131
KEITERABI	19.7.56	5	1														1	5				1				2		1		19	39	14	35	1	38		39	38	45	51	183
TITONO	19.7.56	6	5	4															1	1		5								20	32	9	28	1	29		45	20	36	36	142
ORIBETONA	19.7.56	2	1																	1				6						9	16	7	18	2	19		17	15	24	29	91
RANOFI	20.7.56	2	1																2					4						5	12	4	16		16		10	10	13	22	59
YANOFI	1.8.56	1	1			1			1					1				2	1			8		5				5		45	65	24	60	5	65		16	61	13	31	309
YARAGA	21.7.56		5																			5								4	21	4	16		16		10	11	19	20	65
MINIHINA	21.7.56	6	5	1		1	1		1					1	3				1	2	5	13		9						28	41	22	51	8	54		52	49	34	14	251
MCGUSANOFI	22.7.56	10	2	1			1							1				2	3	1	4	13		6		1				25	45	15	49	5	51		52	31	42	64	215
NUMURINA	21.7.56	1	5																			6		4						15	11	9	16	1	19		11	16	20	29	92
YOMOBE	21.7.56	5	5		2									1					3	2	5	3		6				2		19	23	11	31	2	31		31	31	32	49	154
BAIO	30.7.56	5	3		1									1							1	1		4				11		26	31	21	37		36		22	28	31	56	143
HEMIALI	30.7.56	6	4		1				1										1		2	7		9				1		24	49	18	53	3	53		49	41	42	61	216
BAISAMUNTE	30.7.56	5	6				1							1	1							9		7						20	36	12	39	1	40		46	36	25	31	138
KESAVAKA	31.7.56	8	5		1		1		1					1	1	1						4		10						24	61	25	10	5	74		18	57	55	82	291
SOSOMONARE	31.7.56	4	10	2										2							1	6		8						35	58	19	60	9	61		10	64	56	18	282

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 56/57

Govt. Print.—7638/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS													MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
TINOFI	28.7.56	5	5					1					3								2		2						25	53	19	52	5	54		61	49	56	66	236
KAFETEGU	4.4.56	6	2				1								1			1	1	2	7		2		2			1	22	49	24	67	5	75		54	47	53	84	252
KENEMBTU	4.4.56	6	5			1		1							1		1	3		1	9				1		2		18	40	[illegible]	45	2	53		41	33	50	68	204
LAMP	5.4.56		4		1				1						1		1	5			9		7				1		21	31	9	33	2			35	30	28	48	158
KOBAFU	6.4.56	5	5	1													2	3			6						2		28	28	10	25		29		30	36	34	36	144
GITANU	6.5.56	3	4											3			2	6		3	5						1		26	55	14	55	6	58		52	43	55	60	216
SOSOGU	4.5.56	2	7											2	1			4	1	6	6		4						22	48	14	58	3	60		41	46	53	66	216
MAKIANOFI	6.5.56	9	2	1										1	1		6	8	1	3	10						3		43	68	29	72	4			79	58	86	103	339
TIRANOFI	5.5.56	8	6						1					1	1		2	3			8		1		2		1		37	59	24	65	1	69		77	64	71	83	307
BENAGANOFI + HERABI	6.5.56	6	3	1										1				2		1	3						1		11	25	12	26	3	29		26	24	30	35	119
KAFETEGUNG + KAFASOGA	4.5.56	2	6		1													1	4	3	10		1						19	47	13	44	3	48		30	32	60	58	191
GRAND TOTAL		204	171	11	13	12	9	10	15	11	3	4	4	33	27		26	63	13	46	222		143	–	10	–	67	1	1005	1800	672	1920	[illegible]	[illegible]		2048	1707	1950	2432	8580

NA. 30 16 57

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No GOROKA 7 of 1956-57

Patrol Conducted by I.D.BURNET PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled IAGARIA LINGUISTIC GROUP.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR H.JEFFKINS E.M.A & MR R.DAVIS A.A.O

Natives 17

Duration—From 6 / 2 / 1957 to 6 / 3 1957

Number of Days 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical .... nil / / 19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Census revision, ro tine administration, encouragement of NUPURU road project, yaws eradication and agricultural census.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19 *District Commissioner*

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £

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

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

Village Popul

Year 1957 Feb - March

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MEN	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
Brought forward		118	175	21	2	4	4	13	10	3	3	1		20	10	5	79	8
YAGASA	12.2.57	1	8	2	1	1					1						2	2
HAGA	8.2.57	4	9		2									1			17	1
FINDA	9.2.57	2	4		1		1										17	12
SEGETA	11.2.57	4	6	2	1				2			1			2		5	4
SILAPA	9.2.57	7	2											1	1		2	
LILOKA	11.2.57	2	3	1											1		11	
MAPAMANA	9.2.57	4	4	1	1	1											1	1
PORAPI	1.2.57	2	1												1		5	
LAGAITA	2.2.57	1	2	1					2					1				
AEMASI	21.2.57	3	1						1						1		6	3
FORE	2.2.57	1	1											1			4	
KAITI	21.2.57	5	2															
FORAGA	28.2.57	1	2															
LITIPINAGA	1.3.57	2	1											1				
KEIFICE	28.2.57	1	1						1					1			0	0
HAGAICO I	1.3.57	5	4					1	1						2		1	2
FAGAI'I	28.2.57	2	2														1	
FORAPI	26.2.57	1	6	1	1												8	
HOGOGISA	23.2.57		1				1										3	
LAFAGA	26.2.57	3	1					1									0	
BOIGETO	23.2.57	1	2		1	1	1								2		1	
HIGIBADI	26.2.57	3	3					1						1	2			
HABIGA'GURUKA	25.2.57																	
HABARAGA	22.2.57	1	1															
HIBO	22.2.57	6	5	1	1			1			2			1				
HIEGELO	22.2.57	5	4	1										1	1		1	
HABE'BIBEIA	2.3.57	1	1		2				1					1				
HAGA	2.3.57	4	5	2					1	1	1			1				
KOSITARU	2.3.57	1	2	1													1	
LUPA'BE	2.3.57	3	3						1					1				
HAGAICO II	1.3.57	1	2	1				1	1					1	2		1	
MOMENTO	2.3.57	3												1				
		222	208	38	18	7	7	17	23	4	8	2		32	23	5	177	
TOTALS																		

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... Report No.....

Patrol Conducted by.....

Area Patrolled.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

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

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

Village Popul

Year 1957 Feb : March.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGR	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8				Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
YAULO	5.3.57	4	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
BOPA	5.3.57	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
TU	5.3.57	2	3	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
HAGAGABE'NA	5.3.57	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
DONITO	5.3.57	3	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4
MENILO	4.3.57	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
DARAFAMO	4.3.57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEGETRU	5.3.57	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HABAGABE'NA	3.3.57	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	12	10
NUPAGABE'YA	3.3.57	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
HABI	26.2.57	2	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
YUMI	21.2.57	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
YUGUGUTU	21.2.57	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
MOBEI	21.2.57	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
KIWURUGA	20.2.57	8	8	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NUPIYUFA	18.2.57	6	9	2	1	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.
HABARU	18.2.57	6	5	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
HUWA	18.2.57	7	4	2	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
LAGAISU	15.2.57	4	3	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	22	29
NOGOBE'NA	20.2.57	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
NOVEI	19.2.57	5	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	13
HUBAGAMATAI	19.2.57	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.		
KAMATAI	19.2.57	7	5	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		1
KUNUGU	19.2.57	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DAGINAVA I	15.2.57	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.		
DAGINAVA II	15.2.57	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
HABAGABE'NA	15.2.57	7	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	2
NUPURU	15.2.57	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
HAGERO	14.2.57	NEW BOOK ISSUED																
KERAFINAGA	14.2.57	4	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
LAKAIYABE	12.2.57	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
HABARU	14.2.57	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NIPINIGAVI	13.2.57	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	30	18
HABABA	14.2.57	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
NUPURU	12.2.57	9	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
		118	113	21	7	4	4	15	16	3	3	1	.	20	10	5	79	86

30/16/87

WET:MFF

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-2-1/24
(3927)

RECEIVED
28 JUN 1957
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

26th June, 1957.

Director,
Dept of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GOR.7/56-57 - IAGARIA
CENSUS DIVISION

~~Further to my memo 30-2-1/14 dated 14th May,~~ 1957, herewith copy of memo GSD 29-1-4 dated 9th June, 1957 from the A.D.O., Goroka Sub-District.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer

cc: A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District.

A.D.O.: explanation to Act. D.O. considered satisfactory. Ignore wording of A.D.O.'s memo. merely petulance.

B/U. a/a
1st Aug. 1957

WET:MFF

30-2-1/24
(3927)

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

26th June, 1957.

Director,
Dept of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GOR.7/56-57 - IAGARIA
CENSUS DIVISION

Further to my memo 30-2-1/14 dated 14th May, 1957, herewith copy of memo CSD 29-1-4 dated 9th June, 1957 from the A.D.O., Goroka Sub-District.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer

cc: A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District

30/16/57

GSD 29-1-4

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.

9th June 1957

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT GOR.7/56-57
IAGARIA CENSUS DIVISION.

Reference your 30-2-1/13(3560) of 17th May, 1957, I would advise:

(c) Funds to a maximum of £80 will be made available by me for the HAGABINANA Bridge during the next quarter if my allocation is sufficient; I expect it to be so.

(d) Explosives work has not yet commenced.

(e) I do not think a case for the outright legal prohibition of child marriages exists, nor that such prohibitions would succeed. From UNGAI experience, child marriages were greater in areas of intensive mission influence; I understand that Seventh Day Adventism (at least) makes no pronouncement whatsoever on the matter.

2. Your paragraph 2 (second sentence) is not appreciated. The District Medical Officer's observations referred to were made voluntarily by that officer.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
A.D.O. G.S.D.

30/16/57

NA. 30-16-57

31st May, 1957.

The District Officer,
GOROKA

PATROL REPORT - GOROKA, NO. 7/1956-57

The attitude of the people towards the Administration is obviously satisfactory.

Arranged marriages frequently bring difficulties within the group, but the people must evolve to a stage where they are free to choose their own partners - old customs die hard.

The impressions gained by NUMBNUMBA OF LUFA during his visit to Lae where he saw the Duke of Edinburgh, no doubt were found most interesting by his hearers.

Absenteeism from census checks must be expected amongst these people. The excess of births over deaths is most satisfactory.

The establishment of a pine nursery at LUFA will no doubt be more satisfactory as a method in providing seedlings than a number of small nurseries in villages.

The notes on the attitude of the people towards missionaries are of interest.

The patrol report indicates a satisfactory state of affairs in the IAGARIA Census division.

Mr. Burnett has accomplished a good task and has presented it well.

A. A. R.

(A. A. Roberts)
Director

P/A 3/6

30/16/57

WET:MFF TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-2-1/14
(3561)

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

17th May, 1957.

Director,
Dept of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT 7/56-57 - IAGARIA
CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith the above document, copy of memo GSD 29-1-4 dated 8th May, 1957 from the A.D.O. of the Goroka Sub-District and my memo 30-2-1/13(3560) dated 17th May, 1957.

2. The patrol was completed in accordance with the program.

3. Matters requiring attention will be dealt with as necessary by separate memoranda.

4. Claim for camping allowance has been referred back for correction.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer

cc: A.D.O.,
Goroka S/D.

WET:MFF

30-2-1/14
(3561)

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

17th May, 1957.

Director,
Dept of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT 7/56-57 - LAGARIA
CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith the above document, copy of memo GSD 29-1-4 dated 8th May, 1957 from the A.D.O. of the Goroka Sub-District and my memo 30-2-1/13(3560) dated 17th May, 1957.

2. The patrol was completed in accordance with the program.

3. Matters requiring attention will be dealt with as necessary by separate memoranda.

4. Claim for camping allowance has been referred back for correction.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer

cc: A.D.O.,
Goroka S/D.

(COPY)

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.

File: GSD 29-1-4

8th May, 1957.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT GOR 7/67-67 - IAGARIA CENSUS DIVISION
MR. I.D. BURNETT, P.O.

From personal observation I know the above patrol, Mr. Burnett's introduction to the Highlands, to have been well conducted and thorough. Extremely competent organisation of its three sided aspects, coupled with native co-operation and enthusiasm, augurs well for the success of combined DNA-PHD-DASF patrols planned in coming months.

2. The NUPURU Road, virtually completed by now, has been the subject of separate correspondence. The IAGABINANA River is currently being bridged. With the D.C's approval a limit of 400 yards carriage has been set for hand gravelling unless the natives wish otherwise. Several wheelbarrows have been sent to the NUPURU Road and a truck will be provided, if at all possible. Explosives which Mr. Burnett volunteered to use have recently been provided for clearing the KAMI-LUFA Road which suffered extremely in the last fortnight's unduly heavy rains.

3. When the KAMI-NUPURU-HENGENOFI road link is complete, the DMO proposes an initial monthly coverage by the IMW Sister.

4. In the coming dry season I am hopeful of increased passionfruit, peanuts, potatoes and coffee purchases by 3 private operators, with the proposed Storeman/Clerk doing most of the actual purchasing at the LUFA end. I have assured Mr. Burnett of a greatly increased market for OKOGUTI-LUFA pitsawn timber, for bridging work between KAMI and GOROKA.

5. Mr. Burnett's cautious statement that:"I could not persuade anyone to admit these (child) marriages were consummated at an unduly early age" - (whatever the latter might mean exactly) tends to conflict with other observations. The natives doubtless realise that consummation or otherwise is one of the vital points in Administration attitude towards such unions, and read accordingly. In short, the extent to which these child unions are marriages or betrothals can still be considered undetermined - see my GSD 29-1-4 of 1[illegible]/2/57 and your 30-2-1/2074 of 19/1/57. Until we know more and can prove that they are consummated marriages, physically delsterious or undesired by the young female, it seems hardly desirable to "eliminate the practice --- by refusing to recognise any claim for repayment of brideprice...". In any event, the female sex is usually quite capable of forcing social changes when it really wants to.

6. In conclusion, a good report.

(Sgd) Ian A. Holmes
ADO

GOROKA Sub-District.

WET:MFF

30-2-1/13
(3560)

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

17th May, 1957.

A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 7/56-57 - IAGARIA
CENSUS DIVISION.

Thank you for the above document and your memo GSD 29-1-4 dated 8th May, 1957. Some comments follow:-

(a) Mr. Burnet's suggestion regarding bride price litigation would probably be effective but would thereby deprive some people of their legal rights - it must therefore be rejected.

(b) "Lepers" should be referred to as "Hansenites".

(c) What funds are available for the KAGABINANA Bridge?.

(d) Doubtless the statutory requirements for the use of explosives are being observed.

(e) There seems to be no immediate answer to the problem of "child" marriages short of an outright legal prohibition: do you think a case for this exists and can be presented?. The alternative seems to await the movement away for them in step with general acculturation. Are they fewer in areas subjected to a more intensive Mission influence?. I agree with your assessment of the power of the weaker sex.

2. Relating to para 3 of your memo GSD 29-1-4 dated 8th May, 1957, please note para 4 of Circular Instruction No. 217 which requires that all action arising from a report will normally be taken by a District Officer. Your apparent direct arrangements with the D.M.O. in this matter are in breach of this instruction which I request be fully observed in dealing with future reports.

3. This is a useful report that is marred by spelling mistakes. It should have been signed by the writer and I suggest Mr. Burnet, in future reports, number his paragraphs right through the report - this facilitates reference in comments.

4. Please forward a copy of this memo to Mr. Burnet.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lufa Patrol Post,
Goroka Sub-District,
E.H.D.

15th March, 1957.

District Commissioner,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT - GOROKA 7 OF 1956-57

Patrol Conducted by: I.D.Burnet, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: IAGARIA Linguistic group.

Patrol accompanied by:

Europeans - Mr H.Jeffkins E.M.A
Mr R.Eavis A.A.O.

Natives - R.P.& N.G.C 8
Interpreters I
N.M.A's 5
Agric Assts 2
Luluais I

Duration of Patrol: 6/2/57 to 6/3/57
28 days

Objects of Patrol: Census revision, routine administration, encouragement of the NUPURU road project, yaws eradication and agricultural census.

I.D.Burnet.

I.D.Burnet, Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION: The IAGARIA census sub-division is situated North to East of Mt Michael. It is defined roughly by the OSARO and OROGUTI rivers and Mt Michael itself. The population is very dense. It is concentrated in three main valleys. These groups are known as FRIGANO, KAMI-OROGUTI and HAIRO. It was usual to walk for about two hours between rest houses and to census about 1,000 natives at each stop.

The area was last officially patrolled by Mr J. Mater P.O who conducted a census in January 1956. The initial census of the area was taken in 1949 and 1951 it has been censussed annually ever since. The sub-division had not previously been patrolled in whole or in part by a Medical Officer.

The patrol reported represented a change from the pattern to which the natives had become accustomed. An Agricultural Officer, Mr R.Davis accompanied as did Mr H.Jeffkins a European Medical Assistant. By participating in a census patrol these two officers were able to contact the entire population. Mr Davis was concerned with conducting an Agricultural Census of the area. Mr.Jeffkins object was to cover the entire population and to administer injections of Procaine Penicilin as part of the yaws eradication campaign.

Roads have and are playing a major part in the development of the area. The KAMI-LUFA road link has been open for some 7 months. This road has given the O.I.C Lufa constant contact with about 40% of the population. Mr Davis has spent much time in the area since the road was opened. He has established five coffee and pine nurseries along the road.

A new road to NUPURU is being built. A branch of this road will eventually be projected into the FRIGANO valley. When this road system is complete, as it well may be by the end of the year, about 80% of the population will be accessible by road.

With two specialists accompanying the patrol my own activities were confined to conducting the census and settling numerous minor disputes in the Court for Native Affairs. It was not practicable to hold up the other two members of the patrol whilst I investigated land boundaries or inspected the more remote hamlets.

Compared with my only previous patrolling experience in Manus I found my contact with the people rather remote and superficial. However the scale of the patrol and the infliction of hypodermic syringes must have impressed the natives. It has also served to familiarise myself with about one third of the people that are my responsibility at Lufa.

Looking back over previous reports of the area it has always seemd that these people were on the threshold of a spectacular economic advance. Because of my commitments to other areas I think the IAGARIA will remain on the threshold untill more staff is provided for Lufa or,better still, a vehicle.

DIARY

Wednesday, 6th February, 1957.

Departed Lufa Patrol Post 9 a.m Mr H.Jeffkins E.M.A accompanying. By truck along the Lufa road to KAMI. Met up with L/Cpl AGORIBAFFA returning from leave. He joined the patrol in place of L/Cpl KABUN who was returned to road work.
Revised census for LABAIYA and inspected their houses. Rain held up further census revision.

Thursday, 7th February, 1957.

At KAMI Rest House.
Walked to FORAFI hamlet, 40 minutes. Census revised and housing inspected. Held discussions with village officials who were persuaded not to change the village site for the time being. Returned p.m to KAMI Rest House. Mr.R.Eavis ,Assistant Agricultural Officer joined the patrol.

Friday, 8th February, 1957.

Departed KAMI Rest House 9.15 by track to GOTOMI Rest House, arrived 11.45.
Revised census for SILUPA clan. Further census revision held up by rain. Inspected SILUPA hamlet. Destroyed one very diseased pig.
Adjudicated in a minor land dispute involving SEGEYA and FIMOA clans.

Saturday, 9th February, 1957.

At GOTOMI Rest House.
Revised census for NUPAMANA, HAGA, FIMOA and KIPORGANA clans.
Held Court under Reg 67 A. Held discussions with village officials.

Sunday, 10th February, 1957.

At GOTOMI Rest House.
Inspected housing at SEGEYA. Accompanied by Mr Eavis visited the coffee groves planted by L.L FAPA.

Monday, 11th February, 1957.

Revised census for SEGEYA and LILOKA clans.
Departed GOTOMI Rest House 1.30 by track to NUPURU Rest House, arrived 5.40.

Tuesday, 12th February, 1957.

Revised census for YAGUSA, LAKAIYABE and NUPURU clans. Inspected YAGUSA hamlet. Held discussions with village officials.
Overnight at NUPURU Rest House.

Wednesday, 13th February, 1957.

At NUPURU Rest House.
Revised census for NIPINIGAVI clan.
Followed the new road back to HIGIBABI where I met Mr J. Holmes A.D.O who was making an inspection of the entire HIGIBABI - OKAPA route. Returned from HIGIBABI to NUPURU ,time taken three hours.
Held discussions with Mr Holmes. Mr Holmes addressed assembled village officials.

Thursday, 14th February, 1957.

Revised census for NAGERO, HABABA and KEPAFINAGA clans.
Mr Holmes departed 10 a.m for OKAPA accompanied by L/Cpl KABUN of the Lufa detachment.
Departed NUPURU 3.30 by track to DAGINAVA Rest House, arrived 6.30.

Friday, 15th February, 1957.

Revised census for DAGINAVA I, DAGINAVA II, LAGAIJU HABAGABENA and NUPARU clans.
Made a preliminary enquiry into a land dispute involving DAGINAVA and NUPURU clans. No decision given.

Saturday, 16th February, 1957.

Departed DAGINAVA Rest House 10.30, by track to FUSA Rest House, arrived 12.30.
Inspected FUSA Aid Post, N.M.A. ROSANAMU in charge.
Accompanied by Mr Jeffkins inspected NUPAIYUFA hamlet where an epidemic had been reported.

Sunday, 17th February, 1957.

At FUSA Rest House.
Inspected the new NUGUDU Rest House and FUSA and KAMATI hamlets.

Monday 18th February, 1957.

At FUSA Rest House.
Revised census for NUPAIYUFA, HABURU, HUWA and MOVEI clans.
Convened the Court for Native Affairs and dealt with cases involving adultery, assault and census evasion.

Tuesday 19th February, 1957.

At FUSA Rest House.
Spent the day at NUGUDU Rest House. Revised census for KUNUGA, KAMATI and HEGOTONUMU clans.
More census evaders dealt with in the Court for Native Affairs.

Wednesday 20th February, 1957.

Revised census for MOGABE'NA clan.
Departed FUSA Rest House 10.30, by the New Tribes Mission horse track to KISAVERO Rest House, arrived 12.30.
Revised census KIWURAGA clan. Rain precluded further census revision.
Inspected the new houses built by the KIWURUGAs near the mission station. Inspected school (closed at the time).

Thursday 21st February, 1957.

At KISAVERO Rest House.
Revised census for MOBEI, YAGAGUTU and YUMI clans.
Inspected gardens and recorded land ownership.

Friday, 22nd February, 1957.

Departed KIBAVERO Rest House9.30, by track to KOSETO Rest House, arrived 10.00.
Revised census for HEGEI, HIBO and BABARAGA clans.
Held discussions with village officials.

SAturday, 23rd February, 1957.

Departed KOSETO Rest House by track to HIGIBABI, arrived 9.45.
Met Dr Symes and party at HIGIBABI.
Revised census for HOGOBUSA and BOIGETO clans in order to demonstrate our methods of mass inoculation.
Departed HIGIBABI 2.45, by motor bike to Lufa.
Inspected station.
Attended to office work.

Sunday, 24th February, 1957.

Attended to office work.
Returned to HIGIBABI 5.00 , by bicycle as motor bike had given trouble.

Monday, 25th February, 1957.

At HIGABABI Rest House.
Inspected progress on the new NUPURU road.

Tuesday, 26th February, 1957.

At HIGIBABI Rest House.
Revised census for LUFUGU, FORAPI, HIGIBABI , HABI and HABIGA-GURUKA clans.

Wednesday 27th February, 1957.

Departed HIGIBABI 9.00 by main KAMI-LUFA road to FORE Rest House, arrived 11.00.
Revised census for KAMASI and KAMI clans.
Inspected KAMI hamlet.

Thursday 28th February, 1957.

Revised census for FORE clan.
Departed FORE Rest House by track to HAGAULO Rest House , arrived 2.15.
Revised census for FORAGA, TAGAI'I and KEIFILE clans.

Friday 1st March, 1957.

At HAGAULO Rest House.
Revised census for HAGAULO and LITIPANAKA clans.
Inspected KEIFILE and FORAGA Hamlets.
Departed HAGAULO Rest House 11.15 by track and main Kami-Lufa road to GURUKA.
~~Revised census for HABAGABE'NA and NUPAGAEYA clans.~~

Saturday 2nd March, 1957.

At GURUKA Rest House.
Revised census for MOMENTO, KOSIARA, HAGAULO II, HAGA and LUPA'BE clans.

SUNDAY 3rd March, 1957.

Inspected portion of the KAMI-LUFA road.

Monday 4th March, 1957.

Departed GURUKA Rest House 9.15 by track to KISE Rest House, arrived 10.45.
Revised census for HABAGABE'NA and KUPAGAEYA clans.
Departed KISE Rest House 12.30 by track to HIRO Rest House, arrived 1.30
Revised cenus for MENILO and DARASAMO clans .

Tuesday 5th March, 1957.

At HIRO Rest House.
Revised census for DONITO-HAVIKAVETNA, YAULO,TU,HEGETRU,BOPA and HAGAGABENA-KUMUBARA clans.

Wednesday 6th March, 1957.

Patrol returned by road to Lufa Patrol Post.

= End of Patrol Diary =

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The native situation appears to be satisfactory on all counts. The completion of the KAMI-LUFA road has opened the way for a steady economic advance. If this advance has not been as grandiose as anticipated the natives show no signs of disolusionment.

The patrol was well received throughout. Large quantities of food were provided at every rest house. All village officials were intensely proud of the rank they held and were prepared to give every assistance, provided such assistance did not conflict with their primary object of keeping their own lives out of jail.

The people showed a commendable willingness to bring their disputes before the Court for Native Affairs. For the most part these disputes involved matrimonial troubles. Some assault cases were were also heard and Regulation 67 A, failure to provide or obtain medical treatment for children, was implemented on three occassions. Several land disputes were brought were brought before the patrol. Time and my own lack of experience in the area prevented me from settling them there and then. An opportunity to settle them should occur during supervision of road work later in the year

These people are still settling down from the cessation of tribal fighting. Many natives have returned from the Bena to what they describe as their own ground. This has resulted in the many migrations recorded and it also gives promise of many land disputes to come.

Child marriage is quite common throughout the area. Something like 15% of marriages involve child brides. This custom is traditional and is probably a symptom of the masculinity of the population, at present about 112 men to every 100 women. I could persuade no one to admit that these marriages were consumated at an unduly early age. It was admitted however that the child bride usually went to live with her husband as soon as the bride price had been paid. Several disputes were heard in which a child bride in waiting to mature for her husband had decided that she loved another and had run away. In these cases the girls wishes were acceeded to and the bride price was returned. This is a symptom of the peoples general emancipation. The likes and dislikes of the parties concerned often overide the intentions of the parents. If the Administration is keen on eliminating the practice of child marriage then it could dampen it's effectiveness as an insurance against batchelordom by refusing to recognise any claim for repayment of brideprice if the child bride eventually runs away with another man.

Luluai NUMBNUMBA of Lufa accompanied the patrol. NUMBNUMBA was taken to Lae for the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh. At each Rest House I outlined the functions of the Monarchy and NUMBANUMBA followed up with his impressions of the Duke's reception at Lae. He was given a good hearing.

Two natives from the KARIMUI area accompanied the patrol. They obtained a useful insight into administratio activities and they also improved their pidgin. There are so many natives from the KARIMUI at present [illegible] that they have little opportunity to practice pidgin on the st[illegible]

CENSUS. The IAGARIA people have always been rather reluctant to appear for census. Previous census figures for the HAIRO and OROGUTI-KAMI groups appear to have been fairly complete . Most of the new names recorded in that area were those of migrants back from BENA,OKAPA and HANGANOFI who had avoided having there names recorded in those areas.

In the FRIGANO area there were a substantial number of new names recorded and I think many more remain in hiding. Having been cencussed six times the FRIGANOs are become profficient at the Census game. They realise that the alternative to walking up to two hours to a rest house is to hide in the vush untill the police have departed. Time and the closer administration that will go with the construction of a road into the area will remedy the situation.

CENSUS cont. During the last census of the area in January, 1956, Mr J. Mater P.O recorded 255 pregnencies. Thes pregnencies were followed up and 70 infant deaths were revealed, other infant were either concealed by the parents or ignored by myself. This is equivalent to an infant mortality of 264 per thousand. I think this blemish on an otherwise highly satisfactory health picture warrants the attention of an infant welfare sister.

Census Summary.		
	Excess of Births over Deaths	232
	Nett Migrations in	19
	New Names	329
	Nett Increase	580

Birth rate 32.4 per 1,000 per annum.
Death Rate 14.7 per 1,000 per annum.
Infant Mortality 264 per 1,000 Births(Stillbirths included)

AGRICULTURE. Mr R.Eavis ,who accompanied the patrol made a comprehensive census of livestock, and cash and subsistence crops.

The KAMI-LUFA road has not lead to any immeadiate benifits from cash cropping. The area seems to be too remote from Goroka to warrant the transportation of foods such as kaukau and corn. Recently, however, the New Tribes Mission began a regular run along the road to purchase peanuts. It is also hoped to begin marketing passion fruit shortly.

As mentioned earlier some five coffee and pine nurseries have been established along the road. This development is adirect result of the opening of the Kami-Lufa road which has ena bled Mr Eavis to visit the area

During his last patrol Mr Mater urged the natives to plant pine nurseries. These have not been a success. Supervision has been inadequate and germination has been very poor. As an alternative to village nurseries I have established a large nursery at Lufa. By the time the seedlings are ready for transplanting I hope to have access to a vehicle and a network of roads so that planting can be adequately supervised.

MISSIONS. There are three mission groups in the area, Lutherans, Seventh Day Adventists and an American Protestant organisation known as the New Tribes Mission. The Lutherans and the Seventh Day Adventists, have, through the use of Native Evangelists, gained a foothold in most areas. The New Tribes Mission does not use native evangelists and as a consequence has a very limited sphere of influence. Mr Dale Palmer has done most of the fieldwork but his activity has been mainly in the GUMI area administered from OKAPA. Mr D?McGurty and Mr C.Driver have been concentrating on learning the local dialect as a preparitory to starting a school.

Only at KISAVERO does the Lutheran Mission seem to have made much headway. At KISAVERO there is established the largest single group of houses in the IAGARIA. This mission settlement has been subject to a close scrutiny by Mr H.Weast D.O and also by Mr . Mater. In response to there orders many houses have been rebuilt along traditional lines. My own enquiries showed that all the occupiers of these houses owned land nearby on which they had planted gardens. That the ownership of this land was undisputed was duly recorded in the village books.

At other villages Mission influence is little evident. There is no evidence of any re grouping about the mission post at YUMI. For the rest the problem of mission settlements does not even seem to be embrionic.

EDUCATION. There are no mission schools worthy of the name in the area. The Lutheran school at KISAVERO, mentioned favourably in previous reports, has been closed down ever since the teacher took ill over a year ago.

Two new Seventh Day Adventistx schools were inspected, one close to the road at KAMI and another at HAUGAULO. The former has a barely literate but quite intelligent teacher from Kianantu in charge. He has just enrolled fifteen young boys from neighbouring villages in the school. The other school at HAUGAULO has a less impressive teacher in charge. This teacher is more concerned with preparing adults for babtism than with teaching the young the three R's.

It is worth recording at this stage that on the 11th March the District Education Officer Mr.S.Nielson officially opened the new Administration school at Lufa. Eighty five students including thirty five from the IAUARIA were enrolled.

There is still a pressing need for a school in the KAMI-HIGIBABI area. The people in this area are probably more advanced and have a greater economic potential than those nearer Lufa. At present about thiry five children are attending Administration schools and another thirty attend mission schools outside the area.

HEALTH. Mr H.Jeffkins R.M.A describes the health of the people as astonishingly good. Yaws eradication was one of the objects of the patrol. As such it was rather frustrating to find that yaws eradication had been virtually accomplished by Mr Mater on his last patrol. In his patrol report Mr Mater records that N.M.A WAGL treated over 1,000 cases. On this patrol fewer than twenty cases of active yaws were observed.

Several lepers were found and sent to Goroka. These included two cases amongst natives who had hitherto evaded census.

There are now three Aid Posts in the sub-division. One at Guruka, one at KISAVERO and one at FUSA. Mr Jeffkins was favourably impressed with the conduct of all these Aid Posts.

Dr Symes, District Medical Officer, visited the patrol at HIGIBABI. He was accompanied by Dr Courtauld. There he saw the methods of massinnoculation we had developed. After an inauspicious start Mr Jeffkins was able to give up to 1,000 injections a day.

Health in the area will be the subject of a detailed report by Mr Jeffkins.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. The KAMI-LUFA road was followed for portion of the patrol. The road has, on the whole , stood up well to the wet season and it has been passable to heavy vehicles at all times. The recent heavy rains have caused many slippages onto the road. On the steeper slopes the road itself has begun to slip. The only permanent cure for this slipping is to gradually blast the road over onto the bedrock. Bridges along the road are in good repair . Some of the approaches to the bridges will be improved and railings put along the sides as a precaution against scidding.

A new road to OKAPA Patrol Post had been surveyed by Mr Mater and worked commenced early in the new year. Benching is now complete as far as NUPURU about eight miles from the junction mf with the main KAMI-LUFA road. MrI.Holmes A.D.O visited the patrol at NUPURU. He inspected the above section of the road with the writer and later went on over the proposed route to OKAPA Patrol Post. His investigation showed that the complete road to OKAPA would serve no

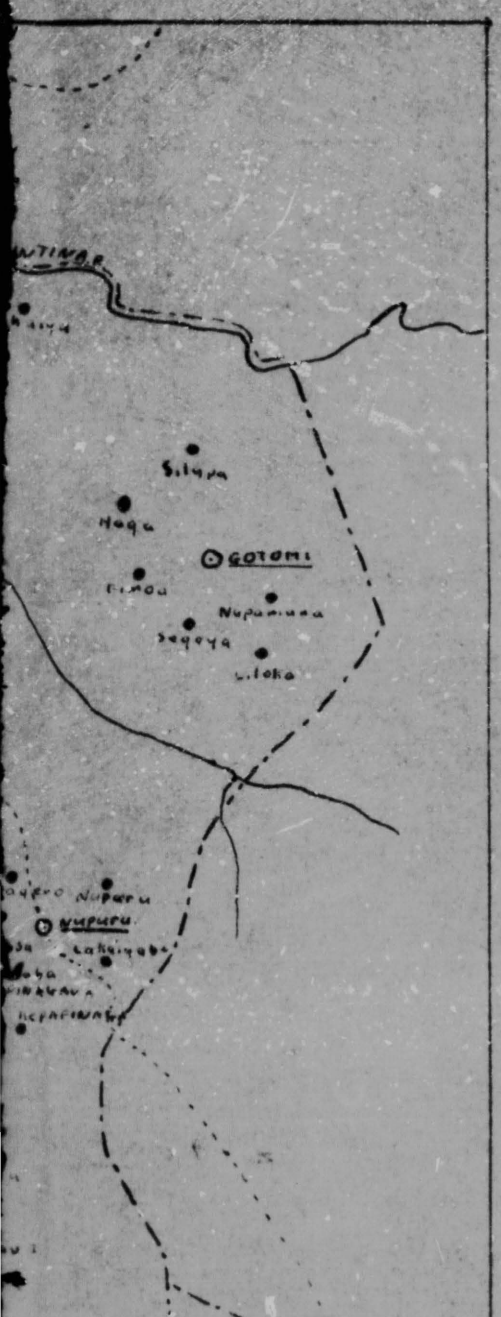
ROADS AND BRIDGES cont. no usefull purpose and that the road would be better linked up with the HANGANOFI road system. The new road will be very usefull in the administration of the area from Lufa. A further spur into the densly populated FRIGANO valley has been pronounced feasible by former officers and I propose to survey a route when the opportunity offers.

Bridging on the HIGIBABI-NUFURU section will begin shortly. Along this section there are five minor watercourses whcih will present no difficulty and then a major obstacle by way of the HAGABINANA river presentz itself. This river is 39 feet across at water level bat it is subject to violent flooding and to provide a clearence of 12 feet would require a span of 68 feet. As there is no bridge carpenter at Lufa it is to be hoped that advice and assistance in overcoming this obstacle will be forthcoming from Goroka. Beyond the HAGABINANA river gravelling will be a problem. At NUFURU the nearest source of gravel is more than three miles away. I think it unreasonable to expect natives to carry gravel more than 500 yards by hand and I hope that a truck can be made available to surface the rest.

The New Tribes Mission have constructed a horse track to facilitate their work in the GIMI. This track would be passable to a motor cycle in the dry season. It provides access to the FRIGANO valley.

IAGARIA CENSUS ~~SUB~~-DIVISION

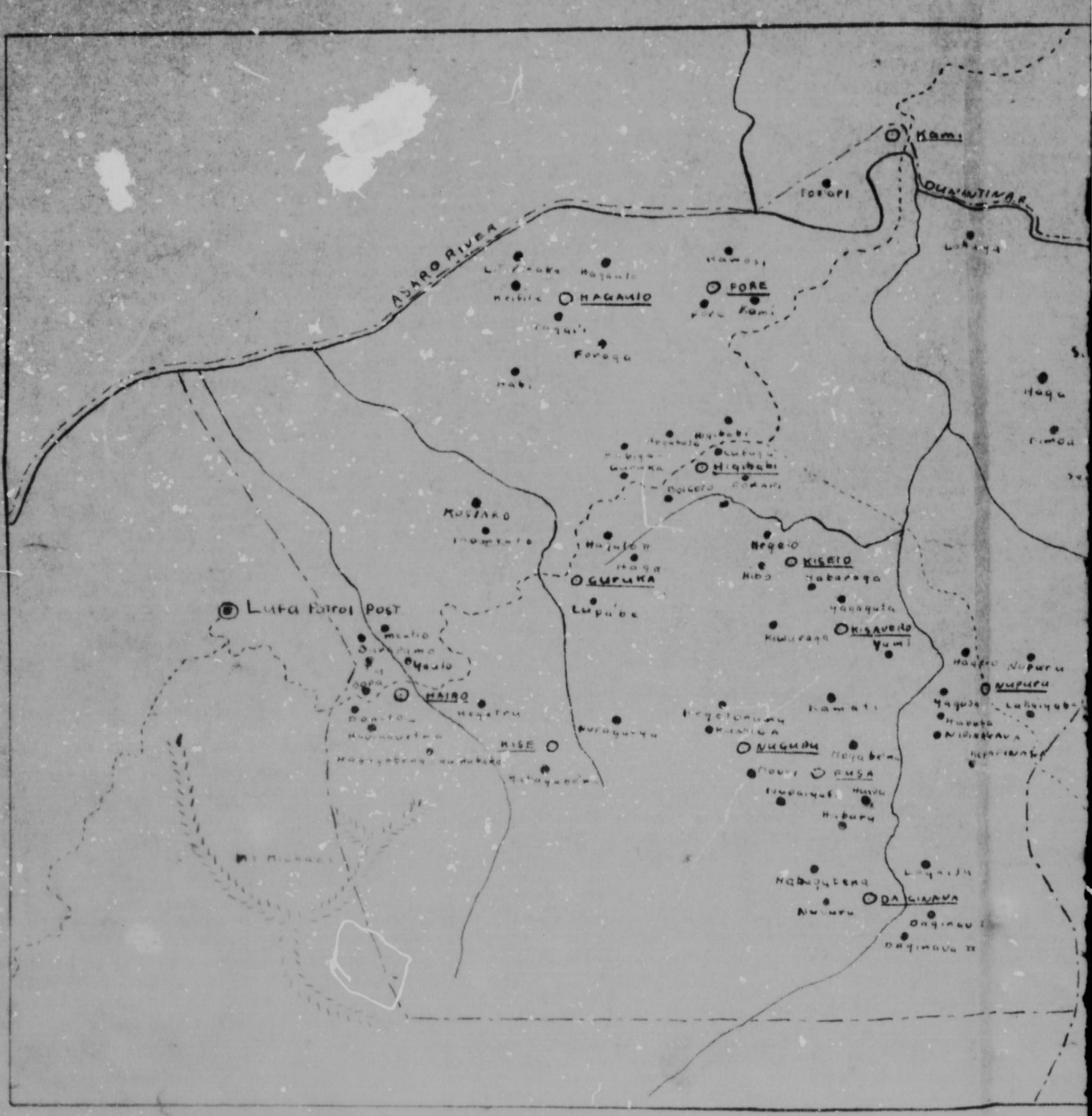
MAP TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT
GOROKA 7/56-57



Legend

- Census Sub-Division Boundaries
- Vehicular Roads
- GOTOMI ⊙ Government Rest Houses
- Segeya ● Village Books (~~house~~ sites very approximate)

I.O Burnet P.O 26.6.57



Scale 1" = 2 Miles

lation Register

Area Patrolled ...LAGARIA...

MIGRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females					Child		Adults		
			Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission						Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age						
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	16-45	10-15	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
			1								22	40	17	48	3	48		54	42	44	53	200
		1	4		7						17	54	13	48	4	48		44	45	52	56	208
		2			8						19	59	17	60	6	60		64	56	64	71	263
	1	3	2		7						27	87	21	70	2	70		68	54	81	99	291
	2	1	4		2						23	40	4	30		30		47	41	47	32	173
		1	3		7						2	30	2	25	2	25		18	18	26	26	98
					5							22	1	14	1	14		19	15	24	24	87
			4		1						2	19	3	15	1	15		16	18	21	21	81
	1	3	2								13	46	7	42	4	42		47	43	52	50	194
	12	10									23	38	2	28	4	28		34	20	43	31	128
			5								8	32	7	29	2	29		34	28	39	34	140
	7	10	4								19	50	16	44	4	44		50	48	55	47	204
		1	4								4	26	8	24	2	24		20	16	29	29	98
		3	5						3		28	57	25	54	5	54		80	69	63	76	296
		3	9		3						36	70	15	62	6	62		79	77	79	83	330
		1			1						17	50	13	45	4	45		53	45	58	54	211
	1		3								9	42	10	41	6	41		34	43	43	46	169
					1						19	43	7	35	2	35		49	29	52	48	179
			5								27	90	19	76	10	76		80	85	95	83	348
	7	9	3								19	40	16	41	6	41		51	44	48	45	191
	30	17	2								12	43	8	64		62		64	49	48	56	199
		1	2								21	50	10	49	7	49		59	48	66	56	231
		1	8								24	60	8	52	8	52		58	51	68	60	265
											6	35	5	28	4	28		33	19	38	33	123
	1		4								16	69	11	58	10	58		57	57	69	64	251
	5	4	6								19	29	6	34	2	34		32	33	32	39	133
	4	2	7								18	33	3	21	4	21		46	28	44	42	168
	22	29	1								17	34	6	21	4	21		34	23	36	32	126
					7						3	26	3	20		20		19	16	26	24	92
	30	26	2		7				1		21	57	8	49	4	49		59	54	50	67	230
	8	6			8				1		9	36	8	24	3	24		21	34	29	30	129
		1			4						7	22	5	19	5	19		15	25	24	20	89
	3	9	4								15	49	12	54	5	54		73	52	55	58	262
		2							2		6	22	6	24	3	24		22	20	24	29	97
		1	8								22	64	17	56	2	56		67	64	68	75	282
	251	144	103		76				7		459	1,520	345	1,390	135	1,390		1,606	399	1,718	1663	6,572

...ation Register

Area Patrolled ...ARIA...

...GRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
			AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females					Child		Adults		
	In	Out	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission						Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age						
?	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
?	151	146	103		76				7		459	1[5]10	365	1[3]90	135	1[3]90		1[6]06	[3]99	1[7]18	1[6]63	6572
	6	5	4		1						34	102	24	94	14	96		103	82	109	103	402
			3						1		20	49	16	53	9	53		55	50	64	69	242
		1	3						3		21	50	11	53	4	55		55	50	61	64	234
		3	1	1	1				5		15	50	15	53	5	53		58	42	56	69	233
		3	1		1				5	2		34	3	29	3	29		41	15	30	32	127
					1				1		9	34	10	34	5	34		58	28	50	49	187
		3	7		1	0	5		3	1	18	56	13	54	6	54		55	56	59	67	256
	2	2							2	2	5	34	2	36	2	30		29	20	43	41	137
	1	2	1		1						3	18	3	20	1	20		14	17	21	26	86
			6				1				6	30	7	29	1	29		18	17	33	35	110
			1		3						3	34	3	36	2	36		34	30	37	44	149
			1				5				5	32	10	31	2	31		38	34	37	41	156
	3	5	1								7	34	5	33	2	33		43	30	37	37	148
		1	2						1		6	31	9	32	2	32		32	19	34	37	125
											10	40	7	33	1	33		46	43	42	38	169
		1	6				2		2		23	70	17	91	7	91		75	57	87	98	337
			1								11	24	4	20	3	20		32	29	27	26	105
			4		11		1				30	62	11	71	5	71		62	59	59	78	274
		3			1						14	30	8	33	5	33		29	29	36	39	132
	6	5	2		5						25	46	11	50	2	50		50	53	52	56	218
	2	2	4		6						3	16	5	20		20		14	14	17	22	69
		4	4		6						12	32	9	30	2	30		34	28	30	36	138
		1	7		5						11	46	8	39	4	39		46	33	37	46	174
	0	1	0		2		0		0		5	12	2	17		17		16	14	13	20	65
	10	3			11		1		2		25	58	21	71	5	71		29	22	61	80	307
	10	8			7		0				12	41	9	38	3	38		46	36	46	53	181
		5			3		5				14	35	7	31	4	31		42	36	43	44	158
	0	1			0		1				19	52	13	51	6	51		62	50	54	68	241
	1	1	0		7		0				13	21	8	24	4	24		28	20	25	28	109
	1	0	1		3		5				20	[3]0	12	50	5	50		55	48	50	56	218
	1	1					1				9	22	5	20	1	20		30	15	24	22	93
2	0				3						3	19	4	18	3	18		21	11	19	20	70
197	195	170	2	149		27		32	5	870	1[2]81	643	1[2]90	253	1[2]70		3000	2536	5130	4[4]4	12248
											2851		2680		2680					3207	

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GORONA No 5 -56,57

Patrol Conducted by JAMES W. KENT Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Upper Asaro Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 9

Duration—From 26/ 2 /1957 to 10/ 4 /1957

Number of Days 44

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Oct-Nov /1955

Medical ..../...../18.....

Map Reference TORO 3614

Objects of Patrol (a) Annual Census Revision

(b) 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 ....

JWK jwk

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. P. 106/12 (429)

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

7th. August, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Camping Allowance - James W Kent, Patrol Officer.

Further to my 30-2-1/32 (356) of the 1st. August, 1957, I append Camping Allowance claim submitted by the above officer in respect of Patrol Report Goroka No. 8/56-57 - Upper ASARO Census Division.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

43 Days

97/A 15/8

JWKjwk

P. 106/12 (429)

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

7th. August, 1957.

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Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

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(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

30-16-68

7th August, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Agriculture,
PORT MORESBY.

Attention Mr. Morley.

Pigs - Diseased - Eastern Highlands.

Attached is an extract from Patrol Report No. 8 of 1956/1957 Upper ASARO.

For your information please.

A. A. R.
(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

30-16-68.

7th August, 1957.

The District Officer,

GOROKA.

Patrol Report No. 8 of 1957/1958 - Upper ASARO.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

The covering remarks of Mr. Holmes and yourself cover adequately the content of the Report. I take it the prohibition on movement of pigs out of the Eastern Highlands District to adjoining areas is subject to strict control as required by present Legislation.

I concur in your remarks as to the quality of the work of Mr. Kent.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/68.

RECEIVED

In Reply
Please Quote

WTwt

District Headquarters,
GOROKA:
Eastern Highlands District.
1 August 57.

No. 30-2-1/32.(356)

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 8/56-57 - UPPER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION.

1. Herewith the above document, copy of my me o. 30-2-1/31 dated 1 August 57 and A.D.O. of GOROKA S.D's memo. 29-1-2 dated 18 July 57.

2. The patrol is programmed for January but late preparation of the program and staff shortage delayed its commencement.

3. Detailed comments are contained in the attachments. Mr. HOLMES' reference to 'quasi-paramounts' is misleading. In parts of this District one luluai is appointed to a clan with each of the constituent sub-clans having a tultul. The luluai is expected to and does have a cohesive influence throughout the clan - this is facilitated by the fact that his grade is higher than the other officials within the clan. This system has been found tohelp overcome the intense parochialism which is a feature of the social organisation here. However, as the luluai exercises his authority within his own social group it is subject to the normal traditional checks on abuses thereof.

4. I hope it will be possible, later this year, to submit specific recommendations relating to N.L.G. councils in this District - the UPPER ASARO will receive consideration in this regard.

5. Matters requiring the attention of other departments will be referred to their district representatives.

6. This is an excellent report of a very thorough and well-handled patrol.

(W.E. Tomasetti.).
Assistant District Officer.

cc: ~~Director of Native Affairs~~
A.D.O., GOROKA S.D..

WTwt

District Headquarters, 30-2-1/32.(356)
GOROKA:
Eastern Highlands District.
1 August 57.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

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(W.E. Tomasetti.).
Assistant District Officer.

cc:
~~District Commissioner~~
A.D.O., GOROKA S.D..

WTwt

3C-3-1/31.(355)

District Headquarters,
GOROKA:
Eastern Highlands District.

1 August 57.

A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 8/56-57 - UPPER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION.

1. Thank you for the above document and your memo. GSD 29-1-2 dated 18 July 57. I fully appreciate the delays staff shortages cause but I feel a higher priority should be given to the preparation and forwarding of patrol reports.

2. Some comments follow :-

(A) para 10. How are CHIMBU migrants acquiring the rights to use the land they are occupying in the KWONGI.

(B) para 11. This, and other paragraphs, reveal quite clearly that, in present circumstances, road meetings hardly scratch the surface of native administration and can thus be regarded only as a minor accessory to normal patrols.

(C) para 15. I believe the rate of adaptation, in terms of maintenance of social stability, is less important than allowing the communities involved to make their own rate of change thus allowing a proper absorption of the new elements. Possibly there is an absolute rate of change which no community can maintain and keep its cohesion. Do you think the rate of social change in the UPPER ASARO is substantially of their own selection or are they being forced along?

(D) para 22. The pattern of administrative contacts with communities will be discussed at the forthcoming staff conference.

(E) I believe most field staff officers expect too much of village officials. (para 23).

(F) para 36. I endorse Mr. KENT's attitude towards a persons right to selectis his own place of residence. Larger settlements will develop if the social need for them emerges.

(G) para 46. I believe sweet potato is highly nutritious.

(H) para 47. I think some form of homesteading will solve some of the social and agricultural problems in this District and I have discussed, in a general way, some experimental pilot homestead with the D.A.O.

(I) para 52. The labour officer at the attestation centre has resumed the purchase of sweet potato at 1d per pound.
(J) para 57. Do you recommend that an extension officer visit the UPPER ASARO?
(K) para 60. Work is now well advanced on the buildings for a 'bung' to serve the GOROKA population.
(L) para 61. As you are aware native marketing arrangements are at present under review.
(M) para 76. The present practice of collecting census division maps showing thereon all villages (i.e. census units) is intended, inter alia, as a first step in the stabilisation of these basic and important administrative units.
(N) para 79. I feel the place communities play in road maintenance is, in places, due for review and I propose to have it discussed at the forthcoming conference.
(O) Native affairs officers should take no part in the organisation of community work on roads until funds, however small, are available for the job. (Para 81).
(P) para 85. I regard the mode of Lutheran organisation for village evangelisation as being particularly liable to lead to abuses and undesirable situations. The large measure of autonomy enjoyed by their native pastors and evangelists, weak in everything but faith, among a people prepared to acknowledge the prestige of everything of 'white' origin can and has produced situations it would be best to avoid. With the best of intentions a missionary finds it impossible to accept any limitations to the speed at which converts should be made.
(Q) The entire report suggests the Census Division is ripe for a N.L.G. Council although the tax potential is not clear. We have already discussed this.

3. This is a first class report of a first class patrol and Mr. KENT should be commended for it.

(W.E. Tomasetti.).
Acting District Officer.

(2)

cc:
Director of Native Affairs.

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.

18th July, 1957.

File: GSD 29-1-2.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT GOS 8/56-57 : MR. J.E. KENT, P.O.
UPPER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION.

I must apologise formy late transmission of the above, owing to patrol and other committments preventing me, since my original draft memo was mislaid, from giving the report the attention it merits.

2. The patrol instructions were verbal. A more comprehensive report would be hard to imagine. Subsequent visits bear out the competent work of Mr. KENT and the degree of his adoption in the Upper ASARO as "our Kiap". Allowing a concentration, with ideal thoroughness, on 12,000 people whilst the A.D.O. attempted to service the remaining 34,000 was a calculated step. As elsewhere, it has born good fruit. That past and present staffing (of -2 officers tothe 46,000 strong GOROKA-WATABUNG Administrative Area) seldom permits such thoroughness as routine is to be regretted.

3. Mr. KENT's report speaks for itself. In the main, I concur wholeheartedly with his observations. Your attention is particularly drawn to the following aspects.

4. Accelerating CHIMBU immigration and undoubted potential land shortages (para 10).

5. Weekly roadside contacts must be viewed as supplements not as capable of replacing conventional foot patrolling, albeit motorized for efficiency and economy; it has been asserted that they can. (paras 11,14,15,20 and 30).

6. The large amount of litigation reflecting, according to different viewpoints, the increasing incompetence of village officialdom and traditional leadership, or increasing confidence in the Administration, or both. Unfortunately we are hardly able, at a maximum of Tuesdays and alternate Thursday afternoons, to fully live up to the "increasing confidence". (paras 17 and 26).

7. The exclusion of vital, even if distasteful, information from some past Patrol Reports — also noted elsewhere. (paras 19 and 23).

8. The diminishing influence of village officialdom and the rapid growth of a dominant, progressive, impatient and (currently) pro-Government group whose prestige stems from acculturation rather than indigenous concepts and whose aspirations even if often confused, are none-the-less real. The merits of a re-appraisal of the village official system, some experimentation with 'quasi-Paramounts' and bi-monthly "kivungs" — already commenced. At the least the latter aim at encouraging greater frankness and reducing sycophancy — a dominant characteristic of officialdom here, (paras 24,25,39 and 40).

9. A pressing need for increased agricultural extension, the exploration of new markets and organised marketing facilities. The sudden cessation of a direct, higher price, vegetable market for native vendors, particularly the children we sought to encourage with their 1d, 3d and 6d offerings. Weekly explanations as I am forced to spurn proffered produce have reduced initial bewilderment, but not improved basic reactions. (paras 49,52,57,59 and 61).

10. The desirability of further diversifying the present emphasis on coffee. I suggest that D.A.S.F. be asked to import, for experimental distribution or sale, a number of citrus and suitable stone fruit seedlings. One has only to see the scramble for the seeds of one's luncheon freezer orange, (even if they seldom germinate), to realize the extent of native interest (paras 62, 63)

11. The importance of pigs and the need for a vigorous husbandry programme. Luckily, there seems to be a grater tendency towards pig confinement in the Upper ASARO than elsewhere. (para 65).

12. The lack of hardwoods and reafforestation needs, despite adequate softwood supplies. (paras 64 and 70).

13. The inadequacy, for various reasons, of most Village Population Registers -- a not uncommon situation. Past splintering of integral social units, sometimes as a result of native requests, often to ensure more effective road maintenance. I think that instructions specifically forbidding splintering exist; repetition would do no harm. (paras 74 and 75).

14. Road maintenance demands, often excessive although voluntarily and keenly undertaken in the Upper ASARO -- at least. Changing native attitudes towards roads which will, I hope, be significantly countered by the first native-owned truck in the High ands -- possibly that of the "LUNIPE Village Fund", (as re-organised). (para 78).

15. The KWONGI Road, currently under survey. The people have been informed categorically that present fund allocations permit neither promises nor payment for any work done on it, all of which is to be voluntary. Enthusiasm have dampened up some degree. (para 81).

16. The need for education, either Government or higher--level mission schooling. Very few Lutheran schools are more than centres of rudimentary religious instruction; some missionaries, of course, do not claim that they are more. (paras 92and 93).

17. The general effectiveness, in improving health and sanitation, of the Village Aid Post system. An unduly high proportion of tropical ulcers.

18. We will continue to do our utmost here towards all the problems enumerated by Mr. KENT.

19. In conclusion, both a patrol and report worthy of high commendation.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Assistant District Officer
GOROKA Sub-District.

c.c. Mr. J.W. KENT,
actg A.D.O. (A)..
District HQs.

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.

18th July, 1957.

File: GSD 29-1-2.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District.

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UPPER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION.

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(IAN A. HOLMES)
Assistant District Officer
GOROKA Sub-District.

c.c. Mr. J.W. KENT,
actg A.D.O. (A).,
District HQs.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.
10th. May, 1957.

RECEIVED
14 MAY 1957

The Assistant District Officer,
GOROKA.

GOROKA PATROL REPORT No. 56/57.

Report of a Patrol to	: Upper ASARO Census Division.
Officer Conducting Patrol	: James W Kent, Patrol Officer.
Objects of Patrol	: (a) Annual Census Revision; (b) Routine Administration.
Duration of Patrol	: 26/2/57 - 10/4/57.
Number of Days	: 44
Personnel Accompanying Patrol	: Interpreters : 2 Nat. Med. Ord. : 1 R.P. & N.G.C. : 6

James W. Kent .....PO
O.I.C. PATROL.

Introduction.

The original itinerary of the patrol was to visit all tribal groups comprising the Upper Asaro Census Division; it was thought that a stay of 4 days at each Rest House would suffice and it was anticipated that the patrol's duration would be approximately 30 days. As the patrol progressed it became increasingly evident that the presence of a large number of unforeseen factors including the inordinate number of unheard complaints awaiting arbitration and the necessity to supervise essential road repairs precluded termination of the patrol according to the schedule originally laid down. If the original schedule had been rigidly adherred to it would have meant the inefficient carrying out of patrol instructions and duties and in consequence the usefulness of the patrol would have been considerably impaired. Such results would have been detrimental to the prestige of the Administration for they would have further aggravated a situation containing all the ingrediants which could easily initiate a process eventually leading to a complete lack of confidence in the Administration. This could not be allowed to occur and the patrol's schedule was made elastic enough to adapt itself to the conditions and circumstances prevailing in the various tribal groups; the patrol finally terminating on the evening of the 42nd. day after departing from Goroka.

When the patrol's itinerary was being planned a perusal of records and previous patrol reports revealed an almost complete absence not only of essential basic data but of general information appertaining to the Census Division; all such data and a large amount of general information has been included in the body of this report;consequently it is somewhat lengthy but I believe that a record of such information is most important it being essential for the successful implementation of economic and social development.

It will be noted that in certain sections of the report there is implied criticism of the methods employed by one or two officers who previously patrolled the area. I regret that this is so; it is unfortunate but the report entails a full coverage of my activities, observations and assessment of the situation as it exists at present. The facts are honestly presented for I have aimed at accuracy,not to please.

The patrol, my first in the Highlands, was the first I have ever undertaken in an area in which there has been almost simultaneous development of the three major facets of native administration: implementation of law and order, introduction of welfare services and the undertaking of economic development, consequently the patrol was not only of considerable interest but of the greatest value to me.

Implementation of certain recommendations made in the body of the report has already been effected; e.g. the bi-monthly meeting of village officials has already been instituted and recommendations for the establishment of a Village Aid Post at LUFIPI has been forwarded to the Department of Public Health, GOROKA.

James W. Keogh .....PO
O.I.C. PATROL.

DIARY

Tuesday, 26th. February,1957.	Dept. 1345 hrs. per landrover. Inspection of road and bridge construction projects. Arrived ASARO Rest House 1610 hrs. Discussion with Village Officials re pending census revision.
Wednesday, 27th. February,1957.	Census and medical check of ASARO tribal group commenced. Arbitration of complaints during afternoon.
Thursday, 28th. February,1957.	Census revision and medical check continued during morning. Native complaints settled by arbitration during afternoon.
Friday, 1st. March, 1957.	Census revision and medical check of ASARO tribal group completed during morning. Inspection of villages and hearing of complaints during afternoon.
Saturday, 2nd. March,1957.	Hearing of native complaints during morning. Inspection of villages, gardens and coffee plots during afternoon.
Sunday, 3rd. March,1957.	Observed.
Monday, 4th. March, 1957.	Dept. 0800 hrs per landrover. Arrived MANTO Rest House 0830 hrs. Road Inspection en route. Discussion with Village Officials during morning. Census revision and medical check of MANTO tribal group completed during afternoon.
Tuesday, 5th. March, 1957.	Census revision and medical check of IOTEI tribal group completed during morning. Inspection of villages and settlement of native disputes during afternoon.
Wednesday, 6th. March,1957.	Census and medical check of JAMEJUHA tribal group during morning. Inspection of villages, gardens and settlement of native disputes during afternoon.
Thursday, 7th. March, 1957.	Supervision of road maintenance during morning. Discussion with village officials and villagers during afternoon.
Friday, 8th. March, 1957.	Native complaints settled by arbitration. Dept. MANTO 1140 hrs. Cargo and patrol personnel by truck to KORFENA. Self and small party overland inspecting MANTO villages and garden areas; visited MANTO Lutheran village school. Arrived KORFENA Rest House 1325 hrs. Arrival coincided with visit by Infant Welfare Sister. Discussion with village officials and the hearing of minor complaints during afternoon.
Saturday, 9th. March, 1957.	Census revision and medical check of KORFENA tribal group commenced during morning. Minor complaints settled by arbitration during afternoon.
Sunday, 10th. March, 1957.	Observed.

Monday, 11th. March,1957.	Census revision and medical check of KORFENA tribal group continued during morning. Repairs to Korfena ford commenced during afternoon. Discussion with Village Officials at night.
Tuesday, 12th. March,1957.	Heavy rain during night and repairs to ford washed away. Work recommenced. Census revision and medical check of KANUSA tribal group completed during morning. Dept. 1200 hrs. per landrover. Road inpsection; supervision of road maintenance, repairs to Korfena ford and distribution Quarterly Payments road maintenance during afternoon. Returned Rest House 1820 hrs.
Wednesday, 13th. March,1957.	Census revision and medical check of KORFENA tribal group completed during morning. Visited ASARO area during afternoon investigation of alleged attempted murder. Patient sent to hospital with advice to ADO GOROKA.
Thursday, 14th. March,1957.	In arbitration of disputes all day. Work on village registers at night.
Friday, 15th. March,1957.	Morning spent in settling disputes. Dept. 1130 hrs. Inspection of KORFENA villages, gardens and coffee plots. Returned rest house 1810 hrs. Discussion with Village Officials and people at night.
Saturday, 16th. March,1957.	Patrol personnel and stores away by truck 0830 hrs. Self at KORFENA settling disputes. Dept. 1130 hrs. arrived new NOMBA Rest House 1305 hrs. inspection of KORFENA Villages en route. Village Officials reported. Distribution of Quarterly Payments road maintenance and discussion with Village Officials re pending census revision during afternoon.
Sunday, 17th. March,1957.	Dept. 0820 hrs. Inspection of villages and garden areas. Returned to rest house 1235 hrs. Light to heavy rain all day. Rest of day observed.
Monday, 18th. March,1957.	Census revision and medical check of KURURUMBA tribal group commenced during morning. Settlement of disputes during afternoon. Discussion with Village Officials and villagers at night.
Tuesday, 19th. March, 1957.	Dept. 0900 hrs. per landrover. Inspection of road maintenance and repairs to Korfena ford; distribution of Quarterly Payments road maintenance; returned rest house 1810 hrs.
Wednesday, 20th. March,1957.	Census revision and medical check of KURURUMBA tribal group continued during morning. Minor disputes settled during afternoon. Heavy rain all day. Discussion with Village Officials and assembled villagers.
Thursday, 21st. March,1957.	Discussion with Village Officials and visit to Mr. Downs during morning. Away 1300 hrs per truck arrived MIRIMA Rest House 1330 hrs in heavy rain. Village Officials reported. Discussion re pending census revision and village matters during afternoon.
Friday, 22nd. March,1957.	Census revsion and medical check of KURURUMBA tribal group continued during day. Work on village registers at night.

Saturday, 23rd. March,1957.	Census revision and medical check of INAUGL Tribal group completed during morning. Settlement of disputes during afternoon. Work on registers at night.
Sunday, 24th. March,1957.	Observed.
Monday, 25th. March,1957.	Dept. 0930 hrs. Supervision of initial repairs to JUFIJUFA ford during morning. Returned MIRIMA Rest House 1200 hrs. Settlement of disputes. Discussion with Village Officials and people during afternoon.
Tuesday, 26th. March,1957.	Settlement of native complaints during morning. Inspection of villages, gardens and coffee plots during afternoon. Discussion with Village Officials at night.
Wednesday, 27th. March,1957.	Settlement of complaints. Dept. 1030 hrs. Arrived KWONGI Rest House 1230 hrs. visiting MIRIMA R.C. Mission School and inspecting KWONGI villages en route. Census revision and medical check of AMUSO tribal group commenced during afternoon. Discussion with Village Officials at night.
Thursday, 28th. March,1957.	Census revision and medical check of FERUWAI Tribal group commenced during morning. Heavy rain early afternoon caused cessation census revision. Discussion with assembled people and settlement of disputes rest of day.
Friday, 29th. March, 1957.	Census revision and medical check of AMUSO and FERUWAI tribal groups completed. Commenced census revision and medical check INAUGL tribal group. Heavy rain from mid-afternoon on caused cessation of work. Rest of day spent on registers. Discussion with Village Officials at night.
Saturday, 30th. March,1957.	Census revision and medical check of IAVE and INAUGL tribal groups completed by early afternoon. Heavy rain from noon on. Work on village registers rest of day and at night.
Sunday, 31st. March,1957.	Dept. 0815 hrs. Inspection of villages, garden areas, coffee plots and Village Aid Post. Returned rest house 1410 hrs. in heavy rain. Rest of day observed.
Monday, 1st. April, 1957.	Settlement of disputes. Light to heavy rain all day.
Tuesday, 2nd. April, 1957.	Settlement of disputes. Dept. 1030 hrs. Down right bank ASARO River. Inspection of villages and gardens IAVE tribal group. Inspected MIRIMA Village Aid Post. Crossed ASARO River. Inspected further IAVE villages. Short steep ascent and descent and arrived ANAGU Rest House 1430 hrs. Inspection of ANAGU villages and garden areas en route. Heavy rain during afternoon Discussion with Village Officials re pending census revision.
Wednesday, 3rd. April,1957.	Census and medical check of ANAGU and GEREMUBI tribal groups completed. Settlement of dusputes. Work on registers at night.
Thursday, 4th. April, 1957.	Arbitration in Native Disputes. Discussion

Thursday, 4th. April,1957 (Continued)	with Village Officials and assembled people. Dept. 1330 hrs. inspection of GEREMUBI villages and garden areas. Arrived LUNIPI Rest House 1650 hrs. Inspection of LUNIPI villages, garden areas and coffee plots en route. Heavy rain mid-afternoon on. Discussion with Village Offcials re pending census revision.
Friday, 5th. April, 1957.	Census and medical check of RUNUMBEI tribal group all day.
Saturday, 6th. April, 1957.	Census revision and medical check of RUNUMBEI completed during morning. Settlement of disputes during afternoon. Work on registers at night.
Sunday, 7th. April,1957.	Observed.
Monday, 8th. April,1957.	Census revision and medical check of WANTIRIFO tribal group completed. Settlement of disputes. Visited Mr. J.Gilmour, coffee planter, at night.
Tuesday, 9th. April,1957.	Settlement of disputes during morning. Supervision of road maintenance during afternoon. Work on registers and discussion with Village Officials at night.
Wednesday, 10th. April, 1957.	Settlement of disputes and discussion with assembled people during morning. Inspection of villages during afternoon. Dept. 1800 hrs. per landrover and arrived GOROKA 1715 hrs. Reported to ADO.

END OF DIARY

GENERAL REMARKS:

1. The Upper ASARO Census Division is an artificial division created primarily for native administration purposes entailing where applicable administrative action for the implementation of political decisions; the investigation and subsequent undertaking of activities in the sphere of native economic development, an aspect still much in the formative stage in this area; re-forestation and the routine management and co-ordination of all facets of native affairs including census taking, health and sanitation, educational facilities, the maintenance of law and order and the settlement of the many and varied disputes which may occur among the various peoples inhabiting the area within the borders of the Division.

2. It encompasses a total population of 12,089 natives from 15 tribal groups; namely:-

ASARO	KANUSA	IAVI
MANTO	KURURUMBA	ANAGU
JAMEJUHA	INAUGL	GEREMUBI
IOTEI	AMUSO	RUNUMBEI
KORFENA	FERUWEI	WANTIRIFU

3. According to R.F. Salisbury and Dr. K.E. Read, anthropologists, these two tribal groups may be divided into two linguistic groups:-

GROUP A.

ASARO, IOTEI, MANTO, JAMEJUHA.

GROUP B.

KORFENA, KANUSA, KURURUMBA, AMUSO, FERUWEI, IAVI, ANAGU, GEREMUBI, RUNUMBEI and WANTIRIFU.

The INAUGL tribal group is composed of CHIMBU migrants.

4. In both groups there exist minor dialectical variations; however these dialects are mutually comprehensible although the natives will state that the dialects are different languages. Both languages are readily understood by the people of both groups with the possible exception of the ANAGU-GEREMUBI and INAUGL which represent the extreme in difference between the two languages.

5. Read reports that language A as represented by the ASARO tribal group is little more than a dialect of the GAHUKA-GAMA while the group B languages as represented by the KORFENA, KURURUMBA tribal groups show a closer relation with the Chimbu valley languages.

6. Both languages are cognate with that spoken by the SIANE people inhabiting the mountain range which separates the Goroka plains from the Wahgi valley. Salisbury states that the KORFENA group of languages have a lexical content which is shared 91% by SIANE and 84% by GAHUKA while the KUMAN (CHIMBU)-GAHUKA are 41% cognate and the KUMAN-KORFENA but 35%. This is at variance with Read's statement that the KORFENA group are more closely allied to the KUMAN than are the GAHUKA and is somewhat refuted by the fact that KUMAN speaking police attached to the patrol could readily converse with the KORFENA but not with the ASARO branch of the GAHUKA.

7. The Census Division takes no cognizance of the two language groups. In fact cleavages exist in that certain tribes are excluded; for example the KOREIPA and KABIDZUHA according to Read are members of language group A but for administrative purposes are patrolled and censused by different patrols emanating from WATABUNG Patrol Post and GOROKA respectively.

8. The Census Division is one of considerable European settlement; there are 8 European planters and their families occupying 10 blocks totalling 2176 acres. In the main amicable relationships exist between the European settlers and the local native population.

9. There exist strong cultural affinities, kinship ties and as previously noted language ties between the natives of the KORFENA, MIRIMA and KWONGI areas and the natives of the Upper Chimbu valley. There is considerable inter-marriage between the two groups and in recent years natives from the latter area have also settled in the MIRIMA and KWONGI areas. This migration which is continuing emanates from population pressures in the Upper Chimbu. The route of these migrants is by way of the old trade route from POMAMERI in the Chimbu Sub-District to KWONGI in the Goroka Sub-District.

10. The main stream of Chimbu migrants are represented by the INAUGL tribe. In the initial census in 1953/54 a total of 167 INAUGL names were recorded. In 1955/56 the total was 162. On this patrol the total names recorded was 421. This represents an influx of 105 persons per annum; it does not include the large number of individual Chimbu migrants who have been absorbed into other ASARO River tribal groups. Present trends indicate that the steady stream of migrants from the Chimbu into the KWONGI area will be maintained for some years to come, moreover there is an increasing number of migrants from the RAMU valley entering the area; 21 names were recorded on this patrol. If there is a comparable annual migration rate maintained for the next ten years there will be a major land problem to overcome. Present demands on land are such that gardens are being cultivated at an altitude of 9,000 feet; an additional 1,000 people will make excessive demands on land already in short supply. Within the last two years a number of families have migrated to the LUNIPI area from KWONGI. Although nothing concrete could be ascertained it is suspected that this migratory movement out of KWONGI is the result of population pressures being experienced through the arrival of Chimbu and to a lesser extent Ramu migrants. A close watch should be maintained as to what trends should develop within the next few years as it is thought that the only results will be detrimental to the long range interests of the original KWONGI inhabitants.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

11. (a) Native Situation: Although it is over 15 months since the Upper ASARO Census Division was last visited by a patrol it has not been neglected. Regular once weekly visits by vehicle have been undertaken by Native Affairs officers for the purpose of road inspections and the hearing of disputes; also regular weekly visits are made by the Infant Welfare Sister from the Department of Public Health, consequently both from a magisterial and medical viewpoint a fairly constant contact has been maintained with the population; however I do not consider that such flying visits by Native Affairs officers, usually of only a few hours duration and no matter how frequently they are made are comparable to the results and benefits which the people gain from a patrol visiting and staying at each centre until all matters pertaining to each of the particular tribal groups serviced by the Rest House are finalized. It was decided therefore that as much time as possible be spent at each centre without becoming a tiresome burden to the people.

12. The native situation differs considerably in each of the tribal groups; in some it may be considered more satisfactory than in others. Superficially there is presented a most satisfactory state of affairs but with a little delving and probing there emerges a totally different picture. In a number of aspects it is most unsatisfactory; overall it may be considered

fair only while in the general state of the majority of villages, hygiene and the numerous complaints awaiting settlement the results of the prolonged absence of patrols were quite noticeable.

13. Some of the more pleasing aspects were the requests for more schools, particularly Government schools; better access to Infant Welfare facilities; a desire to obtain a greater knowledge of agriculture practices especially in the sphere of economic crops. Unfortunately these are offset somewhat by some disquietening trends. These trends are commented upon more fully under the appropriate headings. In the main they centre around the Village Officials; his ineffectiveness as a medium of native administration; his inability to cope with the changing situation; attempts by individuals to undermine and usurp his authority hence his declining influence and leadership. In other aspects they refer to the failure of the Administration to fully exploit the existing situation as it is represented in the present susceptibility of the native to Administrative advise.

14. With the completion of the vehicle road it had been anticipated that the regular weekly visits of road inspections and 'court runs' would be adequate substitutes , with the exception of census revision, for the more conventional form of contact by patrol. This I believe was based upon the hypothesis that the visiting officer would adjudicate only in such disputes envolving litigation all minor disputes being settled out of court by Village Officials; it was also hoped that the greater part of the population would be seen at frequent intervals. I consider that in this area such a form of administration was implemented prematurely; such consideration is based upon the following points:-

15. (i) The total population of the Census Division is 12,089. In a relatively few short years this population has undergone a revolution in its mode of living. Universal peace has been substituted for tribal warfare. There has been accelerated contact with Europeans both in the form of European settlement and through the Highland Labour Scheme. European contact in the forms of settlement and economic development has exerted important and happily beneficial influences; conversely the degree of sophistication which labour repatriates bring back with them blends but poorly with the simple background of village life. Native economic development is underway particularly in the form of individually owned and cultivated coffee plots; this is a radical break-away from the traditional communal cultivation. The rate of transition of this population from a relatively backward people into a semi-civilized people already partaking in a money economy has been extremely rapid. Naturally this period of transition is a most difficult one envolving the readjusting of traditional values and concepts out of which will arise numerous problems and disputes which must be arbitrated upon and settled to the satisfaction of both contestants. In the relatively short period that I have spent in the sub-District it has been my experience that such problems and disputes are presented with monotonous regualrity week after week. An officer cannot be expected to effect in a single day settlement of all disputes and complaints brought forward weekly by 12,089 people. The time factor alone precludes such finalization.

16. (ii) It was hoped that the establishment of a Native Road Meeting Centre in the ASARO area would not only provide direct and accurate contact with a large number of natives; facilitate the handling of administration matters which could be more effectively dealt with on the spot but would be a central hearing place for disputes from the KORPENA, KURUKUMBA, AMUSO, KUNJMBEI, ANAGU and other tribal areas. This hope never fully

materialized; the ASARO still converge on the Centre each Tuesday but for the other tribal groups distance proved too great an obstacle to overcome and the people are prepared to wait on the road nearer their villages or else wait until a patrol pays them a visit.

17. (iii) The Village Officials have not proved to be highly successful mediums in the settlement of minor disputes. I do not believe this to be indicative of incompetency on the part of the particular official (although many of them are incompetent) but is mainly due to the fact that in a number of disputes the official is an interested party and therefore cannot be an urbiased mediator. Naturally the opposing party will present the dispute to the visiting officer at the first opportunity.

18. I believe that the numerous complaints and disputes produced for settlement to this patrol substaniates the above observations.

19. (iv) The successful implemertation of such a form of administration is subject to the availability of adequate staff. Staff exigencies have been such that the weekly road inspections and 'court runs' have had to be amulgamated. This has lowered the nett efficiency of both operations in that the time formerly allotted to one single operation has now to be divided among the two. It has been my personal observation and experience on this weekly runs to see groups of natives left standing bewilded by the roadside simply because the officer has not had the time to hear their complaints. Such action is not conducive to good native administration and if continued leads to bewilderment (already noted by the writer), to apathy (noted in Village Registers)by previous officers but never commented upon in Patrol Reports) and finally to passive or open resentment and anti-government feeling (noted in Village Registers by previous officers but never commented upon in Patrol Reports).

20. (v) The employment of such a means of administration inevitably means the loss of personal contact with the local population so necessary at the present stage of their development. Prior to the advent of the vehicle road patrols moving from Rest House to Rest House travelled along the main native tracks which not only passed through the main centres of population and garden areas but linked the main villages. The patrolling officer was thus afforded the opportunity of submitting an accurate report, based on personal observations, of housing conditions, state of villages, hygiene and conditions of gardens moreover his presence in the villages assured the retention of personal contact with the greater part of the population. Completion of the road instituted a process of overcentralization. The last two patrols moved from Rest House to Rest House by vehicle. These Rest Houses are located in the middle of population centres but with few exceptions are away from the main villages. Any village inspectiors undertaken were mainly carried out by native police. The ability of native police to accurately present a picture of conditions existing in villages would vary considerably according to the capability of the indivi dual policeman to assess such conditions which may or may not be approved according to existing circumstances, moreover such reports would depend upon the individual constable's personal concepts of what constituted high or low standards of village cleanliness and hygiene. I very much doubt whether the officer would obtain a clear picture of conditions prevailing in the nearby villages at the time of his visit to the Rest House. Such conditions can be accurately reported and commented on only through personal observation.

21. The above comments demonstrate that the construction of the vehicle road has proved to be one of mixed blessings in the shpere of native administration. The main criticisms are that in the past patrolling officers in this Census Division have viewed the road merely as affording speedy transportation of patrol stores and personnel and that there emerged a situation in which there was an ever increasing use of the road by natives walking long distances to see the Government with no comparable reciprocal action on the part of the Government, resulting in an incorrect utilization of the road in native affairs for the road should be used to bring the Government to the people not the people to the Government. Its potential as a medium from which the people and the patrolling officer can obtain the greatest benefit should never be underestimated. It has implemented the motorization of Infant Welfare and medical services. Its construction and subsequent use by European settlers and traders resulted in the early introduction of a money economy. It is anticipated that in the near future it will play an even greater part in the economic development of the native people. It precludes the necessity for human porterage, a tiresome and resentful burden; moreover by obviating carrying there is erased one of the most time consuming factors of foot patrolling. This patrol was of seven weeks duration; road and vehicle facilities permitted seven weeks being devoted to native administration; if the patrol had been undertaken by foot either the patrol's duration would have been increased by one week or else only six weeks could have been devoted to native administration. It affords speedy access not only to the main centres of population and to the rest houses but also to the villages; it allows the officer to travel quickly to a point in close proximity to a group of villages, debus, walk to and inspect the villages and gardens return to the vehicle proceed to the next group of villages where the process is repeated. Such a method was employed by the writer on this patrol and proved highly effective.

22. Subject to the availability of staff the road presents an opportunity to increase the number of patrols to the Census Division. As I envisage them these patrols would entail:

(i) The annual census revision patrol which by its nature is time consuming but should include all aspects of native administration including the investigation and settlement of all disputes produced for arbitration; and

(ii) A patrol of much shorter duration which would move from rest house to rest house by vehicle. Its duties would be of a more specialized nature involving implementation of economic development both in subsistence and cash crops; drives for better animal husbandry practices; area councils and the problems arising from such projects. It should include the hearing and settlement of all disputes produced for settlement.

Coupled with these patrols would be the weekly road visits and the proposed bi-monthly meetings of Village Officials. By these means it is hoped that a close and intimate relationship would be established between the people and the Administration; that there would be prompt settlement of disputes; that reaction to Government proposals, plans and ideas would be speedily and accurately gauged and that there could be ascertained the thoughts and desires of the people.

23. Brief reference has been made to remarks in various village registers of apathy and in a few instances anti-government attitudes. Unfortunately the officers making these remarks never commented upon them in their Patrol Reports. These comments were made in the years 1954/55 and 1955/56 by officers

who were cadets at the time and in the absence of any elaboration in Reports it is extremely difficult to gauge their value. Prior to those years there were no similar comments; such attitudes are not manifestations that arise and completely disappear within a short space of two or three years and I am inclined to believe that such remarks were based upon misunderstanding of the factors involved.

24. The superficial indolence of the male native and the reticence on the part of officials and villagers to discuss matters the import of which they are completely ignorant or can only dimly perceive may well be considered apathy. These people are abrupt ; their language is abrupt: they are prone to discuss subjects loudly and at great lengths particularly those dear to their hearts such as the non return of pigs and bride price; often they will put up token opposition to a decision and frequently bring up for settlement disputes already finalized by previous officers. Possibly such behaviour could be construed as anti-government in nature. On this patrol all tribal groups gave us an excellent reception, no signs of apathy or anti-government trends in an active form were noted; however it was clearly discern-able that amongst certain sections of the various native communities there were increasing signs of dissatisfaction with the old way of life and all it typifies in the traditional concepts of village life, customs and leadership. This refers not only to repatriated labourers experiencing difficulty in adjusting themselves to village life but also to the progressive elements and the small cliques of opportunists who remained behind. From these groups there are emerging dominant personalities who are challenging the authority and decisions of the Village Officials and elders. It is these men who are the native coffee planters. For the most part the ex-coastal labour rank and file are solidly behind them. They exert considerable influence. Through their efforts as individual coffee cultivators and their increasing insistence that out of usufructory rights has grown actual land ownership of individual coffee plots there is resulting not only a breakdown in the traditional communal cultivation process but also in the ownership of land.

25. It is possible to view their challenge to constituted authority, i.e. the Village Officials, as a potential menace to established law and order. My view is somewhat more lenient. The facts to be faced are that they are wresting authority away from the elders and Village Officials; that they exert a great influence on the younger and therefore more active section of the male community; that in two or three years time when their coffee comes into full production they will have achieved a firm grip on the native cash economy. At the present time they have not developed a cynical disregard of anyone's welfare but their own, furthermore it cannot be said that their activities are essentially anti-government or intentionally against the long term economic and social interests of the people. In actual fact the direct opposite is at present the case. The majority are pro-government and appear ready to assist in the advancement of the people. The greatest danger lies in the fact that they are ignorant and confused as to the aims and objectives of the Administration. This was readily apparent from discussions held at the various Rest Houses, however they are no more confused or ignorant than the Village Officials the majority of whom showed up poorly in such discussions moreover these men wield greater influence hence authority than do all but a significant minority of the Village Officials. It is from the ranks of these men that the new leaders of the people will emerge therefore it is of paramount importance to the Administration, to the native people and to the Territory as a whole that the Administration utilize them as the instruments through which all social and economic projects be implemented. Failure to do so will

inevitably result in their activities developing along poli'ical and economic lines essentially anti-government in nature and also at direct variance with the long term economic and social interests of the people.

26 (b) Complaints: The number of complaints produced to the patrol for settlement was staggering. It is estimated that from two to three days were spent at each Rest House in the hearing of complaints. Many of these complaints had their roots in unsettled complaints two to three years old. This refutes comments by preceding officers that the Division was relatively complaint free. In order to settle satisfactorily the more recent complaint it was first necessary to settle the parent complaint.

27 In a number of instances it was found that previous decisions had been made without hearing both sides of the dispute. In a number of cases the decisions were manifestly unfair: e.g. at LUNIPI Rest House X, a WANTIGIFU native, complained that, Y a RUNUMBEI native, had not complied with a previous officer's decision to replace a piglet that Y's pig had allegedly killed and eaten. Not only was Y absent when the former decision was made but it was found that the pig which had killed and eaten the piglet was black in colour and Y had never owned a black pig. In this and other such cases I was placed in the unenviable position of having to reverse the former officer's decision. Fortunately in no such instance had a Court for Native Affairs been convened the decision being on the lines of an informal settlement.

28 The complaints ranged from the non return of bride price - the death of pigs through eating the carcess of diseased pigs - assault and the spreading of lying reports. Pigs form an integral part of the social system. They are the most coveted articles a native can possess and investigations into a complaint would produce almost without exception the inevitable pig. It is the raison d'etre in quite 90% of the complaints.

29 In a number of complaints investigations revealed that action in the Court for Native Affairs would be necessary. As I had then to be appointed a magistrate for such courts these cases had to be referred to Goroka for adjudication. Defendants were arrayed before the Court on charges ranging from adultery, assault, spreading of lying reports to the concealment of persons from census taking.

30. Experience on this patrol confirms my belief that it is of paramount importance for the patrolling officer to effect settlement of all disputes outstanding at the time of his visit. It has already been noted that from unsettled disputes spring other disputes moreover the greater proportion of the disputes investigated on this patrol involved members of neighbouring tribes. Failure to settle such disputes merely assures the continuance of tribal antipathies; it also assures internal friction with unhappy consequences where the disputation is between members of the same clan or tribe. A complaint free area means a relatively happy and contented population with fellow clansmen and tribesmen living in harmony with one another and with friendly relations existing between the various tribes. Not only do such conditions reflect good basic native administration but their presence is imperative to the successful implementation of economic and local government projects.

31 (c) Housing and Villages: The greater proportion of the homes were in good repair although in the majority of villages there were a number of vacated houses in varying stages of disrepair. Instructions were issued that these houses were to be completely dismantled and the debris removed from the precincts of the village.

32 Housing design generally conforms to the traditional Highland beehive structure: however every village had at least one or two houses erected in a style similar to that found in coastal areas. These homes are occupied by ex-labourers or ex-police or Administration servants. In the ASARO and KORFENA areas there is a move to radically change the housing style. The beehive structure is being replaced by square coastal type houses. Whole villages are being built in this manner. No encouragement was given to these efforts and several pitfalls were pointed out particulary the absence of warmth at night.It will be interesting to see whether this style of housing is retained for any great period of time.

33. In cleanliness the majority of the villages left little to be desired when inspected,however it was quite obvious that all had been cleaned immediately prior to the patrol's arrival. Subsequent visits to these villages revealed what may be considered a true state of affairs which conformed to the conditions exisiting in those villages in which no attempt to clean up had been made on the patrol's arrival. Filth and rubbish of all descriptions , vegetable peelings, scraps of food littered the village areas. There are a number of Lutheran Mission villages scattered throughout the Census Division. To these villages flock the potential adherents for religious instructions. Some of the newly baptised christians remain in the villages after the baptismal ceremony has been performed. These villages are generally filthy squalid affairs with cramped housing conditions. The occupiers were informed that unless there was an immediate improvement in conditions the next visit would see prosecutions lodged under the Native Administration Ordinance.

34 The majority of the villages cannot be regarded as permanent. The abandonment of present village sites will be undertaken within a few years. From informants it was ascertained that the period a village remains on one location is approximately eight to nine years when it is abandoned for a location more central to garden areas. Typically each village is occupied by one patrilocal, patrilineal clan or sub-clan;; it usually takes its name from the ground on which it is located.

35 Layout and design of the various villages varies considerably from the closed square, the hollow square, single and double street designs to somewhat haphazard groupings and individual houses. The single line of houses is more prevalent although it is thought that the people spend the greater proportion of their time in their garden houses known by the unpicturesque name of 'house pig'.

36 A number of Village Officials requested that those people at present living in single garden houses be forced to take up residence in the existing villages. For a number of reasons these requests do not carry my recommendations. I cannot see any useful service being performed by forcing such people to live in closely grouped village houses for the majority of the garden houses and their immediate precincts had an air of cleanliness and absence of filth which was in direct contrast to conditions existing in the large villages and tends to support my contention that the people spend far more time in these houses than is generally thought, moreover I believe that by forcing them into villages there would be instituted a potential health menace particularly in regard to such epidemics as influenza and measles which has caused such depredation of life amongst other mountain communities. The garden houses are not so isolated that the inhabitants cannot be effectively controlled by an efficient Village Official. I do not believe that the presence of large individual village communities is an essential prequisite for the

future establishment of village councils in the area. The garden houses are close enough to allow complete circulation of public opinion without which the proper functioning of village councils is an impossibility.

37. (d) Village Officials: Luluai appointments generally conform to a pattern in that they were made usually on a clan basis; a selected individual from the clan being appointed Luluai with all subsequent official appointees in the clan holding the status of Tultul. In a number of tribal groups particularly the numerically larger ones such as KURURUMBA and KUMUNBEI Luluai appointments have been made in sub-clans.

Appendix "A" shows the distribution of Village Officials according to tribal and clan groupings.

Appendix "B" is a return of Luluais

Appendix "C" is a return of Tultuls.

38. Earlier patrol reports have commented upon the deficiencies of Village Officials in this Census Division. With very few exceptions all Village Registers contained adverse comments on the ability and attitude to duty of the individual Luluai and Tultul. It is almost impossible to accurately gauge the capibilities or otherwise of an official in the course of one patrol however I did gain the impression that the vast majority were incompetent. In many cases it was ascertained that this incompetency is the result of ignorance of duties and powers and the position can be rectified by training and discussion. In some appointments those selected do not have the capacity to carry out their duties efficiently. In such instances the position can be rectified by dismissal and subsequent selection of more suitable material.

39. If it is the intention of the Administration to retain for some considerable period the present Village Official system then the deficiencies of the individual official can be rectified by the methods outlined above however defects make efficient operation of the present system unachievable. The appointment of individual officials on a clan basis merely institutes a vast number of dissociated officials who lack any internal cohesion and are completely disinterested in the welfare of groups other than their own; it fosters group antipathies and perpetuates internal rivalries . This is at direct variance with the aims and objectives of the Administration . Not only is it difficult to reconcile such a large number of officials, 103, to a total population of 12,000 people but individual assesment, adequate administrative support and control of the official is impossible; to these factors add the trends commented upon in the Native Situation (para 25) - loss of influence and authority; inability to cope with the changing situation; the emergence of a number of influential individuals who although not afforded official recognition are in actual fact becoming the leaders of the various tribal groups and the necessity to change the present village official system becomes readily apparent.

40. It is recommended that serious consideration be given to implementing native administration through a representative body or council of area leaders. It is not proposed that such a body should be instituted forthwith for there must first be ascertained who are the real leaders. It is suggested that there be instituted a bi-monthly meeting of Village Officials. The influential non-official sections of the various communities should be invited. These meetings should be attended by representatives of all government departments in order that there be a personal and direct explanation of the overall aims and objectives of the Administration. There should

be frank and open discussion which infers criticism and in order that the Administration may be informed of the thoughts and desires of the population the attendant natives both official and unofficial should be given every opportunity to expound their own ideas and viewpoints. From such meetings and discussions there could be ascertained the real leaders in the Division. It is thought that for this purpose a period of six to eight months would suffice there then could be constituted an area council composed in the first instance of nominated leaders it being considered essential in the initial stages forthe Administration to retain some appreciable degree of control over the selection of appointees. It is not proposed to outline what lines the formal constitution of the area council should follow. This should be the subject of further discussions between the officers primarily concerned with the implementation of such a scheme but it is strongly recommended that the members of the council have more than nominal authority conferred upon them. I believe this to be to be of utmost importance for unless both officials and people are fully conversant from the initial inaugeration of the council that they are expected to play a far greater part than hitherto in controlling their destiny the fate of the council is a forgone conclusion moribund from the start through lack of interest it will pass out of existence but will not be forgotten for governmental failures are never quickly forgotten.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

42. (a) Subsistence Crops: The native population is singularly fortunate in having a favourable combination of climate and good soil to make crops grow well at all times. Garden agriculture for subsistence purposes is the basic economy with sweet potato as the main crop; other crops include taro, yam, banana, pumpkin, native beans, cabbage, sugar cane, pawpaws and cucumbers. European vegetables have been introduced but the natives eat mainly potatoes, cabbage, beans and peanuts. It is pleasing to note that peanuts have become a regular part of native diet providing a much needed source of vegetable protein.

43. With the exception of KORPENA no instances of food shortages were reported and new gardens were seen all along the tracks followed by the patrol. The KORPENA Village Officials stated that there was a slight food shortage. I could not ascertain the cause of this shortage and am inclined to think that the officials slightly misinterpreted my queries and were alluding to the food shortage which is slightly experienced during the dry. The sweet potato weevil is at present non-existent although the village officials expressed fears of its return during the dry season.

44. The main planting season is between September and April with a tapering off of activities during the dry period extending from May to August. Each garden bears continuously for approximately 18 months when it is then allowed to lay fallow before being recultivated. The fallow period covers from 10 to 15 years which is the time for the casurina seedlings, planted while the garden was kept weeded, to reach maturity and so providing timber for fences and firewood. Clearing of garden sites is mens' work. They clear the undergrowth, fell the timber and use it to build fences around the gardens to keep out the pigs. When the ground is cleared the women take over; they burn the refuse, grub out roots using digging sticks and of late, spades, and then plant the crops. The larger gardens are usually cultivated by communal effort with individual areas being marked out by saplings. There are also small individual gardens. 'Pig houses' are built near the gardens for the individual cultivator and his family to live in and where the pigs spend the night after foraging in the bush.

45. In the ASARO, KAMTO, IOTEI, JANEJUHA, KORPENA

LUNIPI and parts of the KURUKUMBA tribal groups gardening practices follow the much criticized vertical drainage ditch system. The further north one proceeds up the valley gardening practices of the geometrical drainage pattern gives way to the planting of sweet potato and other crops in individual mounds.

46. On the merits of shifting cultivation scientific observers hold rather conflicting views from outright condemnation of the practice to it being an excellent devise for maintaining permanent productivity. It seems that from an agricultural point of view shifting cultivation is not objectionable providing vegetation and soil fertility is restored by nature; however several garden practices indulged in by these people during the actual making and cultivating of the garden and following the fallow period are quite objectionable - the vertical drainage system and planting on steep slopes materially assists soil erosion processes moreover the excessive burning off not only has prevented large scale re-forestation but is harmful to soil fertility and structure and therefore effectively prevents the implementation of the factors which are imperative for the system not being objectionable. It is also important to note that re-forestation is undertaken not for the purpose of assisting soil recuperation but for the utilization of the timber within 10-15 years for fencing and fuel purposes. Thus there is effected a break in the continuity of the soil rejuvenation process. Not only is there degeneration of natural resources but other important deficits exist; the bulk of the food produced is not of high quality being high in starch content and low in nutritional value also there is an inefficient use of land and labour there being a high man land ratio to product yield. These deficits have been long recognized but with the exception of laws designed to stop careless use of fire and the introduction of a number of European vegetable crops there has not been undertaken any constructive measures for the improvement of subsistence agriculture methods.

47. Better cultivation methods envisage the doing away with shifting cultivation to single production units; that is, transformation of the native agriculturalist from his present peasant farmer cum communal cultivator status to an individual peasant farmer. It also involves a changeover from vertical to horizontal planting, the introduction of better yielding crops of higher nutritional value and crop rotation following the accepted pattern of legumes, greens or leaf crops and root crops. It is fully realized that to attempt to introduce within a few short years all the changes required to raise primitive agriculture to modern levels of efficiency would impose on the people all the ingredients of a compulsory agrarian revolution which would have undesirable political and social consequences and it is thought that the new form of economic production should be a rationalization of the present traditional agricultural system involving rotation of crops coupled with rotation of land instead of the old land rotation system.

48. It has already been noted that the basic economy is the production of food for subsistence purposes with subsistence production mainly undertaken by collective activities which entails a socially accepted principle of food distribution and also the organizing of such activities and distribution. It must be accepted that the only possible immediate economic activity is the employment of that labour and natural resources close at hand in order to obtain a sufficient and not long deferred net return, therefore the initial utilization of the traditional collective cultivation system becomes readily apparent. What must occur is a concentration of endeavours to materially change the cultivation methods of the individual

cultivator even though he remains for the time being an integral part of the traditional communal system. This can be effected only be rural education.

49. There should be undertaken at rural training centres the training of the younger but mature male natives in modern agriculture techniques. Where possible these trainees should have attained an educational standard sufficient for them to be able to assimilate, without undue difficulty, the ideas and techniques being taught. On their return to the village it will be necessary to ensure, by supervision if need be, that they put into practice the principles they were taught. their efforts could be utilised as demonstration farms the results being reinforced by the fact that the produce was gained from land actually owned by the community and not from specially selected Government plots.

50. It is appreciated that there might not be immediate results from such demonstration farms. The New Guinea native is a traditionalist and in all probability community acceptance of such methods of cultivation will be over a number of years but without a doubt the return from such gardens would greatly facilitate the implementation of better cultivation methods amongst the general native population.

51. (b) Cash Crops: At the present time economic activities are centred around the planting of coffee, the cultivation of passion fruit and the selling of surplus native foodstuffs.

52. (i) Native Foodstuffs: The main source of income is derived from selling surplus sweet potato to European planters and traders who in turn sell it to the Government in accordance with the various contracts undertaken to supply a stipulated amount of sweet potato within a certain time. The price received by natives from the European trader is ½d. per lb.the European receives 2d. per lb. from the Government. Recognizing the vast difference in price previous officers had encouraged natives to cultivate gardens solely for the purpose of selling foodstuffs direct to the Administration. Many such gardens were made. Until recently the native had three sources from which he obtain money for his foodstuffs: A. The European trader giving ½d. per lb. B. Native Affairs Officers giving 1d. to 1½d. per lb. and C. The O.I.C. Goroka Native Labour Compound giving 1d. to 1½d. per lb. There were strong indications that for obvious reasons an increasing number of native cultivators were selling their produce to B and C. Within the last few weeks for reasons not quite clear to me the Treasury Department has directed that Goroka Native Affairs Officers and I believe,the O.I.C. of the Native Labour Compound,can no longer purchase foodstuffs from native vendors. At the present time the prevailing reaction is one of bewilderment,however in a number of instances natives have openly questioned the sincerity of the Administration demanding to be informed why they cannot receive the higher price for their produce. These trends clearly indicate that if the Treasury direction is not cancelled the possible consequences will not only be resentment in regard to administrative denial of a greter nett return for produce but will be a fruitful source upon which to base suspicion of the Government's motives in all other economic projects. It appears quite clear that the direction was made arbitarily without due assessment of all factors involved and foreseeable consequences. It is a further indication that where financial policy directly enters the field of native administration the Treasury Department must adjust its policy accordingly for it is not feasible to apply Commonwealth financial procedure to New Guinea's administrative system basically designed for the administration of a population largely composed of relatively unadvanced, unsophisticated, uneducated natives.

53. (ii) Passion Fruit: Second only to the selling of sweet potato as a source of income is the purchase of passion fruit from the natives by the various European agents of the Cottees representative in the Sub-District. For almost twelve months the natives have experienced a lean period in the marketing of their passion fruit. This I understand was the result of prolonged negotiations between industrial firms primarily concerned with the marketing of passion fruit and the Australian grower; however the recent 'capture' of the American passion fuit market seems to assure that in future there will be an increasing demand for locally grown passion fruit.

54. The price received by native cultivators is 1d. per lb. In view of the minimum labour requirements this appears to be a reasonable price.

56. (iii) Coffee: The planting of coffee represents the main endeavours of the Administration to establish native cash cropping. There are many small individual and communal coffee plantations in the ASARO, KORFENA, KURUKUMBA, KWONGI and RUNUMBEI tribal areas. Coffee nurseries exist in all tribal areas. Most of the coffee in the Census Division has been planted under the guidance of representatives from the Agriculture Department. This has assured correct plot preparation, planting requirements including depth of bed, spacing of seedlings and the planting of shade trees. In a number of areas it was noted that little or no attention had been paid to coffee nurseries and to coffee plots: weeding had been neglected and shade facilities in a bad state of disrepair. In all such cases there were instituted immediate steps to rectify these conditions.

57. In the ASARO and RUNUMBEI areas a fair percentage of the coffee has reached the stage where it can be profitably harvested. In the sale of their coffee the native cultivators have but one buyer source - the private European planter-for it is now the policy of the Agriculture Department not to purchase native grown coffee. Coffee can be sold in either cheery or parchment form. Prices for the former fluctuates between 11d. and 1/10 per lb. depending upon the quality and condition of the cherries. For parchment coffee planters will pay up to 3/6 per lb. again depending upon the quality of the seed. The leading European buyer pays 3/6 per lb for most of the coffee he purchases. It is a most reasonable price for some of the seed as not of a comparable quality. It is being paid in order to encourage greater native production. Should thequality drop the European could not be expected to continue to pay 3/6 per lb., therefore in order that the native grower obtain the best price possible and also in fairness to the European buyer it is the duty of the Administration to teach the native the correct selection of cherry and to grade the cherry according to ripeness; moreover once the numerous coffee plots come into full production the present fermenting, washing and drying processes will not suffice and the native will have to be taught the correct methods in these processes. A pulping machine costs approximately £18. On a European plantation permanent fermenting tanks made from stones and cement; cement washing channels and a solid four tier wooden drying box constructed for a total cost of £20. Finance should not prove too great an obstacle. I personally know natives in this area who have more than £40 moreover I fail to see why the Administration could not undertake Administration loans to materially assist in every possible way the efforts of those responsible for the economic development of the Territory and in this area that includes native coffee planters.

58. (c) Future Economic Development: Basing their decision on the hypothesis that the amount of coffee already under cultivation precludes the possibility of additional plantings being successful long range economic projects the

Agriculture Department no longer recommends coffee as a native cash crop. Although I believe that in future Administration efforts in the field of agriculture there should be concentrated greater effort than hitherto in the improvement of subsistence farming methods and crops it clearly remains the responsibility of the Administration to foster and institute economic development in this area. I believe that economic development should be a 3 stage process involving crops of an assured economic future. Stage 1 would involve the planting of vegetable crops the return from which being not long delayed would tend to satisfy the immediate money requirements of the people. Stage 2 would entail the simultaneous planting of tree crops which in two or three years after planting give the cultivator a greater nett return than the produce of stage 1. Stage 3 should be undertaken within three years after the commencement of stages 1 and 2. Its objectives should be the long term economic interests of the people.

59. In practice stage 1 has already been instituted. The people have available for immediate sale large quantities of vegetables both native and European; what is required is the establishment of marketing facilities in which the native producer is assured of an equitable return for his produce. It has already been noted that in the sale of sweet potato the native receives less than an equitable price.

60. It is a source of wonderment to the writer than in an area such as the Goroka Sub-District where such excellent native and European foodstuffs are grown that the residents of Goroka township have to depend upon a few itinerant native vendors and the local stores as a source of supply for European vegetable foodstuffs; the supply I might add is extremely spasmodic. Not only would the establishment of a native market similar to the Rabaul 'boong' be a great boom to the European community and to the native community living within the precincts of the township many of whom are 'foreign' natives and therefore are denied the opportunity to grow the little extras which they desire but it would be an immediate source of extra income to the native population.

61. The following vegetable prices charged by a local Goroka store are inserted as a matter of interest. The European trader's purchasing price from the natives ranges from 1d. to 2d. per lb. in all instances:-

Potatoes	: 6d.	per lb.
Onions	: 1/7	" "
Bananas	: 2/-	" Dozen.

Consideration could also be given to the possibilities of obtaining a market in Madang for fresh European vegetables. A European trader who ships weekly by air a very small quantity of potatoes realizes 1½d. per lb. profit after all costs are met.

62. The foundations of stage 2 exist in the cultivation of coffee, however if the Agriculture Department's decision not to encourage further planting of coffee is implemented it will be necessary to introduce other forms of tree crops. As it will be extremely difficult to advance an adequate and therefore satisfactory explanation as to why coffee should not be cultivated in the future especially as the majority of native coffee plots are just coming into production and the good price shortly to be realized will be an incentive for non coffee cultivators to start immediate plantings so will the attempted introduction of new forms of tree crops be extremely difficult. As a source of revenue to replace coffee growing orchard cultivation may be a possibility.

63. A ready market exists not only in Goroka but in other Territory centres for fresh fruits. Preference is always for fresh fruits over their 'freezer' counterparts. If the native population can be shown how to grow coffee then they can just as easily be taught the cultivation of citrus and stone fruits. At the present time the few fruit trees in the Sub-District have been planted for personal consumption by the European planter. For native purposes the majority of citrus and stone fruits should prove to be a source of income within three years of planting; for example peaches and apricots often bear as very young trees although the best methods of cultivation include devoting the first two years to forming and developing the trees. Such an industry is a golden opportunity for the native to enter into a field of cash cropping in which he would not be in direct competition with the European.

64. As I envisage it stage 3 in the economic development of these people should not be extremely difficult. It is a well known fact that the various tribal groups living in the ASARO River area are far more tree conscious than the majority of natives living in other regions of the Sub-District therefore the establishment of native owned pine tree plantations warrants serious consideration. As a long range economic project its success seems assured for there will always be a market for pinewood products in this country and it is thought overseas. Before such a project is even contemplated it will be necessary to obtain from the Department of Forests certain basic information some of the more important aspects being what is the minimum acreage necessary for pine cultivation to be an economic proposition; at what age do the trees reach maturity; if private commercial firms evinced no interest would the Administration consider the establishment of a timber mill; if so what acreage would be necessary before such a mill would be established.

NATIVE LIVESTOCK.

65. Native livestock falls into two categories. (i) Pigs and (ii) poultery including fowls and ducks.

(a) Pigs: The majority of the pigs are the usual long snouted razor backed domesticated progeny of bush pigs. With few exceptions these animals were in very poor condition. Anthrax is raging and worm infestation is prevalent. A combination of both deseases is decimating the pig population. The native reaction is a mixture of anger and fear. Anger that the deseases exist, fear that they will kill off all the pigs. Notwithstanding these reactions the majority of pig owners are extremely loath to bring in for innoculation those animals who are in good health. They are frightened that if the pigs receive injections they will become ill and die. This attitude is the consequence of a number of deaths amongst pigs following injections given on a patrol to the Lower Asaro Census Division two or three years ago moreover the officer conducting that patrol left instructions that any pig dying from anthrax should be burnt and the remains buried. This in theory denied to the people the eating of newly deceased pigs an act sanctioned by custom. Pigs occupy not only an unique position in the economic life of the people but have an integral part in the ceremonial life therefore the attitude of the pig owner becomes more understandable; however the fact remains that steps will have to be instituted to eradicate these diseases. Along what lines an active anti-worm and anti-anthrax campaign should be undertaken poses a difficult problem. It is possible that a discussion between Animal Husbandry Officers and officers from the Native Affairs could produce a solution which could be applied with reasonable expectations of success. The following points

are submitted as aspects which may well be considered.

(a) That there be a pig census undertaken by officers from D.A.S.F. prior to the actual innoculation programme being implemented.

(b) That pig owners be legally forced to submit their pigs for treatment. In view of the prevailing attitude of pig owners this is essential if the programme is to be a success. (c) Providing it is practicable examination of each pig be undertaken prior to innoculation in order to ascertain whether or not the pig has already contracted the disease. This should forestall sick pigs dying from injections and so obviate any unfavourable reaction on the part of the pig owners to the whole scheme.

(d) That the actual innoculation programme be jointly undertaken by officers from D.A.S.F. and Native Affairs.

(e) It is essential that the programme be undertaken as efficiently as possible therefore its activities should not be subjected to a tight patrol schedule. The whole innoculation programme should be the sum of a number of planned visits. Continuity in the form of each tribal group being immediately visited one after the other is not imperative and there could be an interval of some weeks between visits; this would allow officers to perform other duties and would obviate the back piling of clerical work.

(f) That within a short period following the innoculations in each tribal group the Administration make available to the pig owners a boar to service the sows. This would introduce a good strain of pig; moreover it would be a tangible sign that the Administration has more than a passing interest in native owned pigs. As it is envisaged the innoculation programme would be spread over a period of some weeks therefore only two or three boars would be necessary to carry out servicing functions.

(g) In conjunction with the training of the young men in better agriculture techniques (recommended in Subsistence Crops paras 45) it is suggested that a course in better animal husbandry methods be undertaken. In such a scheme it is essential that the animals be of a type owned by natives and that foodstuffs and all materials used in fencing and housing be of a kind cultivated by the natives and found in the immediate vicinity of the villages. At this juncture it would be utterly futile to demonstrate pig sties made of concrete flooring, tin roofs, iron or concrete feeding and drinking troughs and the whole area surrounded by wire fencing. The individual pig owner just cannot afford such methods of pig raising.

66. (B) Poultry: At the present time the bulk of the poultry consists of fowls. Although the small degenerate native fowl predominates the majority of the natives are keenly aware of the benefits derived from owning a better strain of fowl and where possible will purchase such fowls being quite prepared to pay 10/- to 15/) for a good hen or cock. Ducks are of only recent introduction and really prized 25/- being not an uncommon price to pay for a single duck or drake.

RE-FORESTATION.

67. Prior to the establishment of peace the people lived in fortified villages perched precariously on the narrow razor backed ridges which border the main valley bed. Many groups were forced to retreat into the forested mountains.This meant that they had to cut the forestsin order to make gardens and so the timber line was gradually forced back. The limits of their retreat is marked by the line of natural forest on

the mountains. Since the cessation of tribal warfare there has been a gradual movement back from the forest regions to the open slopes and fertile river terraces. Ex government officers with pre-war and immediate post-war experience of this area have informed me that it was once possible to look back to Goroka from where KIAWA Rest House now stands and see not a single tree growing in the whole valley. The numerous and ever increasing casurina groves located throughout the valley floor and lower ridges not only reflect great credit on past officers for their attempts to re-forest the area but demonstrate the tree consciousness of these people.

68. The difference between this area and the bare grass ridges of the BENA country is startling. The groups living in the Upper ASARO area appear to concentrate on growing trees particularly the rapidly maturing casurina; however from discussions with European settlers I gained the impression that in recent years there has been a slackening off of effort in regard to the planting of casurina seedlings this is substaniated to a certain extent in that the number of old garden areas planted with casurina seedlings failed to approach the number which from comments and discussions I believed would exist.

69. It has already been noted that the casurina is planted not as an agent to assist in soil rejuvination but primarily as a source for fencing and fuel (vide para 46). The The follo ing observations indicate that the people require and appreciate the necessity for a harder wood for the garden fences and semi-permanent structures. In those areas where through distance from the forest regions the people build their garden fences from casurina it is frequently stated by pig owners in disputes where there has occurred spoilation of gardens by pigs that the casurina fence was rotten and consequently offered no obstacle to the pig in breaking through. In the majority of such disputes it was found that the pig owner was quite correct although the fence may have been erected for no more than three or four months. Groups located nearer the forest line spurn casurina and obtain their fencing material from hard woods located in the forests.

70. There is a voluntary movement to change from the traditional housing style to a design similar to that found in coastal and lower altitude regions. This type of house requires far more hard wood timber than the beehive structure consequently there can be expected in the near future a greater demand upon the diminishing forest;added to these factors must be the excessive demands made in recent years for hard woods for the initial erection and subsequent maintenance of road culverts and bridges. There will be constant demand for hard woods for these purposes in the future; as only casurina has been replanted there has been no attempt to replenish the supply of hardwood. These observations make it imperative that steps be instituted to halt the spoilation of the forest resources by a planned programme of re-forestation with hardwood timbers.

CENSUS.

71. The principle structural groups of the various peoples inhabiting the Census Division are the tribe, clan, the sub-clan and patrilineage. In the majority of tribal groups it is the clan which is the census unit although in a number of instances it is the sub-clan and in a few isolated cases the patrilineage.

72. Each clan recognizes a distinctive name and although members of the clan may occupy one or more villages which take their names from the ground on which they are located

members of the clan acknowledge but one name, that of the clan. On occasions they may refer to themselves by the tribal name but never by the village. It was frequently noted that many natives did not have any clear idea of just what was the name of their village. Not only are village names relatively unimportant but village locations are changed every eight or nine years consequently there is a change in village names, moreover as a social unit the village is of little significance consequently the practice has grown up to indicate the census unit not by its village name but by the clan, sub-clan or patrilineage name as the case may be.

73. There is a constant movement of people from one census unit to another particularly where such units are bound by traditional ties of friendship and marriage. Although whole families are prone to move en masse it occurs mainly between young children from a few months to 10 or 12 years of age who seem to be exchanged ever so often. Frequently the children are given new names consequently there has been considerable duplication of men under different names. This is almost unavoidable as the true parents frequently state that the child is only visiting the adopted parents and it is not until the following census when it is noted that the child is still absent that inquiries reveal the true state of affairs and the migration out entry made.

74. In the majority of tribal groups the initial census was undertaken in 1949. On the next census patrol to this division it will be necessary to make out new registers for the majority of census units. This extra work will in all probability considerably extend the duration of the next census but is unavoidable and is due to a number of causes the main one being the failure of some officers to follow census instructions carefully. In the majority of registers ages were shown as year of birth but by "5","15","22" etc. The names of female children entered in order of ages in the family and not under the mother's name. No cognizance had been taken of the possibility of polygamous marriages marriages and that men marry and have families consequently there appeared crampod and crowded enteries. So prevalent were such enteries that it became impossible to accurately ascertain the average size of the family hence the absence of such data on the census sheets. There were double, incorrect and frequently untidy enteries and erasers. Judging from such enteries it is quite apparent that some officers look upon census taking as a burden consequently making "splotch", "blotch" and "scrawl" methods of checking. Such a slapdash and untidy approach does not reflect to the credit of the officer concerned; it also assures that the subsequent census check can be accurately undertaken only with the greatest difficulty; more important however is that it indicates a failure to understand or appreciate the true value of a census.

75. Although the initial census had been compiled on a clan basis it was noted that in a number of instances census unit names in the registers were in actual fact not clan names but clan-ground names. It was also found that a number of smaller tribal groups had been included in the census of their numerically larger neighbours. It was decided that some re-organization of census records was necessary and where applicable clan names were substituted for the old clan-ground names and the smaller tribal groups given separate identities for record purposes. For clarification of the position and also for the information of following patrols the composition of each tribe giving clan names and the rest house centre at which they congregate for census purposes is shown in appendix "D".

76. In recent years there has been a tendency to split the original census unit into two or more separate groups each with its own register. The reasons for this splitting

were invariably, "friction in the clan" or "the people desire it". One of the results of this practice has been an increase in the number of village officials for the division of the original census unit into a number of smaller census units has always been accompanied by the appointment of additional officials; a far more important consequence is that it constitutes an effective obstacle to the implementation of the Government's policy of eradicating internal friction and inter-group antipathies. It is mainly for this reason that the practice of splintering integral social units should be expressly forbidden by instruction.

77. The enumerated population of the Census Division is 12,089 compared with the 1955/56 total of 11,259. The increase is accounted for as follows:

Grand Total 1955/56 Census	:	11,259
Plus actual natural increase	:	327
Plus new names	:	220
		11,806
Plus tribal groups not included 1955/56 census	:	433
		12,253
Plus addition errors 1955/56 census	:	14
		12,253
Less migrations out		164
		12,089

Excluding artifical population increases such as the difference between migrations in and out and the inclusion of tribal groups not included in the previous census but including the addition error of 14 actual natural increase of 327 represents an annual percentage increase of 2.9%. This I understand is a slightly greater increase on previous years when the annual increase fluctuated between 2.3 and 2.5%.

Birthrate	:	44.1 per 1,000
Deathrate	:	15.1 per 1,000
Natural increase		29.0 per 1,000

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

78. With the exception of the KWONGI and ANAGU areas all the various tribal groups inhabiting the Census Division are serviced by vehicular road. Under normal conditions the native people carry out maintenance on the road and the numerous bridges one day per week. For this work they receive a quarterly payment based primarily upon the length of road they have to upkeep. The present 'wet' season has been the heaviest since the road was completed and there have been far more landslides and washouts than would normally occur; as a result Native Affairs Officers who at present are charged with the supervision of maintenance work on all roads and with all but one or two of the many bridges have had to concentrate their attentions on this aspect of their work to the detriment of pure native affairs duties moreover the people have been called upon far more frequently in past few months to effect repairs apart from those carried out on the particular day set aside for such work. Sections of the Lunipi-Mirima loop road have had to have almost constant maintenance to allow even 4 wheel drive vehicles to negotiate the road. This has meant that the people have spent up to three days per week clearing landslides and effecting repairs. During the period certain RUNUMBKI groups spent up to 12 days on repairs to the road. In the period 4-13/3/57 the KORFENA Iord was washed out three times. On one occasion the whole KORFENA and KANUSA tribal groups totalling 2358 spent almost three days channelling and rebuilding the stone causeway only to see

their efforts washed downstream on the day they completed the repairs. For this type of extra work the people receive no extra pay.

79. While it is true that the presence of the road has greatly facilitated the implementation of health, agricultural and native affairs facilities and that without the road there would be little chance of selling surplus foodstuffs, benefits fully realized and appreciated by the people, there is a growing feeling that the road although built and maintained by the natives is in actual fact a non-native asset. This feeling is aggravated by the exclusive use of the road by European owned vehicles. It was quite clear from discussions that from the native viewpoint the present inability of the natives to purchase a vehicle does not constitute a redeeming feature; anomaly such as this will have to be rectified for allied to this feeling is the growing tendency by the natives to view the road as theirs. "We made it. We maintain it" is not an uncommon saying and although there has been no direct statement there is implied that because of these services the Europeans should offer greater and freer transport facilities to the natives.

80. The KWONGI people desire that the road be extended into their area. There is a total population of 2534 serviced by the KWONGI Rest House. The reasons for wanting a road were:

(a) Better and easier access to Infant Welfare and medical services;

(b) It is hoped that the presence of a road would materially assist in the early establishment of a KWONGI Government school;

(c) Induce European planters and traders to visit the areas serviced by the new road and so enable the people to dispose of their surplus foodstuffs;

(d) That more money would be introduced into the area through road payments.

81. A road site exits on the right bank of the ASARO.River. The country is fairly flat and bridging should not prove difficult or expensive. There are a number of small creeks and re-entrants which would have to be crossed but by taking the road up each gully for a short distance the necessity for long bridges would be obviated. The natives have already constructed a native road the greater part of which can be traversed by vehicle. It would have to be gravelled. Following their request the people were informed that it might be possible to build a road but there existed a distinct possibility that no payment would be forthcoming. This did not appear to dampen their enthusiasm. With the exception of the lack of funds I cannot see any valid reason for not constructing this road particularly in view of the emphasis placed on reasons (a) and (b) by the people. The link from MIRIMA Rest House to KWONGI Rest House to KWONGI Rest House over the high steep ridges would involve far too much time, labour and bridging materials and should not be contemplated at this juncture.

MISSIONS.

82. In the Census Division the Roman Catholic and Lutheran Missions operate with varying degrees of success. In the KORFENA, KURURUMBA, AND KWONGI areas they are in active competition. The Lutheran, moreso than the Catholic Mission, is engaged primarily in evangelizing the natives although both

ostensible participate in the field of education.

83. Guided and controlled by the long established Asaloka Mission station Lutheran endeavours are projected through 14 evangelists scattered through the area.

Deployment is as follows:

MANTO	:		1 local native
KORFENA	:	1 Finschaven	1 " "
KURUMBUMBA	:	1 "	1 " "
KWONGI	:	1 "	2 " "
ANAGU	:	1 "	1 " "
KUNUMBEI	:	2 "	2 " "

84. As far as I could ascertain it is the Finschaven native who primarily directs the evangelizing movement while the local native conducts the village school for children. Currently there is being placed greater emphasis on religious instructions of the adults than on the education of the children. In the majority of tribal areas the Lutheran Mission has made no attempt to erect mission centres within the immediate precincts of the village but squatting upon land some distance away from around the mission teacher's house a separate and quite distinct village in which are housed baptised adherents and those undergoing initial instruction prior to baptism. The old adage of cleanliness comes next to godliness is not applied by the Lutheran catechists for the majority of these 'wash-wash' villages are filthy places with squalid closely grouped huts.

85. I found no evidence of the Finschaven evangelists speaking English; very few have more than a smattering of the local language all their endeavours being through the medium of the KOTTE language. The control excercised by the European pastor is largely theoretical for the most recent visit to any of the villages and missions stations took place in November last year when the KUNUMBEI mission was visited by the Lutheran European pastor from Asoloka.

86. The Catholic Mission has erected a European Station close to the MIRIMA Rest House. Buildings include a European residence, a small school and a church. At the present time the area is visited approximately once a fortnight by the European priest from Goroka; with the arrival of additional staff the mission hopes to have a European missionary in permanent residence. Native staff are located in the following areas:

KORFENA	:	2 catechists
KURUMBUMBA	:	2 "
KWONGI	:	4 "

87. There appears to be a greater concentration of effort in the KWONGI area than elsewhere. All the mission outstations have been erected within close proximity to the villages. With one exception all native catechists are either local or Chimbu natives. All can speak pidgin and one or two a basic English. The non-local teachers are fairly proficient in the local language.

EDUCATION.

88. Educational activities are carried on by the Government at the recently completed school at ASARO and the two missions - Lutheran and Roman Catholic - both having a number of schools scattered throughout the area.

89. In the Lutheran Mission village schools the subjects taught include reading, writing, a little simple arithmetic; there is a great emphasis placed on religious instruction. All subjects are taught through the medium of the KOTTE language. The standard of teaching is very low as the

native teachers have but a very elementary working knowledge of the subjects they teach.

90. A similar state of affairs exist in village schools run by the Catholic Mission. There appears to be slightly more emphasis placed on educational instructions than is the case with the Lutheran Mission; however the standard of teaching is on a comparable low level. Subjects taught include simple arithmetic, reading, writing. Medium of teaching is mainly Pidgin English although some efforts have been directed towards teaching in the vernacular.

91. There is an avid desire for education throughout the whole Census Division. The people are capable of distinguishing between the various standards of education offered by the two missions. Through its insistence to utilize the Kotte language as the medium of instruction the Lutheran Mission loses school children to the Catholic Mission where both missions operate in the one area. Where Government schools exist mission village schools lose an impressive number of pupils. There are 79 children attending the Government school at ASARO. The vast majority of these children previously attended mainly Lutheran Mission schools. The great attractions are that the standard of teaching is higher and there exists the opportunity of learning English.

92. In all tribal groups where only mission schools exist the people pressed for the establishment of Government schools. At KURURUMBA and KWONGI such requests amounted to demands so forcible were they put. Subject to the availability of trained staff serious consideration should be given to the establishment of Government schools in these areas and also at KORFENA and RUNUMBEI. Such schools would afford educational facilities at a much higher standard than the missions offer to the following number of children between the ages of 10-16 years. The following table shows the number of children in the various areas.

	M.	F.	Totals M.	Totals F.
MIRIMA Area				
KURURUMBA Tribal Group	115	105		
INAUGL " "	9	14	124	119
KWONGI Area.				
AMUSO Tribal Group	70	60		
INAUGL " "	19	15		
FERUWEI " "	132	84		
IAVI " "	41	24	262	183
KORFENA Area.				
KORFENA Tribal Group	174	141		
KANUSA " "	49	31	223	172
LUNIPI Area.				
ANAGU Tribal Group	25	28		
GEREMUBI " "	59	36		
AMAIJUFA " "	11	11		
RUNUMBEI " "	111	84		
WANTIRIVU " "	21	7	227	166

The number of children between the ages of 6 to 9 would increase these totals appreciably.

93. If the Administration cannot see its way clear to extend its educational facilities in this area within the near future then it must be adamant that the present educational mediums, that is the missions, increase their standards of teaching comparable to the standards desired by the people. This I believe is imperative; not only is the desire for real education a recent innovation amongst these

people but the present standards of mission teaching will only produce semi-literate natives poorly equipped to meet the educational standards demanded by both Government and commercial bodies.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

94. Investigations into marriage customs commenced during the course of the patrol have yet to be completed. Once all data has been collated and checked it will be submitted in the form an additional appendix.

HEALTH.

95. See Appendix "E".

MAP.

96. The attached map is submitted in compliance with instructions issued by the District Officer. Village sites are approximate only. Some could be from 2 to 3 miles out of true position. This results from inability to obtain cross bearings in the time available. Village sites are not designated by village names but by clan or sub-clan names which are the census units. They represent the present location and place of residence of the village register - luluai or tultul as the case may be. Rest House positions, locations of Aid Posts and Missions are plotted with reasonable accuracy and maybe considered permanent locations. Life span of a village is from 8 to 9 years therefore present plotted positions cannot be regarded as permanent (vide para 34 pg. 12) this means that within the next few years many of the villages shown on the map will no longer exist.

POLICE.

97. Reports on the various police attached to the patrol have been entered in the individual constable's Record of Service and a facsimile of each entry forwarded to R.P. & N.G.C. Headquarters Port Moresby.

END OF GENERAL REMARKS.

APPENDIX "A".

98. DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS

GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT; UPPER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION: 1956/57

Tribe	No of Clans	Population	No. of Lulwais	No. of Tultuls	Total
ASARO	9		9	4	13
JAMEJUHA	2	418	3	2	5
MANTO	3	473	1	3	4
IOTEI	1	197	1	-	1
KORFENA	9	1833	12	3	15
KANUSA	2	525	2	1	3
KURURUMBA	7	1667	10	7	17
FERUWEI	5	1151	5	4	9
AMUSO	5	775	5	1	6
IAVI	2	405	2	1	3
INAUGL	2	303	3	2	5
ANAGU	2	321	2	-	2
GEREMUBI	4	551	3	1	4
AMAIJUHO	1	97	1	-	1
RUNUMBEI	4	1436	8	4	12
WANTIRIFO	4	276	2	1	3
Totals: 17	62	12,089	69	34	103

	Village	Population	Remarks
ANGTS-ARCHA	219		Unsatisfactory. Dismissal recommended.
ADEMA	70		No A/C. Well only.
ZOBANICHA	204		Good.
ELLOTTA	84		Very good. Best of Asaro Hillels
OPERENZA	168		Average.
FATITAZA	117		Fair only.
KORIOCHMO	288		Average.
ORUCHA	226		Good.
OTTITHAOMB	285		Fair.
KAUMAMTA	142		Average.
ETUMUMAMO	236		Old. Uncooperative.
KAUAUTAMO	60		Dismissal recommended.
KAAMETMO	167		Fair.
KOBITA	234		Keen and interested. Great intelligence.
LAMTOA	167		Not trained. Keen.
UEUTMO	132		Keen. Good.
KOKOOTA	101		Average.
OTEMOUA	167		Best Korrena Lhual. V. Good.
LITUTTOA	112		Useless. Recommend Dismissal.
ZOTA	110		Quite average.
FUITA	211		Good at.
TUATTAMTMU	136		A happy soul but useless. Dismissal recommended
GAIJA'WO'TA	218		Satisfactory.
NTUTA	158		Ineffective.
OTLAOTTKA	109		Too old. Useless. Dismissal recommended.
JUPOKOTTA	107		Satisfactory.

APPENDIX No. 1.

1956/57

DISTRICT : [illegible]

GORONI SUB-DISTRICT : [illegible]

TRIBE ASARO CLANS

TRIBE OF LLUATE

Name	Tribe	Clan	Village	Remarks
ASARO	Tate of Kot.			
KOMOKOTAT				
GETOCHA				
GTASART				
TITTSAVT				
MTUKAVT				
GTOTOCHAVT				
ETAUTAVT				
MAUAUTAVT				
ASAUCHA				
"				
"				
"

[illegible]	1945	KANUSA	FONDINDI	GURINIFEA	272
[illegible]	"	"	NOSABE	MONGUMA	253
[illegible]		[illegible]	INDEFE'E	MAMANDA	105
[illegible]		"	LONOMOGUMEI	KANOMA	68
[illegible]		"	MIKOSA	POMAMIA	214
[illegible]	1956	"	"	MANGIMA	178
[illegible]		"	ANDAGAFODOMPO	LOMBOROSA	161
[illegible]		"	ASARIJUFA	[illegible] BUARSA	144
[illegible]		"	WAMIJUFA	[illegible]	190
[illegible]		"	GOMUNI	[illegible]	168
[illegible]		"	WAMIJUFA	GUBONGOSO	129
[illegible]		"	"	LONGOMO	168
[illegible]					
[illegible]	1953	[illegible]	GUPIKANI	NOKOTA	61
[illegible]		"	[illegible]	MAINUGA	110
[illegible]		"	WANDEKI	KONGI	[illegible]
[illegible]	1955	[illegible]	MANDEPUMUTO	MARAPUROSO	223
[illegible]	1[illegible]	"	GUMIPUVI	GAJEHERO	196
[illegible]					
[illegible]		"	MALIMVE	[illegible]	170
[illegible]		"	KAMBASAKAJUFA	[illegible]	270
[illegible]		"	[illegible]	MOROA	292
[illegible]		"	ALIGO-JUFA	[illegible]	261
[illegible]		"	MANDEPU	[illegible]	194
[illegible]	1951	"	GUMISEIJUFU	[illegible]	191
[illegible]	1957	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	125
[illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]	154
[illegible]	1945	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	140
[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	245
[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	194
[illegible]		"	[illegible]	[illegible]	127
[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	224
[illegible]	"	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	85
[illegible]	"	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	242
[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97
[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	243
[illegible]	"	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	142
[illegible]	"	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	182
[illegible]	"	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	109

Poor. Dismissal recommended.
Too old. Recommend Retirement.
Good.
Good.
Average desires to retire.
Re-appt. after term of imprisonment. Very helpful. With guidance should be excellent.
Good.
Average.
Aged. Disinterested. Recommend Dismissal.
Old but satisfactory.
Average.
Chief of [illegible] Tribe. Wide influence an excellent official getting on in years.
Good officialkeen.
Young keen and efficient.
Old but still efficient.
Average.
Prov. Appointed subject to confirmation
Young man keen.
Satisfactory.
Average. Satisfactory.
Good official outspoken.
Satisfactory.
Young keen and efficient.
A capable. Recommend retirement.
Prov. appointment awaiting confirmation.
Old satisfactory.
Average.
Good efficient official.
Satisfactory.
Satisfactory.
Good Official.
Average.
Satisfactory.
Keen efficient official very pro-govt.
Headman of [illegible] Clan. Good but old.
Efficient official.
Average.
Capable official.

MASAOUPIYA	1954	FERUMBI	MARAMBOSO	223
TIENKA	1955	"	WAIENGUKO	270
NAPANIYA	1949	"	GIMISEIMUMU	141
LIMIYA	1955	GERMBEI	ASARIUFA	85
OCHOMOPO	1954	DUMUMBEI	LIMIYE	243
MOLIMO	1945	"	AMUFO	246
SAPU	1955	"	GIFUGONI	151
SIPU	1955	"	"	230
GIMAT	1947	WANTIRIMU	NAMBALUFA	184

Young keen official.
Young keen and efficient official.
Fair only.
Young intelligent should become excellent official.
Good official.
Above average.
Prov. Appt. Did not impress.
Very good pro-government official.
Prov. Appt. Keen and efficient.

APPENDIX "D".

ICO. DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS UNITS

GOROKA Sub-District : Upper Asaro Census Division : 1956/57.

Rest House	Tribe	Clan or Census Unit	Remarks
ASARO	ASARO	GEMINONA	Clan
		KOMUNIVEI	"
		GIMISABI	"
		LUFIKAVE	"
		NIPUKAVE	"
		OROROMEKA	"
		HIMUEKAVI	"
		GIMIUHA	"
		GENETISAROBE	"
MANTO	MANTO	ANDAVAIJUFA	Clan
		JOJOWEI	"
		KOFUNUROBI	"
	JAMEJUHA	ASAROUHA	Clan. Prev. censused Asaro tri be
		WOFOFA	Clan
		NODOFONOJUFA	Sub-clan of WOFOFA. Prev. censused ASARO Tribe.
	IOTEI	KAMAJUFO	Clan prev. censused KOREIFA.
KORFENA	KORFENA	AHUKAVI	Sub-clan of GEHAGUKABI Clan
		UPOMENDOAVI	" " " "
		LAMBEKAVI	" " " "
		ANDAVIJUFA	Clan
		AMBAUSAUKABI	Clan
		ASARIJUFA	Clan
		GIMISEIJUFO	Sub-clan of GOFOJUFO Clan
		OFOJUFA	" " " "
		GONABUDO	Clan
		AMBIANGNI	Clan
		INAUKANI	Clan
		AMAIJUHO	Clan
	Kanusa	NOSABE	Clan) Prev. censused with
		FONDIWEI	Clan) KORFENA tribe.
NOMBA	KURURUMBA	ANDAGAFODOUFU	Clan Prev. censused MIRIMA
		INDERE'E	" " " "
		LONOFOGUWEI	" " " "
		ONOBUJUFO	Sub-clan of FIKOSA)Prev. sen-
		UREFEUFO	" " ")sused MIRIMA
MIRIMA	KURURUMBA	GUMUNI	Clan
		LONGOKO	Village of WAMIJUFA Clan
		AFOIA	" " " "
		GUBONGOSO	" " " "
		MEFENKA	" " " "
		ASARIJUFA	Clan
	INAUGL	URAIMO	Sub-clan of GERIKANI Clan
		CORE'EHONGA	Village of URAIMO Sub-clan
KWONGI	INAUGL	KUFIAGANI	Clan
		WANDEKI	"
	AMUSO	GENDEGA	Clan
		ISEFUJUFA	"
		ANIGUJUFA	"
		GIMISEIJUFA	"
		MANDEHU	"
	IAVI	GEMEMBIJUHEI	Clan
		KONOBUJUFU	"

KWONGI	PERUWEI	WONOBOJUHU	Clan
		KAMBASAKUJUFA	"
		MAIJEVE	"
		MANDEFUHUFO	"
		GIMISEVI	"
ANAGU	ANAGU	GOHONAJUHO	Clan
		ASARIUFA	"
	GEREMUBI	MONIVI	Clan
		GEFEUFO	"
		MESIJUHO	"
LUNUPI	RUNUMBEI	LUNUPEUFO	Sub-clan of AMIUFO Clan
		AMBILISEUFO	" " " "
		AMAIJUFO	Clan
		ORUFEUFO	Sub-clan of GIFIGONI Clan
		OLIGUKAUFO	Sub-clan of LUNUPE Clan
		OLUFONGAUFO	" " " " "
		OGUPONIUFO	" " " " "
		OGUPON	Patrilineage of OGUPONIUFO
~~WANTIRIFU~~	WANTIRIFU	NAMBAMUNA	Clan
		IGISOWE	"
	AMAIJUFA	AMAIJUFA	Originally a KOFEMA Clan but now a separate social identity.

APPENDIX "E".

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

101. Medical inspections were carried out at each of the Rest House Centres. Each native appearing for census being individually examined. The general health of the people may be considered good. 2719 natives received treatment for various ailments. The attached table shows the number of treatments for the more serious complaints. The greatest number of treatments for malaria was in the KWONGI area. This is due to the presence of two major trade routes to the Ramu Valley. There are constant visits being paid to BUNDI and other Ramu villages by these people who having no preventatives become easy victims to malaria.

102. All the native Medical Orderlies in charge of the Village Aid Posts in the Census Division accompanied the patrol throughout the duration of its stay in the areas under their control. They rendered the O.I.C. patrol every assistance and carried out their duties in a most efficient and workmanlike manner. An outstanding feature of these men was the sympathetic and understanding attitude displayed to all inspected particularly the young children.

103. At the present time there are 3 Village Aid Posts in the Census Division; these are loacted as follows:

AID POST	Tribal Groups	Population	Total
ASARO	ASARO	1661	
	MANTO	473	
	JANEJUFA	418	
	KUNUMBEI	1436	
	WANTIRIFU	276	
	AMAIJUFA	97	4361
MIRIMA	KURURUMBA	1667	
	IAVI	405	
	ANAGU	321	
	GERMUBI	551	
	INAUGL	100	
	KAMUSA	525	
	KORFENA	1838	5402
KWONGI	FERUWEI	1151	
	INAUGL	203	
	AMUSO	775	2129

With the exception of the MIRIMA Aid Post which is only in close proximity to approximately 600 natives the posts are ideally situated and it is quite obvious that considerable care and forethought had been given to their location.

104. The MMOs in charge maintain neat and well kept posts and judging from the general health standard must carry out their duties in an efficient manner, however the r full effectiveness is limited by the large number of natives they serve; this applies particularly to the ASARO and MIRIMA Aid Posts both of which serve the health needs of 4361 and 5402 natives respectively. It is thought that the establishment of 2 additional Aid Posts in the Census Division which would not only increase the efficiency of the MMOs by having less natives to cater for but there would be afforded more effective health services to the people: accordingly it is recommended that consideration be given to erecting Aid Posts in the following areas:

KORFENA which would service KORFENA (pop. 1833) and KAMUSA (pop. 525) for a total population of 2358 and at LUNIPI

which would service KUNUMBEI (pop.1436), WANTIRIFU (pop.276), ANAIJUFA (pop.97), AMAGU (pop.321) and GEREMUBI (pop.551) with a total population of 2681. These measures would decrease the population serviced by the ASARO Aid Post from 4361 to 2551 and the KIRIMA Aid Post from 5402 to 2172.

SANITATION:

105. The sanitation of the whole area is fairly good. Latrines usually one to a house are being constantly used although a number were found to be too shallow in depth. All Village Officials were instructed as to the proper depth for a latrine and were reminded of the laws relating to sanitation. In close proximity to each village a number of rubbish holes are dug. The majority are of good depth. The practice appears to be for each village to be thoroughly cleaned of rubbish once a week usually on a Sunday. The Village Officials and people were informed that a better practice would be to deposit rubbish in the pits immediately instead of discarding it about the cooking places where it would lay rotting and attracting flies for a week or so before being cleaned up.

106. A pleasing feature of the general picture is the practice for latrines and rubbish pits to be dug for the individual garden house. Although these are used when the owners are occupying the house I very much doubt whether they are used when the gardens are being cultivated it is far more probable that the nearby bush is utilized.

107. I gained the impression that it was through the efforts of the MMOs in charge of the Village Aid Posts that the present sanitary standards are being maintained. This reflects even greater credit on these men who without a doubt are amongst the best I have ever seen.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956/57 — UPPER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—7473/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VIL... At Work						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
GROUP TOTALS		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
ASARO	1956/57	30	28	1	1			3					1	5	5		7	31	2	30	39	10	35		42	3	15	3	137	298	116	269	25	317		262	282	470	510	1661
JAMEJUHA	"	9	6	1										3			2	6	2	10	10		13		8		3		36	77	33	59	7	75		68	73	124	119	418
MANTO	"	12	9	1	1			2	1						1		2	7		9	3		6		6		22	9	49	90	26	86	8	102		72	68	144	143	473
KIOTEI	"	4	1															1	4	1	11		1		1				19	28	27	36		45		37	38	59	50	197
KORIFENA	"	43	37	2	3	1	3	2	1					10	10		15	45	17	37	74	4	16		2		2	2	174	397	141	337	38	289		335	345	547	536	1833
KANUSA	"	9	8		1									1	1		6	11	6	19	29	1	8						49	133	31	108	11	80		102	77	152	156	525
KURURUMBA	"	39	39		3	7	3	3	1				2	7	5		28	56	6	30	59				1				115	380	105	316	29	242		338	345	489	465	1667
INAUGL	"	11	6			1			1					2	2		15	10	27	23	16		8				1		38	69	24	48	7	35		68	59	81	70	303
AMUSO	"	21	14			1	1	3			1			5			16	18	8	12	12	1	5						70	133	60	121	4	87		172	168	223	194	775
AFRUWEI	"	25	22			4	1	1	4		2			7	4	3	15	25	9	18	21		13				12	1	132	217	84	168	18	150		274	220	331	279	1151
IAVI	"	6	14			2		2	1	1					1		5	10	5	10	1		4		2		14	1	41	71	24	67	5	54		85	92	104	102	405
GERMUBI	"	14	11	1	1				1									11	2	13	9	1					7		59	69	26	70	10	44		134	134	133	133	551
AMAIJUFA	"		2														5	4	5	6	5								11	23	11	10	1	8		24	20	28	20	97
RUNUMBE	"	26	29		1	1	1	3						4	5	1	15	34	11	26	26		14		8		23	1	111	256	84	231	25	180		286	282	375	411	1436
WANTIRIFU	"	6	2			1	1							1	2			7	1	10	11				4		3		21	61	7	51	7	27		53	39	86	81	276
ANAGU	"	4	11		1	2		2					1				5	5		7	4		7		1		2	1	25	53	28	45	4	29		72	75	75	83	321
GRAND TOTAL	1956/57	259	239	6	12	20	10	21	10	1	3	4	45	36	4		183	281	105	261	340	17	130		75	3	105	18	1077	2356	840	2022	199	1764		2371	2257	3421	3352	12089

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 956/57

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
AMAIJUFA Tribal Group		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
AMAIJUFA	5·4·57		2														5	4	5	6	5							11	23	11	10	1	8		24	20	28	20	97
RUNUMBEI Tribal Group																																						
OGUIDON	5·4·57	2	2											1			2	1			3							6	18	6	17	1	12		19	22	22	33	109
OLIGURAUFO	"	5	3														2	3		1	3		1			5		11	29	11	22	3	20		27	26	38	42	142
AMAIJUFO	"	1	1					1						1			5	3	2	4	2		1		3		5	1	7	30	3	25	5	22		25	17	38	41	131
AMBILIREUFO	"	4	8		1													5		3	11		2		2		4		21	36	14	31	5	27		41	53	56	61	230
LUNUREUFO	6·4·57	4	6			1								2		1	1	5	3	7	6						4		17	35	14	45	3	25		53	56	86	71	246
OGUPONIUFO	"	4	4				1	1									1	6	6	4	4		9						22	47	17	39	6	36		57	48	65	65	243
OLUFONGAUFO	"	3	3												2		2	7		3	7		1		3		3		19		12	27	1	16		40	37	43	48	182
ORUTEUFO	"	3	4						1					2	1		2	4		4	1						2		8		7	25	1	22		24	28	47	50	151
GROUP TOTAL		26	29		1	1	1	3						4	5	1	15	34	11	26	36		14				23	1	111	256	84	231	25	180		286	282	353	411	1436
WANTIRIFU Tribal Group																																						
NAMBAMUNA 8457		5	1				1							1	1			1		6	5				3				17	37	6	32	4	14		41	27	54	50	184
IGISOWE	"	1	1		1										1			6	1	4	2				1		3		4	24	1	19	3	13		11	12	32	31	92
GROUP TOTAL		6	2		1		1							1	2			7	1	10	7				4		3		21	61	7	51	7	27		52	39	86	81	276

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956/57

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students											
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females					Child		Adults		
GERIMUBI TRIBAL		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
GROUP 1																																								
MONIVIN	3-4-57	3	2					1									1		3		1						1		13	6	5	6	1	3		25	20	21	17	85
GEFEUFO	"	6	2		1												7	2	9		5						4		28	32	15	27	4	14		61	58	59	55	242
MESIJUHO		5	7	1													3		1		3		1				2		18	22	16	37	5	27		48	56	53	61	224
GROUP TOTAL		14	11	1	1			1									11	2	13		9		1				7		59	60	36	70	10	44		134	134	133	133	551

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956/57

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
AMUSO TRIBAL GROUP		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
GENDEGA	27.3.57	3	1											1			2	2	1	2	1						14	20	1	18		14		28	32	36	28	125
ISEFUJUFA	29.3.57	4	4											1			4	2	1		4		1				16	32	9	25	2	20		33	24	50	42	154
ANIGAJUFA	"	3	4			1		1									9	8	3	5	1		3				14	29	18	25		17		37	41	41	38	161
GIMISEJUFA	"	2	2					1	1					3					2	3	2						11	25	13	23	2	15		35	28	40	36	141
MANDEHU	"	9	3					1									1	6	1	2	4	1	1				15	29	14	30		21		39	43	56	50	194
GROUP TOTAL		21	14			1	1	3				1		5			16	18	8	12	12	1	5				70	133	60	121	4	87		172	168	223	194	775
FERUWEI Tribal Group																																					
WONOBOJUHU	28.3.57	5	10			1		1						1	1		7	3		2	12						28	46	21	49	6	42		64	58	9:	73	292
KAMBASAWUJUFA	"	9	2			1								2	2			9	4	2		7				5		32	47	16	38	4	32		67	52	74	65	270
MAIJEVE	"	3	5			1		1				1		1	1	1		4	1	1	1		1			2	1	20	28	14	23	3	25		38	36	50	41	170
MANCEFUHUFO	"	3	3					1	1			1		2			3	4		4	7		5					22	49	17	31	4	25		55	40	65	51	223
GIMISEVI	29.3.57	5	2			1		1						1		2	5	5	4	9	1						5		30	25	16	27	1	26		50	39	52	49	196
GROUP TOTAL		25	22			4	1	1	1			2		7	4	3	15	25	9	18	21		13			12	1	132	217	84	168	18	150		274	220	331	279	1151
IALI Tribal Group																																					
BEMEMBI JUNR.	30.3.57		4					1	1								1	3		1							7	1	15	27	6	26	3	20		33	31	36	32	132
NANOBUJUFU		6	10			2		1		1				1			4	7	5	9	1		4	2		7		26	52	18	43	2	34		52	61	68	70	265
GROUP TOTAL		6	14			2		2	1	1				1			5	10	5	10	1		4	2		14	1	41	79	24	69	5	54		85	92	104	102	405

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956/57

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission			Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
KURUMBA TRIBAL GROUP		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
LONOFOGUMA	9.3.57	2	3					1									4	6	4	1							2	17	1	17	2	11		16	12	20	20	68
INDEREE	"	1	1						1								5	2			2						10	19	6	18	1	11		26	21	28	28	105
UREFEUFO	"	3	7									1	1				3	2	1	1	3						15	30	7	34	2	26		49	35	44	47	178
ONOBUJUFO	"	4	2		1	1						1					2	4		5							19	52	13	37	3	24		45	43	71	55	214
ANDAGAFODUJUFO	20.3.57	5	9			2									1		2	3			2						10	39	14	32	3	30		28	38	50	43	161
LONGORO	22.3.57	3	1			1	1	1						1			3	2		1	9						9	39	15	37	5	25		24	41	48	47	169
AFOIA	"	4	4			1	1							1	2		3	3		2	4						10	22	6	24	4	15		35	20	28	34	121
GUBONGOSO	"	6	3			2								1			2	7		7	6						16	24	13	17	1	16		20	25	35	33	129
KOMONI	"	1	6					1						3			2	6		4	9			1			13	53	11	35	3	30		22	20	64	52	188
MEFUNKA	"	7	2											1	1			8	1	6	11						6	48	6	36	3	25		32	28	60	59	190
ASARIJUFA	"	3	1					1									2	13		3	13						5	37	13	29	2	29		21	22	41	47	144
GROUP TOTAL		39	39		3	7	3	3	1				2	7	5		25	56	6	30	59			1			115	380	105	316	29	242		338	315	489	465	1667
NAUGA TRIBAL GROUP																																					
URAIMO	22.3.57	4	1														2	2	11	11	3						4	8	5	9	3	5		13	15	15	15	61
GORE'OHONGA	"								1					1					8	6	3						5	6	4	7	3	5		9	9	9	9	39
KUFIACAMP	29.3.57	3	4			1									1		5	3	6	6	5	7		1			12	32	8	20	1	13		24	17	20	26	110
WANDIKI	20.3.57	4	1												1		8	5	2		5	1					7	23	7	12		12		22	18	27	20	93
GROUP TOTAL		11	6			1			1					2	2		15	10	27	23	16	8		1			28	69	24	48	7	35		68	59	81	70	303

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956/57

Govt. Print.—7403/10.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Ave. Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
AORFENA TRIBE Group		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
AHUKAVI	9.3.57	4	1			1									1		1	6	2	2	10								5	36	10	32	5	30		18	27	38	43	136
UPOMENDOAVI	"	3	3		1			1						1				3		1	10	1							12	22	9	23	3	19		20	18	27	31	107
GIMISEI JUFO	"	2	5					1												3	7	2							9	26	7	21	2	18		26	15	29	33	112
ANJAVI JUFA	"	7	2	1					1					1			1	2		1	8								16	32	10	23	1	21		38	24	48	45	158
AMBAUSAUKA	"	7	3												1			4	2	2	9				1		1		18	46	11	37	2	35		45	25	64	66	211
ASARI JUFA	"	3	2											2			3	6		3	7								10	28	14	25	3	23		22	23	41	43	136
IAMBEKAVI	11.3.57	8	7		2		1							2	2		3	8	3	1	7				1				24	37	15	34	3	27		39	23	48	48	166
OFOTUFA	"	4	4	1			1								2			5	5	7	7	1							19	40	12	31	3	26		29	31	51	48	167
AMBIANGWI	"	4																1		2	1		5				2		14	14	7	16	3	14		19	15	30	29	101
INAUKANI	"	2	1											2				2	3	4	1		5			1			12	20	19	25	3	23		23	34	45	40	149
AMAIJUHO	"	2	5				1							1	1		6	8	1	6	12								18	46	16	38	8	32		37	45	63	61	218
GONABUOE	"	2	4											2	2		1		1	5			6						17	42	11	32	2	21		19	35	63	49	172
GROUP TOTAL		43	37	2	3	1	3	2	1					10	10		15	45	17	37	74	4	16		2	2	2		174	399	141	337	38	289		335	315	547	536	1833
KANUSA TRIBE Group																																							
NOSABE	12.3.57	6	3											1	1			4	4	9	13		1						24	62	13	49	7	40		49	37	78	75	253
FONDIWEY	"	3	5		1												6	7	2	10	16	1	7						25	71	18	59	4	40		53	40	74	81	272
GROUP TOTAL		9	8		1									1	1		6	11	6	19	29	1	8						49	133	31	108	11	80		102	77	152	156	525

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956/57

Govt. Print.—7493/10.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students											
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females						
MANTO TRIBAL GROUP		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child M	Child F	Adults M	Adults F	M+F
ANOAVAIJUFA	4.3.57	4	5					1	1					1				3		3	1		2		4		5	2	19	38	20	31	3	39		37	42	73	68	220
TOJOWEI	"	6	2	1				1									1	4		5			3		1		6	1	9	29	5	32	2	33		14	10	38	40	113
KOFUNOROBI	"	2	2														1			1	2		1		1		11	6	21	23	11	23	3	30		21	16	33	35	126
GROUP TOTAL		12	9	1	1			2	1					1			2	7		9	3		6		6		22	9	49	90	36	86	8	102		72	68	144	143	473
IOTEI TRIBAL GROUP																																							
KAMAJUFO	5.3.57	4	1															1	4	1	11		1		1				19	28	20	36		45		37	38	59	50	194

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956/57

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
Asaro Tribal Group		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
GEMONINA	27.3.57		2												1		2	5		2	5		2		1				5	13	5	10	1	11		7	9	22	24	70
KOMUNIVE	"	5	1	1										1	3		1	4		6	5		5		9	1	1	1	25	49	13	36	3	41		37	38	74	78	249
GIMISABY	"	5	2		1								1	1			1	6	1	5	2		4		5		3	1	25	35	11	31	5	33		37	36	53	64	205
LUFIKAVE	"	4																			2				1	1			8	19	8	15	1	17		11	12	32	35	94
NIPUKAVE	"	4	1												1		2	8		3	4	1			7	1	3		15	26	19	21	2	32		24	36	46	46	168
OROROMELA	28.2.57	2	4											2				1			4	3	1		1				10	24	10	25	2	27		18	20	33	37	117
HIMUEKAVI	"	4	7					2										3		4	3		5		6		2		7	42	12	42	3	49		55	51	79	87	288
GIMUHA	"	2	4					1									1			3	10	4	11		6		3	1	17	48	13	47	6	53		22	31	65	72	225
GENETISAROBE	"	4	7											1				4	1	7	4	2	7		6		3		25	42	25	42	2	54		41	49	66	67	245
GROUP TOTAL		30	28	1	1			3					1	5	5		7	31	2	30	39	10	35		42	3	15	3	137	298	116	269	25	317		252	282	470	510	[illegible]
JAMEJUHA Tribal Group																																								
ASAROUHA	28.2.57	2	2	1										1			1		1	8	4		7		4				11	24	11	15	3	17		23	18	32	34	122
NODOFONOJUFA	"	1															1			2	2						3		5	12	4	6	2	8		10	7	22	16	60
NOFOFA	6.3.57	6	4											2				6	1		4		6		4				20	41	18	38	2	50		35	48	70	69	236
GROUP TOTAL		9	6	1										3			2	6	2	10	10		13		8		3		36	77	33	59	7	75		68	73	124	119	418

NA 30 16 58.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Eastern Highlands Report No. GOROKA 9/56-57

Patrol Conducted by I.D.Burnet, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled WATABUNG Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Interpreters 1
Police 3
Medical Orderlies 4

Duration—From 20/ 3 /1957 to 31 3 /1957.

Number of Days Eleven

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../12./19.54..

Medical ..../...../18.....

Map Reference Tracing herewith.

Objects of Patrol Census revision - yaws eradication - 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 ....

(COPY)

NA.30-16-58

Department of Native Affairs,

Port Moresby

4th July, 1957.

The District Officer,
GORONA

Paragraph 3 of GSD.29-1-5 of the 21st June, 1957 refers.

Each case must be decided on its merits: the stage of development of those concerned will, of course, be given due weight.

A. A. R.

(A. A. Roberts)
Director

(COPY)

36/16/58

WET:MFF

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-2-1/23
(3926)

RECEIVED
28 JUN 1957
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

26th June, 1957.

Director,
Dept of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GOR.9/56-57 - WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION

Further to my memo 30-2-1/12 dated 17th May, 1957, herewith copy of memo 330 29-1-5 dated 21st June, 1957 from the A.D.O., Goroka Sub-District.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer

cc: A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District.

(COPY)

WET:MFF

30-2-1/23
(3926)

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

26th June, 1957.

Director,
Dept of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GOR.9/56-57 - WATABUNG
CENSUS DIVISION

Further to my memo 30-2-1/12 dated 17th May, 1957, herewith copy of memo G&D 29-1-5 dated 21st June, 1957 from the A.D.O., Goroka Sub-District.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer

cc: A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District.

(COPY)

IAH.ES

GSD.29-1-5

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.
21st June 1957

District Officer,
E.H.D.
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT GOR.9/56-57 - WATABUNG Census Division.

Reference your 30-2-1/11(3558) of 17th May, 1957, which has been passed with a copy of this memorandum to Mr. Burnet.

2. Past local convention and experience apparently resulted in the imposing of fines in kind. All Sub District staff have now been informed:

(a) Under the Native Administration Regulations convicted persons may only be discharged, fined in money or imprisoned.

(b) in unusual circumstances where a person fined is unable to raise money and offers produce or livestock, these may be purchased at fair ruling prices (for patrol or station consumption), paid for and the fine then received. Treasury etc. requirements must at the same time be fully met.

(c) "Unusual circumstances" must be limited to non-currency areas or cases where, after preferably 24 hours time to pay, the convicted person is unable to pay and the alternative of imprisonment is undesirable.

3. I agree in principle with your paragraph (3), although I consider that to preserve social stability, (already under strong destructive pressures) we should countenance "clan incest", where it still constitutes a reprehensible offence in native terms, only as a last resort. Such a decision, subject to recompense of the female's relatives (personally by the male), proved necessary in the case under reference, where the parties were adamant in their desire for marriage. By no means do I consider the dilemma completely resolved.

4. The tribal group or sub-group (or "big-name" - e.g. KOREIPA) is the most significant grouping to the native people and in indigenous political development.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
A.D.O. G.S.D.

(COPY)

NA.30-16-58

31st May, 1957

The District Officer,
COROKA

PATROL REPORTS - COROKA - 9/56-57

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

The natives in this area cannot be expected to enthuse as do those in more remote districts.

Mr. Burnet's notes in the last paragraph on Page 2 are of interest. I think his conclusion concerning bride prices might be reviewed. Attempted suicides by first wives when a second wife is taken are not uncommon.

The passing in of arms has been in vogue in the Highlands areas over the last twenty years but their renunciation of the flutes has to my knowledge, not followed that of the passing in of weapons.

The Patrol Report is of interest and Mr. Burnett obviously is interested in the people and their customs.

a.a.R.

p.a. (A. A. Roberts)
Director

P/A

(COPY)

30/16/58 ✓

WET:MFF TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30-2-1/12 (3559)

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

17th May, 1957.

Director,
Dept of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 9/56-57 - WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION

Herewith the above document, copy of memo G3D 29-1-5 dated 7th May, 1957 from the A.D.O. of the Goroka Sub-District, and my memo 30-2-1/11(3558) dated 17th May, 1957.

2. The patrol was completed in accordance with the patrol programme but, due to staff shortage in the Goroka Sub-District, it was necessary to bring Mr. Burnet from Lufa Patrol Post to do the patrol. No Lufa patrols were programmed for March and Lufa suffered no serious disability by Mr. Burnet's short absence. The patrol added materially to his experience and knowledge of this district.

3. The claim for camping allowance has been referred back for correction.

4. Matters requiring attention will be dealt with by separate memoranda, information copies of which will be forwarded to you.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer

cc: A.D.O.,
Goroka S/D.

(COPY)

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.

WET:MFF

30-2-1/12
(3559)

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

17th May, 1957.

Director,
Dept of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

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(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer

cc: A.D.O.,
Goroka S/D.

(COPY)

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.

File: GSD 29-1-5

7th May, 1957.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT GOR 9/56-57: WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION
MR. I.D. BURNETT, P.O.

The above calls for little comment. The hurried nature of the patrol, undertaken by Mr. Burnett at your strong request, was, as agreed at the outset, as undesirable as it was unavoidable. Mr. Burnett's observations in sub-para 1 of "NATIVE AFFAIRS" are very true.

2. The disputes referred to in sub-paras 4 - 6 of "NATIVE AFFAIRS" have been attended to.

3. The anti-yaws campaign was most successful. At times injections exceeded 1,200 per day. The DMO has expressed his satisfaction.

4. Lutheran influence in much of the area, extremely confusing to the native mind at present even if beneficial in the long term, is extremely strong.

5. The census figures should have been shown in Clan groupings; this will be done as opportunity offers. When time permits a standard scale Census Division map will be drawn up.

6. Investigations reveal that, so lomh as WATABUNG Patrol Post exists, the MONDO and KENANGI groups should be included in the WATABUNG Census Division and administered therefrom.

7. At a later date I propose recommending, on a Sub-District basis, certain changes in both the Village Officials system and specific officials.

8. Subject to staff exigencies a more comprehensive intermediate patrol of the Division is planned for approx September, 1957.

9. In line with past Reports, etc, the following spelling is more correct: "WATABUNG", "KOMINGAREKA", "KOREIPA".

(Sgd) Ian A. Holmes

Assistant District Officer,
GOROKA Sub-District

(COPY)

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.

File: GSD 29-1-5

7th May, 1957.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District.

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(Sgd) Ian A. Holmes

Assistant District Officer,
GOROKA Sub-District

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lufa Patrol Post,
Goroka Sub- istrict,
Eastern Highlands District.

WET:MFF

30-2-1/11
(3558)

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

17th May, 1957.

A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 9/56-57 - WATABUNG
CENSUS DIVISION

Thank you for the above document and your memo CSD 29-1-5 dated 7th May, 1957. Some comments follow:-

(a) The correct term is Census Division and not either of the alternatives used by Mr. Burnet.

(b) What is Mr. Burnet's authority for imposing fines in kind?

(c) I believe marriages within a social group that is normally exogamous cannot and should not be prevented if the parties are outside the prohibited degree - such marriages are one aspect of the liberalisation of native custom. Any breaches of the peace arising therefrom should be dealt with. What was Mr. Holmes' decision in this matter?.

(d) What benefits result from grouping census units into clans in the presentation of a report?

(e) As you are aware I believe the annual patrol devoted primarily to census revision should be regular and I will accordingly make interim arrangements with staff if such appear reasonable and necessary to adhere to the patrol programme.

2. This is a useful report of a good patrol. However the report should be signed.

(W.E. Tomasetti)

File: GSO 29-1-5
Sub-District Office,
GOROKA
20th March, 1957

67

Mr. I. A. BURNETT,
Patrol Officer

Patrol Instructions

In confirmation of previous discussions with myself and the D.O., please prepare to depart GOROKA on 20/3/57 to conduct the annual census revision patrol of the WATABUNG Census Division.

The HENGENOFI Landrover will remain available for your patrol until required at HENGENOFI. The stores you desire are already available here. Police ex the WATABUNG Detachment will be adequate for your needs. Three medical orderlies will accompany you to give anti-yaws injections on the same lines as your recently IAGARIA patrol.

Unless the adjustments necessary prove too complex to be practicable, it is desired that the WATABUNG Census Division should basically comprise the "WATABUNG" (or SIANI (?) linguistic group) ie those people speaking the same language as the KOREIFA, KOMONGO and KOMINGAREKA. I think you will find that the KENANGI speak "WATABUNG" and the MONDO "WATABUNG" or "KORFEINA"; y' so they will be re-incorporated in the WATABUNG Census Division and GOROKA Sub-District. Should you find that a large number of people who have always been administered from CHUAVE also speak "WATABUNG"

please let me have facts and figures before proceeding further. As the whole matter of boundary adjustments, please liaise with OIC, CHIPOLE Patrol Post.

In connection with your patrol, please ensure the earliest possible re-opening of the Highlands highway via the NYANZE - WATAMUNG sector, and give attention to road maintenance in the latter area. If, as I expect he will be, I find TEXAS ~~is now~~ ready to replace the 90 foot KIVUNDIKO bridge, please advise me and exercise a general supervision over his work.

You are already au fait with the main requirements of Highlands routine enforcement. On this patrol, in order to minimise your absence from LOTO and your own patrol programme, complaints and disputes which can be handled by my weekly visits to WATAMUNG may be left therefor. Land disputes likely to involve you in long delays must, I regret, be left until an officer is posted permanently to WATAMUNG. Cases of a contentious, serious or complex nature where immediate settlement is desirable or possible must of course, be dealt with. You will find the WATAMUNG people one of the most litigatious in the District.

If questioned, you may repeat my answer that it is hoped to permanently staff WATAMUNG within the next six months, but that no firm promise can as yet be made by me.

I hope to be able to accompany you to WATABUNG and attend to outstanding station matters roadwork and the KIVUNDIKOI Bridge. If not I hope to visit you at WATABUNG at an early date.

You will find a number of most unsatisfactory Village Officials in the area. I leave let me have some comment on them, using Mr WORSLEY's 1956 observations as a basis. It should be given more concise information as to their powers and responsibilities and also, of course, every support. I already have a number of changes in mind; if comments by you confirm my current opinions they will be attended to.

I wish you a satisfactory and satisfying period.

[illegible]
COLOKA Sub District

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lufa Patrol Post,
Goroka Sub-District,
Eastern Highlands District.

1st April 1957.

District Commissioner,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT - GOROKA 9 of 1956-57

Patrol conducted by: I.D.Burnet Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled: WATERBUNG Sub-division.

Patrol accompanied by:

Europeans:		nil
Natives:	R.P & N.G.C	3
	N.M.O.	4
	Interpreters	1

Duration of Patrol: 20.3.57 - 31.3.57
Eleven days.

Objects of Patrol: Census revision, yaws eradication and routine administration.

I. D. Burnet
I.D.Burnet
Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION. The WATERBUNG census sub-division follows the main GOROKA - CHIMBU road. It is bordered by the AEARO sub-division in the east and by a CHUAVE sub-division in the west. There is a large population, some 7,000, but it is highly concentrated and the area can be adequately censussed from the station at WATERBUNG and three rest houses at KENANGI,MONDO and KORIPA.

The WATERBUNG Patrol Post has been closed for some time. When census revision became due the writer was recalled from Lufa Patrol Post to conduct the patrol. As WATERBUNG is visited weekly by Mr.I.Holmes A.D.O it was understood that my primary object was census revision and that petty disputes could be deferred if time was not available to settle them. As it turned out census revision was not as lenghty a task as anticipated and and most disputes brought before the patrol were settled although some rather interesting disputes were left to the A.D.O. for settlement.

PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday 20th March,1957.

Departed GOROKA 11.15 by Landrover to WATERBUNG, arrived 1.30. Purchased fresh food for station requirements. Inspected NONOMBARO,UNGIRIA and FOMIA hamlets. Inspected coffee groves and factory belonging to BINO of UKOPO. Overnight at WATERBUNG.

Thursday 21st March,1957.

Revised census for YUWAU, KOVI-ARO,KUIFAMO,WAMBA,MAINERO and FOMIA sub-clans. Overnight at WATERBUNG.

FFiday 22nd March,1957.

Revised census for OKOPU, LERAMIRO, GERIMINA-KENAMO, ONOBARO,ANGIA NOROWARU, FONONUMA, KANGU-LUIPAKA, and LOTOKA-KOMONGUKA sub-clans. Overnight at WATERBUNG.

Saturday 23rd March,1957.

Revised census for KOMBEIMARO, KONIMEIGU, AV ER IFORO, NORENGA and KUTAMANARO-KENATO sub-clans.
Accompanied Mr W.Tomasetti D.O to KUNDIAWA via CHUAVE Patrol Post.
Discussed the Sub-division boundary with Mr.M.Neal O.I.C CHUAVE.
Overnight at KUNDIAWA.

Sunday 24th March,1957.

Accompanied Mr.W.Tomasetti D.O on visit to KEROWAGI Patrol Post.
Returned P.M to WATERBUNG via KUNDIAWA.
Overnight at WATERBUNG.

Monday 25th March,1957.

Departed WATERBUNG 9.00 by road to KENANGI, arrived 10.30. Inspected KINDINEPA bridge accompanied by Mr.M.Neale O.I.C Chuave Patrol Post.
Revised census for NONDOGU,NIME-NERAGAUKA, KETERAUFA,KIPIPWA and WAGUKU sub-clans. Overnight at KENANGI.

Tuesday 26th March,1957.

Revised census for RONGIKU sub-clan. Departed KENANGI 10.15,by track to MONDO, arrived to 12.00. Revised census for RAPAUPA, KABOBWA and KAMBIENGWI sub-clans. Hesrd petty complaints.
Overnight at MONDO.

PATROL DIARY cont.

Wednesday 27th March, 1957.

Investigated a case of abortion at MONDO.
Departed MONDO 10.30 by track and main road to WATERBUNG, arrived 2.00.
Attended to corre spondence and reports. Overnight at WATERBUNG.

Thursday 28th March, 1957.

Attended to reports etc awaiting transport to KOREIPA. Mr W.Tomasetti visited the station on his return from CHIMBU and took portion of the cargo back to KOREIPA. The writer followed by motorcycle and the balance of the cargo was eventually collected by the landrover that had arrived from GOROKA.
Inspected GESAI and LUMUFA hamlets. Revised census for MOMAGO-AMOFA and GESA-LOLU sub-clans. Overnight at KOREIPA.

Friday 29th March, 1957.

Revised census for GIMIYUFA, LOWANDI-ANOGOMI, LAFA'AUFA, LUMUFA and GENINDUKA sub-clans. Convened the Court for Native Affairs and tried numerous csaes of census evasion. Overnight at KOREIPA.

Saturday 30th March, 1957.

Revised census GUNDINIWAIFO-GUMO and YAWALAFAKU-MOMBAGO-GUMIYUFA sub-clans.
Overnight at KOREIPA.

Sunday 31st March, 1957.

Returned to GOROKA.

End of Patrol Diary

NATIVE AFFAIRS: The patrol was reasonably well received throughout. The attitude of the Village Officials ranged from co-operative to complete in ifference. The natives showed none of the enthusiasm for visiting patrols that is characteristic of the Lufa area. It has been mentioned in previous reports that the WATERBUNGs react much more favourably to an officer stationed permanently amongst them. A hurried patrol by an officer unfamiliar with the area is a poor substitute for the administration that goes with a permanently staffed Patrol Post.

Inm order to obtain as complete a coverage as possible with anti-yaws injections I adopted a firm line eith census evaders, seven natives were jailed for a month and numerous others fined in kind. This deterrent to evasion and a natural enthusiasm for penicilin brought a number of new names too light and also many aged natives who had been recorded as dead in the village books. Some fifty new names were recorded in all.

Many disputes were brought before the patrol. Most of these involve marital troubles. These were settled on the spot. A number of interesting cases were investigated and referred to Mr I. Holmes A.D.O.

At MONDO there was a case of abortion. The woman was 7 months pregnant and was seen by two witnesses beating her womb and lying on her stomach. Depositions were taken from these witnesse. Enquiry showed that abortion is fairly common in the area. It was also said that the women ~~xxxxxx~~ had an oral prophylactic. My investigation did not get any further because the men said it was a subject the women kept to themselves and the women would not be drawn out at all. Abortion has always been regarded as sin - by the men anyway. Bride price is regarded as an investment in childbearing potential. This makes

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont. abortion rather akin to breach of contract. Village Officials were adamant that the case be taken before a judge. The two witnesses, both women, had very different views and were evasive in their testimony.

At KOREIPA an attempted suicide came to light. This case inolved a native women who had had an aggument with her husband about his taking a second wife. She had attempted to hang herself but had been cut down by her husband before she ntrangled. Suicide in these circumstances seems to be fairly common in the highlands.

Another interesting case at KOREIPA involved a marriage within an exogamous clan. Two men had exchanged wives whilst absent at CHUAVE without the knowledge of the group. The couple in question then returned to KOREIPA as man and wife. Feeling ran high in the village. It was interesting to note that my interpreter and Corporal both highlanders, had no sympathy whatever for the couple. When it became apparent that the only settlement I was prepared to countenance - that of letting love triumph and soothing the womens outraged relatives with a gift of pigs - would probably result in a brawl I adjurned the hearing and referred the matter to Mr I.Holmes A.D.O. Time might eventually resolve this dilemma but there is going to be a great deal of fuss if the couple are ever entered together in the village book.

CENSUS. This census was conducted 6 months after the previous census patrol conducted by Mr.J.Wolsey P.O. Unfortunately previous census figures are not available for comparison. The figures reveal a healthy difference between birth and death rates.

Birth Rate 25.4 per 1,000 per annum
Death Rate 11.0 per 1,000 per annum.

I do not think this census was complete. Apart from the general run of evaders there must have been a substantial number of evasions amongst divorced women. Divorced women in the area are always very reluctant to have their names recorded untill they have found another man. The divorce rate is high in the area and I think that perhaps 30 women in this category evaded census.

MISXIONS.
VILLAGE OFFICIALS. Appended is a return of Village Officials. From my limited contact it would be unfair to describe many of the officials as other than "satisfactory". In those cases where I did receive some impression of the worth of an individual it has been recorded.

In the NONDUGU sub-clan of the KENACI group there xx is the remarkable phenomenon of a native woman who possesses all the qualities required of a Tultul - energy, intelligence and leadership. The woman GUNUA has been active in roadwork but would probably be more useful if she were given a badge of office.

HEALTH. Three Native Medical Orderlies and two Aid Post Orderlies accompanied the patrol. Anti-yaws injections were given to all those present in their villages. Health generally seemed very satisfactory. No active cases of yaws were seen. One case of leprosy and another of Beri Beri were sent to GOROKA.

MISSIONS. A rather disquieting aspect of mission influence, the Lutheran Mission in this case, was observed at KOREIPA. As part of the dedication of a new church the natives had fastened two shields to a tree. They had lodged all their old fighting spears and arrows in them. This was a symbolic renunciation of their old way of life. I was informed that this renunciation extended to their magic flutes.

APPENDIX A Village Officials.

Group	Sub-Clans ie Book	Rank	Name	Years service	Comments	Population.
KOMOGU	YUWAU	L.L	KOMO	7	Satisfactory	129
		T.T	UMBIA	1	Satisfactory	
"	KOVI-ARO	L.L	NEMANUMBA	1	Satisfactory	157
		T.T				
"	KUIFAMU	T.T	MONDU	1	Satisfactory	170
"	WAMBA	L.L	KIRARI	4	Satisfactory	209
		T.T	UFA	1	Satisfactory	
"	MAINERO	T.T	KONO	1	Satisfactory	142
"	FOMIA	L.L	MOROVA	0	Recxomended to replace KIMBAMO who is too old.	182
"	OKOPU	L.L	KIRARI	1	Satisfactory	124
		T.T	SENEROMBA	15	Good	
KEMANIMO	LERAMIRO	L.L	ONAVE	1	Very satisfactory	168
		T.T	GURI	1	Fair only	
"	GERIMINA WENAMO	L.L	FENAMO	4	Below average	224
		T.T	FARIKAMI	1	Satisfactory	
KOMONGARAKA	ONOBARO	L.L	MANFA	1	A strong leader	201
		T.T	FRAPAI	3	Unnecessary.	
"	ANGIA	L.L	LUMBALUMBA	16	Good	252
		T.T	MARUMI	10	Good	
"	NORUWARU	T.T	KAPIYE	1	Satisfactory	99
"	FONUMA	L.L	FENUMBA	15	Too old. Should be replaced by KARIANGO.	180
		T.T	BOROKA	1	Satisfactory	
"	KA NGU LUIDAKA	T.T	KAPIYE	16	Should be replaced by PILAPI	220
"	LOTOKA KOMONGUKA	L.L	LIKAVE	1	Hardworker	181
		T.T	KAMUKE	1	Satisfactory	
YAMOFI	KOMBEIMARO	T.T	NOKUE	2	Good	104
"	KONIMEIGU	L.L	MONDIF	16	Old should be replaced next year	212
		T.T	LUMUE	1	Satisfactory	
"	AVERIFORO	T.T	KOMANE	16	Satisfactory	109
"	NORENGA	T.T	OAMBOI	16	Satisfactory	160
"	KUTAMANARO KENATO	L.L	KIA	4	Exellent	287
		T.T	IDARAI	4	Satisfactory	
KENANGI	WAPUKU	T.T	NEROMBARO	1	Good	263
"	NIME NERAGANUKU	T.T	KARARI	1	Needs watching	188
		T.T	GEMI	16	Satisfactory	
"	KETERAUFA	T.T	SAURI	16	Good	351
		T.T	BAINAM	13	Good	
		L.L	IRAPAUWI	13	Satisfactory	
"	KIPIPWA	L.L	OMBA	17	Old could be replaced by KUKPIWE	

APPENDIX A Village Officials.

Group	Sub-Clans ie Book	Rank	Name	Years Service	Comments	Population
KENANGI	NONDUGU	T.T	KINDINO	2	Satisfactory	188
"	RONGIKU	T.T	GOIA	2	Satisfactory	157
MONDO	KAMBIENGWI	L.L	MALIMBO	16	Old could be replaced by KIVISO	252
		T.T	ARAFI	2	Litigious	
"	RAPAUPA	L.L	UMBA	6	Good	251
		T.T	OMBA KONDIA	15	Satisfactory	
"	KOBOBWA	L.L	WOUWI	16	Too old	191
		T.T	FAFA	2	Should suceed WOUWI	
KERIEPA	MOMAGO AMAFA	L.L T.T	SIBUNO VENDE	5	A good official Satisfactory	198
"	YAWALAFAKU MOMBAGO GUMIYUFA	L.L T.T	UIYO KARAPA		Weak Satisfactory	198
"	GUMO GUNDINIWAIFO	L.L	OMBA	3	Satisfactory	168
"	GESAI LOLU	L.L	NEROBARO	16	Satisfactory	231
"	GENIDUKA	L.L	SOMBORUA	11	Poorcould be replaced by KOMBAI	119
"	LUMUFA	L.L T.T	FIOBI KINDIMEI		Satisfactory Good	239
"	LAFA'AUFA	L.L	MUREMA	11	Satisfactory	122
"	GIMIYUFA LOWANDI	L.L T.T	NAMIROPA OROMOPA	11	Not seen Satisfactory	289

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

Govt. [illegible] —7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS													MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission													
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
YUWAU	21.3.57	1	1		1										1						8		6						12	29	10	23		30		20	25	38	35	129
KOVIGARO	21.3.57	1	5																				10						14	39	10	41	1	40		31	26	41	4	157
KUIKAMO	21.3.57	1	1																	2	2	1	12	2					11	42	10	50		50		24	30	40		170
WAMBA	21.3.57		2														2	4		5	4	4	12						13	54	16	51	1	51		40	33	50	41	209
MAINERO	21.3.57	2	1															2		1	1		7						12	32	9	41	2	41		27	17	38	41	142
FOMA	21.3.57	2	2											1				3		4	4		10				5		14	34	15	43	2	43		26	27	51	43	182
OROPU	22.3.57		1																		7				1				8	30	8	35		35		21	14	33	4	124
LEKAMIRO	22.3.57		1											1									14						12	47	11	37	6	37		27	28	48	43	168
GERIMINA																																								
WENAMO	22.3.57		3			3															11		17						17	60	16	49	5	47		45	33	51	66	223
ONODARO	22.3.57	1	2						1											1	8	4	11						12	47	16	50	8	50		37	37	42	66	201
ANGIA	22.3.57	2	4						1											1	10		12	1					19	62	16	69	3	69		48	45	64	73	252
NOROWARU	22.3.57		1						1													2	1						7	23	4	25	1	25		23	13	30	31	99
FONONKMA	22.3.57	2			1															1	13	3	1				2		16	36	16	47	4	45		34	27	44	5	180
KANGU																																								
LUIDAKA	22.3.57	1						2						1					1		1	2	6				4		17	47	14	57	3	57		42	36	56	56	220
LOTOKA																																								
KOMONGUKA	22.3.57																			1	3		4						24	31	14	40	1	40		49	36	48	50	181
KOTOKHOKO	22.3.57	2	2															3		2									13	29	9	21	2	21		23	15	34	29	104
KENIGOMA	22.3.57	2	3		1			1			1			2	2					1	8	5	6	3			1		13	49	13	48	4	48		31	46	51	22	212
AVERIFORD	23.3.57	1	1				1													1	1						3		10	34	5	26	1	21		21	21	32	31	109
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	2					1	1					1	1		4	5		2			16				1		9	45		33		33			36	41	47	160
		19	33		3	3	1	4	4		1			5	4		4	17	1	22	89	21	146	6	2		24		269	773	211	786	46	793		605	543	814	972	3222

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957

Govt. Print.—7405/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students													
																					Outside District				Govt.		Mission		Males		Females					Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Children being nursed		M	F	M	F	M+F
BE [illegible]																																							
KUTAMANRO		19	33		3	3	1	4	4		1			5	4		4	12	1	2	89	21	146	6	2		24		269	273	241	176	46	273		605	543	516	372	3222
KE MATO		5	3											2	1			1							1														
KE NDEL E		2	1											1																									
MIRC																		3	2																			
KERAGAMA																																							
[illegible]

30/16/56

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Eastern Highlands Report No. Gor. 10/56-57.

Patrol Conducted by E.R. JOHNSON PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled South West Henganofi Census Sub-Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 7

Duration—From 1/3/1957 to 20/3/1957

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/19 56

Medical 8/19 53

Map Reference Gonomi sheet 1 mile to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol (1) Census Revision

(2) Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF ~~DISTRICT SERVICES~~
~~AND~~ NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24/4/1957

M.L. Tomasin apso
~~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 £

NA. 30/16/56

13th May, 1957

The District Officer,
Goroka.

Goroka Patrol Report No.10 of 56-57.

The above mentioned is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Johnson has given considerable thought and research into this interesting and comprehensive report. I agree with the comments of Mr. Holmes in para 1.

The idea of pitsawing should be encouraged and it is agreed that the people themselves should pay for the saws and associated equipment.

Anthropological data has been passed on to Mr. Julius, who comments as follows: -

"Collection of data on kinship and marriage has been well done, and should if possible, be extended later."

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

S/C

Please hand this P/R to Mr Julius for perusal re anthropological data

H.C.

Noted: collection of data on kinship and marriage has been well done and should, if possible, be extended later.

C.J.
10/5/57.

30/16/86

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-2-1/6(3323)

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

24th April, 1957.

Director,
Dept of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 10/56-57

The above document is forwarded herewith together with memo. GSO 29-1-3 dated 15th April 1957 from the A.D.O. Goroka Sub-District and memo. 30-2-1/5(3322) dated 24th April, 1957.

2. Matters arising out of the report concerning other departments within this District are being dealt with by separate memoranda.

3. Claim for camping allowance arising out of the patrol is attached hereto.

4. This is a good report of a well conducted patrol.

M.E. Tomasetti

Encs. (M.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

c.c.: A.D.O.,
Goroka.

Appendix "B", Anthropological data (ff. 15-20) removed to anthropology file.
E.F.
10/5/57.

WET:MFF

30-2-1/6(3323)

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

24th April, 1957.

Director,
Dept of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 10/56-57

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4. This is a good report of a well conducted patrol.

Encs.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer

c.c.: A.D.O.,
Goroka.

File: GOR 29-1-3

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.

15th April, 1957.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT GOR 9/56-57 : Mr. E.R. JOHNSON, P.O.

SOUTH WEST HENGENOFI CENSUS DIVISION.

1. The thoroughness of Mr. Johnson's first Highland patrol, and the interesting and most comprehensive report submitted are worthy of high commendation.

2. It is preferable that future IAGARIA Census Division patrols ex LUFA include the 536 HAMOU members of the FRIGANO Tribal Group (p. 5). KURU Rest House will shortly be accessible by road from LUFA. Your decision on the IATEBI Group's future will be awaited.

3. The attitude of the SIRUMPA Group (p. 3), particularly in relation to the actual incidence of road maintenance on its members and the desirability or possibility of alleviating these responsibilities, will be further examined.

4. The "high-level road" (p.5) refers to numerous sections of roadbed originally envisaged as a LUFA-OKAPA link, approximately 8 miles of which lies in the South West H NGENOFI Census Division. For 4 to 5 miles it parallels a lower road running North towards HENGENOFI. A vast amount of roadwork has been done in the area, virtually without European supervision. As a result of my recent KAMI-OKAPA overland survey and discussions with A.D.O., KAINANTU, P.O.I.C's LUFA and HENGENOFI have been advised that:
(i) priority is to be given to linking the 2 roads in the NUPURU area and abandoning duplicated sections, the 3 to 4 miles of mountainous bench road needed to link up with the Highlands Highway near HENGENOFI, and bridging and surface consolidation 'out' from HIGIBABI (LUFA Road) and HENGENOFI — in that order;
(ii) Regrettably, specific funds for this road are not available;
(iii) Excepting token payments for bridging material, payments can neither be made nor promised to the natives concerned; and
(iv) Joining of the envisaged loop to the OKAPA-KAINANTU Road, currently serving extremely limited purposes, will not be pushed at present.
Nonetheless, the existence of a dry-weather HENGENOFI-LUFA link, permitting more intensive administration of a further 18,000 people, may be anticipated within the year.

5. The following comments are primarily for Mr. Johnson's guidance.

6. The Division's economic development (pp. 4,5,6) poses problems shared by other groups where avidity for material progress is matched only by the diseconomy of their location. Although desires to speedily satisfy native aspirations for cash cropping outlets are laudable, realism — i.e., the long term native situation — requires that Administration encouragement be restricted to crops for which there is an assured, long range, reconomic return. In the Highlands context transportation costs limit this to a high density crop. To date coffee is the only crop found to fit both criteria. Current Highlands coffee plantings postulate a supply well in excess of known market demands. In short, (and regrettably), the Division's cash cropping prospects, even with a road, are poor. In view of the above, and in accordance with recently amended District Agricultural Policy, I consider even the commencement of coffee nurseries to be undesirable at this juncture. Suggestions regarding any other possibilities, e.g. pyrethrum, would, however, be appreciated.

7. I consider that 90% of our agricultural endeavour should be devoted to the diversification of the subsistence economy and the improvement of the native dietary. Seed potatoes and new taro strains, both Colocasia and Xanthosoma, have been requested from various sources. Although only a side crop, some pandanus seed will be sent to HENGENOFI. Two cultural techniques which appear to minimise the depredations of cyclas formicarius are the hilling of kaukau to approximately twice the conventional height, and its

planting in perpetually moist, or preferably irrigated, ground.

8. I have advised Mr. Johnson to delineate tribal group boundaries and encourage the planting of identifying shrubs thereon, as opportunity offers. The tribal group is not, of course, a land owning entity, but merely acknowledge a common territory. As elsewhere in the Sub-District this administrative compromise, even if only partially satisfactory, is the only course time and other committments permit at present.

9. 'Crammed' Village Population Registers, completed before populations became static, are unavoidably typical of many areas. Registers have been repeatedly requisitioned without success.

10. To date the general native situation has demanded the extremely cautious use of N.A.R. 99. I would like to see a future patrol include trial anti-anthrax injections, coupled with the greater use of this Regulation, as early as may be convenient.

11. Notwithstanding possible Mission objections, I believe that, if other measures fail, N.A.R. 83 (d) may legitimately be used, albeit with care, to combat the growing problem of Lutheran converts showing the sacred flute to womenfolk. It seems preferable to invoking N.A.R. 83 (b) against those stating that the flute is no longer sacred, although its use is, I believe, legitimate (even if undesirable) where a community is still predominantly pagan. Elsewhere it has been emphasised that, before the law, the choice of venerating or abandoning the sacred flute is strictly a matter for the individual.

12. In both the Report and the appendices, particularly the anthropological data, Mr. Johnson has combined analysis with considerable facility of expression.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Assistant District
Officer.

WET:MFF

30-2-1/5
(3322)

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA. 24th April, 1957.

A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District,
GOROKA.

COMMENTS ON PATROL REPORT GOROKA 10/56-57

Thank you for the above report and your memo GSD 29-1-3 dated 15th April, 1957.

2. Comments follow:-

(a) The approved term is census division - standardisation of nomenclature is important.

(b) It seems unlikely that these people have "no economic enterprises other than basic subsistence gardening". Do they have no traditional trade and cannot wage employment be regarded, in this situation, as economic enterprise.

(c) Please let me have a report relating to the road work performed by the YEZEMARINABI people in the last six months including the number of days expected of each able bodied male, on which road, whether the work was done on roads within their own land, and what pay was received per head for this work.

(d) (Page 4) Please advise on whose advice, if any, these people planted coffee.

(e) It is the present policy of the Administration not to encourage further native plantings of coffee (as you have noted) and Mr. Johnson should comply with this policy - unfortunate though it is at present. I will seek further advice on other cash crops and advise you thereon at an early date.

(f) The fostering of pit-sawing seems a good idea but the saws should be purchased with funds collected by the people intending to use them.

(g) Disposition of the HAMOU and LATEBI people will be the subject of discussions and I will advise at an early date.

(h) (Page 6) These people seem to have entered what might be called the second phase of administration - i.e. where the Queen's peace has firmly taken root but various pressures and circumstances still have not brought the people to seek, and be prepared to work for, a new meaning to daily life based partly on a larger income derived from cash agriculture. If these people are building the road and regarding it as the key to an easy and prosperous future they seem to be heading for a deep disillusionment and if that happens to the extent that the Administration is involved in the road we will lose confidence.

(i) (Page 7 para 6) This seems to suggest that the people regard Administration officers as sorcerers?

(j) The effect of pests on the sweet potato crop will be dealt with separately and I will further advise.

(k) I agree we cannot expect the transition to Christian dogma to take place without much heart-burning and, whilst the activities of some catechists are doubtless open to criticism, progress towards total conversion must be welcomed (particularly if it leads to a broadening of individual moral orbits). The use of Reg.83(b) would, I feel, encounter difficulties over defining the word "false".

(l) A reorganisation of village registers appears desirable and should be undertaken during the next census revision patrol - i.e. March 1958. Care should be taken to see the issue of new registers does not destroy the continuity of the census. I would like to feel "hopeless" is too strong a word to apply to the present position.

(m) I consider it vital that natives should receive at least a token payment for all work done on roads.

(n) Mr. Johnson should forward at an early date the birth and death rates calculated as (in each case) a figure proportionate to 1000. He has apparently forgotten a verbal request made by myself for the inclusion of this information in the report.

(o) Infant welfare services will be taken up separately and I will further advise.

(p) (Page 17) Sitting the bride on banana leaves which cover pigs seems related to the custom (observed in other parts of the Territory) of boys standing on the corpses of pigs for part of their initiation rites and men standing on pigs during certain ceremonies. In TABAR Island I have seen a ceremony leader at mortuary rites stand on the corpses of pigs to conduct a part of the ceremony.

3. The report reveals enthusiasm, thought and energy and is well presented. In subsequent reports I would like Mr. Johnson to serially number his paragraphs right through the report - this will facilitate reference in comments.

WRT

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 30/2/2 - 8

Patrol Post,
Henganofi.
Goroka Sub-District,
Eastern Highlands.

28th March, 1957.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

GOROKA PATROL REPORT NO. 10 /56-57

Area Patrolled: South - West Henganofi Census Sub-Division.

Objects of Patrol: (1) Census revision
(2) Routine Administration

Personnel Accompanying:

L/Cpl.	Kombo	Reg. No.
Const.	Garah	" "
"	Bang	" "
"	Kwange	" "
Const/ Bug.	Lemang	" "
Interpreter		Kiemi
N.M.O.		Barigime

Duration of Patrol: 1/3/57 - 20/3/57

Number of Days: 19 days.

Last Native Affairs Patrol: /1/56

Last Medical Patrol: /8/53

. . . . . .

INDEX

Patrol Diary ..... page 1
Introduction 2
Native Affairs 3
Village Officals 9
Roads and Bridges 9
Census and Statistical Summary 9
Medical and Health 10
Agriculture 11
Livestock 11
Fisheries 12
Forests 12
Education 12
Conclusion 12
Appendix "A" - Age and Sex Distribution 13
" "B" - Anthropological Data 15
" "C(1)" - Structure of the Kafe Tribe .. 19
" "C(2)" - Structure of the Numugar Tribe 20
" "D" - Medical and Health Statistics ... 21
" "E" - Village Population Registers ....

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Patrol Diary

Friday 1st March, 1957	Departed Henganofi 1000 hrs for Meihanavi Rest House - arrived 1300 hrs. Heavy rain during afternoon.
Saturday 2nd	Census revision of Meihanavi and Karafu villages in a.m. Inspection of coffee plots and talks with Village Officals.
Sunday 3rd	Departed Meihanavi 0830 hrs for Sirumpa Village via Karafu hamlet, arriving 1000 hrs. Census of Sirumpa, Abirionte and Sioga villages revised.
Monday 4th	Inspection of Sirumpa hamlets and coffee plots. Departed Sirumpa 1400 hrs and arrived Kofomuga (Munofi) rest house 1700 hrs. One hour spent in mapping from Mt. Kenabiga (alt. 7,840')
Tuesday 5th	Census of Hafaru, Tumuparo, and Moi Sikepa clans, as well as Aninofi and Afanofi villages completed. Inspection of coffee and hamlets in afternoon.
Wednesday 6th	Departed Kofomuga R.H. 0800 hrs and arrived Nenkefaro 1130 hrs - 30 minutes spent in mapping on s. side of Mt. Kenabiga Afternoon spent in discussions with Village Officals and in settling numerous complaints.
Thursday 7th	Census of Hogoteru/Nonovei, Ufargar/ Henegaru, and Keregera/Zakagi Villages revised. Afternoon spent in paper work.
Friday 8th	Departed Nenkefaro R.H. 0930 hrs and arrived Imaka R.H. 1100 hrs. Heavy rain disrupted census in afternoon, however talks held with Village Officals.
Saturday 9th	Census of Negire and Numugar hamlets revised. Further talks with Village Officals.
Sunday 10th	Inspection of new vehicular road carried out.
Monday 11th	Departed Imaka 0845 hrs and arrived Erhi rest house 0930 hrs. Census of Erhi/Kaiheto and Henegaru villages completed. Talks with V.O.'s in P.M.
Tuesday 12th	Departed Erhi 0800 hrs and arrived Kuru 1300 hrs after spending two hours in mapping. Rain during afternoon.
Wednesday 13th	Census of Numpargimi, Eriosapero 1 & 2, Haga villages completed. Talks with V.O.'s in P.M.
Thursday 14th	Inspection of villages and hamlets carried out. Numerous trivial complaints settled.
Friday 15th	Departed Kuru 0700 hrs and arrived Iago 1200 hrs. Census revised. Departed Iago 1330 hrs and arrived Fore R.H. 1700 hrs.

Patrol Diary (Cont.)

Saturday 16th March	Census of Fore/Lana and Numiagufa Villages completed. Talks with V.O.'s and inspection of coffee and hamlets.
Sunday 17th	Departed Fore 0800 hrs and arrived Iaguna R.H. 0900 hrs. Census of Iaguna, Misima, and Dirai Villages completed. Inspection of hamlets carried out im p.m.
Monday 18th	Departed Iaguna R.H. 0800 hrs and arrived Kauna R.H. 1000 hrs. Census of Kauna 1.2.& 3 Villages completed.
Tuesday 19th	Departed Kauna 0730 hrs and arrived Kerebabi R.H. 1030 hrs inspecting Kauna hamlets en route. Census of Kerebabi, Kafenofi, Tigunta, and Emarabi villages completed.
Wednesday 20th	Inspection of hamlets and Pit saw gangs in morning. Returned to Henganofi Patrol Post 1500 hrs.

End of Patrol

Introduction

The South-West Henganofi Census Sub-Division represents a concatenation of many features, both physical and social in nature. The boundaries are, in the main, arbitrary, conforming to no existing physical feature or for that matter, to any linguistic or social order.

Geographically, the region can be divided into two distinct parts. The area bounded by Mt. Maramuga and Mt. Yannetega to the north - east, and Mt. Kenabiga to the south -west is best described as " a confusion of close and relatively shallow mountain folds; the general impression is that of a bare, circular and undulating plateau almost completely surrounded by high timbered ranges."

The remainder of the sub-division conforms, basically, to the middle watershed of the Orlowat river. The country is very rugged and broken; any area of relatively flat land is a rarity. A feature of this area being the extreme gradient of hillside gardens.

As the area can be divided according to physical characteristics, so can it be divided on social characteristics. The natives of the first mentioned area are comparatively sophisticated, being in close proximity to the Government station. The natives of the remaining area are, at the best, primitive; there being no economic enterprises other than basic subsistence gardening. That they are only once removed from their warring forefathers is evidenced both by the difficulty of carrying out the census check, and also by the attitude of the people towards the patrol.

Introduction (Cont.)

Within this sub - division are two linguistic divisions, four dialectic differences of the main Kafe or Kamano language, and seven cultural or social groups. These will be outlined, and commented on, in the body of this report.

Being new to this area, a search was made through old patrol reports in order to gain as much information as possible. Little, however, was forthcoming. The area appeared to be a "question mark"; the natives in the immediate vicinity of the station were also vague and non-committal, dismissing the area with a shrug. Thus the relatively detailed report that follows is an attempt to clarify the position in order to provide subsequent patrols with a clear picture of the conditions existing within this little known sub - division.

Native Affairs

In order to fully understand some of the recomendations that will be made later, a brief social description followed by a discussion of the prevailing native attitude of each group within this area is necessary. Later a general summary of the native situation can be given.

The Local groups of Meihanavi, Sirumpa, and Fore are incorporated in the Kezermarinabi Sub-Tribal group. Though they speak the same language as the Kamamuntina and Gafetina people, they are in themselves a separate entity with their own specific land areas. The Iaguna, Kerebabi, and Emarabi local groups compose the other branch of the Kafe Tribal Group within the division and together have an enumerated population of 2,663 people. Attention is drawn to the diagrammatic break-up of these groups in Appendix "C(1)" at the rear of this report.

These people are relatively more sophisticated than their neighbours to the south-west. This is evidenced by the almost casual approach to the census and to the fact that no new names were added to the village register. The area conforms to that first mentioned in the introduction and is approximately 90% de-forested - the only timber remaining are small stands above the 7,000 foot level on mts. Yannetega and Kenabiga. The people are not troubled by population presses and have adequate land for both subsistence and commercial economies.

Generally these natives are receptive towards the Administration, however the situation is at present reaching danger point - in one group it has gone past this point - due to the comparative isolation of these people; the frequent demands on their time and services to maintain the main Goroka/Kainantu road; the annual failure of their staple diet which, incidentally, they blame on the white man; and last, but not least, the almost complete lack - with the exception of the Fore, Meihanavi and Sirumpa local groups - of any commercial outlet. The only group that appeared to be past this point was the Sirumpa group; the indices accepted by the patrol being the complete lack of food brought to the patrol, and the fact that not one member volunteered to act as a carrier on the walk to Kofamuga rest house.

It is this group which has a Village Offical of the highest potential - vide Patrol Report Gor. 16/54-55, p. 7 - though being very pro Administration, lacks the necessary moral fibre to fully control and channel the activities of his people. With sufficient backing it is hoped to strengthen the position of this Offical and to pull this group back from the apathetic morass so typical of many coastal communities of my experience.

Native Affairs (Cont.)

The next group visited by the patrol was the Nunofi Group. This group of only 575 people inhabit the slopes of Mt. Kenabiga, and generally their known land area is contiguous with this mountain area. They are a branch dialect of the main Kamano tongue and are a very compact, exogamous, group.

This group together with sections of the Numugar, Iatebi and Kauna Tribal groups, has possibly the least chance of success in any commercial venture at present envisaged for the Division. The main drawback being the location of this group, and the nature of the physical environment. Coffee has been tried at Hafaru (alt. 7,350') but without success due to either the altitude, lack of water, or both. Other small plots further down the mountain side appear to be only surviving, again due to lack of water and poor soil resources. Suitable land may be available to the south-south-east of Mt. Kenabiga, but its' very isolation may preclude the possibility of utilizing this land in the near future. Another alternative would be either the lease, purchase or loan of arable land along the Orlowat river. This however, is not considered possible, or practicable, at the present time.

These aspects, though realized by certain members of the group, have not dampened any enthusiasm, as the morale of the villages appears to be quite good judging from their support of the road which is at present being constructed through the sub - division - and remembering that no section of it passes through their land.

The area inhabited by this group is approximately 50% de-forested, though they have, per unit of population, considerable areas of virgin timber at their disposal. This potential is known by the villages however evidence can be seen of indiscriminate cutting and burning off. The people were informed of conservation methods, and it is hoped that this may have some affect.

Leaving the Nunofi group, the patrol entered the middle reaches of the Orlowat river valley; an area relatively heavily populated when one considers the ruggedness of the country. The population of the area is 2,821 with a possible 15% yet to have their names recorded in village registers, and from investigations carried out, the natives appear to conform to what Anthropologists commonly call a tribe.

They have a common language called "Eno" - albeit a dialect of the Kamano language - which is recognised and accepted by all members. Further the group contends that they have a common name - Numugar - for themselves, and that they are descended from one ancestor. The founding clan is still intact and the clan head man or leader has the reputation of being the "big man" of the area. How wide and definite this is was not clearly ascertained by the patrol but it is thought that it is only respect for the founder clan - the other local groups being autonomous in their own right. Attention is drawn to the diagrammatic representation of this group contained in Appendix "C(2)".

From this diagram, it can be seen that there are two distinct groups within the Numugar tribe - the main Numugar tribe with its direct link to the common founding ancestor, and the Iapmebi sub-tribal group which is thought to be a generic name for the people who " live up on the ridges." Taken as a whole, they present a compact entity, and in order to preserve this coherence, any schemes, be they political, social, or economic in nature, must serve the interests of the entire tribe and not any one segment of it.

It is considered that this area is now capable of supporting commercial activities, and it is planned to have small plots of coffee seedlings planted by the end of the next wet

Native Affairs (Cont.)

season. These plots will be experimental plots in order to awaken interest in this crop amongst the people. Later it is proposed to plant coffee on a clan basis; on land owned by the clan - it being the basic landholding unit - , and in conjunction with this an attempt will be made to institute individual ownership of small sections of these plots to members of the clan. It is hoped that this may pave the way for successful individualization of land tenure in the future.

Though coffee is considered suitable and practicable for the lower altitude regions of the Orlowat river valley, it may prove to be unsuitable for cultivation by the Iapmebi group due to physical drawbacks such as poor soil resources and lack of water. An alternative has to be found, and it would be appreciated if information could be received as to suitable commercial crops for this, and similar, areas.

In the field of other commercial undertakings, the vast forest resources of both soft and hard woods is possibly their greatest potential. It is proposed to train two gangs - to be increased later - of pit saw teams for use in this area. Partial exploitation of their timber resources, by themselves, should be an eventuality within the next three months. To this end, necessary equipment has been requisitioned for and charged against Vote 6-2-4 NG.

Over the past eighteen months, these people have done an enormous amount of work on road links to this area. The people who inhabit the valley proper have nearly completed the road link with Henganofi Patrol Post, whilst the Iapmebi group have been working on the "high-level" road which will link Okapa, and indirectly, Kainantu, with Lufa, Goroka, and again indirectly, Henganofi Government stations. The necessity for this road is not at present clearly evident, the people however, have their minds set on it, and the work they have already done is a creditable achievement - to summarily stop Administration interest in this project would be at the least, disastrous for future native administration in this area.

Combined with this group is a section of the Frigano Tribal Group administered from Lufa Patrol Post. One local group - that of Hamou - is involved. The natives state that they have their census revised at Kuru rest house out of convenience as their hamlets are in close proximity to this rest house. Their census was revised on this occasion however your advice as to whether they will revert to Lufa or remain within the Henganofi orbit would be appreciated. They themselves state that they wish to remain under Henganofi control; they have worked in close liason with the Iapmebi group on the "high-level" road at present under construction.

Leaving Kuru rest house the patrol crossed into the upper watershed of the Orlowat river to the Iatebi group. These people are again but a section of a distinct tribal group administered from Okapa Patrol Post. From information received it is considered that this group is not very large, and could without undue difficulty be administered from Henganofi Patrol Post. At present this segment is virtually isolated, being ringed by steep mountains and sheer gorges; there is no possibility of a road being constructed into the area, and they will present a complex problem to the Administration in future years.

The next group visited by the patrol was the Kauna Tribal Group, a small compact group with a separate language called "Kaniteke" - though still a dialect of Kafe. A group of 749 people, they inhabit the ridges surrounding the Kafe Tribal group though do have some land suitable for commercial development adjacent to Iaguna Local Group. At present they do not have any commercial

Native Affairs (Cont.)

enterprises under way, though it is hoped that trial plots of coffee will be planted by the close of the next wet season.

.....

Generally the native situation can be classed as good in the Numugar, Nunofi, Iatebi and Kauna areas; fair in the Meihanavi, Iaguna and Kerebabi areas and poor in the Sirumpa area. It is interesting to note that the native situation is good in all comparatively unsophisticated areas; in areas where no successful cash cropping ventures have been instituted, and where the only sign of a Government officer is at the annual census check. The fair and poor areas are synonomous with a long degree of contact and help from the various Government departments - though at long and irregular intervals.

This is indicative of other areas of the Territory where the people have co-operated to the extent of renouncing the majority of their traditional customs repugnant to the aims of the Administration, and thus have pushed the onus onto the Administration to replace what they have lost. The Administration is thus committed to a programme that is dynamic, whose momentum increases from year to year, and from which there is no turning back once the first step is taken. Any programme that will stagnate and extend over long periods of time without any benefits accruing must be actively discouraged, and in this regard the most important and difficullt task of successful native administration is only beginning.

In this I would like to re-iterate Mr. Fowler's comments in Patrol Report Gor. 7/55-56, p. 4, where he mentions the necessity of a developmental programme centred on the construction of a vehicular road and the further encouragement of economic crops, to be undertaken within the next eighteen months. Though true a year ago, it is doubly true today. The vehicular road in now in its final stages and should be completed by the end of the coming dry season. Once the road is in operation a more concentrated programme of economic development based on the individual ownership of permanent tree crops will be instituted.

Other aspects of the native situation that were noted were the following:-

(1) The shortage, or apparent shortage of marriageable women, and the high incidence of child-marriages.
(2) The reluctance to enter names in village registers due to a deep-rooted fear of sorcery.
(3) The discontent emanating from the annual failure of the x sweet potato crop.
(4) The extreme land consciousness of the people.
and (5) The growing power of the Missions, and the discontent evidenced by some of the non-adherents.

The [illegible] of women in the 10 - 16 age grouping has been a problem over the past five years. The figures speak for themselves:- Of a total enumerated population of 7709. only 5.6l% are in this age set compared to 9.2% in the comparable male age grouping. Various explanations for this set of circumstances have been put forward, but it is considered that not one factor is the sole cause, rather it is a combination of many factors, taken together, that have caused this position.

Native Affairs (Cont.)

Possibly the biggest factor is the reluctance on the part of the natives to have their names recorded in the village register; this, however, is not confined solely to any one age group. During the course of the patrol 174 new names were recorded, and were spread over the four age groups, with possibly the biggest percentage being in the 0 - 10 age group - for a reason that will appear later. Also this does not explain ~~the~~ ~~fact~~ that many of the marriages enjoined, are, in fact, child marriages.

Another factor would be the fact this predominance of the male has only been since the ~~x~~ cessation of tribal fighting. It appears then that previously the balance between the sexes was kept approximately equal by this means.

A large number of "marriages" of girls not more than ten to twelve years old were noted, and though not entirely relevant ~~as an~~ as an explanation of the shortage of women, it does strengthen the possibility ~~that~~ of there being a genetic reason. Briefly, these child marriages are caused by greed; the wish to get a wife as quickly as possible so as not~~x~~ to be left without; and the inequality (numerically) of the sexes.

The fathers, now that trade items and other exchange commodities are relatively easy to acquire, seek to bolster their social position as quickly as possible by the acquisition of more permanent forms of wealth. This is aggravated by the shortage of marriageable women and the fathers realizing this, ask comparatively large "sums" knowing that they will probably get it as the natives take particular stock in the social framework of marriage ties and affinal rights, duties, and obligations. The shoe fits the other foot as the young man who wants a wife, or to be regarded as a "married" man - even though the marriage is not consumated - can often through sheer force of trade and wealth overcome a fathers' - or group's - reluctance to allow such a child to be married.

Polygamy is practised throughout the sub-division, with men having two, three or even four wives - depending on their social position -. This state of affairs in an already male predominant community aggravates the matter considerably.

. . . . . .

A large percentage of the new names recorded were children between the ages of three and six year old. These should have been recorded at births in earlier census patrols, but the parents did not bring the children due to a deep-rooted fear of sorcery. The act of writing the child's name in the register was regarded - and still is - as one of the manifestations of the sorcerer's power. This fear was not confined to this age group, but persisted throughout each age-set. It is submitted that the 2.2% new names recorded as agaist 1% recorded in the previous census, is a good indication of the spread and acceptance of the Administration in this area. No doubt, a higer percentage will be recorded next year.

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One disturbing aspect concerning the annual harvest of the sweet potato crop was noted, and mainly it revolved around the comparatively sophisticated villages of the Kafe Tribal Group. The attitude prevalent is that the white man - not the Government - was to be held ~~xxx~~ responsible for the infestation of this crop by the "cyclas formicarius" or ant weevil. It was explained to the natives that this was not the case. They intimated, however, that

Native Affairs (Cont.)

they would believe this only when something was done about it. It is also apparent that these natives did not carry out the instructions of Mr. Fowler re the burning of diseased plants and the fallowing of gardens, which is not surprising considering that for this to be effective, it must be done by the whole populace and not by any one segment of it. The problem remains, and the only solution appears to be widespread spraying by teams of field-workers attached to the Dept. of Agriculture. This, however, is thought to be out of the question at the present time.

An alternative would be the introduction of other subsistence crops resistant to the "cyclas formicarius". A possibility would be the large scale introduction of any of the varities of Taro - preferably the "Xanthosoma" or "Taro Kongkong" species which has a reported yield of eight tons to the acre (S.P.C. Quarterly Bulletin, April 1955, p. 19). Small plots of Taro are grown throughout the sub-division, and from cursory examination they appear to be both disease resistant and suitable climatically. Your advice on this matter would be appreciated, and if approved, it should be given the highest priority.

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The people within the sub-division are becoming more land conscious each year. This is due to the influx of previously exiled natives, and also to the attempts to de-lineate land boundaries in other parts of the Henganofi Division. A number of disputes were brought before the patrol, however it was thought advisable that they be made the subject of a special patrol. In conjunction with this patrol an attempt could be made to de-~~xxx~~lineate tribal land boundaries within this area. Your advice and comments on this subject would be appreciated.

. . . . . .

The Missions - notably the Lutheran - have intensified their sphere of influence over the past year. This was evidenced both by the new construction of huge churches and the almost frenzied attitude on the part of the natives to the mass baptismal ceremonies. What effect this will have on the native remains to be seen, but it is thought that considerable numbers of these novitiates will not remain true to the Lutheran church and doctrine. It is considered that the Mission, in attempting to win large numbers of converts, will have only a numerical figure to quote - the number of people who are Christians, Christians as we know and understand the term, will be very small indeed.

On the question of the native acceptance of the Lutheran Mission, there is quite a marked division. The adherents accept the Mission with almost fanatical enthusiasm, whilst the non-adherents are against the Mission and what it stands for. An episode concerning the showing of the ~~x~~ sacred bamboo flutes to women at Iagusa village (Komprie area) during 1955 is the sole cause. This ~~xx~~ sacrilegious act has spread throughout the Division, and this section of the community condemns the Mission for this. It is interesting to note that though this incident is two years old, it is still freshly remembered by the people.

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The village registers within the area are in a hopless state. Groups of over 400 people have been literally "crammed" into one book; the names of the villages are "ground" names and not the names of the clans; and various clans have been incorporated into books of different local groups. It is proposed to issue new village registers to each clan at the next annual census.

Village Officals

Generally, the Officals are performing their duties satisfactorily. With the opening of the vehicular road more support can be given to these Officals and it is expected that this will increase their efficiency and, indirectly, their enthusiasm towards the Government.

With the re-organization of the village registers in this area it is proposed to reorganize many of these positions -positions which at the moment are being filled in an unoffical capacity. In this re-classification a Lulual will be provisionally appointed to each Local Group, and a Tul-Tul provisionally appointed to each major clan within that group. This would mean the appointment of approximately 20 Luluais and 42 Tul-Tuls. It is noted that a number of appointments have already been made, it is considered, however, that this re-organization could be made around the existing Village Offical staff.

Roads and Bridges

The existing foot-tracks throughout the sub-division are in reasonable condition, are well graded and maintained considering the difficulties of terrain.

A considerable amount of work has been done on the feeder road from Henganofi into the area, and also on the "high level" road linking Kami with Okapa - a section of which passes through the Henganofi Division.

It is considered that this road should be an eventuality at the close of the coming dry season as the major portion of the road has been constructed. The section between Henganofi and Meihanavi (see map) and from Erhi to the Henganofi/Lufa border remains to be completed. Bridges have not as yet been constructed however all timber has been cut and hauled to the various bridge sites.

Census and Statistical Summary

The census of this area was last conducted during the 1954/55 financial year, thus the figures and calculations that follow are based on a two year period.

As mentioned earlier, the area is overdue for the issue of new village registers - no new registers have been issued since the initial census patrol of 1949. Many of the village names are misleading, however no attempt was made to change them as this will be done in conjunction with the issue of new books. The only change made is in the order of village names in the actual cenus sheets. These have been grouped according to the social order of thepeople.

The enumerated population of this division is now 7,709 compared with the 1954/55 total of 7,361. The increase is accounted for as follows:-

	Grand Total 1954/55	7,361
plus	Actual Natural Increase	221
plus	New Names	174
minus	Migrations Out (Surplus)	- 47
	Grand Total 1956/57	7,709

Census and Statistical Summary (Cont.)

The breakdown of the Age and Sex Distribution Figures are as follows - for actual totals see Appendix "A".

Males	0 - 10	form	17.8%	of population)	
"	10 - 16	"	9.2%	" "	
"	16 - 45	"	24.7%	" "	53.89%
"	over 45	"	3.4%	" "	
Females	0 - 10	form	14.6%	of population)	
"	10 - 16	"	5.6%	" "	
"	16 - 45	"	21.8%	" "	46.11%
"	over 45	"	3.8%	" "	

There is an excess male population of 7.78%, compared with the last census figure of 6.4% - an increase of 1.38%.

Births total 476, which represents an annual natural increase of 3.1%.

Deaths total 255, which represents an annual death rate of 1.7%.

Actual annual increase is approximately 1.5%.

Medical and Health

The entire enumerated population was examined by the N.M.A. accompanying the patrol. Appendix "D" provides the figures of treatments and disease incidence for each Local Group within the South-West Henganofi Census Sub-Division.

14.6% of the population were treated for some ailment, this figure, however, does not take into account those admitted to the aid posts at Fore and Imaka. Compared to the figure of the previous patrol (Report No. Gcr. 16, 54/55, p.5) the position has improved considerably and credit for this must go to N.M.A.'s at Fore and Imaka. These natives have a very good reputation with the local people.

The health of the area is not good. The eradication of complaints such as Yaws, Scabies, and the various eye ailments, together with the implementation of a welfare programme, could do much for this area both in medical and administrative fields.

It is considered that the Infant Welfare Branch should begin extension services to this area as soon as the vehicular road is opened. The following figures make, it is submitted, an almost "waterproof" case.:-

Of 476 births, (16.6% died before reaching a month old.
(21.2% died before reaching a year old.

Siega Village had 100% fatalities of new born babies.

Village hygeine and sanitation is not satisfactory, though it is hoped that with the opening of the road, this position will be improved.

Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forests

Agriculture

(1) Subsistence

There is quite a diversification of indigenous crops grown by the natives, it is apparent, however, that reliance is placed on only one crop - that of Sweet Potato - with the others remaining secondary substitutes.

Briefly the crops are Sweet Potato, corn, bananas, sugar cane, pit-pit, moku - a type of edible leaf - and to a certain extent yam and taro. The staple diet is, of course, sweet potatoa and the importance of this crop in the native diet is emphasised by near famine conditions in the event of a failure of this crop.

The "cyclas formicarius" or ant weevil is located throughout all mid altitude regions of the sub-division (5,000 to 6,500 feet above sea level), with the areas above this range free from any infestation. From this it appears that the NUNOFI, IAPMEBI, and to a certain exyent the KAUNA and IATEBI groups are climatically unsuitable for the spread of this pest. Preventive measures such as the burning of diseased plants and the fallowing of gardens have not met with any success, due possibly to the limited acceptance of these measures by the people concerned. Consequently there is need for either a controlled spraying of all afflicted areas, or for the large scale introduction of other subsistence crops such as taros, yams, and potatoes - these appear to be resistant to this pest.

European vegetables do not have wide acceptance in this area. This is not surprising as the natives must first be educated to eat and grow new crops; also they were under the mistaken impression that the vegetables were intoduced as a commercial outlet and not for "home consumption". Naturally, the natives were told of the fallacy of this.

(2) Economic Development

The only crops grown in the sub-division are coffee, peanuts, and passionfruit. Coffee plots are situated at Meihanavi, Sirumpa, Fore and Nunofi (Mafaru) villages; the last mentioned plot is not at all successful due to either the altitude (7,350'), lack of water, or both.

Peanuts are grown extensively , however these are mainly used for home consumption as any previous arrangements re the collecting and marketing of this crop have fallen through.

Similarly with passionfruit; this crop was introduced with the sole purpose of having a quick, cash, turnover, however due to unforeseen circumstances this crop has not had the desired effect. It is to be hoped that a favourable tariff board decision will result in the near future, as failures of this kind do not help the work of native administration.

Livestock

Pigs and fowls - both of a somewhat "kanaka" breed - make up the livestock in this area. Full grown pigs are a rarity and from reports received it appears that large ~~xxxxx~~ numbers die from lung or respirstory complaints. Your advice on this matter would be appreciated please.

Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forests (Cont.)

Fisheries

No extension work of this nature has yet been carried out in the sub-division. As soon as a native trained in all aspects of pond culture arrives at Henganofi Patrol Post, extension work will be commenced at three centres - Meihanavi, Hogoteru, and Imaka.

Forests

The sub-division is approximately 75% de-forested, however large areas of virgin timber remain above the 7,000 foot level in the NUNOFI, IAPMEBI, KAUNA, and IATEBI areas.

The necessary equipment for two pit-saw teams has been requisitioned for, and cutting will be commenced firstly in the Iapmebi area and later extended to the remaining areas. This is considered necessary in light of the fact that these natives do not at present have any commercial outlet, and do not look like having any agricultural crop for some considerable time.

Education

Educational services are provided solely by the Mission and are practically nil. There are two schools in the area, one at Kuru run by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission and teaching in Pidgin English; the other is at Iaguna being run by the Lutheran Mission and teaching in Kote.

One cannot help doubting the policy of the Lutheran Mission in teaching the children a coastal language. No doubt the system has its advantages as far as the Lutheran Mission is concerned as the pupils cannot then move out of the Mission's orbit. Thus it helps them retain the services of the "educated" child. This, in the broader perspective of native administration is a serious disadvantage and it is to be hoped that this Mission will change its' policy in the near future.

A number of influential men approached the patrol and asked whether a Government school could be opened in their area. They were told that there was no possibility of this at the present time, but if additional buildings were constructed they could send their children to the boarding school at Henganofi. They intimated that they would be willing to provide the labour and materials for the additions if the new establishment was approved.

The Government school at Henganofi has 107 pupils - including five girls - drawn from the other two census sub-divisions within the Henganofi Division. It is recommended, therefore, that the people of the South West Henganofi sub-division be given the same opportunities as their neighbours.

Conclusion

The state of affairs existing within this sub-division is not new to the Territory, in fact it has its counterparts in possibly every Administrative District of Papua and New Guinea.

A tremendous amount of work needs to be done and for this to be accomplished successfully, every department of the Administration must play a leading role.

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Appendix "A"

AGE & SEX DISTRIBUTION FIGURES
S.W.HENGANOFI
1956-57

Village and/or Local Group	Males 0-10	10-16	16-45	Over 45	Total	Females 0-10	10-16	16-45	Over 45	Tot.	Grand Total
Kafe Tribal Group											
Iaguna Local Group											
Iaguna	50	35	79	13	177	42	22	72	16	152	329
Dirai	22	10	28	5	65	27	10	24	7	68	133
Misima	13	9	24	9	55	13	5	20	8	46	101
Kerebabi Local Group											
Kafenofi	37	18	72	11	138	30	19	54	18	121	259
Tigunta	25	14	43	10	92	20	11	37	10	78	170
Kerebabi	48	20	71	8	147	46	19	75	16	156	303
Emalabi	16	16	29	7	68	18	10	30	5	63	131
Meihanavi Local Group											
Meihanavi	41	17	63	11	132	28	22	54	15	119	251
Karafu	31	17	46	4	98	38	17	48	6	109	207
Sirumpa Local Group											
Kafegoruga	45	35	58	7	145	36	17	57	12	122	267
Abirionte	25	15	34	5	79	17	10	31	10	68	147
Sioga	9	6	22	1	38	12	5	23	-	40	78
Fore Local Group											
Fore/Lana	52	26	70	16	164	41	12	60	10	123	287
Nunofi Tribal Group											
Aninofi	5	1	27	6	43	7	2	16	-	25	68
Afanofi	13	12	23	2	49	12	1	19	1	33	82
Hafaru	78	47	123	11	259	46	17	93	10	166	425
Numugar Tribal Group											
Hogoteru Local Group											
Hogoteru	66	35	72	23	196	44	14	63	23	144	340
Hagagimi Local Group											
Ufagar	42	30	64	4	140	43	6	54	5	108	248
Keregera	44	17	62	8	131	56	6	54	11	127	258
Ligiju Local Group											
Ligiju	27	35	64	10	136	48	20	60	12	140	276
Numugar Local Group											
Negire	64	20	74	12	170	47	17	65	16	145	315
Numpargimi Local Group											
Numpargimi	51	22	64	9	146	44	24	68	10	146	292
Erhi Local Group											
Erhi	54	26	70	6	156	41	10	62	6	119	275
Henegaru	28	18	50	1	97	35	14	42	3	94	191
Kuru Local Group											
Kuru	73	31	110	15	229	71	26	107	12	216	445
Haga Local Group											
Haga	29	12	49	5	95	34	8	40	4	86	181

(Continued on next page)

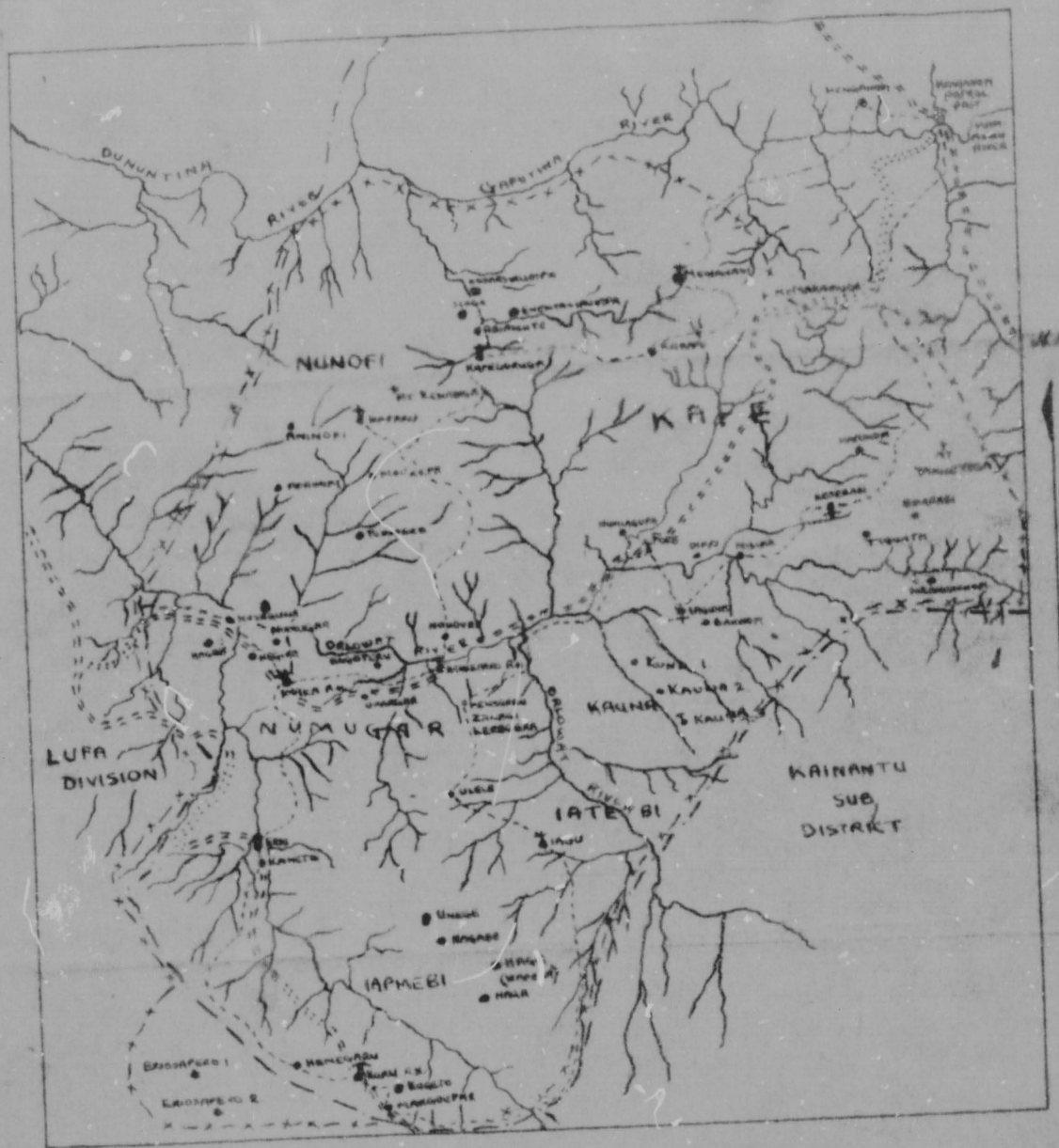
Appendix "A" (Cont.)

Village and/or Local Group	Males 0-10	10-16	16-45	Over 45	Total	Females 0-10	10-16	16.-45	Over 45	Tot.	Grand Total
Frigano Tribal Group											
Ramou Local Group											
Eriosapero	76	39	102	4	221	75	24	97	8	204	425
1. and 2.	19	14	27	1	61	19	6	25	-	50	111
Iatebi Tribal Group											
Iago Local Group											
Iago	31	19	30	6	86	21	6	25	1	53	139
Ulele	43	13	70	10	136	24	6	50	10	90	226
Kauna Tribal Group											
Numiagufa	7	13	25	4	49	16	5	23	4	48	97
Kauna 1.	55	30	68	8	161	40	19	61	8	128	289
Kauna 2.	40	30	78	10	158	44	20	64	16	144	302
Kauna 3.	10	8	16	4	38	4	3	11	5	23	61
Grand Total	1273	710	1906	266	4155	1139	433	1684	298	3554	7709

APPENDIX "D"

MEDICAL STATISTICS

VILLAGE	DYS	DIAR	PNEU	FLU	YAWS	SCAB	EYE TR.	T.U	TINIA	INJU	MEAS	RING WORM	COLD	EAR TR	BURNS	% age	REMARKS
MEIHANAVI		2	4	3		45	45	1	1	1						22.2	
SIRUMPA			6	7		34	22	3	1	15						17.9	SIOGA HAMLET HAD 100% BABY FATALITIES
FORE			1		1	22	2	13		12	2	1	4			15.1	MEASLES [redacted]
IAGUNA		1			4	30	1	2		11		1		2		9.7	
KEREBABI		1			20	37		3		17						10.2	
KAUNA		1		1	6	28				7				2	1	5.4	
NUNOFI	1	2	6	8		24	23	4		23						19.3	
HOGOTERU HAGAGIMI			4	8	17	32	57	22	6							13.6	
RIGISU NUMUGAR			13	4	11	13	18			10						11.6	
ERHI			12	14	15	19	42	12		49						35.0	
NUMPARGIMI			5	6	5	10	11	8		9	1					18.8	[redacted]
KURU			3	4	12	10		2		18						12.9	
FRIGANO			15	8	20	25	17	8		51						26.8	
GRAND TOTAL	1	7	69	63	111	329	238	78	8	213	3	2	4	4	1	14.6	1131 TREATED



S.W. HENGANOFI CENSUS [redacted] - DIVISION

2 ½ 1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4

SCALE 1" = 2 MILES

PATROL ROUTE - - - - - - - -

HENGANOFI
DIVISION BOUNDARY - - -

CENSUS
[redacted] - DIVISION BOUNDARY x-x-x-x

M.T ROAD = = = = =

PROPOSED ROAD

REST HOUSES

GOROKA PATROL 10/56-57

DRAWN BY: E.R. Johnson P.O.

DATE: 28-3-57

• KURU - CLANS (i.e. Census Units)

IATEBI - GROUP, EITHER LINGUISTIC OR SOCIAL

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 – 1957 1. S.W. HENGANOFI

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS 0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In		Out		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work Inside District		Outside District		Students Govt.		Mission		LABOUR POTENTIAL Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Females Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
KAFE TRIBAL GROUP																																								
IAGUNA LOCAL GROUP																																								
IAGUNA	17.3.57	12	11	4	5	1	1	1	1					3	1				1	6			2				2		35	49	22	42	6	88	1.2	84	64	89	88	329
DIRAI	"	4	4		1														1	2			4				2		10	28	10	24	2	23	1.9	33	37	24	31	133
MISIMA	"	3	1	1			1							2				1			1		2				2		9	24	5	20	1	24	9	22	18	28	28	101
KEZE BABI LOCAL GROUP																																								
KAFENOFI	19.3.57	7	6	1	1			1						1	2		1	2		1	7		18		1				18	42	19	54	3	69	1.1	55	40	57	72	259
TIGUNTA	"	2	4		1										1			2	1	6	4		8						14	43	11	37	2	47	1.2	37	31	43	47	178
KEREBABI	"	9	11	3	2	1				1				3	2		1	2		6	2		17				5	4	20	71	19	75	5	81	1.4	67	63	56	89	303
EMALABI	"	3	4	1	1										2		3	2	1				5						16	29	10	30	2	40	1.1	32	28	31	35	131
KEZERMARINABI SUB TRIBAL GROUP																																								
MEIHANAVI LOCAL GROUP																																								
MEIHANAVI	12.3.57	12	6	1	1	1		1						1	2		6	9	6	8	15	1	13	1			1		17	63	22	54	5	68	2	52	51	50	67	151
KARAFU	"	6	7		1			1						1		1	2	2	1	2	4		6				1		17	46	17	48	3	43	2.6	46	52	44	54	207
SIRUMPA LOCAL GROUP																																								
KAFE GURUGA	3.3.57	8	3	1	1			1						1	2		10	3	8	13	5		13				7		35	58	17	57	1	63	2.7	70	53	48	71	267
ABIRIONTE		5	5		2					1	1				3		2	1	4	6			6	1			4	1	15	34	10	31	1	33	1.6	38	23	30	44	147
SIOGA		2	2	3	1												1	1	13	17	3		3						6	22	5	23	3	24	1.5	13	16	20	23	78

SEE OTHER SHEETS

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—7403/10.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—12		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students												
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females					Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-55	10-16	16-55								
FORE LOCAL GROUP																																							
FORE + LANA	16.3.57	6	4	2	3	1								1	2	2		8	3	5	19		4				1		26	19	12	69	5	61	1.6	74	54	70	78	287
TRIBAL TOTAL		86	68	17	20	4	2	5	1	2	1			13	17	3	26	33	39	12	58	1	105	2	1		25	5	238	19	179	585	39	662		623	539	590	710	2,663
NUNOFI TRIBAL GROUP																																							
ANINOFI	5.3.57	4	1					1						1			10	4	3	1			6						1	27	2	16	1	16	6.9	13	8	28	16	68
AFANOFI	"	2	2					1									8	4	1	1			3						12	22	1	19	1	19	1.3	23	12	23	21	82
TUMUGARU?	"																																						
HAFARU?	"	15	7	1	2			1	3					3	2		34	11	4	10	4		25	1			9		47	123	11	93	2	98	1.1	128	62	101	103	425
TRIBAL TOTAL		21	10	1	2			3	3					4	2		52	19	8	12	4		34	1			9		60	172	20	128	4	133		158	82	152	140	575
NUMUGAR TRIBAL GROUP																																							
HOGOTEZU LOCAL GROUP																																							
HOGOTEZU	4.3.57	5	13		2	1			1					1	4		6	8		6	5		11				1		35	72	14	63	6	74	1.2	98	58	80	71	306

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 - 1957

Govt. Print.—7033/7.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS 0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In		Out		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work Inside District		Outside District		Students Govt.		Mission		LABOUR POTENTIAL Males		Females		Females Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
HAGAGIMI LOCAL GROUP																																								
UFARGAR	7.3.57	4	7	-	2									2				2	12	8	6		14				1		37	64	6	54	3	46	1.4	67	42	52	59	248
KEREGERA ZAKAGI	"	7	7	2	1			3						2	1		2	2	21	19	8		9				3		17	62	6	54	4	56	1.8	61	62	50	65	258
LIGITU LOCAL GROUP																																								
LIGITU	8.3.57	7	13	1	2			2	3					2	1		2	4	1	7	11						8		35	64	20	60	6	57	1.6	50	69	67	71	276
NUMUGAR LOCAL GROUP																																								
NEGIRE	9.3.57	12	16	2	4	3		3		1	1			3	1	1	1	3	1	4	5		6						28	74	17	65	3	70	1.6	82	63	74	82	315
NUMPARGIMI LOCAL GROUP																																								
NUMPARGIMI	6.3.57	12	11	1	1	1			1		1			6	2			1	3	2			9				6		22	64	24	68	2	75	1.5	68	67	63	79	292
IAPMEBI SUB TRIBAL GROUP																																								
ERHI LOCAL GROUP																																								
ERHI RAIHETO	11.3.57	9	6		1	1									3		1		1	11		6							26	70	10	62	3	65	1.5	73	51	66	68	275
HENEGARU		4	5	1	1		2		1			1		2	1	1	1		6								4		18	50	14	42	6	48	1.6	41	49	49	45	191

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 - 1957

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
RURU LOCAL GROUP																																					
RURU ✓	14.3.57	11	20	2	3	2		1	1			1		2	3		15	18	1	3			18				22		31	110	26	19	7	119	1.6	82	97	115	119	412 ✓
HAGA LOCAL GROUP																																					
HAGA ✓	16.3.57	18	9	1	2									2	1		3	5		1	1					1		12	49	8	20	-	69	1.4	41	43	52	43	181 ✓
TRIBAL TOTAL		29	29	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	4	2	18	23	1	4	1		18				23		43	159	34	39	7	188		123	140	167	162	593
FEIGANO TRIBAL GROUP																																					
HAMOU LOCAL GROUP																																					
ERIOSAPERO (1) 16.3.57 ✓		20	13		1		1	2						6	1		6	2	2	5		12				12		39	102	24	97	5	101	1.6	104	99	88	135	425 ✓
ERIOSAPERO (2) " ✓		6	5											2	1		2		5	5		2						14	27	6	25	2	21	1.9	31	28	28	27	111 ✓
TRIBAL TOTAL		26	18	1		1	2							8	2		8	2	7	10		14				12		153	129	30	122	7	122		135	127	111	162	536 ✓

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 - 1957

Govt. Print.— 7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work / At School								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-15	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
IATEBI	TRIBAL GROUP																																						
IAGO	LOCAL GROUP																																						
IAGO	17.3.57	6	4							1				1	2		1	5		1								1		19	28	6	25	2	23	1.7	49	27	36	27	139
ULELE	17.3.57	8	11	2	2			1						1	3		36	18	2	2	9		8						13	19	6	20	6	50	1.1	51	30	68	60	226
TRIBAL TOTAL		14	15	2	2			1		1				1	3	3	37	23	2	3	9		8						32	100	12	75	8	73		100	57	104	86	365
KAINA	TRIBAL GROUP																																						
NUMIAGUCA	16.3.57	1	3													1		2	2	1	3		3					1		13	25	8	23	1	23	1.1	20	23	21	27	91
KAUNA (1)	18.3.57	2	12		3	2	1	1				1	1	2			11	12	9	27	4		1						1		36	69	19	61	6	69	1.6	81	59	74	69	289
KAUNA (2)	"	8	7	2		3		3				2		2	4			8	4	29	2		1					2		30	78	20	64	5	81	1.6	70	64	83	86	303
KAUNA (3)	"	1	1		1												2	1	2	3								1		8	16	8	11	-	18	1.1	18	7	19	16	61
TRIBAL TOTAL		12	23	2	4	5	1	4				2	1	3	6	1	53	23	53	54	9		5						4		81	187	47	159	12	186		189	153	197	177	749

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 - 1957

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work				Students									Child		Adults		
																							Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	13-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
KAFE TRIBAL GROUP																																								
TOTAL		86	68	17	23	4	2	5	1	2	1			13	17	3		26	23	39	12	53	1	135	21			23	5	238	634	179	581	35	662		623	589	598	719	2,668
NUNOFI TRIBAL GROUP																																								
TOTAL		21	19	1	2			3	3					4	2			5	2	19	8	12	4		84	1			9		62	172	20	88	4	183		153	82	152	140	527
NUMUGAR TRIBAL GROUP																																								
TOTAL		79	104	10	18	7	2	9	7	1	2	2		22	17	2		29	37	39	56	47		65				49		264	679	145	615	41	641		666	538	668	718	2821
FRIGANA TRIBAL GROUP																																								
TOTAL		26	19		1		1	2						8	2			8	2	7	10	14						12		58	129	30	122	7	122		114	122	111	132	536
!ATEBI TRIBAL GROUP																																								
TOTAL		14	15	3	2			1		1			1	5	3			37	23	2	3	9		8				1		82	104	12	75	8	73		109	57	104	86	356
KAUNA TRIBAL GROUP																																								
TOTAL		13		2	4	5	1	4				2	1	3	6	1		13	28	5	54	9		5				4		81	181	47	139	12	186		184	153	197	192	726
GRAND TOTAL		238	258	82	47	16	6	24	11	4	3	4	2	53	47	6		157	163	164	223	132		621	3	1		109	5	719	1324	423	1654	112	1817		1864	1556	1823	1987	7,109

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Eastern Highlands Report No ~~G.R.~~ GOR 11/56-57

Patrol Conducted by J.R.McArthur, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Lower Asaro Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Police 6, N.M.O's 4, D.A.S.F. 2, Interpreters 2.

Duration—From ../../19.. to ../../19.. (9-4-57 to 13-4-57; 16-4-57 to 20-4-57; 26-4-57 to 1-5-57; 16-5-57 to 18-5-57; 21-5-57 to 25-5-57; 3-7-57)

Number of Days 39

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

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

Medical .... ../../18..

Map Reference Fourmil of Karimui - Milinch of Goroka.

Objects of Patrol Revision of census; routine administration; anti-yaws co[illegible]age; recording of coffee statistics.

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 .....

30-16-9

-2

30-16-69.

12th August, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries,
PORT MORESBY.

Attention - MR. MARLEY.

Patrol Report - No. 11 of 1956/1957.
GOROKA.

Enclosed please find extract from abovementioned Patrol Report, for your information please.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

P/A 13/8.

Director.

30-16-9

-2

9th August, 1957

The District Officer,
Goroka.

Patrol Report No. II 1956/57 - GOROKA.

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

Mr. McArthur has presented a painstakingly compiled report which is indicative of a keen interest in his work, and a capacity to apply himself to ensure a complete record of his subject.

Is the anthrax spreading from this area into Madang or Morobe Districts ? I have no doubt you fully appreciate that it might be transmitted to human beings under certain sets of conditions.

Is compensation being paid to the owners of pigs destroyed because of anthrax ?; compensation is paid to farmers in Australia for cows which have to be destroyed because of T.B.

The attitudes towards land alienation and regulations with settlers on p/p. 8 and 9 are enlightening. Can you arrange for a review of opinion in twelve months time, please ?

I am of the opinion that no harm can be done by an individual being given a licence to trade, so long as he used his own finance only.

It appears to me from remarks contained in Mr. Holmes comments at para 5 that the way of life of the indigenous people is being changed to meet requirements of rapid and revolutionary economic development, of Europeans and individual natives, by the destruction of customs which are of such sociological importance to the people generally.

Take care you have something suitable with which to replace these exertions or you will find yourself inundated with a re-action in the form of "cults".

A carefully compiled and well presented patrol report.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

30/11/69

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote
No. 30-2-1/34. (365)

WTwt

District Headquarters,
GOROKA:
Eastern Highlands District.

2 August 57.

RECEIVED
AUG 1957
DEPT. OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 11/56-57 - LOWER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION.

1. Herewith the above document (in duplicate) copy of my memo. 30-2-1/33 dated 2 Aug 57 and copy of memo. 29-1-2 dated 21 Jul 57 from the A.D.O., Goroka S.D.. Relevant claim for camping allowance is also attached.

2. The patrol is programmed for April and it was so started. Completion, however, was delayed by Mr. McARTHUR's attendance at the Local Government School at RABAUL.

3. Comments on the report are contained in the attachments.

4. Matters requiring the attention of other departments will be referred to their district representatives.

5. I feel an initial local government survey will establish that this census division is ready for and is capable of sustaining a N.L.G. council and it is hoped to make recommendations later in the year.

6. This is a useful report of a well conducted patrol.

(W.E.Tomasetti.).
Acting District Officer.

cc:
A.D.O., Goroka S.D..

WTwt

30-2-1/34.(365)

District Headquarters,
GOROKA:
Eastern Highlands District.

8 August 57.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 11/56-57 - LOWER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION.

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(W.E.Tomasetti.).
Acting District Officer.

cc:
A.D.O., Goroka S.D..

WTwt.

30-2-1/33.(364)

District Headquarters,
GOROKA:
Eastern Highlands District.

2 August 57.

A.D.O.,
GOROKA S.D.,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 11/56-57 - LOWER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION.

1. Thank you for the above document and your covering memo. 29-1-2 dated 21 July 57.

2. Some comments follow. The bracketed number refers to the report page.

(A)(7) Most census divisions are what Mr. McARTHUR calls 'artificial'.
(B)(8) I endorse your remarks - there are faults on both sides.
(C) (11 & 12) The details of the pig dilemma are interesting. I am sure the people will resolve it in favour of crops. The emergence of social substitutes for pigs should be watched for and encouraged.
(D)(13) I believe, where a road is necessary for the proper advancement of a community, resumption is justified. Have you any recommendations?
(E)(14) Registration under the Native Labour Ordinance is being enforced and inspections will commence shortly. One conviction for non-registration has been recorded.
(F)(15) You know I dislike these communal (collective) enterprises and we will jointly examine these in the near future - as arranged.
(G)(16) Mr. McARTHUR's remarks on the feasibility of a L.L.G. council have been noted for future reference.
(H)(20) The current mapping of all census divisions (and the inclusion thereon of all 'villages') will prevent a recurrence of the situation outlined.
(I)(21) Special columns for new names should not be made - they should be shown as 'migrations in'.

3. This is a useful report.

(W.E. Tomasetti.).
Acting District Officer.

cc:
Director - Native Affairs.

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.

21st July, 1957.

File: GSD 29-1-2/

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT GOR 11/56-57.

MR. J.R. McARTHUR, P.O.

LOWER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION.

1. Forwarded with accompanying map is the above report of a well-conducted patrol.

2. As discussed this Division, or the major part of it, is probably the most fertile local field for implementing, largely experimentally, an adapted form of area administration with low fiscal requirements. To Mr. McARTHUR's postulated £22,000 annual income when currently planted coffee bears (p. 16), may be added a further £9,000 to £12,000 from local sources largely unaffected by external economic trends. The whole subject naturally merits further detailed investigation, already in train to a limited extent.

3. Information gleaned on race relationships (pp 8-10), largely bears out impressions gained elsewhere. Comments ARIHARO (a) and (e), INARO (c), (d) and (e), BIOMAUS (d) and STAPK (a) and (c) I consider to be in sufficient cases to be undoubtedly significant; in toto the attitudes expressed call for realism, devoid of either complacency or undue perturbation. Considerable latter-day revulsion against the original lessors, (not always the primary landowners), is unfortunately widespread amongst the older conservatives. So also is native group possessiveness of 'their' settler, with a consequent 'sour grapes' attitude should he cultivate another group (p.8). The likelihood of alienating further land in the Division, even if it can be spared (which is extremely doubtful), I consider very slim indeed. Few natives yet appreciate their lack of dependability as the main reason for diminishing fresh food purchases by settlers after the initial pioneering stage. Undoubtedly, at the crux of Highland attitudes towards us lie pigs, land, timber and all-too-often a feeling that original personal promises, (generally too widely interpreted by the natives) have not been fulfilled.

4. The number of native courts (p.10) was satisfactorily low. A superior indigenous political development seems to give the OAHUKU (Lower ASARO) a greater ability for satisfactory internal settlements than elsewhere. Land disputes abound, however, (cf. pp. 12-13); temporary settlements, often far from satisfactory, are all that current staffing permits. That roads take complete precedence over pigs has been made quite clear to the YUFAYUFA group. (p.13).

5. The pig-shooting cases mentioned (p. 11) have been finalised, one European with inadequate fencing making compensation under duress and a second, although not culpable, voluntarily. The conflicting merits of pigs and cash cropping are already a fruitful source of litigation and conflict; whilst admitting that daily pig damage constitutes a grave economic loss, the pigs' sociological importance reduces this aspect to insignificance in the eyes of the native majority. No solution is easy or trouble-free. A policy of confinement, coupled with adequate impounding facilities and accompanied by a vigorous husbandry extension programme, I consider to be the best answer.

6. Hopes for greater economic development at HOVEI (p. 14) have not been realised. Satisfactory HOVEI-GOROKA transport facilities have not yet been arranged. European attitudes towards the proposed venture vary from complete verbal support to "'Tis a little too soon".

7. As elsewhere, there are too many Village Officials in this Division. Pending a change in the system as a whole, I feel

that the present numbers must remain, and be supported.

d. The report bears out the vitality, avidity for progress, impatience and aspirations of a currently happy people who, in ten years have outstripped several decades of coastal achievement in many places. As Mr. McARTHUR emphasises, their outlooks and legitimate aspirations merit realistic and careful channelling.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Assistant District Officer
GOROKA Sub-District

c.c. Mr. J.F. McARTHUT, D. O.
On Recreational Leave.

3a/16/64

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GSD 29-1-2

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.

8th April, 1957.

Mr. J.R. McArthur,
Patrol Officer,
GOROKA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - ASARO CENSUS DIVISION.

As discussed at length, please prepare to depart GOROKA tomorrow on a census and routine patrol of the above Division, which should occupy from 4 to 5 weeks. You are already aware of the Division's geographical limits.

2. Interpreters, a police NCO and 6 constables, 2 2 agricultural assistants and 3 Medical Orderlies are ready to accompany you. The police contingent is large so that most of the constables may receive the patrolling experience they lack. The Agricultural Assistants' main task is to complete the coffee census, give technical advice to native growers and conduct general extension work under your supervision. The Medical Orderlies' prime task is the penicillin anti-yaws injection of every villager: **please record the name and sex** of every absentee from the Division so that their treatment may be ensured. In conjunction please also arrange with all willing employers for the injection of all labour lines in terms of the attached letter, forwarded this day to the planters and 2 missions concerned.

3. The stores and cash advance you desire are available. My motor cycle is at your disposal id you desire it. Given a maximum 48 hours notice, any stores or personal requirements can be spesdily sent to you from Goroka. Come to Goroka whenever you desire, or at week-ends. I hope to contact you personally several times during the patrol.

4. My polic. is to completely avoid all human porterage along the vehicular roads system. Sub-District transport will be sent whenever you desire it; if not forthcoming you may make local arrangements and payment ex your cash advance and contra vote 6-2-9 NG - at hourly rates of 20 - 25/- for a Landrover up to 30 - 32/6 for a 3 ton truck.

5. Unavoidably the agricultural and anti-yaws work may involve you in extra tedious clerical work. I desire, however, a thorough patrol, with particular attention to any outstanding litigation, land matters, economic development and, on the conventional maintenance days, roads and bridging work.

6. In addition to conventional matters, please also stress or cover the following points:

(a) The recently amended pig control policy, under which the prime legal obligation is that of the pig owner to effectively control or confine his pigs. I think it highly desirable to explain this in meticulous detail and also, without promising anything, to advise of the anticipated arrival of a Veterinary/Husbandry Extension Officer. The desirability of

destroying diseased pigs, (and the destruction of really anthrax cases under your supervision) merits attention - pending my hopes that the expected Veterinarian can commence a compulsory campaign of anthrax injections (and destruction where warranted) before long. If you can in any way encourage individuals or a group to experiment with deep litter confinement they will receive all possible Administration assistance and support.

(b) The desirability of village communities banking the large communal funds some hold. To assist, the Goroka Commonwealth Savings Bank manager is willing to motor to accessible villages and there open and explain accounts.

(c) Coffee and forestry nursery seedlings are for the sole use of members of the groups who maintain the nursery, and not for other persons or for sale. Seedlings may be removed from the nursery or coffee blocks planted out only with the prior approval of the District Agricultural Officer. Groups desirous of commencing new nurseries should contact that officer.

(d) Constant individual and/or communal casuarina reforestation preferably by clearing and adequately fencing areas into which casuarina seeds, as they drop at the onset of the coming dry season, may be cast for natural germination.

(e) All passion fruit, peanuts and coffee (parchment preferably) brought to the roadside early on maintenance days will be purchased by Cottes' sub-agents, Mr. J.C. We[illegible] and Mr. R. Frame respectively - if the natives desire to sell. Prices will be those previously given by the Administration, which will no longer buy non-native-ratio items direct from individual native vendors. A native market for good quality items of all kinds will shortly be built in Goroka.

(f) The fact that European vegetables are encouraged primarily to alleviate and improve the native diet, and not for sale.

7. Would you please also investigate:

(a) Village Officials generally, many of whom are unsatisfactory. Any changes you recommend will receive my support. In this context I consider it only rel realistic to give - for better or worse - every possible consistent support to village officials, particularly in discharging their statutory responsibilities and in finally and positively settling customary matters - a field in which their diminishing success is only too evident. (It is easier to support the mediocre officials' decision and to replace him after the event than to render him ineffective by over-ruling him - unless to support him is manifestly unjust).

(b) The possibility of the "Hovei Village Fund" being reconstituted as a Native Economic Development Society, and to tender competitively for Administration kaukau contracts (as they desire todo). From initial enquiry I am optimistic on this front, and hope to join you personally during your detailed investigation. The ability of any other workable groups desiring to live up to regular tender committments to do so merits investigation.

(c) The possibility of linking roads in the AKAMEKU (HAMUSI) and KOKO areas. If favourable, the villagers will be assisted with preliminary pegging, some tools and bridging supervision but definitely not with payment, either in cash or in kind. The latter must be made quite clear.

You will undoubtedly notice many changes in the native scene since your earlier term here. Nowhere else in the Sub-District are the native people going through this adjustment-development stage at such a fast tempo. The material advancement being made is evident. The mental and psychological adjustment - in short, just what the native is really thinking of it all in his inner mind - are much difficult to assess, and more important also. If you can gauge these adjustments and give me your candid opinion on this aspect I would be much obliged.

I wish you a successful and fruitful patrol.

(Ian A. Holmes)
Assistant District Officer
GOROKA Sub-District.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.
15th July, 1957.

RECEIVED
6 AUG 1957

The Assistant District Officer,
GOROKA.

Report of a patrol through the Lower Asaro Census Division.

Officer Conducting : J.R.McArthur, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : Lower Asaro Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying : R.P. & N.G.C. - 6
D.A.S.F. - 2
N.M.O's - 4
Interpreters - 2

Duration of Patrol : 9-4-57 to 13-4-57
15-4-57 to 18-4-57
26-4-57 to 4-5-57
6-5-57 to 11-5-57
13-5-57 to 18-5-57
25-6-57 to 3-7-57.

Number of Days : 39.

Last Patrol to Area : D.N.A.
D.A.S.F.
P.H.D.

Map Reference : Fourmil of Karimui - Milinch of Goroka.

Objects of Patrol : Revision of census, routine administration; anti-yaws coverage; recording of coffee statistics.

CONTENTS

	Page
Part I	
INTRODUCTION	1.
Part II	
Diary	2 to 6.
Part III	
OBSERVATIONS and COMMENTS	
I. Description of the Area	7
2. Preliminary	7
3. Native Affairs	8 to 10.
(a) Native-European attitudes	10.
(b) Native Courts	
(c) Native Complaints and matters not heard in Court for Native Affairs	
(i) Classification	10.
(ii) Matrimonial	10,11.
(iii) Child custody	11.
(iv) Pig trespass	11,12.
(v) Land	12,13.
(vi) Disobedience of Village Officials	13.
(vii) Village register	13.
(viii) Census	13.
(ix) General	13.
(d) Native Agriculture and Livestock	
(i) Subsistence	13.
(ii) Economic	13,14,15
(iii) Livestock	15.
(e) Village Officials	15.
(f) Potential for Native Local Government Councils	15.
(i) Population	16.
(ii) Economic potential	16.
(iii) Communications	16.
(g) Conclusion	16,17.
4. Villages	17.
5. Sanitation and Hygiene	17.
6. Roads	18.
(a) Vehicular	18.
(b) Bridle paths	18.
7. Carriers	18.
8. Rest houses	18,19.
9. Licenses to trade	19.
10. Education	19.
11. Missions	19.
12. Medical and Health	20,21.
13. Census	21.
14. Mapping	
APPENDICES	
A. Coffee register.	1 to 5
B. Return of Village Officials.	1,2.
C. Register of foreign marriages.	
D. Rest house distribution.	

PART I INTRODUCTION

The patrol was interrupted by the attendance of the writer of Native Affairs Local Government Course No.2, at Rabaul.

With the writer's return from Rabaul to Goroka, the patrol was resumed, and carried through to its completion.

~~EAERT~~ PART II PATROL DIARY

Tuesday, 9/4/57.

By vehicle from Goroka to Yufiyufa Rest House - two trips - arrived I0 am. Met and held discussion with village officials. Inspected main road from Kabiufa Mission to Yufiyufa bridge during afternoon. R.O.N.

Wednesday, I0/4/57.

At 8 am left rest house and walked for I0 min. to OFOI.UFO. Revised census, anti-yaws injections given, village inspected, addressed people, and heard complaints, queries, etc. Returned rest house I2I0 pm. At I.30 pm left for KOTIUFA, arriving I37 pm. Procedure as for OFOI.UFO. Returned rest house 3.I0 pm. Heard courts till 5.30 pm. A.D.O. Holmes and P.O. Kent called in on their way back to GOROKA. R.O.N.

Thursday, II/4/57.

At 8 am left rest house for Village School, 5 min. Anti-yaws injections to students. Walked on to METAYUFA (new village), a further 7 min. Revised census, inspected village, anti-yaws injections given, ~~discussed pee~~ addressed people, and left at I0.30 am. for other METAYUFA village, 30 min. walk distant across Yufiyufa bridge. Same procedure, with some courts. At I.30 pm. left for GEREMIUFO, I0 min. walk. Same procedure. Left 4.30pm for rest house, arriving 5.I0 pm. R.C.N.

Friday, I2/4/57.

Left rest house 8 am. for RASAUKAVI, arrived 9.30 am. Revised census, addressed people, inspected village, anti-yaws injections given, courts heard. Left I2.05 pm. for rest house, arrived I3.45 pm. Book work till 6 pm. R.O.N. One assault case reported 7.I0 pm, and C.N.A. convened.

Saturday, I3/4/57.

Left rest house 8 am, arrived KONOPU.UHA 8.I5 am. Revised census, addressed people, anti-yaws injections given, village inspected, heard courts. Returned rest house II am. To Goroka pm. by m/cycle.

Monday, I5/4/57.

Left Goroka 7.05 am. by m/cycle and returned Yufiyufa rest house. Left rest house 8 am for ARISEMOKA, 20 min. walk. Revised census, etc. Left I045 am for GEHAKUKAVI, 5 min. walk. Revised census, etc. Left for rest house I.30 pm. Book work. R.O.N.

Tuesday, I6/4/57.

Road maintenance day - police and self therein engaged. R.O.N.

Wednesday, I7/4/57.

Moved patrol gear and personnel by vehicle from rest house to Geo.Greathead's block, and entrance, across creek from KABIUFA Mission, on edge of main road. Walked on to Hamusi rest house, I hr., arriving I045 am. Revised census of KABIUFA, AKAMIKUVEI and FOGIMIOWE at rest house. Anti-yaws injections given. R.O.N.

Thursday, I8/4/57.

Walked back to main road through Geo.Greathead's land,

and motor-cycled back to Goroka, for duties connected with Anzac Day. Remained over Easter.

Friday, 26/4/57.

Returned to Hamusi Rest House.

Saturday, 27/4/57.

Revised census of HAMUSI and WATEI, addressed the people, and anti-yaws injections given. Despatched a constable to HOVEI and NAGAMISA to apprehend census evadees. Book work. R.O.N.

Sunday, 28/4/57.

Observed. Constable returned with evadees. R.O.N.

Monday, 29/4/57.

Left rest house 8 am for AKAMIKUVEI, 5 min. Inspected village, and walked on further 30 min. to other AKAMIKUVEI village. Practically deserted, houses poor, and latrines poor. Walked on further 5 min. to inspect Lutheran combined settlement of groups for religious instruction and baptism. Investigated possibility of road link with main road near Geo.Greathead's block. Returned rest house II40 am. Investigated census evasion case, which lasted 3 hours. C.N.A. then convened. Returned books 4.30 pm, addressed village officials. R.O.N.

Tuesday, 30/4/57.

Left rest house 8.30 am., reached main road near Geo.Greathead's at 9.30 am. Motor transport arrived I2.30 pm, and movement to Notofano rest house - just off main road - completed by I.30 pm (two trips). Good reception, including food presents. Talks. R.O.N.

Wednesday, I/5/57.

Revised census of,addressed, and anti-yaws injections given to, NOTOFANO and GOFIKA groups. Owing to intermittent rain, work was not finished until 4.30 pm. R.O.N.

Thursday, 2/5/57.

Inspected WATEIAMAYUHA, near rest house, at 8 am; left for ASARAUHA 8.30 am, arrived 8.45 am; after inspection, moved on to ARIKAIUHA, 40 min, arriving 9.50 am; inspected, and returned to rest house II.IO am. Courts till 8.05 pm. Book work till 2 am. R.O.N.

Friday, 3/5/57.

Moved cargo to main road by 8.05 am. Transport arrived 9.50 am, and movement along main road then along road down side of J.Leahy's block to within quarter-mile of Ufeto rest house completed by IO.40am. No carriers present, rest house area sub-standard. People occupied for some time effecting improvements. Commenced census I.30 pm, and completed two of the books before rain set in. R.O.N.

Saturday, 4/5/57.

Completed census of UFETO group. Anti-yaws injections given, and talks. Received complaint against one of the N.M.O's accompanying the patrol. To Goroka 4pm, and stayed the week-end.

Monday, 6/5/57.

Returned to Ufeto Rest house by motor transport I0.30 am. Heard courts till 4 pm. At 4.20 pm was picked up by L/Rover to attend a farewell for the District Commissioner, Mr.Seale.

Tuesday, 7/5/57.

Returned 8.30 am, inspected SOGAIYUFA, 7 min walk. Returned rest house 9.I0 am. Road maintenance day. Book work. R.O.N.

Wednesday, 8/5/57.

To Hovei rest house by main road with motor transport, arrived 9.20 am. Revised census of all bocks, and anti-yaws injections given. Talks and courts till 5.30 pm. Bad cold causing personal discomfort. R.O.N.

Thursday, 9/5/57.

Walked to T.Lacey's block, I5 min., to investigate killing of trespassing native pig on the block. Inspected communal block at HOVEI. Returned to rest house II am. Courts and books till 3.30 pm. R.O.N.

Friday, I0/5/57.

Transport arrived 8.30 am, and movement to Kotun main road (near Kotun rest house) completed by 9 am. Walked I0 min to rest house. Revised census, addressed, and anti-yaws injections given, KOTUN group. R.O.N.

Saturday, II/5/57.

Departed 8 am, and walked to Gameiuha rest house, arriving II05 am. Charged three police with orderly room offence. Walked to Goroka in the pm. - 2 hours. Stayed the week-end.

Monday, I3/5/57.

Left Goroka 8.30 am. by L/Rover and was taken to collapsed bridge past I.Down's block past the Compound. Walked back to Gameiuha rest house, arriving 9.30 am. Revised census, anti-yaws injections given, heard complaints, of the group. At 2 pm, left for Kavevi rest house, arriving there 2.30 pm. Revised census of group, and anti-yaws injections given. (Good reception at Kavevi, including food presents). R.O.N.

Tuesday, I4/5/57.

Inspected KAVEVI. Despatched Constable to Goroka to arrange transport to be near power-house at 4 pm. Left II30 am for KOMIYUFA, arriving there I.30 pm. Good reception, including food presents. Revised census, addressed the people, anti-yaws injections given, and courts heard. Completed work by 3.20 pm, and walked down to main road - 5 min- to pick-up point. No transport, and Komiyufas carried cargo to Goroka, 35 min. R.O.N. Goroka.

Wednesday, 15/5/57.

By L/rover 8.30 am. to OKIUFA village. Revised census of OKIUFA and SEIUHA-KELEIHA. Anti-yaws injections given, discussions. At 12 noon by L/rover to inspect communal coffee-vegetable- sweet potato garden. Back to OKIUFA. Lunch prepraed by people included chicken sandwiches and tea. At I.30 pm by L/rover to ASARIUFA. New village site; revised census, anti-yaws injections given, addressed people. To Goroka 4 pm. R.O.N.

Thursday, 16/5/57.

By L/rover 8.30 am to KEIHAMO. Revised census of KEIHAMO, OKESANO and NAGAMIUFA, anti-yaws injections given, addressed people. On completion, by L/rover to FANIYUFA; revised census, anti-yaws injections given, inspected village, addressed people. Completed, and proceeded KAMARAGI 3.30 pm; revised census, etc. Returned GOROKA 4.50 pm. R.O.N.

Friday, 17/5/57.

By L/rover to KAMA 9 am. Revised census, anti-yaws injections given, addressed people, heard courts. Returned GOROKA for lunch. Back pm. to complete courts. Arrived GOROKA 3 pm. R.O.N.

Saturday, 18/5/57.

To FANIYUFA 9am. by L/rover to check on census and anti-yaws absentees. Returned Goroka 11.40 am.

At RABAUL for attendance of Native Affairs Local Government Course No.2.

Tuesday, 25/6/57.

By truck to LAPEIGU bridge, 9 am. Walked 35 min. to LAPEIGU rest house. Met and talked with village officials and people. R.O.N.

Wednesday, 26/6/57.

Revised census, addressed people, inspected village. No anti-yaws injections given. R.O.N.

Thursday, 27/6/57.

Left rest house 7.30 am for FIMIDO, I hr. walk across ASARO River. Revised census, etc. Arrived back LAPEIGU rest house I pm, and continued on to KABIUFA rest house, arriving there 3.15 pm. Met and talked with village officials. R.O.N.

Friday, 28/6/57.

Revised census WOSAVOIYUFA, WATIUFA, WONOBIUFA-GEMAGABI and ONOBIUFA. Heard courts. Constable despatched to KORKOR area to investigate alleged brawl. R.O.N.

Saturday, 29/6/57.

Completed census of area with HEIUWE and ULEHEYUHA.

Constable despatched to ASARO area in connection with census contravention. At Midday walked to W.O'Brien's block for lunch. Returned to Goroka in the pm. Stayed overnight.

Sunday, 30/6/57.

Returned to KABIUFA rest house. R.O.N.

Monday, 1/7/57.

Heard courts. C.N.A. convened three times. Books till 4 pm. R.O.N.

Tuesday, 2/7/57.

Left rest house 8 am, reached GEMAGABI on main road 8.40 am. Transport arrived 10.40 am. One complaint received and heard in interim. To Goroka, handed over prisoners, and on to KETARAVO by truck, arriving there 12.35 pm. People occupied with sing-sing and pig-killing. Informed of census am. tomorrow. R.O.N.

Wednesday, 3/7/57.

Revised census at rest house, addressed people, inspected village. Returned Goroka 2.30 pm, and reported to the District Officer.

J.R.McArthur

.....

J.R.McArthur, Patrol Officer.

End of Diary.

Part III OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The area patrolled was the LOWER ASARO census division. This is an artificial division formed from the earlier census division of ASARO, which was split in later years into two census divisions known as the UPPER ASARO and LOWER ASARO census divisions.

A crude description of the division is that it is bounded northerly by the UPPER ASARO division, easterly by the BENA division, and westerly by the UNGGAI division. It is shaped approximately like a boomerang, of which the northern end is wider than the southern. The Asaro river runs approximately through its middle, receiving tributaries from both sides, until it receives the large Bena tributary, at the southern extremity of the division. Crudely, the Asaro river and flats may be pictured as the floor of an amphitheatre, with the northern and western raised areas, the sides.

2. PRELIMINARY

I formerly patrolled this area in 1951. At that time there were two settlers and one mission in the division. The settlers were Mr.J.L.Taylor and Mr.J.L.Leahy, and the mission was the Seven Day Adventist mission at Kabiufa. In addition, Mr.J.J.Searson was settled near the edge of the division, and the Lutheran Mission at Asaloka was also near the edge of the division.

Economic development was slight. The chief means of gaining a money income was through the undertaking of wage labour outside the district. Relatively small amounts of produce were carried, often long distances, to be sold in Goroka at the Native Labour Compound - practically the only market. During favourable climatic conditions, the main road was usable as far as the Bena Mission in the one direction, and the Asaro river, in the other. During unfavourable conditions, these limits were reduced to Seigu creek and the river between the blocks of Messrs.Taylor and Greathead.

Native administration was mainly directed to maintaining the Pax Brittanicia. This was done, in the main, by foot-patrols. Medical extension took the same form. Agricultural extension was virtually non-existent.

The people were - and are - agriculturalists, and pig breeders. They were steeped in tradition. Initiation ceremonies, pig festivals and sing-sings were the conventional things, and warfare was a thing of the not too long past.

At the moment, there 18 settlers and their families settled on land in various portions of the area. In addition, there is the Seven Day Adventist Mission at Kabiufa, and, of course, the town with its inhabitants. Native Administration has progressed from the maintenance of the status quo. The Education, Health and Agricultural Departments are all actively represented in the field. The division is traversed thoroughly by road systems.

3. NATIVE AFFAIRS

It was endeavoured to gauge what was the native reaction to the changing scene produced by the influx of European settlers and the increased tempo of native administration.

(a) NATIVE - EUROPEAN attitudes.

Set down verbatim, except for translation from Pidgin English to English, is what the first informant, ARINASO of BENA, Administration Interpreter, who accompanied the patrol told me.

(a) Europeans who wish to settle on our land initially are very friendly to us who own, or have rights to, the land ~~the land~~ they wish to have.

(b) After they have the land, and have planted their gardens, and built their houses, they do not seem to like us any more. They do not let us near them.

(c) They do not give us enough pay for food which we sell to them.

(d) They shoot our pigs.

(e) Because of these things, there is bad feeling against the men to whom the European settlers made overtures when they wanted land.

The second informant was the lubai INAPO of UFETO group. Below, verbatim, is his information:-

(a) Last year, my people wanted to buy back the land occupied by one of the Europeans settled near us. This European had given a pig to another group. He should not have done that, as that group had nothing to do with his getting his land. It was us - we gave him the land. We went to his property to see him about it. He was absent the first time, and we came back again the next day. He was annoyed with us. As we left his land, my people said "Let us go in and ask the Government Officer how much money it will cost us to buy back this land. Then we will get the money together, abd buy it back." I dissuaded them, and told them "If he ever assaults me, then we will buy back the land"

(b) Once I brought 5 net bags of sweet potato to him, and he was only going to give me 5/- for them; so I took them away.

(c) They (referring to Europeans) chase us away when we go inside their properties to have a look about.

(d) We thought he (referring to the European above) would teach us good farming methods - how to plant peas, peanuts, etc. He will not allow us in his property. I suppose the Agricultural Department will teach us one of these days.

(e) When we tell Europeans who wish to get land from us that we use the land for pig grazing, they reply "That does not matter. You and your pigs can stay. We will be together." After their gardens are flourishing, they chase us out of their properties, and shoot our pigs.

(f) Some time ago, one of our pigs damaged the coffee of the European near us. After a court with a Government Officer, the owner of the pig paid a pig as compensation to the European. After that event, he built a fence round his property.

(g) Another European settled near us will not let us inside his property. He buys our food at his gate.

The third informant was the tultul, MOGONIH (BIGMUS) of HOVEI. Below, verbatim, is what he told me:-

(a) Originally, there was a European settled near us. He later returned to Australia. The present European who is on the land, before he got the land, cultivated my friendship. He told me he would not shoot our pigs, or chase us away. I believed him, as he is a European.

(b) Now he says "Get out. Do not come into my property."

(c) Recently his native foreman killed one of my pigs, which got into his coffee. My people are happy because of this. They clapped their hands and said to me "It serves you right. You brought him here, not us. Now he has killed your pig. " I am ashamed now.

(d) Why was he friendly before, and now that his farm is flourishing, chase us away. We are not pigs or dogs. We are unhappy. We will never sell any more land to Europeans.

The final informant was STARK of ASARO, Administration Interpreter, who accompanied the patrol in the Asaro river area. Below, verbatim, is what he told me:-

(a) Now we have a lot of Europeans settled among us. This is good, because we no longer have to carry our food a long way to the Compound to sell it. Markets are closer.

(b) I have also heard people talking as ARINASO of BENA has heard. (See pp.8)

(c) I have heard that the European settled near us impounds trespassing pigs, sends for the owners, and returns the pigs if they give him some pay - of the order of £1 or £2. If the owner has no pay, and protests, he is allowed to take it for nothing.

(d) I think that the main reason for this kind of talk is that all the people thought that Europeans could not become angry with them, or disagree with them. I do not think the people are really angry with the settlers. Europeans have white skins, and therefore we cannot become really angry with them.

Question to Stark: Do the people accept that the alienated land is lost to them completely and in perpetuity? Do they expect a further payment?

Answer by Stark: We know the land is no longer ours, and we do not expect a further payment.

ARINASO claimed that the information he related to me was in wide circulation throughout the people all around Goroka.

It emerges from the foregoing - assuming informants to have been correct -

(a) Natives welcome and want European markets for their produce so that they can get money. European settlers are an avenue to this end.

(b) Europeans are highly regarded because they are Europeans. Before the war - and, I think, in the immediate post-war period, Europeans were regarded as some form of supernatural being.

(c) There is some dissatisfaction with European settlers, and some disillusionment.

(d) Trespass by native pigs is a problem.

(e) In one area, at least, the people are of the frame of mind where they will not allow any more land to be alienated.

(f) The people seem to accept that alienated land is lost to them. However, there does seem to exist a connection between vendors of land, that land, and the settler occupying it.

(b) Native Courts

Charge	Laid Under	Number	Decision
Assault	83(a) NAR	I	One month IHL
Census evasion	II3	I	One month IHL
		I	Two months IHL
		I	Fined IO/-
Concealing native from census	II4	I	One month ILL
Behaving in a threatening manner	83(d)	I	One month IHL
Riotous behaviour	83(e)	2	I4 days IHL
Failure to provide latrines	II8	22	Fined 5/- each
Adultery	84(5)	I	£I compensation to husband.
Total of charges heard in Court for Native Affairs		3I	

(c) Native Complaints, and matters not heard in Court for Native Affairs.

A total of 73 cases were received or discovered during the patrol.

(i) Classification

Matrimonial	28
Child custody	II
Pig trespass	7
Land	3
Disobedience of VO's	3
Village register	7
Census	6
General	8

(ii) Matrimonial

These included divorce. Some points of interest were- Two divorce petitions were made by elderly women

who were in the process of becoming Christians. Some of the cases had been heard before, and one case, in particular, four times. Several cases involved women who, over a period of years, had been divorced, remarried to other men, returned to original husbands, been re-divorced and then remarried to other men. One women sought a divorce on the grounds of inconsummation of marriage over a period of four years. Many cases involved polygamy, with the wives being unable to agree with each other. Pay, or the opportunity to gain, was often an essential element, sometimes over-riding personal feelings e.g. some husbands were prepared to forsake their wives if they thought they would otherwise gain; threats by the wife's clansmen ~~was used as~~ to take back the woman from the husband were used as a lever to force some pay or present.

(iii) Child custody- Noticeable was the great liking, and desire for, children. Noticeable, also, was the element, once again, of making some gain. These elements were often in association e.g. threats were made by one wife's clansmen to take the child of the marriage, if pay were not forthcoming; and then they attempted to gain custody of the child, regardless. Important, also, was the increasing tendency of women to speak for themselves, and to oppose the village males, in these cases e.g. one female refused to yield her child to her father, who strongly wanted it. She said her father had nothing to do with its creation, and had undergone no pain in its production. One case concerned a casual liason which had resulted in pregnancy of the woman. Two men were vieing with each other, by presents of pig to the woman, to gain possession of the child, when it was later born. Cases of grandfathers taking the child away from couples were brought. One woman was discovered at census giving her newly-born child to another woman to keep it.

(iv) Pig trespass - Of the seven cases, two involved Europeans - ~~see Police Investigations, pp.~~ *these have been discussed with Mr A.D.C.*

All involved the trespass by pigs on economic crops.

Pigs have a tremendous sociological significance in the lives of these people. Pigs have some part in births, initiation, marriage and death, either as food or currency. Thus, from the time a child is born, through childhood to adult stage and marriage, to old age or otherwise, and death, he comes to regard pigs as something big and important in his life. When reading the revised pig control policy to the NOTOFANO people, one luluai said to me in front of over a hundred people, that the pig was the most important thing in his and his people's lives.

These people have numerous pigs. They also have over 50,000 coffee trees, in varying stages of growth. The present system of pig husbandry is one of free or open grazing.

The number of complaints received was small. However, with the passage of time, as the people become educated into the value of coffee and other crops through cash returns, these complaints will increase. They may assume vast proportions, and lead to a great dissatisfaction.

We must not be too hasty but economy will not allow for pigs to roam about freely

They are also an element in the Native-European relation already covered in "Native-European Attitudes", pp. 8,9.

They are a problem, which can only become,

through the future, more and more serious.

It emerges, therefore, that if sound economic development is to take place, and amicable relations maintained, it will be necessary for this population to effectively confine its pigs.

(v) Land -

i. At Komiyufa, a request for the next patrolling officer to settle the land dispute between two people of Komiyufa was found to h ve been entered in the village book in September. I956. It was the latest entry. Questions to the people revealed that it was, in fact, a dispute between Komiyufa and Seigu. The luluai maintained that if he were given £5 by the Seigu people, proceedings would be finished. He was advised to report to the Sub-District Office, or the next BENA patrol, for settlement, as the patrol was being speeded up as much as possible, at this stage. Later, it was learned that the case had been heard, and a decision given, last year.

ii. This case was between the NOTOFANO and GOFIKA groups. It had been heard in I954 in a Court for Native Affairs, and a decision given.

Gleaned from the village register is the following description:-

"In the Court for Native Affairs holden this day at Yufiyufa rest house before R.D.M.Cleland, Abutei, Olekei and Vano, all of Notofano Group, were directed to pay the following amounts of money in respect of coffee planted by them on land owned by Kokau, Momo and Gilibela, all of Gohika Group:-

Abutei to pay £7 I6 0 to Kokau for I56 coffee trees planted on his ground.
Olekei to pay £22 5 0 to Momo and Gilibela jointly for 445 coffee trees planted on their land.
Vano to pay £2 I0 0 to Momo and Gilibela for 50 coffee trees planted on their land.

Payment calculated on a base of I/- for every tree planted."

The three men, Kokau, Momo and Gilibela, now wanted the land, the subject of the above court decision. They had received payment already which was 25 times as much as if the Administration had alienated the land concerned, assuming alienation to be at the rateof £I per acre.

The previous decision was upheld.

A few days later, the matter was re-raised, and the people expressed dissatisfaction with the decision. I warned them of the consequences of disobeying a Court Order.

The foregoing reveals a danger mark. Economic cash cropping is causing increasing individulisation of land, and increasing value of land. Traditional attitudes and values are changing. The people are becoming more enlightened.

iii. This was concerned with land ownership, although it actually was over the construction of a road.

Briffly, the people centred on the Hamusi rest house wanted to build a road through Yufiyufa land to link with the main road.

The case was between:- Arisemoka and Konopuuha clans (Yufiyufa group) and owners of the land, the matter of the case — v — Fogimiowe, Akamikuvei, Hamusi and Watei groups who wanted to build the road.

Yufiyufa people opposed the road on two main points:-
(a) The other groups had started work, and cleared the road course as far as Yufiyufa land. They then reported to Goroka. At no time did they consult the Yufiyufa people to ask for permission to put the road through Yufiyufa land.
(b) The Yufiyufa land through which the road would pass is required as a pig confinement area.

The groups wanted the road to improve their economic position. The Yufiyufa people are adamant that the road is not to pass through their land. At present there seems to be no chance of agreement.

(vi) Disobedience of Village Officials

Three complaints were laid. One, of significance, was -

Luluai and tultul of Aratigiyufa hired a taxi from Goroka to Yufiyufa rest house to report that some of their men refused to help in the rebuilding of the rest house.

Luluais and tultuls, which constitute the authority in this area, must be supported, until such time as they are replaced by another form of authority.

(vii) Village register - These mostly involved families returning to their original groups. Sometimes opposition was made to the entry of their names by th people with whom they had been residing, who considered them as being of them.

(viii) Census By checking migrations from place to place, some cases of females avoiding earlier census were discovered.

Main reasons given by such females were (a) they were divorcees and (b) they were still in the stage of courtship preceding marriage; and in both cases, they would be ashamed to enroll for census without a male.

The number of such examples was probably much higher than the figure of 7, which represents certainties. (See also "CENSUS" pp. 2/).

(ix) General These included one complaint of water pollution, and cases in which one side only was represented.

(d) Native Agriculture and Livestock.

(i) Subsistence Gardens inspected were in good condition, and there appears to be no shortage of food. The converse is indicated, in that large quantities are regularly sold to Europeans who have food ~~tenders~~ tenders to meet.

(ii) Economic Sweet potato, passion fruit, peanuts, and coffee comprise the main crops. Sweet potato is sold at various positions along the main road to buyers who have tenders to maintain. Passion fruit finds a market in Cotees Passiona Ltd. Of the coffee that is in production, most finds a market with the Frame Brothers. All is purchased at points along the

main roads.

A total of 55, 283 coffee trees were counted by the Agricultural Assistants attached to the patrol. A portion of the area was not covered. This was in the west side of the division, at the rest houses of Lapeigu and Kabiufa, and to the extreme south, at the rest house of Kataravo.

Coffee statistics are recorded in Appendix 'A'.

29 Village Officials have coffee plots.

I6 growers have plots numbering more than 500 trees, and 6 growers have in excess of I000 trees. The biggest plots are owned by :-

Akunai of Keihamo	33II trees	
Yowai-inarehu of Kami(tt)	2040 "	
Merekenemo of Gafuka	I482 "	I680 trees
Gutika of Ufeto	I465 "	
Ainope of Okesano	I380 "	
Herepi of Yufiyufa (11)	20I0 "	

These growers will probably need to employ labourers to work in their plots. They will learn, as part of the changing scene, that the Native Labour Ordinance will apply to them.

All plots except one have been individually planted. With the passage of time, and the increasing education of the people, disputes involving the ownership of plots may arise. One has already risen. (See NATIVE AFFAIRS - Native Complaints - Land, pp.I2.)

The one communal plot is owned by the Okiufa people. Crops on this plot include:- approximately I acre of sweet potato, mature or almost so, vegetables including carrots, lettuce, cabbage, peas, tomatoes, beans, and I740 coffee trees.

The only other communal plot is at Hovei. This is solely a sweet potato plot. It is of approximately 3 acres area, contains six rotations ranging from 3 weeks to seven months. (Applicable to time of inspection.) The organiser of the plot, tultul Bigmus, wanted a price list of sweet potato and vegetables. He was anxious to improve the road to the area, so that vehicles would come, presumably to buy produce. In the Hovei communal fund Bank Book was a balance of £I97 5 0. On at least one occasion, the people involved in this communal effort carried their produce to Goroka to get a higher rate of pay than they would have on the roadside at Hovei.

The huge pig population of the area is a threat to coffee plots, and growers. This has been covered in NATIVE AFFAIRS - Native Complaints - Pig Trespass, pp. II,I2.

On the future of coffee itself, there are two views which are of significance. One is that if the Brazil crop finds its way onto the Australian market, the future for New Guinea planters will be dismal. Another is that if a good quality of coffee is maintained, there is no real worry, more so as the Americans are becoming interested in New Guinea coffee.

The other economic produce of the area is firewood. Much firewood is used by the population of the town, and this is purchased, at various points along the main road after the manner of coffee, passion fruit and ~~xxxxxxx~~ sweet potato.

One of the routine aspects of the patrol was the stressing of replanting of trees, and this was covered at all centres.

(iii) Livestock

This is comprised mainly of pigs, which appeared - those seen during the patrol - to be in good health. I believe that only a percentage of the ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ total pig population received anthrax injections from the patrol which effected this function a few years ago. Many were concealed from the patrol.

Poultry consists, in the main, of an inferior strain of fowl. A few ducks were seen at various places.

(e) Village Officials

Register of Village Officials is shown in Appendix 'B'.

A total of 96 officials (60 luluais and 36 tultuls) officiate over a population of 9141 people, represented by 61 books, in which there are 92 clans. This is an official to every 95 people.

The area was free of serious crime, roads were generally satisfactory, villages were generally clean, housing satisfactory and sanitation sufficient, and the health good. The people seemed happy. I would say, therefore, that on the whole, village officials were reasonably satisfactory.

The large amount of litigation reflects, I consider, a growing confidence in the Administration, rather than to the detriment of village officials.

I was impressed, during the short space of this patrol with the following officials:-

Herepi, luluai of Yufiyufa (Mata.ufa)
Inapo, " " Ufeto (Sogaiyuha&Eigaiyuha)
Nonovi, tultul of Gafuka (Bamaliufa&Sigoiaukavei&Wopaumayuha)
Mogoniha, " " Hovei (nicknamed Bigmus)
Zozo, luluai " Asariufa
Ainu, " " Ckiufa & Masalekaiyufa
Kiaopi, tultul " " "
Kapiro, luluai " Kabiufa (Hei.uwe)

The following were impressive for their non-performance of duties:-

Forotime, luluai of Kataravo.

(f) Potential for Native Local Government Councils.

Considering three factors, population and economic potential and communications, it is considered that almost

the whole of this ~~sub~~-division is suitable for the introduction of a system of area administration.

(i) Population of the ~~sub~~-division:- 9I4I

(ii) Economic potential:- See also "Native Agriculture and Livestock, Economic" pp. I3,I4.

A total of 55, 283 coffee trees has been planted. This represents an acreage of II0, on a base of 500 trees to the acre. If a grower nets a return of £200 per acre, the total return from coffee for the sub-division would be £22,000 per annum. (Statistics for coffee did not cover the population centred on three rest houses of Lapeigu, Kabiufa and Kataravo, with a population of I70I, or one-fifth of the total population.)

c/d (3)

Quite a proportion of this coffee is already yielding a cash return, and it will all be producing by I959, provided, of course, it is looked after.

In addition, a lot of the people derive money from the sale of sweet potato, passion fruit, peanuts, vegetables, and firewood.

209 men are holding employment, both in and out of the District.

(iii) Communications:-

The division is particularly well serviced with road systems. See also the Map attached to this report. The most northern - except Hamusi - portion, the most western portion, and the most southern portion, are no more than 35 minutes drive from Goroka Town.

Groups not serviced with roads are:-
At Hamusi rest house, FOGIMIOWE, ~~Warikuku~~, ~~Poiufo~~, Akamikuvei, Hamusi and Watei.

At Aratigiyufa and Kavevi rest houses, Gameiuha, Aratigiyufa, Samagonb, Kavevi and Nupafa.

Hamusi rest house is one hour's walk from the main road. The other rest houses are both about one hour's walk from the main road.

All the other groups, if not on the road, are near to it.

(g) Conclusion.

The people of the division are passing through a stage of evolution. Pre-war, tribal fighting was an occupation. In the immediate post-war period, Administration was directed towards the maintenance of tracks, the maintenance of law and order, and the annual census take. Recent years have seen the installation of road systems, the provision of schools, better medical coverage, and the introduction of economic cash cropping.

A new type of leader is emerging among a society which consists of a mixture of the old and the new. Native customary usages, particularly in regard to land tenure, land utilisation, inheritance, pig husbandry, and marriage, must be adapted to meet the needs of a constantly evolving society.

Perhaps this can best be dealt with, and the problems which are going to arise best be overcome, by the introduction of area administration . Energies of native leaders can be absorbed into area administrative machinery which is geared to give maximum emphasis to the economic and social aspects of native advancement, and a wide spread of agricultural and technical education can be aimed for.

4. **VILLAGES**

Generally the people live in scattered hamlets. The people who have their names in a particular book do not necessarily live in the one settlement - they may live in two or three hamlets, settlements, or villages, such be the name.

I think that some of the housing settlements are large enough to be called villages.

27 settlements were visited by the writer on this patrol. Places which were not inspected have been recorded in the village books.

Two modifications have been made to the type of house, as it was in 1951. Some people are abandoning the old style round house, for square or rectangular houses. In some others, the partition in the middle has been omitted. This partition was for the separation of pigs from people. In the cases where the partition has been omitted, the reason given is that, as the pigs no longer live in the house with the people, it is not needed.

The settlements visited were generally clean, with one noticeable exception - Ketaravo, which can only be described as filthy.

Sites had altered, in some cases, since 1951; and it seems that there is not always permamency in settlement sites. This may be associated with the pattern of shifting agriculture.

5. SANITATION & HYGIENE.

In most of the places inspected, sanitation was satisfactory. There were three exceptions:-

(a) the combined settlement in the Hamusi area which has been built for religious instruction and baptism. The area is of the Lutheran faith. It is estimated that there were about 236 people of Akamikuvei, Fogimiowe, Hamusi and Watei groups living there. Residency seemed to be fairly permanent. Those in occupation had abandoned their own villages. The housing of this settlement was satisfactory, but not the sanitation. 14 men were fined 5/- for failure to provide latrines.

(b) Kataravo, near the rest house, was a filthy settlement. Only one latrine existed. 8 men were fined 5/- each.

(c) Lapeigu (both groups) had a poor provision of latrines. A day was spent by the people in effecting improvement. This should be regarded as the last warning for them.

No garbage pits were found, and the people told me that garbage was carried into the gardens nearby and used as compost.

6. ROADS.

(a) Vehicular:- Refer Map. Beginning at Goroka town, there are five roads, which are:-

(i) Goroka-Kainantu road, not concerned with the division.
(ii) Goroka-Chimbu road, servicing many of the people.
(iii) Goroka-Ketaravo road, servicing the southern portion of the division, and continuing upstream along the right bank of the Bena river.
(iv) Goroka-Kama road, terminating westerly at the Asaro river.
(v) Goroka-Komiyufa road, terminating at the broken bridge past I.Down's property.

In addition, there are two off-shoots from the Goroka-Chimbu road, which are:-

(i) Loop road, passing westerly from the bridge between Messrs.Taylor's and Greathead's properties, through Messrs. Leahy's and Elphingstone's properties, to the Asaro river near Lapeigu, then upstream along its right bank to link again with the Goroka-Chimbu road near J.Searson's property.

(ii) From near J.Taylor's property, north-easterly to Hovei and Kotun.

(b) Bridle Paths

These were followed in the vicinity of Lapeigu rest house, from Kotun to Aratigiyufa to Kavevi to broken bridge past I.Down's property near Komiyufa, and in the vicinity of Kabiufa rest house.

All were well maintained.

Mileages are not submitted, as this can best be done with a speedometer.

7. CARRIERS.

Carriers were used only when they had to be i.e. over bridle paths. Total man hours of porterage was 8.½.

8. REST HOUSES

All rest houses were used by the patrol. Only one was in poor condition, at Ketaravo.

See Appendix D for distribution of rest houses.

9. LICENSES TO TRADE

Two natives were desirous of obtaining licenses to trade. Herepi, luluai of Yufiyufa (Meta.uha) seemed to acting as an individual. He had about £20. His reason for wanting a store was to make his money multiply. He claimed his brother could keep accounts

for him. Herepi, incidentally, also has 2010 coffee trees, and employs 20 labourers, who look after his coffee and sweet potato farms.

The other person desirous of establishing a store was Hetagi of Fimido. He cannot read or write, and said he had another Fimido man to do that. He said he had £200, of which £40 was his, and the rest contributions from his people. In reply to why he wanted to start a store, ~~his r~~ he said that other villages had stores, so he organised contributions to amass money for that purpose.

Both Herepi and Hetagi were advised to report to Goroka.

I0. EDUCATION

Reference to the census statistics shows that in I956, I7 males were attending Government schools and 64 males and 5 females attending Mission schools.

The figures yielded from the present census show that I59 males and I2 females are attending Government schools while I00 males and I4 females are attending Mission schools.

This shows the desire of the people for knowledge.

The only Village School inspected was at Yufiyufa. The teachers made no complaints to me. The school was nicely kept; but one of the classrooms seemed to be far too dark for ease of instruction and learning.

II. MISSIONS

The Missions represented in the division are the Seven Day Adventist Mission at Kabiufa, and the Lutheran Mission at Asaloka. Lutheran evangelists and teachers are scattered through most of the villages.

The only combined settlement built for religious instruction and baptism was at Hamusi. The people are of the Lutheran faith.

The Notofano people are thinking of forming a similar settlement.

It did appear to me, after inspecting the settlement at Hamusi, and general discussions, that the Mission is placing too much emphasis on the spiritual welfare of the people, to the detriment of their temporal welfare.

I2. MEDICAL & HEALTH

Four trained Native Medical Orderlies accompanied the patrol for the purpose of giving anti-yaws injections. All groups in the division were covered except the following:-

Lapeigu, Fimido, Kabiufa, Wosavoiyufa, Ketaravo and Upego.

Lists of people who did not receive the injections will be made out for transmission to the District Medical Officer.

The only Aid Post in the division is at Upego, which has a population of only 32.

The health of the people seemed to be good.

13. CENSUS

Census of the division was revised. Two units , Ketaravo and Upego, not included in the I956 revision, were included this time.

Total in I956 : 8389
Total in I967 : 9I4I.

Even allowing for the two units not included last year, agreement cannot be reached between the I956 and I957 totals.

A recheck was made, during the patrol, of all totals listed in the backs of the books. This gave a grand total for the division, as it was in I956, of of 8769. This disagreement cannot all be due to errors in counting the names in the books. The total error in the counting of names, was, in fact, a positive error of 50 - which should have reduced the total, not increased it. The situation was further confused as the I956 census had not listed statistics in the backs of the following books, although the census had been revised:-

Kami, Geihamoiyuha, Nagamiufa and Ezagabi.

It was noticed that in Patrol Report No.6 of I955-56, C.P.O.Lewis wrote :-

"Kami is now a part of the Lower BenaBena Patrol."

This officer had revised the census, without listing it in the back. No other officer has since revised the census until the present patrol.

Adding revised totals for Ketaravo and Upego (I52) to the revised total (8769) for the I956 division, a total of 892I is reached. This, then, represents the total for the whole of the division; and from these figures, the I957 total of 9I4I can be more satisfactorily explained.

	Male	Female			Male	Female	Excess of births over deaths
BIRTHS	I5I	I25		DEATHS	6I	62	
	276 total				I23 total		I53

The Natural Increase is thus I.7%

Pregnancies:- I in I6.

Male - Female ratios:-

children	:	approx. equal
I0-I6	:	" 3:2
I6-45	:	" 20:I9
adult	:	" I6:I5

Labour Potential:- 2003, of whom I66 are working in the District and 43 out of the District. In I956, I43 were at work in the District and 75 out.

A special entry was made for new names. Refer NATIVE AFFAIRS, Native Complaints, Census, pp.I3. This shows that seven females were discovered as census evadees for various reasons.

Altogether 36 new names were recorded. A small proportion of these were genuine new names i.e. people who had been absent from the time of compilation of the register, unentered at that time, and unentered until this patrol.

The remainder - except for the seven certainties- were given the benefeit of the doubt and classed as new names. From the system of recording migrations from place to place, and cross checking migrations in from place to place, this seemed doubtful. A common excuse was that the name had been erased by the last officer, and that the time interval precluded entry of such names in another book.

This evasion of census is a thing to be watched for in the future.

Some of the books are very old and the remarks pages opposite the names so filled up with entries, that much time is spent in the compiling of the statistics. Supplies of new books should be carried by the next census patrol for replacement of these old books.

I4. MAPPING.

A rough sketch map based mainly on the Fourmil of Karimui sheet is attached.

End of Report

J.R.McArthur, Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A

COFFEE REGISTER

GROUP	BOOK	GROWER	No. of TREES	REMARKS
YU[illegible]UFA	OFOIUFO	SIKONIA	520	I955
			690	I956
		HATAWE	62	"
		URORE	800	"
		HEYARI	358	"
	KOTIUFA	NAMAMIRO (1/1)	285	"
		KENORIA (LM)	96	I955
			98	I953
		HANABE	I9	I954
		KAFAGURO	86	I956
		YAMIRIKE	92	"
		MANUWE	I9	I950
		PAMUNI	28	"
	METAYUFA	YABONO	I44	I956
		LAPESO	I02	"
			I2	I953
		METEI	II	I955
		LOHU	54	I954
		UWORI (1/1)	65	I956
		GRUMO	249	"
		SEHUKO	I06	"
		IJEI (t/t)	294	"
		MONUPO	80	"
		MOPE	95	"
		PASERE	52	I956
		HEREPI (1/1)	II70	I956
			840	I957
	GEREMIUFO	EHA	294	I956
			35	I957
		MOROBE	35	I956
		URO	240	I956
	RASAUKAVE	UNO (1/1)	I74	"
		WAYAGE	94	"
	GEHAKUKAVI	HIAMUTE	268	"
	ARISEMOKA	NONOWE (1/1)	I38	"
			I8	I954
	KONOPUUHA	SAWI	50	I955
		PARIYU	25	I954
		WIJOME	I04	I956
		KERINAGABE(tt)	23	I952
			II0	I954
		NAHUWO	I23	I952
		ATUNO	4I	I954
		MAKARAI (1/1)	4I	"
		ASAWE	57	"
			23	I953
		URUPATE	36	I955
		Group Total	7216	

GROUP	BOOK	GROWER	No. of TREES	REMARKS
WATEI	WATEI	GOHUNO (11)	378	I956
		KAMUSO	313	"
			691	
HAMUSI	NAMALOMUTEINA	KOROBI (11)	I27	I955
AKAMIKUVEI	WONOBIUFA	SIOBE (11)	I52	"
		BOAKU	38	I956
		MARIBE	I20	I955
			I05	I956
		NONOI	88	I957
		KASOWARI	67	I956
		SIYOWE	I68	I955
			I4	I956
		UYAI	78	I957
			78	I955
			908	
FOGOMIOWE	FOGOMIOWE	ANAREFO (11)	49	I956
			I94	I957
		WANO	315	I957
		PORORU	I70	"
			728	
KABIUFA	KABIUFA	MASIME	255	I957
		YAKOVE	I23	I954
			28	I956
		ASEPA	69	"
			475	
NOTOFANO	WOTEIAMA-YUHA & AHOKIUHA	LAGANO (11)	25	I956
			I92	"
			5I	I957
		WANO	I9	I954
			32	I956
		NOGO (tt)	75	I953
			68	I957
			I8	"
		ABUTEI	9I	I953
		OREKE	520	I946-53
			70	I954
		NISALOWE	34	I955
		HERISO	I26	I956
		AJO	I0	I954
		VEHUTEI(RP&NGC)	I00	"
			20	I955
		AWO	I5	I953
		GAHEKAVI	I00	I955
			40	I957
		POWAKU	I8	"
	ARIKAIYUHA	USAVE	49	I954
			26	I953
		MARUMO	25	I956
		YABOKAVI	I9	I954
			45	I955
		MORUBO (11)	I8	I957
		KOMERO	I2	I954
		FERISO	5	I955
			2	I957

GROUP	BOOK	GROWER	No. of TREES	REMARKS
NOTOFANO (continued)	SAMOIYUFA	SALIHI (11)	I8	I953
			7	I957
			392	I955
		KOPINIMO	II3	I954
			4	I956
		APIRE	I4	I953
			II	I957
		PAPAVI	I	I953
			3	I955
			33	I957
		NIKI	40	I957
	ASARAUHA	HASU (11)	I	I954
		ISABE	I0	I953
		AIKABE	I4	I956
			2487	
GOFIKA	SOKOR	IRAIRA	72	I957
			6	I95
		YASI	II	I955
		KOHIJABI	2II	I956
		BEPE	32I	"
		AKUHIRI	72	"
		HONAGOIYA	II7	"
			I22	"
		NAHEPA	42	I957
		NUNUPA	54	I956
		HORISA[illegible]	53	I957
	GOFIKA	GER[illegible]OVAI	I89	I956
		HATAVI	I89	"
		ANUWAGASO	3I	I[illegible]
		GORKOI (11)	46	I956
		ULAKOKO	I2	
		YORIRIKI	82	I9[illegible]
		IBEIBI	82	I956
		RIRIWERA	I95	"
		GIPEROPA (tt)	47	I957
		HENUMANI	36	I956
		HTONIA	36	I957
			2026	
UFETO	SOGAIYUHA & EIGAIYUFA	LUHUVO	II	I956
		MEREKEPA	5	I955
		GIVISE	7	I954
			I7I	I956
		MERIYA	5I	"
			2	I955
		KARANAMAKARI	I	"
			I03	I956
		GOHENO	2	"
			33	I957
		PURE	65	"
		PIREHU	80	I956
		IVEROE	32	"
		USI	85	"
			24	I953
		GAREHO	I0	I955
		KORINAMO	24	I956
		AHUTI	6	I955
			I53	I956
		VARIGI	I8	"
		ROVAVE	3	I954

GROUP	BOOK	GROWER	No. of TREES	REMARKS
UFETO (continued)	GAMAYUHA & MEGUSAYUHA	GUTIKA	I465	I957
		SIGAGA (11)	240	I956
			II7	"
		NARETO	42	"
			I5	I957
		KUIRA	504	I955
		AHEKAVI (tt)	224	I957
		GORUMARE	II2	I956
			32	I957
	ANAPAUFA	IYAVIRO	310	I956
			I04	I957
		ASAGUSE	I92	"
		UWOUWO	28	I956
		AISE (11)	78	I955
			59	I957
		ORUKO	I0	I956
			44	I957
		URAPA	I07	I956
			4569	
HOVEI	HOVEI	MOGONIHA (tt)	352	I955
GAFUKA	HORIPORKA, AHUKUUHA & MEGASAIYUHA	GORIYAGIFO	54I	I957
		OPOKE	I79	I955
			I30	I956
		MEREKENIMO	I482	I955-56
			4	I952
			2	I950
			I92	I955
		MAKARAI	585	I957
		ASAIHA (11)	I3I	I956
			7I4	I957
		NAHU	II7	"
		LAGAKUE	344	"
		NOKOTIA	I80	"
		SAHUVA	68	"
		OVAIME	28	I953
			3I	I955
		NAMANEHE	330	I957
		IPARAHAE	6	I95I
		IVEHA	48	I956
		OROHAYUHO	5	I953
		OMOLAO	I96	I957
		ABUJE	9	I952
		NEKENUMUE	36	I957
	SAMALIUHA, SIGOIAUKAVEI &WOPAUMAYUHA	NONOVI (tt)	896	I956
		APIE	23I	I957
		ASOWO	324	I955
		MEKAVE	204	"
		AREWO	I57	I956
	SEIUHA & KELEIUHA	various	I606	
			8776	
GAMEIYUHA	GAMEIYUHA	GIRISARE	95	I954
			I5	"
			223	I967
			225	I957
		OIYOPA	32	I956
		HUHU	7	I955
			597	

GROUP	BOOK	GROWER	No. of TREES	REMARKS
KAVEVI	KAVEVI	YASIHA	56	I957
			I	I955
		KARAPUSO	84	I956
		SABARAI	240	I957
		IVEAMERO	3I	I956
			4I2	
KOMIYUFA	KOMIYUFA	PUKAU (11)	259	I955
			I44	I956
		MEREKEHI(tt)	II9	"
		NOMAYA	I05	"
		BAYAFA	65	"
		SIYOVIYA	88	"
		UVIE	I20	I957
		AVIASAAFO	I05	"
			I005	
ASARIUFA	ASARIUFA	ZOZO (11)	404	I954
			66	I956
			324	I957
		SEPEYA	252	"
		SAHOKAPA	220	I956
		OROPAVE	I80	"
		ARITI	304	"
		HOGOBOI	I6I	I957
		ULAKOKO	325	I956
		SIKERETO	I72	I957
		HARI	I50	"
		SITOVE	I24	I955
		YOGUPIHA	I02	I956
			2784	
OKIUFA & MASALEKAIYUFA	OKIUFA & MASALEKAIYUFA	Various	3I78	No figures recorded
		Communal	I740	
			49I8	
KEIHAMO	KEIHAMO	Various	2758	"
		AKUNAI	33II	
			6069	
OKESANO	OKESANO	Various	292	"
		AINOPE	I380	
			I672	
KAMI	KAMI	Various	780	"
		YOWAI-INAREHU(tt)	2040	
			2820	
NAGAMIYUFA	NAGAMIUFA	Various	I765	"
KAMA	IAGOMAIUHA &	Various	276	
	GEIPAHINA &			"
	GOMOWUBE	Various	I097	
	GEIHAMOIYUHA	Various	755	
			2I28	

Grand Total 55,283

APPENDIX B

RETURN of VILLAGE OFFICIALS

GROUP	BOOK	LULUAI	TULTUL	REMARKS	No. of Clans
YUFIYUFA	Kotiufa	Namambiro	Nono	Both satisfactory	I
	Ofoiufo	Nimapo	Furutuvi	L/l satisfactory; t/t new appointment.	I
	Meta.ufa	Uwori Herepi +	Ijei	Uwori old; Herepi progressive; t/t keen	I
	Geremiufo	Ruru	--	Satisfactory	I
	Rasaukavi	Uno	--	"	I
	Konopuuha	Makarai	Kerinaga'a	L/l old; t/t new appt.	I
	Gehakukavi				I
	Arisemoka	Nonowe		Satisfactory	I
KABIUFA	Kabiufa +	Rasinaha I. Oposiri 2.	Giwanimo	All satisfactory;	3
FOGIMIOWE AKAMIKUVEI	Fogimiowe Wariekuku &Foiufo	Anarefo Atau	Afari + --	L/l good; t/t satisfactory Satisfactory	2 2
	Wonobiufa	Siobe	Wano	Both liars	I
HAMUSI	Namalomut-elma Namabilo-bilo &	Korobi	--	Satisfactory	I
	Misiufo	Ipio	Fiaforo	Both satisfactory	2
WATEI NOTOFANO	Watei Woteima-yuha &	Gohuno	--	Satisfactory	I
	Ahokiuha	Lagano	Nogo	L/l new appt; t/t satisfactory; Abutei, old l/l, recommended for dismissal prov.	2
	Samoiyufa	Salihi	Mejayeha	Both work well	I
	Arikaiyuha	Morumo	Sonimi	"	I
GOFIKA	Asara.uha	Hasu	--	Satisfactory	I
	Sokor	Atarakeki	--	"	I
	Gofika	Gorkoi	Iperopa	Both satisfactory	I
UFETO	Sogaiyuha &Eigaiyuha	Inapo	Meri	L/l outstanding; t/t satis.	2
	Anapaufa	Aisei	--	Satisfactory	I
	Gamayuha& Megusayuha	Sigaga	Ahekavi	L/l old and needs replacing; t/t satisfactpry	2
GAFUKA	Samaliufa, Sigoiaukavei, Wopaumayuha Horiporka, Ahuku.uha,	Gorhornite	Nonovi	T/t very good	3
	Megasaiyuha	Aisaha	Sikuno	T/t good; old luluai, Iparagai, resigned 1956.	3
	Seiuha & Keleiha	Olipamu	Gehano	Both satisfactory	2
NAGAMISA	Nagamisa	Hakipa	--	Satisfactory	I
ORAHANOTA	Orahanota	Venatopa	--	New Appt. Old l/l, Oiva, resigned	2
HOVEI	Hovei	Isoi.i	Mogoniha	Satisfactory; t/t(Bigmus) progressive	2
KOTUN	Gameiuha & Laumisi & Lanihaiuha	Hurei	Ubotei	Both satisfactory	3
	Kotun	Ukei	Akuvu	"	I
GAMEIUHA	Gameiuha	Akeihau	--	Satisfactory	2
ARATIGIYUFA	Aratigi-yufa	Namahasi	--	"	2
SAMAGONI	Samagoni	Ipahoi	--	"	3
KAVEVI	Kavevi	Lekeiutei	Kiperaupa	Both very good	2
NUPAFA	Nupafa	Aseravori	Pupune	L/l old; t/t satisfactory	2
KOMIYUFA	Komiyufa	Pukau	Merekehi	both satisfactory	I
OKIUFA & MASALEKAIYUFA	Okiufa & Masalekai-yufa	Ainu	Kiaopi	Both good	2

Continued.

GROUP	BOOK	LULUAI	TULTUI	REMARKS	No. of Clans
ASARIUFA	Asariufa	ZOZO	Nagasiro	Both satisfactory	2
KEIHAMO	Keihamo	Ahujali	Gorowaijo	"	2
OKESANO	Okesano	Apemori	--	Good	2
NAGAMIUFA	Nagamiufa	Makis +	--	Satisfactory	I
SEIGU	Faniyufa	Guragipau	--	Good; prov. promoted from t/t a/c resignation 1/1 Hanamau	I
KAMI	Kami	Eisamitori	Saubahei	L/l plodder; t/t satis.	2
KAMA	Geipahina &Gomowube	--	Akege	Satisfactory	2
	Geihamoiyuha	Kopie	Sinanipa	Both satisfactory	I
	Iagomai-yuha	Bikukulei	Ezaei	"	I
NAGAMIUFA	Nagamiufa	Ulakusia	--	Satisfactory	I
LAPEIGU	Ezagabi	Yomina	Sarumani	" and improving	I
	Itunaha	Gerani	Ijaha	"; t/t good	I
FIMIDO	Fimido	Wowona	Apisa	Both satisfactory	2
KABIUFA	Heiuwe	Kapiro	--	Good	I
	Uleheyuha	Gerepi	Giteni	Satisfactory; t/t new appt.	I
	Onobiufa	Barau	Fingei	Both satisfactory	I
	Wonobiufa &Gemagabi	Mikanu	--	Satisfactory	2
	Watiufa	Famundigiro	--	New appt. 1/l Aidopa retired	I
WOSAVOIYUFA	Wosavoi-yufa	Harungi	Namaiyuti +	Both satisfactory	2
UPEGO	Upego	Upeguto	--	Satisfactory	I
KETARAVO	Ketaravo	Forotime	--	Ineffective	I

APPENDIX C

REGISTER OF FOREIGN MARRIAGES

Female	Male	Remarks
Iyame of Ofoiufo (Yufiyufa)	Korachi of Buka	Both at Ofoiufo; child attending school.
Gijeno of " "	Anton of Tolai	Husband-employed "Master Dan" at Bena; people claim no bride price, child of union died, so wife back in village.
Monumnoni of Kotiufa "	Gisau of Papua	Both at Goroka, believed Govt. employed; no bride pay, and child born recently; agreement reached later.
Teriyo of Asarauha(Notofano)	Rutani of Yaros (Kaiapit)	Husband in RP&NGC Moresby; 2 children; wife desires divorce on grounds of neglect.
Apisami of Wateiamayuha "	Tore of Kerema	Arbitrated case during patrol; main trouble due to wife's people wanting child, regardless of couple's views or status. Husband empl. Goroka, wife with him.
Arimi of Horiporka (Gafuka)	Poro of Madang	Both Kundiawa, husband empl. as a driver.
Korurarото of Nagamiyufa	Boka of Kainantu	Wife in village; husband bridge employee, Watabung.
Iraihei of Faniyufa	Tomas of Papua	Both Goroka; husband empl. workshop.
Waiko of Iagomaiiuha (Kama)	Piki of Sepik	Wife in village; husband RP&NGC at Goroka.
Sakume of Geihamoiyuha "	~~Saku~~ Wariorn of Madang	Husband empl. E.Reilly, Kamaragi area, as storeman; wife with him.

APPENDIX D

Rest House Distribution.

GROUP	REST HOUSE	BOOK	POPULATION	CROSS-REFERENCE
YUFIYUFA KABIUFA	Yufiyufa	all books	897	Appendix B which shows group composition in books
FOGIMIOWE AKAMIKUVFI HAMUSI WATEI	Hamusi	all books	1047	
NOTOFANO GOFIKA	Notofano	all books	752	
GAFUKA NAGAMISA ORAHANOTA HOVEI	Hovei	all books except Seiuha&Keleiha book of GAFUKA	763	
UFETO	Ufeto	all books	543	
KOTUN	Kotun	all books	327	
GAMEIYUHA ARATIGIYUFA SAMAGONI	Gameiyuha	all books	294	
KAVEVI NUPAFA	Kavevi	all books	467	
KOMIYUFA	nil	one	210	
OKIUFA & MASALEKAI-yufa- GAFUKA	nil	two, incl. Seiuha & Keleiuha book of GAFUKA	431	
ASARIUFA	nil	one	321	
KEIHAMO OKESANO NAGAMIUFA	nil	all books	436	
SEIGU FANIYUFA	nil	two	412	
KAMA NAGAMIUFA	nil	all books	540	
LAPEIGU	Lapeigu	two	263	
PIMIDO	nil	one	151	
KABIUFA WOSAVOIyufa	Kabiufa	all books	1133	
KETARAVO UPEGO	Ketaravo	two	154	
II	61		9141	

Groups having no rest houses are censused locally in single or combined village units.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957 LOWER ASARO DIVISION

Govt. Print.—7403/10.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Births	New Names	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13				In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
OFOUFO	10.4.57	2	4						1								3		2		2	2				18	1	5		13	37	6	22		14		12	29	50	51	168
KOTIUFA	"	3	1						1									1	4		2	3		2		3	2	1		4	22	5	28	3	19		15	12	42	50	130
GEREMIUFO	11.	2	2				1							2					2	2	1							2	3	1	12	3	9		9		7	8	23	25	68
METAUFA	"	2	2												1		1	3	5	1	6	4	1	1		19	1	2	1	17	49	8	46		25		20	28	65	60	202
RASAUKAVI	12.	1	4											1					1		5			2		3		1		6	19	7	19	2	12		13	15	25	33	95
KONOPUUHA	13.	1	3															1	2		2	1		1	1	3		2		7	20	7	19		14		14	21	36	35	106
ARISEMOKA	15.	1	1				1				1				1						1			1		4		1		8	13	3	9	2	3		8	12	24	18	62
GEHAKUKAVI	"	1	2					1										6	10		4					2				2	9		9		2		9	9	16	16	52
LABIUFA	17.	7	5					1						3				6	10		4	1		1				19	1	12	60	10	57	1	32		33	87	73	89	254
FOGINIOWE	"		3					1											2	2	3									10	23	9	19	2	13		17	31	46	37	131
WARIEKUKU & FOIUFO	"	5	2										3					1	3		2							6	1	12	28	3	15		13		32	20	50	38	140
WONOBIUFA	"	3																5	7		4	2							2	11		16		8		29	24	43	49	145
NAMALONUTEINA	27.	2							1				1																	9		9		7		18	15	21		70
NAMABILOBILO & MISIUFO	"	3	2			1						1	1						6		2	1		1						11		9	32		29		31	31	62	64	188
WATE	"	1	2							1			1						2	1								3		12	16	5	13		10		32	18	34	29	114
ASARA.UHA	15.5.57	1	1									1					3	3	2	6	1		2							4	2	3	12	1	14		9	4	19	23	68
ARIKAI.UHA	"	3	3									1					2	2		3		5	3			2		1		7	40	4	31	4	17		16	11	33	34	142
WOTEIAMAYUHA & AHOKIUHA	"	5						1					1							4		3	2					7	1	7	36	6	24	1	18		11	20	36	37	156
SAMOIYUFA	"	4																	4		2	6	1	1						6	17	4	18		9		18	9	30	37	102

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Bearing	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size Average of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students									Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Mother of Child at Breast		M	F	M	F	M+F
SOKOR	1.5.51	2	2														1	4		2	1				2		2		6	30	3	21	1	12		15	15	37	32	105
GOFIKA	"	1	3												2			6		3	6				3		2	1	6	38	10	34	2	26		21	31	56	59	199
ANAPAUFA	3.	3	2															1		1	4				1				6	20	1	19		9		7	14	38	39	105
GAMAIUHA & MEGUSAIUHA	"	3	4											1	1			4	1	5	6	1			2		1	1	19	41	6	35	1	19		23	25	72	66	186
SOGAIYUFA & EIGAIYUFA	4.	6	4				1	1						2	1			3	1	7	8		2		1		3		15	40	9	42	3	24		38	42	68	78	240
HOVEI	8													2				2	1	5	1				1		1		4	27	6	21	1	11		8	20	25	31	103
ORAHANOTA	"	3	3													2	1	2			2				3	1	3		8	43	7	33	2	22		14	19	64	47	155
NAGANISA	"	1	1				1								1	1		1		2					1				2	22	4	21		14		6	10	32	28	77
HORIPORA & AHUKUUHA & MEGASAIUHA	"	5			1							1	3					3		3	1				4			1	7	50	13	48	1	26		27	28	91	72	204
GANALIUFA & SIGOIAUKAVEI & NOPAUMAIUHA	"	6	2		1			1								1	1	9	1	7	8				5	1	3		16	56	8	54	3	41		29	20	76	54	224
KOTUN	10.	2	2		1		1							3	2		1	1		4	5								6	46	10	44		29		27	35	57	67	191
LAUNISI & LANIHAIUHA	"													1						1									9	15	7	13	1	9		13	11	23	22	73
& GANEIUHA					1															1						3			4	13		13	1	8		7	11	21	21	63
GANEIUHA	13.	1			1	1								2		1	1	1		1					3				7	25	2	18		11		16	15	34	32	100
SANAGONI	"	2	2			1							1	2		1	1												2	18	3	16	2	10		13	13	28	21	75
ARATIGIYUFA	"	5	1			1										1		1	6						3				7	33	4	30		19		13	19	34	38	119
NUPAFA	"	1	3											2			1	2	5	9	1	1			1			1	21	56	11	54	2	38		43	50	62	73	228
KAVEVI	"		3			1		1		1								6		5	4				8		2		25	56	5	53	4	26		40	44	63	65	212
KOMIYUFA	14.	7	2					1					1	1		1		4			7		1				3		14	66	9	61	4	38		24	26	70	69	210

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	New Villages	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13				In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission	Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F															
																										10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
SEIUHA & KELEIUHA	15.5.57	2	1						1					4	2	2		3		1		2			10	1	1	12	49	4	46	1	24		20	17	63	57	171
OKIUFA & NASALEKAIYUFA	"	1	9											4	1	1		5	1	4		8		3		11	1			8	69	8	65	2	44		24	42	70	101	260
ASARIUFA	"	3	2				1							2	1	1		8	1	7		9				13				23	61	20	45	1	60		46	45	95	18	321
KEIHAMO	16.	6	3												2	1	1	9		4		4		1		7	2	1		12	35	10	46	2	24		30	35	59	66	208
NAGAMIUFA (I)	"	1	3												1	2		1	1	4		1		1		1				7	25	7	25	1	18		20	20	38	35	116
OKESANO	"	4	2															2		2		1		1		6				7	26	3	28	1	14		16	21	32	40	117
KAMI	"	6	3					1						2	1			4	3	9		12				4		1		20	76	12	96	3	61		45	48	99	116	325
FANIYUFA	"														2			1		2		12		2		2				8	24	1	29		12		4	5	27	35	87
GEIPAHINA & GOMOWUBE	17.	1	2														2	6	1	3						5	1			9	40	5	40	1	28		20	22	58	52	160
IAGONAIUHA	"	5	3				2							1	1			1	2	1	5			1		4	1			14	46	10	58	2	31		27	34	75	76	212
GEHANOIUHA	"	3													1		5		1		1	1		1						9	24	10	32	1	22		14	19	37	34	104
NAGAMIUFA (II)	"	1																								1				6	12		8		7		6	1	18	17	42
EZAGABI	26.6.57	1	3															4		3				1				3		9	16	9	17		12		18	21	34	39	112
ITUNUHA	"	2	4															6		6				1				3		17	27	8	21		15		24	13	47	55	139
FIMIDO	27.	1	1												1			2	5	2								8		14	33	5	28		17		16	15	57	53	141
WATIUFA	28.	3	4											1	2	2		1		3		4						1		21	43	12	28	2	19		44	39	70	56	209
WONOBIUFA & GEMAGABI	"	4	1						2	1						1	2	4		1								4	1	16	50	7	29	3	9		34	25	55	53	167
ONOBIUFA	"	1	3				1	1								1	2	5		4	1			1						11	33	11	27	1	19		19	30	46	47	142

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—7463/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students													
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
WOSAVOIYUFA	28.6.54	3	3			1					1			1	1		5	6		4	1		11						29	55	11	3				59	35	64	68	233
ULEHEYUHA	29.	2	6					1						3			3	3	1	6	3		1						13	48	14	44		18		42	35	91	79	261
HEIUWE	"	3												1	1			1	4	4	2								11	21	5	19		7		22	13	41	35	113
UPEGO	3.7.54		2																	2						1			6		10		10		4	6	6	15	32
KETARAVO		4														2		2	3	5	2		1			1		4	32	8	36		28		17	10	39	52	122
Grand Totals		151	125			5	10	12	7	1	3	1		41 42	42	36	40	194	29	188	166	4	43	2	159	12	100	14	621	2002	405	972	73	1178		1314	1362	2926	3039	9141

Dev NA (1)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
27 AUG 1957
HEADQUARTERS
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GOROKA 12 of 1956-57

Patrol Conducted by I.D.Burnet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Mt KARIMUI AREA - MIKAURU LINGUISTIC GROUP.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Police 10, Carriers 35, N.M.A 1, Interpreters 2.

Duration—From 8 / 5 / 1957 to 7 / 6 / 1957

Number of Days 31 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services August / 1957

Medical .... Nil / 18

Map Reference "Territory to be administered from Lufa Patrol Post" 19/5/55

Objects of Patrol Extension and consolidation of Administration influence.

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 ....

20/16/72 V
15/1/15

15-1-1/33(742)

District Office,
GOROKA:
Eastern Highlands District.

4 September 57.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

MAP OF KARAMUI CENSUS DIVISION

Further to my 30-2-1/39, dated 23 August 57, herewith two copies of the abovementioned map.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer

30-16-72

3/9/57

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 12 OF 1956/57 GOROKA

Enquiries have been made regarding Mr. Mater's map of the area to be administered by LUFA Patrol Post and it appears that no copies are held here.

Would you please arrange for a tracing of the copy held at Goroka to be forwarded to this headquarters so that prints may be made.

A. A. Roberts

(A.A.Roberts)
DIRECTOR

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MRS. GRIFFIN - Librarian.

2nd September, 1957.

MINUTE

Govt. Print.—8017/4.56.

File No. NA.30-16-72

SUBJECT	PATROL REPORT NO. 12- 1956/57 - GOROKA.

See page 10 under heading "Mapping".

Please try and locate map requested and forward to District Officer, Goroka.

A.A. Roberts

(A.A. Roberts)
Director of Native Affairs.

PC

30-16-72

2nd September, 1957.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO.12 - 1956/57 - GOROKA.

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report is acknowledged.

In view of the inability of this Headquarters to provide you with more field staff, I feel you are wise in delaying the opening of the post in the Karimui.

I feel that Mr. Burnet has the right approach in gaining the confidence of these people in (a) not rushing his patrols (b) providing them with medical treatment (c) demonstrating to them skill with firearms and (d) accompanying a fishing party.

On page 4 reference is made to a man venting his ill temper in cutting down trees: this is a much more civilized manner of venting one's wrath than cutting open somebody's head and should be encouraged--providing that the tree population holds out.

The notes on "Native Situation" indicate a tapering off in tribal fighting.

The anthropological notes have been passed to the anthropologist.

Is the term "sakumai" not used in the Kafe area in connection with sorcery?

The patrol was satisfactorily performed and well reported.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WETsw

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-2-1/39(644)
1-2-2/07

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
27 AUG 1957
PORT MORESBY

District Office,
GOROKA:
Eastern Highlands District.

23 August 57.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 12/56-57
KARIMUI CENSUS DIVISION

1. Herewith the above document, copy of A.D.O., Goroka's covering memo GSD 29-1-4 dated 8 August 57, and my memo 30-2-1/40(645) dated 23 August 57 to him. A patrol map will be forwarded after reproduction.

2. Comments are contained in the attachments and, where necessary, matters requiring the attention of other departments have been referred to their district representatives.

3. The patrol is programmed for April, but its commencement was unavoidably delayed until May.

4. You have approved the establishment of a post in this area during this financial year and funds have been made available. With staff at its present level, it would be unwise to open the post, as we are able now only to hold our present position in areas fully administered. When you are able to post an officer here we can proceed with the establishment of the post. Mr. Burnet would be ideal for the task, and the additional officer (who could be married) could relieve Mr. Burnet at Lufa.

5. On information available to date, it seems likely that the easternmost part of the Southern Highlands District (east of the Purari (Tua) River) and that part of the Gulf District immediately to the south of Mt. Karimui, but north of the Purari and Pio Junction, will be better administered from [illegible] post to be established by this District. Firm recommendations can be made after the establishment of the post.

6. Mr. Burnet has done very well.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

c.c. A.D.O., Goroka

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

WETsw

No. 30-2-1/40(645)

District Office,
GOROKA:
Eastern Highlands District.

23 August 57.

A.D.O.,
Sub-District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 12/56-57
KARIMUI CENSUS DIVISION

1. Thank you for the above document and your covering memo GSD.29-1-4, dated 8 August 57.

2. Some comments follow. Bracket numbers refer to the report para number:-

(A) I would like this area referred to as the KARIMUI Census Division until a change is authorised. Mr. Burnet's information on the names (page 1) is probably reliable, but a revision of the name should await the recommendations of the officer establishing the station which, I hope, will be later this financial year. I have in mind that, when the extra officer arrives, he should relieve Mr. Burnet at Lufa, thus enabling Mr. Burnet to establish the post in the Karimui.

(B)(3) I agree with these remarks.

(C)(13) No doubt leech bites are a potent cause of ulcers.

(D)(25) This seems an unusual attitude towards land.

(E)(30) "Sakumai" is phonetically close to "sangguma" - I wonder if the practice is similar?

(F) I agree regarding the aerial survey, which will be done with the officer detailed to the task of opening the station, and it will be made immediately prior to his move into the area.

3. Mr. Burnet has done a hard job well, and written an interesting report that has some attractive flashes of humour.

4. Please give Mr. Burnet a copy of this memo.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GSD 29 - 1 - 4

Sub-District Office
G O R O K A
E. H. P.

8th August 1957

District Officer
Eastern Highlands District
G O R O K A

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 12/56-57

MIKAURU AREA

Mr. I.D. BURNET. PATROL OFFICER

1. Five copies of the above are attached for distribution as follows - normal (3), District Commissioner, Gulf and Southern Highlands Districts (1 each). Mr. Burnet's competent and cautious first patrol to a restricted area was well undertaken and the report adds considerably to our knowledge of the area.

2. That weather precluded a satisfactory airdrop was unfortunate (P. 4&5). In this connection I was later informed that Qantas are unable to take a non-Qantas ejector-observer on Beaver drop flights; if true it is to be deplored.

3. Events prove that MIKAURU confidence in the Administration will be consolidated with penicillin (pp 1 & 11 & 14 etc). Despite disinterest and apathy (remediable) in the first village (pp 4 & 5), progress is evident in the way women came forward (p 5).

4. I recommend the aerial survey mentioned (p 10), and/or an aerial reconnaissance with other intereted parties.

5. The report clearly emphasises the need for a permanent airstrip and camp in the MIKAURU; (I am now using this name in lieu of KARIMUI). As instructed I await the posting of a specific officer for the job, hoping he will arrive during the current year. Obviously the actual location needs re-examination after reconnaissance and receipt of the views of the District Commissioners KIKORI and MENDI. (p 10)

6. Only one copy of Patrol Officer Mater's Area to be administered from Lufa Patrol Post is held - at ~~Lufa and~~ Goroka (p 10). Could enquiries please be made of Headquarters as to the whereabouts of the original and 6 copies printed. Otherwise a trace will be done here.

7. On the subject of a portable transceiver (p 11) I refer to your 3-4-1/9(3181) of the 6/4/54 and attachments, and 3-4-1/11 (3374) of the 29/4/57 and attachments. I consider a transceiver essential to future MIKAURU patrols.

8/ Fifty shovels have been provided for road improvements and agricultural work. (p 12)

9/ The agricultural and anthropological coverages are particularly interesting. (pp 11-14)

10. In conclusion, a good report.

.....
Ian. A. Holmes
Asst. District Officer
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lufa Patrol Post,
Goroka Sub-District,
Eastern Highlands District.

27th June, 1957

PATROL REPORT - GOROKA 12/1956-57

MT KARIMUI AREA - MIKAURU LINGUISTIC GROUP

Patrol conducted by:	I.D.Burnet, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled:	North, West and South of Mt Karimui.
Patrol accompanied by:	Europeans - Nil Natives - 35 Permanent Carriers. 10 Police. 1 Native Medical Orderly. 2 Interpreters.
Duration of Patrol:	8/5/57 to 7/6/57. Thirty one days.
Last Native Affairs Patrol:	August 1956.
Last Medical Patrol:	Nil.
Map Reference:	Map of "Territory to be administered from Lufa Patrol Post" dated 19th May 1955. Also sketch map accompanying report.
Objects of Patrol:	Extension and consolidation of Administration influence.

I.D.Burnet.
(I.D.Burnet)
Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

From Mt Karimui radiate the boundaries of three Districts - Gulf, Southern Highlands, and Eastern Highlands. Around the mountain lies the KARIMUI plateau, a flat heavily forested area bounded on three sides by the TUA river. To the south the volcanic plateau gives way to limestone ridges.

The word MIKAURU describes the area better than KARIMUI. KARIMUI the natives regard as a pidgin word. In the YASA language, a second tongue spoken by only a small proportion of the people, the central mountain is called KURI'MIO or more frequently by it's diminutive MIO. In the common language the mountain is called MIKAURU from which the people take their identity.

The area was first penetrated from KIKORI by P.O L.Clark. His party was attacked by the MASI people to the South [redacted] of Mt KARIMUI. This episode was followed up by a patrol by P.Os E.Hicks and K.Chester. Since then the area has been broached by two patrols from MENDI, three from CHIMBU and one from TARABO. In 1955 the entire area was made the responsibility of the O.I.C LUFA Patrol Post. In 1955 P.O J.Thyer spent 20 days in the area and in 1956 P.O J.Mater spent 31 days there. Previous patrols from LUFA had included routine administration in the LABOGAI area north of the MIKAURU. The two areas combined are more than can be adequately handled on one patrol and work in the MIKAURU suffered accordingly. Mr Mater for instance exhausted his medical supplies within three days.

The patrol reported was the first aimed exclusivly at the consolidation and extension of Administration influence in the MIKAURU. Arrangements had been made for an air drop. I had no radio communication and as related in the diary the air drop did not materialise. I had no reserves of native rations at that stage and because of the shortage of food in the MASI area I was forced to turn back sooner than I had intended. The objects of the patrol were therefore met only in part. There still remain a few uncontacted groups in the Southern Highlands segment of the MIKAURU and some known groups in the Eastern Highlands segmment were not visited. However over 350 large and smelly Tropical Ulcers were treated and almost invariably cured. The misery caused by these Tropical Ulcers cannot be over emphasised. I think the main accomplishment of the patrol lies in the fact that by now almost the entire population has either first or secondhand knowledge of the effectiveness of penicilin.

ooooOOOOOoooo

PATROL DIARY

Wednesday, 8th May, 1957.

Departed LUFA 8.40 A.M, by track to GONO, arrived 12.30P.M. Visited Mr and Mrs C.Lachlen of the Faith Mission. Remained for lunch. Departed GONO 2.30 P.M , by track to MENGINO I, arrived 5.00 P.M. Convened the Court for Native Affairs and tried one case - adultery.
Overnight at MENGINO I.

Thursday, 9th May, 1957.

Departed MENGINO I 8.30 A.M by tracks toMAIVA , arrived 1.00 P.M. Inspected village. I was intrigued with the 'Haus Book' These apparently are quite common in the LABOGAI. They are built so that the Village Book will not be damaged by smoke in the Men's House.
Overnight at MAIVA.

Friday, 10th May, 1957.

Departed MAIVA 8.00 A.M, by track to GUWASA, arrived 1.30 P.M. The Rest House was in good condition and a fine array of food had been prepared. Const PUHE was waiting at GUWASA with two prisoners recently escaped from KASSAM prison. Accepted 12 recruits for the Highland Labour Scheme.
Overnight at GUWASA.

Saturday, 11th May, 1957.

Departed MAIVA 8.30 A.M , by track to MENGINO II, arrived 2.30 P.M. A good reception and plenty of food despite the fact that they say they have a food shortage looming. Sorted out cargo required for Mt KARIMUI. Issued five rounds of ammunition to all police. Outlined the conditions which would warrant it's use.
Overnight at MENGINO II.

Sunday, 12th May, 1957.

Some delay in securing additional carriers amongst the MENGINO II people. Departed MENGINO II 7.30. The track was in good condition and the weather perfect. Made good progress over numerous small ridges and watercourses. Passed a camp site used by Mr J.Thyer P.O in 1955. Thereafter the terrain became more level and Mt KARIMUI came into view. Arrived at the WENA Rest House at 4.30. Visited two nearby communal houses and was received more coldly than I had anticipated. Toward dusk food was brought to the Rest house and one KUBULO who had visited Lufa appeared. I was warmly embraced and introduced to his 13 year old wife. After that the atmosphere became more cordial.
Overnight at WENA.

Monday, 13th May, 1957.

So many of the local natives were away gathering sago that I decided not to do any census work. Instead I spent the day shooting with KUBULO and visiting some 6 communal houses. A contingent from PELIA arrived whilst I was talking outside one communal house. It was rather depressing the way they completly ignored me and marched single file into the communal house each with their bow and arrows slung over their shoulders. Later when I went inside the PELIAs were content to nod their heads occasionly whilst I made the conversation. Rteurned to the Rest House where plenty of food had been brought up. This included some European vegetables derived from seed issued by Mr Mater on his last patrol.
Overnightat WENA

Diary continued.

Tuesday, 14th May, 1957.

Conducted census for MANI hamlet. Attendance very poor. Visited local communal houses with N.M.A ONGERETO and treated T.U's which were too severe for the patient to walk to the Rest House. Later numerous sick appeared at the Rest House during the afternoon.
Overnight at WENA.

Wednesday, 15th May, 1957.

Departed WENA 8.00A.M , by track to WALIO. Reached the SENA river at 10.10 A.M and delayed one hour while a bridge was built. On to WALIO, arrived at 12.00 noon. Two spacious but otherwise very shoddy rest houses had been prepared. Most of the population was away gathering sago, but those at home, including a couple who had visited Lufa, received me warmly. Even the young boys wanted to shake hands and despite quite heavy rain the women set out to dig kaukau.
Overnight at WALIO

Thursday, 16th May, 1957.

Spent the day at WALIO largely to do justice to the Rest House. Visited neighbouring communal houses with N.M.A ONGERETO. I talked while he dressed sores. Returned to camp mid-day and found large quantities of food had been brought up. In the afternoon I accompanied some local natives on a fishing excursion downstream on the SENA river. The water was too high however and no fish were seen. Sighted a cane bridge across the river here. I accepted the peoples explanation that it lead to a hunting pad and not to further population.
Overnight at WALIO

Friday, 17th May, 1957.

Departed WALIO 8.30 A.M , by track to PELIA arrived 10.00 A.M. When I arrived the people were busy clearing a camp site and erecting temporary shelters for our use. I visited two PELIA houses and then went on to MEYO. They MEYO's had recently moved and were living in temporary houses on a newly cleared garden area. Numerous sores dressed while I talked with the men. I found two youths in small shelter maintaining a four day vigil which was part of their initiation. Inspected a proposed air strip site.
Overnight at PELIA.

Saturday, 18th May, 1957.

Conducted census for MEYO clan. Only about half the population recorded in the village book turned up. Some of the women were away trading in the CHIMBU. The rest apparently thought it too far to walk. Some more T.U's sighted during census also three lepers.
Departed PELIA 11.00 A.M by track to PARA arrived 1.00 P.M. The track crossing the BEJA gorge of some 400feet. Well received by the small PARA group. They produced an adequate quantity of food despite a shortage of their own. The shortage they attributed to the numerous T.U's which prevented them leaving their houses to work in their gardens. The same reason was put forward for their failure to build a Rest House. Many sick were brought forward including one child with a T.U so advanced that he was denied medicine and left to die.
Overnight at PARA.

Diary continued.

Sunday, 19th May, 1957.

Departed PARA 9.00A.M , by track to IAGORAMAURO. The track was overgrown and the leeches numerous. At one stage I counted six to the square foot. All police and carriers had blood around their ankles. Crossed the DALA river and later the NAMI. The gorge of the latter was 600 feet on one side and 700 on the other. The terrain was changing now and limestone ridges were taking over from the level basalt plateau. Arrived IAGORAMAURO 1.00 P.M. Visited nearby communal houses ,ONGERETO treating the sick.
Overnight at IAGORAMAURO.

Monday, 20th May, 1957.

Departed IAGORAMAURO 8.00 A.M , by track to DIWE. The pat[illegible]ted at two IAGORAMAURO houses to treat sick. As each stop took over an hour the patrol did not reach DIWE until 2.00P.M. Trees had been cut down as if to bar the road. I suspected hostility but xx the patrol was well received at the next house and it was explained that the tree cutting was an expression of bad temper on the part of a man who had lost out on a bride price deal. At the first DIWE house I came to a dead child was lying in state whilst the parents maintained a vigil by the body. Well received at DIWE. A Rest House and police and carrier quarters had been built.
Overnight at DIWE.

Tuesday, 21st May, 1957.

Began preparations for x the air drop on the 24th. The police and carriers began clearing a fairly level piece of ground. Visited a nearby communal house treating the sick as usual
Overnight at DIWE.

Wednesday, 22nd May, 1957.

Returned to IAGORAMAURO to conduct census. There was a good deal of confusion about their names and the usual quota of absentees. Visited two more communal houses and dressed sores. Returned again to DIWE.
Overnight at DIWE.

Thursday, 23rd May, 1957.

Final preparations for the air drop. Conducted the x census of SOGO clan. The line was ,as usual poor, but they responded better to their names than usual.
Overnight at DIWE.

Friday, 24[illegible] 1957.

Spent [illegible] whole day waiting vainly for xxxxxxx the air drop. By mid afternoon I had given it up and went of shooting. As a consequence I discovered a lake , TIGIWE by name, about a mile and a half west of the Rest house. It was about two acres in area. It has permanent water but no fish.
Overnight at DIWE.

Diary Continued.

Saturday, 25th May, 1957.

Prepared to depart for SOGO. Just as we were ready to leave the drone of a plane was heard to the north and west. Flares were lit but the early morning mist had not lifted and visibility was less than a mile. The plane circled for about ten minutes and then departed. The weather soon cleared and I decided to remain at DIWE for the day in case the plane returned. However there was no further sign of it.

Overnight at DIWE.

Sunday, 26th May, 1957.

Departed DIWE 10.00 A.M . A party of six remained behind in case a further attempt was made to effect an air drop. Five of the party were incapacitated anyway. Two carriers had chicken pox, two more had malaria and one policeman had a foot injury. A large number of DIWE natives volunteered to carry cargo whilst their leader OROBO undertook to lead the patrol to some four new groups beyond SOGO. Arrived at SOGO 12 noon. We were well received and many sick were on hand to have their sores dressed. I organized a contest in marksmanship and established that a rifle is superior to a bow and arrow.

Overnight at SOGO.

Monday, 27th May, 1957.

Departed SOGO 9.00A.M , by track to WAI, arrived 10.30. This group had not been visited before but they had received word of our coming. On arrival we found them erecting a shelter for our use. While the police established camp I went on to try and make contact with the SULU group further west. I found only two men at home , the women had all taken to the bush. I returned to WAI. A large crowd had gathered around the camp and many sick had come forward for treatment.

By afternoon a large quantity of food had been brought forward including some by the SULU women. OROBA had used his influence to obtain a pig. Standing on the steps of the verandah I made a speech about the aims and the might of the Administration. To emphasise the latter I shot the pig which had been tied to the flag pole. The bullet pierced the skull and broke the jugular vein on the way out. A most spectacular demonstration.

The WAI people claim they are very short of food. They looked after our needs probably out of fear. They are a large group occupying seven communal houses.

The limestone country which was merely undulating at DIWE has now given way to steep ridges. All the communal houses are perched on these ridges. From each verandah it is possible to look across the valley to the houses belonging to the next group. In all first class country to explore.

Overnight at WAI.

Tuesday, 28th May, 1957.

Departed WAI 8.00 A.M , by track to TILIGE. I passed through SULU again and on this occassion the people remained at home. At 9.15 A.M I reached two houses of the BOPE group. Most of the population was present and I stopped over an hour to discuss the aims of the Administration and to dress sores. Resumed the journey at 10.15 and arrived at TILIGE at 11.00 A.M.

Diary continued.

Leaving Cpl BARAGU to make camp I set out for a group of TILIGE houses percehd on a limestone ridge some 800' above the camp. I had hoped to obtain a view of the country to the west but all I could see in that direction was another steep ridge in which there was a large cave. To the east I could dee could see a number of TILIGE?BUPE,SULU, and TUA houses,about 12 in all.

I returned to camp at 1.40 P.M. A large contingent of armed natives from TUA and NEGABO had arrived. I held discusions with all the new comers. By the time the women arrived with food nearly two hundred people had gathered around the camp. A pig was produced withput any prodding on my part and it was shot with due ceromony.

N.MO. ONGERETO worked until after dark treating tropical ulcers. At first only men came forward but toward dusk a number of women and their infants appeared. The women were very modest and to encourage them to come forward I told ONGERETO to give them their penicilin shots in the arm.

Overnight at TILIGE.

Wednesday,29th May, 1957.

Departed TILIGE 9.00A.M , two hours x solid walking to TUA. TUA is a small group, only two houses, visited previously by Mr J. Mater. I visited both houses and treated a few sick.

The people were very short of food and at first produced only a small quantity of bananas and kaukau. I told the headman that if his people spent more time working and less time fighting they would not be em barrassed the way they were now. He seemed thouroughly shamed at this and within half an hour he returned with a pig and some more kaukau. The pig was publicly shot. I was satisfied that the food they provided represented a real sacrifice on their part.

My native rations at this stage were 1 tin of biscuits and the medical supplies were sufficient for about two more days. I decided to send the main body of the patrol back to NEGABO next day while I took some police and paid a token visit to the MASI people.

Overnight at TUA.

Thursday, 30th May,1957.

Departed TUA 7.30 leaving only Cpl BARAGU and Const KORIPAI to break camp. I arrived at the first MASI hamlet at 9.30. As we approached there were obvious signs of apprehension. The women were seen heading for the bush and most of the men left the verandahs and went indoors. With six armed police standing by I mounted the steps and shook the few hands that remained on the verandah. The tension vanished and a most cordial relationship was soon established. Accompanied by their leader HAMWAI I inspected the remaining hamlets and sought out tropical ulcers.

ONGERETO began to treat sores while I tried to get as much information about fighting fr as I could. Then I gave them an exhibition in marksmanship using a fighting shield as a target. At my request HAMWAI sung out to the women to come forward for medical treatment. Eventually five women sneaked up to await their turn

Departed MASI 11.00 . HAMWAI and several others accompanied. This confidence on HAMWAI's part was most encouraging. He is one of the most feared men in the MIKAURU. Mr J.Mater records that he killed NAGA of PELIA in 1956.

Diary continued.

Arrived NEGABO 1.00 P.M. Inspected several communal houses and treated numerous T.U.s. The NEGABOs had build a reasonable Rest house and adequate quarters for police and carriers. Their leaders demanded badges of office. These men are Papuans and therefore were not entitled to become Luluais.
Overnight at NEGABO.

Friday, 31st May, 1957.

Departed NEGABO 8.00A.M. Cpl BARAGU took the main body of the patrol to IOGOROMARU while I went back to DIWE via SOGO to collect the six members of the patrol that had been left there. Arrived at DIWE 11.00 A.M and found all well. On to IOGOROMARU where a small rest house and police and carrier quarters had been prepared.
Overnight at IOGOROMARU.

Saturday, 1st June, 1957.

Departed IOGOROMARU 8.00 A.M by track to PELIA via PARA and SOBORU? arrived PELIA 5.30 P.M. At PELIA it was very heartening to examine some of the T.Us that had been treated on the way through. Some had healed completly, others , the really large ones, were well on the road to recovery. One advanced case of yaws had been stopped in it's tracks.
Overnight at PELIA.

Sunday 2nd June, 1957.

Departed PELIA 7.30 A.M . Passed through WALIO at 9.30 A.M. I was very pleased to observe some good progress on a walking track and two new shelters at the camp site. There was no delay at the SENA river this time and advance party had already built a bridge. Arrived WENA 2.00 P.M. Most of the population was still away gathering Sago and the rest were busy mourning the death of a woman. The body had been lying in the communal house for about a week and was beginning to decompose. There was no evidence of ~~xxx~~ cannibalism however. Only a very small quantity of food was brought forward and it was only my personal reserves of rice and meat that enabled all to get a reasonable meal.
Overnight at WENA.

Monday 3rd June, 1957.

Departed WENA 7.30 A.M by track to MENGINO II, arrived 3.00 P.M.
Overnight at MENGINO II.

Tuesday 4th June, 1957.

Departed MENGINO II 8.00 A.M by track to GUWASA, arrived 1.30 P.M.
Overnight at GUWASA.

Wednesday 5th June, 1957.

Departed GUWASA 8.)) A.M by track to MAIVA, arrived 1400. Met up with a party carrying the cargo had been meant for the air drop. Some of this cargo was stored at MAIVA for future use .The rest being returned to Lufa.
Overnight at MAIVA

Diary continued.

Thursday, 6th June , 1957.

Departed MAIVA 8.00A.M , by track to GONO , arrived 3.00 P.M.
Visited Mr and Mrs C.Lachlen of the Faith Mission.
Overnight at GONO.

Friday, 7th June, 1957.

Departed GONO 10.30 A.M, by track to LUFA arrived 1.30 P.M.

= END OF PATROL DIARY.=

NATIVE SITUATION.

1 The native situation in the MIKAURU has never been good. On this occassion however the reception seems to have been a good deal better than that accorded previous patrols. The most cheerful and co-operative people came from the newly contacted groups west of NEGABO. Elswhere the people were helpful in bringing food and their sick. Beyond that they gave co-operation only if it involved no physical effort on their part. At all times they were reluctant to carry and to appear for census. This reluctance did not seem to stem from fear, rather from the lack of it. In my opinion the MIKAURU people , particularly the men, are thoroughly lazy. Their Rest Houses, roads and gardens all receive the very minimum of attention. In many cases the people were short of food due to their failure to plant adequate gardens. In part this was due to the prevelance of sores [illegible] in many cases to a fear from venturing far from their hous[illegible]ose who engaged in fighting. On several occasions nati[illegible] a great deal of cajoling before they would carry medical g[illegible]o a nearby communal house or to carry stretcher cases to the N.[illegible].

2 The following points indicate some improvement in the natives attitude to patrols and to a decline in tribal fighting. It was commonplace during the patrols in 1956 and 1955 for the men to linger suspiciously on the communal house verandahs fully armed. The only armed natives I saw were those outside the environs of their hamlets or those coming or preparing to leave. Outside his hamlet the MIKAURU native still feels naked without his bow and arrows. Mr J.Mater also noted men carrying shields. I saw no shields other than those lying idly in the communal houses. Mr Mater records that the women veiled themslves almost entirely in tapa cloth and that it was almost impossible to diagnose a pregnancy. On this patrol the women wore their tapa cloth as a cloak rather than a veil. On previous patrols there was a tendency for the people to erect shelters as far away from the centres of population as possible. During this patrol the people often prepared shelters that were embarrassingly close to their own communal houses. The MASI were the only group who when acting as guides and carriers refused to venture right up to the next camp site. On at least one occassion when moving between two groups, the headmen, erstwhile enemies, talked about the era of fighting between them as having passed.

3 Very little information about fighting was obtained. HAMWAI of MASI was the only person to concede that it went on at all. The MASI and the uncontacted group of KOBULA have been at it fairly recently. I think the above points all indicate that fighting is on the decline. Before much longer I think the offended parties in tribal fighting will appeal to the Administration for help. Then I think it will be time enough to take actin. Without assistance from local natives it would be very difficult to apprehend criminals anyway.

CENSUS.

4 A start was made in compiling the census for the area. It was not completed for a number of reasons. In the me arly stages I postponed census compilation because of the large numbers absent. In some cases the people had left to gather sago and in others they were away trading in the CHIMBU. When the air drop failed and medical supplies were running short I abandoned any thought of completing the census.

5 It was usually the third census of the group concerned. In no case did I record a really significant increase in population. It was usually between 10 and 20 percent. For this reason I think the number censussed, 1800, in the Eastern Highlands segement represents a large proportion of the actual population.

CENSUS continued.

My estimate for the population in the Eastern Highlands segment of the MIKAURU is 3,00.

6 In the Southern Highlands segment only the NEGABO group of nearly 400 has been censussed. In the areas I visited the population seemed to be fairly dense. As recorded in the diary from one ridge it was possible to look down on 12 houses. But this area seemed to be fairly small and I think that the population in the Southern Highlands segment would also be in the vicinity of 3,000.

7 I did not reach the Gulf segemnt of the MIKAURU. Mr J. Thyer found no population close to the mountain when he patrolled the area in 1955. In 1954 Mr Claridge found some people further south. There are reports of a native population in the middle FIO river area of the Gulf District. This area may eventually be best administered from a MIKAURU patrol post. I intend to try and make contact with these people from HEROANA during my next patrol of the LABOGAI division in July.

8 I am not particularly confident of my population estimates and it is therefore worth recording those of previous officers.

Mr.J.Mater P.O.	1956	KARIMUI area	10,000
Mr.J.Thyer P.O.	1955	KARIMUI area	4,000
Mr.R.Claridge P.O.	1954	KARIMUI western plateau	3,000

MAPPING.

9 A sketch map, based upon a map of the area by Mr J.Thyer and a sketch map by Mr R.Claridge, accompanies the report. Mt KARIMUI was cloud covered almost the entire patrol and the positions of the new groups are not accurrate. It will be seen from the map that a large area remains unexplored. I think an aerial survey would be justified. It is understood that Mr J.Mater completed a map of the area to be administered from Lufa Patrol Post, and that this map has been reproduced at Headquarters. If a copy could be sent to Lufa it would be most useful in conjunction with the census patrol of the MIKAURU which is due in October.

AIR STRIP SITES.

10 Two areas give promise of possible air strip sites. On the south bank of the SENA river the country is very flat. There is little doubt that an air strip could be cleared there. The site I inspected on foot was near PELIA. At PELIA I walked over at least 660 yards of level ground. To the south of PELIA the country begins to undulate and at DIWE it gives way to limestone ridges. It is only to the South East of Mt KARIMUI in the MASI area that the country levels out again sufficiently for an air strip. I did not have the opportunity to examine this area on foot.

11 Gorges prevent any prospect of vehicular roads in the area. For this reason any patrol post would have to be at the air strip. Neither PELIA or MASI is very central. I think DIWE or NEGABO would be the centre of gravity of the MIKAURU population. If the middle FIO was also to be administered from a KARIMUI patrol post then MASI would seem a more logical site. However a great deal more information is required before any real planning could be done.

COMMUNICATIONS.

12 The lack of a portable transceiver seriously handicapped the patrol. The MIKAURU is five days hard walking from Lufa. The shortage of food in the area necessitates a small carrier line. This in turn necessitates a limited reserve of native rations. Under these circumstances the position is much improved if one can call upon an air drop in the event of an emergency. The attempt to effect an air drop without radio communication was a complete failure. Had the cargo been deposited at DIWE then the drop would have been a partial failure because I had not anticipated my heeds very well. At the time medical supplies were just as important as native rations. These were not amongst the cargo anyway. Had the patrol received adequate native rations and medical supplies from the air it would have been possible to stay in the area long enough to save , possibly , another ten lives. The outbreak of chicken pox caused me some concern and medical advice from Goroka in that kind of situation could be quite important.

HEALTH.

13 Cases treated,or in the case of Hansens Disease and T.B sighted, were as follows Yaws 7 , Tropical Ulcers 357, Scabies 27, T.B 1 and Hansens Disease 11. Tropical ulcers are a major cause of death in the area. I think the most important factor contributing to ulcers was not the climate but the foot tracks. The tracks pass through gardens that have been cleared by cutting down all the trees and allowing them to rot. Rank grass soon overgrows these logs which then present a constant hazard to the feet and legs. The grass is usually wet and this irritates sores and increases the chances of infection.

14 All cases responded in spectacular fashion to treatment with penicilin. With closer administration the ills encountered on the patrol will be easily controlled. But there were numerous deaths in all age groups that could not be accounted for in terms of the above complaints. Malaira is prevelant in the area. There were 4 cases amongst the police and carriers despite precautions. Mr J. Thyre had the same experience in 1955. The MIKAURU appeared to me to be a thoroughly lazy lot. This is probably due to malaria or some other internal parasite.

15 During May the climate was not unduly humid. Three blankets were required at night. Although there was about thirty points of rain a day there was also lots of warm sunshine. From the point of view of native or European settlement I think the MIKAURU could be made just as healthy as any other area at 4,000 feet.

16 N.M.A ONGERETO worked well throughout.

AGRICULTURE.

17 In the field of agriculture the MIKAURUs are just as much in need of assistance from the Administration as they are in the field of health. MIKAURU agricultural methods belong to the stone age. Trade in steel has been mainly confined to axes which have served simply to increase the leisure time of the men without producing any change in methods or in the division in labour between the sexes.

18 A new garden is established each year. The initial clearing is done by the women who remove all the undergrowth and small trees. The men cut down the large trees which are left to rot. The men also bulid a fence and the communal house. Thereafter most of the gardening is done by the women. The ground is not

AGRICULTURE continued.

turned. A hole is made with a digging stick and the crop inserted. The yields of sweet potatos are very poor. Bananas, sugar cane, and some paw paws appear to thrive however. Baanas particularly play a much larger part in the diet of the people than they do in the Mt Michael area. After the first yield the garden is soon overgrown with rank grass. The MIKAURU people have no implements with which they can clear this grass and it is my opinion that the climate prevents burning of. I think it is for this reason, rather than lack of fertility, that the MIKAURU move annually to a new piece of ash.

19 If the Administration were to issue shovels to these people it would serve a dual purpose. It would make possible an revolution in agricultural methods . The Administration could get in it's quid pro quo in road work. This would substantially reduce the incidence of Tropical Ulcers.

20 The large areas of flat unoccupied land in the MIKAURU offer considerable potential for native and European settlement. The pattern of development in the area may have to be different from that elsewhere in the highlands. I doubt if there is any dry season in the MIKAURU. If this is so itwould rule out coffee as a crop. Cpl BARAGU has accompanied two previous to the MIKAURU one in April and one in August. He says on those patrols rain fell very much as it did during the patrol reported. That is intermittent showers amounting to about 30 points a day. What information about the seasons I could obtain from local natives did tend to confirm this. Further I am fairly sure that a people as lazy as the MIKAURU would burn of if they could. There is no evidence that they do.

21 The soil in the MIKAURU is remarkably uniform. In both the basalt and limestone country the soil was a very dark clay-loam. In the depressions there was a considerable humus content that coloured the soil black to a depth of three feet. On the rises the humus content was negligible but the red soil seemed to have unlimited depth. A sample of the soil was brought back in case anyone thinks it worth analysing.

22 The people have few pigs and like all highlanders they are short of protein. The possibilities of supplementing the native diet with fish are considerable. In the first place the rivers, particularly the SENA and the NAMI, have deep holes between the rapids in which there are reported to be plenty of fish. The native method of catching them is simply to wait until the river is low and to shoot them with arrows as they gather in the shallows. The undulating topography offers opportunities for extensive pond culture. As mentioned in the diary I found a small lake near DIWE. This lake is about two acres in area, has permanent water and no fish. It would be a spectacular, but quite useful piece of agricultural extension to stock it with Tilapia from the air. This could be done at the same time as an aerial survey.

23 In one communal house I found honeycomb. The natives explained that they drive the wild bees from their hives with bamboo flares

ANTHRPOLOGY.

24 LAND. The abundance of land in the area is reflected in the customs relating to it's use. Natural feature such as gorges do tend to mark group boundaries. These boundaries reflect hunting rights and areas where the fear of attack is minimal rather than rights to till the soil. The question of whether a group could make a garden outside it's traditional area has probably never arrisen. Land disputes were never a cause of tribal fighting. Within a group there appears to be no criteria other than convenience as to whcih area is selected for a new garden. It is probably more trouble to take over an old garden than it is to clear a new area of bush. For this reason the hamlet retains no proprietry intrest in an old garden.

25 L.L OROBA of DIWE said that if the Administration wanted to establish a station anywhere in the area it should simply clear any spot that appealed to it and provided there were no producing gardens in the area there could be no question of payment.

26 MARRIAGE. Marriage usually takes place between and adult male and a girl of about 8 or over. An initial price is paid; typically 2 M.O.P shell, 2 pigs and 4 plumes. If the bride is young she stays with her father's group until puberty. After puberty she takes her place in the women's quarters of her husband's communal house. If a couple desire to have sexual intercourse they must make an appointment to meet in the bush after dark. After the birth of each child a further payment is made.

27 HAIR STYLES. These provide an interesting index of sopp-istication. In the newly contacted areas of the Southern Highlands segemnt the men shave their hair back from the forhead. Some of the very primitive removed about two thirds of their hair. The motive seemed to be to provide room for bands of shell or other ornamentation. In the Eastern Highlands segemnt where many natives have visited KUNDIAWA,CHUAVE and LUFA this hair style had either been abandoned or reduced to a very narrow strip.

28 HOUSING. The MIKAURU communal house has been fully described in previous reports. In some parts however there were many departures from the traditional dwelling. The most common departure was a house of similar desigh but with only one floor. In these houses there were two sections one for men and one for women and children. There was no access internally between these sections. These houses occurred well into the Southern Highlands segment and have probably always been used by small groups that could not occupy a really large dwelling.

29 In the Eastern Highlands segemnt a variety of smaller houses were seen. These were usually made of wooden pickets but they were not sufficiently uniform to warrant describing. Some of these houses were in gardens others close to the communal dwellings. I think all these departures from tradition have occurred because the motive for living in a communal house - defence - has lost weight. The communal houses are virtual fortresses. With pacifiaction the communal house will probably dissappear.

30 SORCERY. Deaths from all but the most obvious causes are attributed to SAKUMAI. SAKUMAI is a supernatural agency who is somehow invoked by the natives on the opposite side of the mountain. I could obtain no impression of just how SAKUMAI operated however I was told that he also operates in the CHIMBU. The more advanced natives in the BOMAI area might be capable of explaining his activities. Allegations of sorcery are a very common cause of tribal fighting.

TOTAL
F

ANTHROPOLOGY continued.

31 INITIATIONS. These seem to follow the general pattern of initiations elsewhere in the highlands. The ceromony takes place when the boys are about 13 years old. The ceromony centres on showing the initiates the magic flutes. Later there is feasting and general celebrations. After the ceromony the initiates maintain a vigil indoors for four days. At MEYO I found two boys alone in a small shelter. At SOGO two initiates were merely confined to the top story of the communal house.

32 DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD. The traditional methods of disposing of the dead have been described by MrJ.Mater in his last report. I observed the people mourning the dead on two occassions. In both cases my presence in the area led to some compromise with tradition. In neither case had any of the body been eaten. In the first case involving a four year old girl the body remained indoors for about four days. The body had been singed to remove body hairs. The parents maintained a vigil beside the body which discontinued when the body was removed to a small shelter a short distance from the communal house. The second case inolved a married woman. The husband was loud in his protestations of grief. The body was about a week old and had begun to decompose. In another case I came upon a body which had been placed on a platform near a communal house. The stench was overpowering and the body fly blown.

33 Lamenting the dead forms a very important part of the peoples lives and having a body lie in state obviously offers more scope for lamentation than one which is already buried. I do not think there can be any hazard to health for the first three days. I think the natives should be persuaded to limit the bodies stay in the communal house to three days after which it should be buried.

CONCLUSION.

34 This was my first patrol amongst uncontrolled people. I am not very satisfied with the way it turned out. However the experience obtained will be invaluable for a second patrol of the MIKAURU which is due in October. I hope to visit the middle FIO area during July. When these two patrols are complete I should be able to provide some wothwhile information as to the best site for a Patrol Post

35 The Administration has a lot to offer the MIKAURU people. In the field of health , particularly, the benifits will be immediate and spectacular. With pacification hunger will become a thing of the past. The large areas of flat land offer great scope for economic development. The only blemish that can mar the future of the MIKAURU lies in the human material available. I think it will be a considerable time before the people can be relied on to carry cargo or to build an air strip. Once the glamour of these people wears of the administration of these people will rquire a great deal of patience and wisdom.

END OF REPORT.

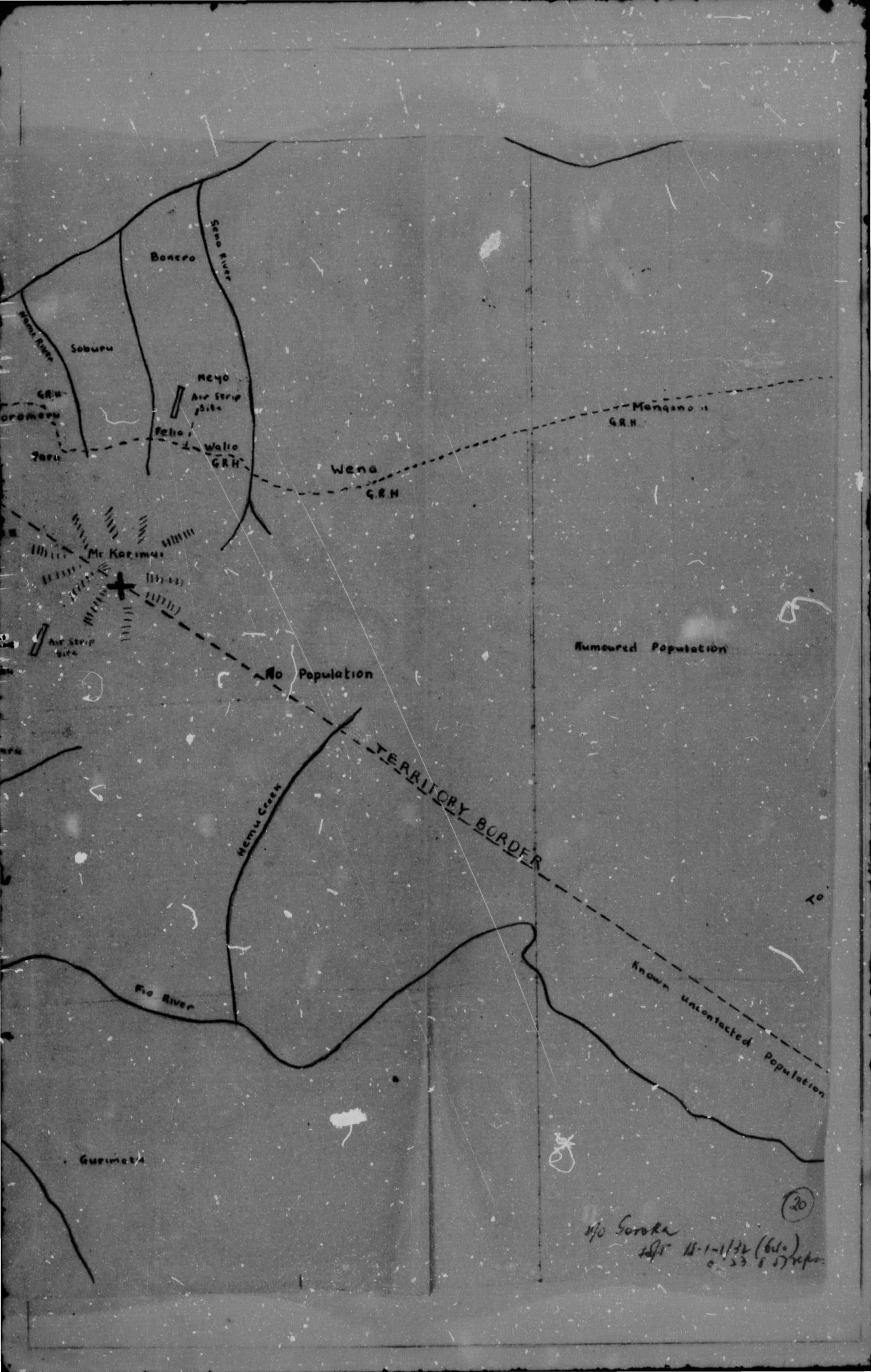
MINUTE TO : Mr. Julius,
Anthropologist.

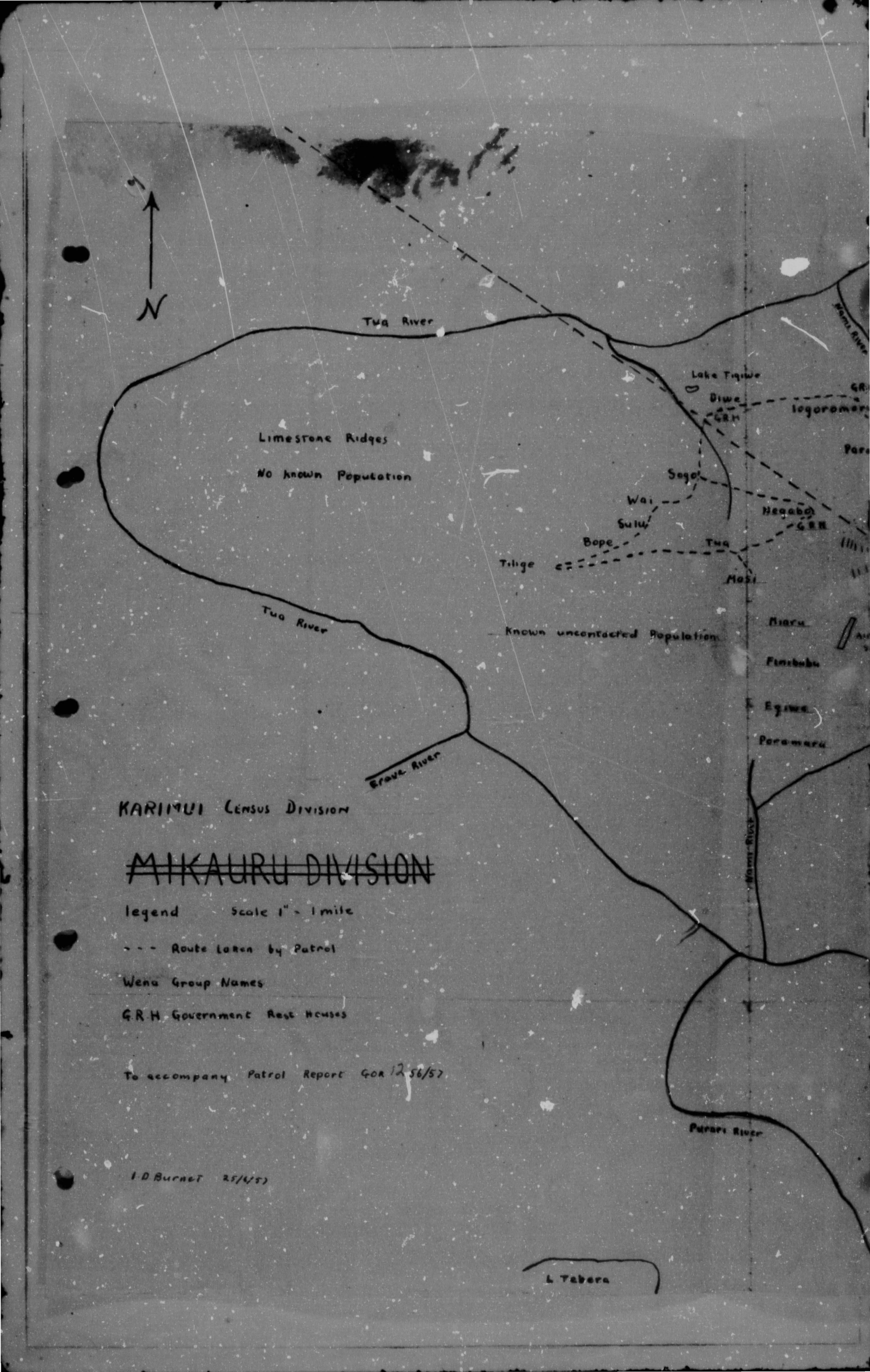
Extract from Patrol Report No.12 - 56/57
Goroka, for your information, please.

I.D.Burnet.
(I.D.Burnet)
PATROL OFFICER.

NA.30-16-72
2nd September, 1957.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director of Native Affairs.


Bonero
Sena River
Soburu
Meyo
Air Strip Site
G.R.H
Pelia
Walio
G.R.H
Wena
G.R.H
Mengano
G.R.H
Mt Karimui
Air Strip Site
No Population
Rumoured Population
TERRITORY BORDER
Hemu Creek
Fio River
Known Uncontacted Population
Gurimeta
20
S/O Goroka


N
Tua River
Limestone Ridges
No known Population
Lake Tigiwe
Diwe
GRH
Sogo
Wai
Sulu
Bope
Tilige
Tua
Negabo
GRH
Masi
Tua River
Known uncontacted Population
Miaru
Finibubu
Egiwe
Poramaru
Erave River
Nami River
Purari River
L Tebera
KARIMUI Census Division
~~MIKAURU DIVISION~~
legend Scale 1" - 1 mile
- - - Route taken by Patrol
Wena Group Names
G.R.H. Government Rest Houses
To accompany Patrol Report GOR 12 56/57
I.D. Burnet 25/6/57

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
-4 SEP 1957
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No GOR 13/56-57

Patrol Conducted by I A HOLMES, A D O

Area Patrolled UNGAI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 13

Duration—From 13/6/57 to 29/6/1957

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/9/55

Medical .../.../18...

Map Reference Mainch of GOROKA

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION; AGRICULTURAL CENSUS; ANTI-YAWS CAMPAIGN; 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 ....

.....

.....

.....

30/16/74

NA.30-16-74

20th September, 1957.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO.13-56/57 - GOROKA.

Receipt of the above-mentioned patrol report is acknowledged and your comments to the Assistant District Officer adequately cover matters raised in the report.

Will you please let me have more details of the address given by Mr. Holmes on Sunday 19th May -- I hope the physical interpretation was adequate to convey Mr. Holmes' remarks clearly to the people.

I should like the term "super accelerated progress" on page 4 of the report expanded upon.

Are the people mentioned in paragraph 26 receiving the necessary assistance and being sufficiently carefully observed?

Mr. Holmes has obviously spent a great deal of time and effort in the compilation of the report.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

30/16/74

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
4 SEP 1957

In Reply Please Quote
No. 30-2-1/41(671)

District Office,
GOROKA:
Eastern Highlands District.

30 August 57.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 13/56-57 - UNGGAI CENSUS DIVISION

Herewith the above document and copy of my memo 30-2-1/42(671), dated 30 August 57, to the A.D.O., Goroka Sub-District. A map will be forwarded when available.

2. The patrol is programmed for May and it was so completed.

3. What few comments the report requires are contained in the attachment.

4. Where necessary matters have been referred to the district representatives of the relevant department.

5. Submission of the report to this office was unavoidably delayed.

6. The report gives a very useful picture of the census division.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

c.c. A.D.O., Goroka Sub-District.

30-2-1/41(671)

District Office,
GOROKA:
Eastern Highlands District.

30 August 57.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 13/56-57 - UNGGAI
CENSUS DIVISION

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(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

c.c. A.D.O.. Goroka Sub-District.

30-2-1/42(672)

District Office,
GOROKA:
Eastern Highlands District.

30 August 57.

A.D.O.,
Sub-District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA 13/56-57 - UNGGAI
CENSUS DIVISION

Thank you for the above document.

2. Some comments thereon follow. Bracketed numbers refer to the para under comment:-

(A)(34) I think the idea of a garden and village house for each family has a lot to commend it. The garden house, of course, should not be shared with pigs.

(B)(37) These facts point to a completely merciless attitude towards profit on the part of those storekeepers charging this price.

(D)(58) What happens to the fees thus collected?

(C)(50) We should keep in mind the possibility of a road from the UNGGAI to GOROKA, and perhaps linking with the roads from CHUAVE to the NAMBAIYUFA Census division. Funds should first be available sufficient to make small but suitable payments to the communities desiring to take part in the job.

3. This is a very useful report of a competently executed routine patrol.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer

Director of Native Affairs.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. GSD.14-7-1

Sub-District Office,

GOROKA.

20th June 1957

District Officer,
GOROKA.

LANGUAGE GROUPINGS - GOROKA-WATABUNG AREAS.

The enquiries requested within the truncated UNGAI Census Division and adjacent areas reveal the following language (or major dialectical) groupings:-

(1) Name attributed to language group by natives:	(2) Major local Groups sharing (1)	(3) Census Division of (2)	Remarks
(a) OMENA	OMENA	UNGAI	
	LAFOIUFA	UNGAI	
	URUMBA	UNGAI	
	WANTO	UNGAI	
	ASANGO	NAMBAIYUFA	
	LAMBAU	NAMBAIYUFA	
(b) ?	YAUNA	UNGAI	
	KABIUFA	LOWER ASARO	
	KOSAVAIUFA	LOWER ASARO	
	ASARO	UPPER ASARO	
(c) NAPAIYUFA	ALIGAIUFA	UNGAI	
	OIEFAIUFA	UNGAI	
	LAPEIGU	LOWER ASARO	
	GAMANA	LOWER ASARO	
	FIMITO	LOWER ASARO	
(d) YAVIUFA	YAVIUFA	UNGAI (z)	
	NIVI	UNGAI	
	MI (near Yandimi)	NAMBAIYUFA	
(e) ?	YANDIMI	NAMBAIYUFA	Contains strong BOMAI influence
	NAMBAIYUFA	NAMBAIYUFA	
(f) ?	PIRA	NAMBAIYUFA	Contains strong Bomai influence
	MAINERO	NAMBAIYUFA	
	LEIYA	NAMBAIYUFA	
(g) KOMONGL	WATABUNG	WATABUNG	Called SIANI by some Europeans (x)
KOMINGAREKA		WATABUNG	
YAMOUE		WATABUNG	
KEMANIMOI		WATABUNG	
(h) MONDO	MONDO	WATABUNG(y)	Contains strong Chuave influences
KENANGI		WATABUNG (y)	
(i) KOREIPA	KOREIPA	WATABUNG	Called SIANI by some Europeans
(j) MANTO	?	UPPER ASARO	

(1) Name attributed to language group by natives:	(2) Major local groups sharing (1)	(3) Census Division of (2)	Remarks
(k) KAMA		LOWER ASARO	
UFETO	GAFUKU	LOWER ASARO	
SFIGU	(or YOWAG)	BENA BENA	
KOMUFA		LOWER ASARO	
(l) KOTAROBO	KOFAGU	LOWER ASARO	Called 'BENA' by
KAMALIKI		LOWER ASARO	Europeans (w).

Notes: (z) See under

(y) Currently temporarily (?) administered from CHUAVE

(x) 'SIANI' is the common word for 'friend', and therefore, a greeting, used by language groups (a) (b) (g) and (i) to the first patrols and subsequently used as an administrative grouping. To the natives 'SIANI' has no significance other than a greeting.

(w) Natives claim 'BENA' as an administrative grouping, to be a European introduced fiction. BENA BENA was the major clan contiguous to the first patrol camp.

2. The groupings in paragraph 1 are those realised by the native as different. In the vague native sense, the following are realised:

(a) as different languages, (i.e. 'having a different body') a + b + c; d; e + f; h; g + i + j; k; l.

(b) as different dialects (i.e. 'having a different neck') a; b; c; e; f; g; i; j; k; l.

Doubtless these natives distinctions are made primarily on social grounds.

3. Study of the comparative word lists compiled for the UNGAI Census Division broadly supports the native distinction 2 (a), but by no means 2 (b). For instance, except for consonanted transposition, sundry affixes and minor word differences, language groupings (a), (c) and (i) and (g) - SIANI(??) show a marked similarity to my lay ear.

4. Enquiry was made into the intermarriage pattern between various local groups, from which the mixed language pattern and noticeable similarities in certain words doubtless stem. The pattern is rather too involved to be reduced to writing.

5. Not having the opportunity to delve into syntax, grammar, or other linguistic complications, the foregoing cannot be regarded as absolutely conclusive.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
A.D.O. G.S.D.

Copy to file GSD 1-1-2

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

File: GSD 29-1-4

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.

8th August, 1957.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT GOR 13/56-57.

Patrol Conducted by: I.A. HOLMES, Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled: UNGAI Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by:

R. P. & N. G. C. :	5
Interpreters:	2
Agricultural Assistants:	2
Medical Orderlies:	3
Aid Post Orderly:	1

Duration of Patrol: 13th - 29th May, 1957.
17 days.

Objects of Patrol:
Census Revision;
Agricultural Census;
Anti-Yaws Campaign;
Routine Administration.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Assistant District Officer
(Grade 2)
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT.

I. INTRODUCTION:

1. Initially, UNGAI Census Division contained 11,000+ people administered directly from WATABUNG Patrol Post. Since the transfer of its western sector to the NAMBAIYUFA Census Division administered from CHUAVE Patrol Post the truncated UNGAI now covers 5,181 natives living on the ridge and side valleys of the main range at 6,500 to 8,500 feet altitude.

2. Each of the 10 small tribal groups have strong affinities and linguistic connections with larger aggregations of ASARO and NAMBAIYUFA Valley plainsmen, from whom they largely appear to be breakaways and refugees through centuries of inter-tribal conflict. Indigenous political development is primitive, and although no binding common interest has yet emerged between traditionally inimical groups, I feel that it will not be long before one does.

3. The UNGAI - a purely fictional appellation derived from the common landmark Mount UNGAI - combine contentment with traditional living and a real appreciation of the Pax Brittanica and administration services with avidity for material progress and the searching question: "What comes next?".

4. To date the more disruptive and divisive influences of culture contact have been negligible, but increasing numbers of labour and police repatriatees, strong missionary activity, overnight realisation of new found freedoms by the female sex, growing interest in cash cropping and envy of more favoured plainsmen will bring both problems and benefits in the next half decade. Later, a rapid population increase and an undoubted future shortage of arable land and forest reserves will necessitate careful planning, wise counsel and the maximum communal unselfishness and self-help.

5. The unparalleled scenic views of the ASARO, BENA, LUFA and NAMBAIYUFA Valleys from rest houses and roads undoubtedly repay the physical demands of much near-vertical mountain walking. The keen bushwalker could ask for nothing better.

II. DIARY:

6. Mon, 13 May: Departed GOROKA per Landrover 1115 hrs for ASARO Rest House. C.N.A., discussions and general administration to 2000 hrs.
Overnight at ASARO Rest House.

7. Tue, 14 May: Departed ASARO 0900 hrs for road inspection, etc., MIRIME and LUNIPE areas to 1430 hrs, thence to MANTO Rest House. General routine to 2100 hrs.
Overnight at MANTO Rest House.

8. Wed, 15 May: Departed MANTO 1100 hrs for police investigation and general routine at WATABUNG to 1715 hrs, thence to CHUAVE for discussions with POIC.
Overnight at CHUAVE Patrol Post.

9. Thu, 16 May: Departed CHUAVE per motor-cycle 0815 hrs for road inspection, etc., KENANGI-KOREIPA, and general routine at KENANGI to 1900 hrs.
Overnight at KENANGI Rest House.

10. Fri, 17 May: Departed KEKANGI 0510 hrs, arriving KOKO 1120 hrs. Inspected school and addressed students. Discussions with Village Officials, C.N.A. and general routine.
Overnight at KOKO Rest House.

11. Sat, 18 May: Revised census of NAMAVIALI (114), NAMAU'UKERI (126) and HANAIUHA (167) clans of OMENA tribal group, and KOSINABAGU (131) and LENTEVEGU (186) clans of URUMBA tribal group. Coffee census. General routine.
Overnight at KOKO Rest House.

12. Sun, 19 May: Observed. By invitation of Bro. R. WATSON, spok

at Anglican Morning Service attended by 800 natives, stressing dual role of Church and State, yet right of freedom of worship. Inspected nearby gardens and hamlets.
Overnight at KOKO Rest House.

13. Mon, 20 May: Anti-yaws campaign supplies arrived from GOROKA. Revised census of ASARIUFA (199), KABONA (141), and MONOGIUFA (173) clans of YAUNA tribal group, and FAMUNDI--AFOMANI (142), OLIALAVIGU (148) and WANUMBARALOME (133) clans of LAFOIUFA tribal group. Anti-yaws injections. General routine.
Overnight at KOKO Rest House.

14. Tue, 21 May: Anti-yaws injections of OMENA and YAUNA tribal groups. Census book work. General routine.
Overnight at KOKO Rest House.

15. Wed, 22 May: Departed KOKO 0730 hrs, arriving URUMBA 0825 hrs. Revised census of FAMANOGU (204), SENAFANIGAGU (157) and WAWEGU (141) clans of URUMBA tribal group, and NOROME (230) clan of ARANGO tribal group. Anti-yaws injections. C.N.A. General routine. Hamlets inspection.
Overnight at URUMBA Rest House.

16. Thu, 23 May: Departed URUMBA 0850 hrs, arriving NIVI 1215 hrs after hard walk. Hamlets inspection en route. Revised census of WATRIGU (198), KFAKU (134) and URUMBA (177) clans of URUMBA tribal group, and GAVALIBA (260), LAFAIUFA (177) and AFOIUFA (153) clans of WANTO tribal group. Anti-yaws injections. General routine.
Overnight at NIVI Rest House.

17. Fri, 24 May: Revised census of NAMAMOKE (154) and NAMBANUMA (149) clans of NIVI tribal group. Anti-yaws injections C.N.A. Discussions. General routine.
Overnight at NIVI Rest House.

18. Sat, 25 May: Observed Adventist Sabbath. Census book work. Hamlets and gardens inspection.
Overnight at NIVI Rest House.

19. Sun, 26 May: Departed NIVI 0700 hrs, arriving YAVIUFA 1210 hrs, after hard walking. Hamlets inspection en route. Discussions with Village Officials. Reception to patrol embarrassingly profuse.
Overnight at YAVIUFA Rest House.

20. Mon, 27 May. Revised census of KEMA (77), GONIMOMONAROBE (388), KEIYA (178) and MASUMABE (302) clans of YAVIUFA tribal group. Anti-yaws injections. C.N.A. General routine. Hamlets and gardens inspection.
Overnight at YAVIUFA Rest House.

21. Tue, 28 May: Revised census of GOTOBE (197) clan of YAVIUFA tribal group, and ALIGAIUFA (179) and OIEFAIUFA (66) cland of NAFAIUFA tribal group. Anti-yaws injections. Discussions with village officials. C.N.A. General routine.
Overnight at YAVIUFA Rest House.

22. Wed, 29 May: Departed YAVIUFA 0750 hrs, arriving GOROKA 1340 hrs. Anti-yaws injections of aged, hamlets inspection and rough road reconnaissance en route.
Patrol completed.

III. NATIVE SITUATION:

23. To the casual observer, the UNGAI appear happy, law abiding, pro-Administration, co-operative and content. Externally they doubtless are, as witness overwhelming rest house receptions, full co-operation and a flow of 'nice words' most everywhere.

24. To me, sub-surface issues are of greater significance. Life in the pre-European era was at least

circumscribed and set, even if cruel and insecure. Since then we have brought freedom of movement, justice, schools, hospitals and new crops but not the positive, super-accelerated progress which the UNGAI, somewhat unrealistically, feel should be the next step, overnight making him a full member of our XXth Century world.

25. Leadership is still vested in traditional men of prestige, who comprise the bulk of village officials. In indigenous life, and as agents of our law, they are unchallenged. In attempting to find concrete substitutes for the old patterns of life they submit themselves freely to another group of 'man bilog savi'.

26. The composition of this influential group based mainly on YAVIUFA — a primitive progress association cum chamber of commerce — is interesting. Most were initially youths in Mr. J.L. TAYLOR's patrol camps and subsequently telephonists and domestics in the wartime GOROKA R.A.A.F. Rest Centre, during which they became creditably strict Adventists. Post-war they returned to their villages to find them virtually untouched by civilisation. In rough order of influence they are:

(i) Provisional Luluai LOBUNA of GONIMOMONAROBE (YAVIUFA)	A potent force for progress. Pro-Administration. Still regards (iii) as his mentor. Deferred to by most. Extremely popular with all classes. Honest. Unselfish. Scrupulous. Humility is both his main virtue and deficiency.
(ii) MELARO of GOTOBE, Operator of several trade stores.	A protegee of (iii). Wealthy by native standards, Apparently honest. Self-effacing, with a tendency to obsequiesness.
(iii) BEPE of GONIMOMONA OBE, L.S.M., Senior Interp-reter, District Office GOROKA, and coffee grower.	Deferred to as the man with the most 'inside knowledge' who has gone farthest, basically a misconception, although a convenient one. A great friend of influential Luluai SOSO of ASARIUFA (Lower ASARO).
(iv) BULUMAKAU of NOROME, (ARANGO), coffee planter and GOROKA ex-restaurateur.	Mercenary. Not over-scrupulous. Needs careful handling, but insufficiently intelligent to be troublesome. Currently under KWATO influence.
(v) Tultul KINEIRIRU of NAMAU'UKERI (KOKO).	A latter-day protegee of Anglican Bishop HAND. An outstanding official. Inclined to shiftiness (???).
(vi) SIHUBE (f) of MASUMABE, (YAVIUFA), ex Senior Hotel Chambermaid.	An anomaly. Coldly calculating and, (I suspect) not over-scrupulous. Her storekeeper husband is merely a 'front' for his wife.

As individuals, these folk deserve every credit for their personal self-advancement. As a group they are a potent force for good, devoid of any real cultism so far as I could gather; they will probably remain so whilst their more modest aspirations can be fulfilled. They need both assistance and careful observation.

27. Growing female emancipation is a source of dissatisfaction. The amount of wife-swapping is beyond sane proportions and personal morals, from the Christian viewpoint, are far from good. To the menfolk the female sex's new-found freedoms are bewildering; hence the universal complaint: 'ol meri nau ol i bighet tumas', and approaches to the patrol for strong legal action and salutary imprisonment. My reply was that such matters were for village officials and leaders to find a compromise to, with a good deal more give and take on both sides than is now apparent. I doubt if admonitions to the female sex by patrolling officers got very far; we are, after all, males also!!

28. At the present rate of population increase, available arable land may well be quite insufficient within two decades. I think general movements into the ASARO and MAMBAIYUFA

Valleys can be anticipated; UNGAI-claimed lands here are, however, extremely poor.

IV. VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

29. Compared with other Divisions, most UNGAI officials are well above average in ability, standing and influence. A few are outstanding. A minority are useless; there are few mediocre.

30. Several younger Tultuls are the leaders of their clans in 'Government work' with older Luluais playing second fiddle quite efficiently and contentedly. The average villager makes little distinction between both so that the current situation works well enough. Any forced change at this juncture is impolitic and unnecessary, except where older Luluais are willing to retire.

31. For some years, with official encouragement, Tultul LOBUNA of GONIMOMONAROBE (YAVIUFA) has acted most efficiently and been accepted as a co-ordinator and adviser of over half the UNGAI Luluais, with the virtue of humility and the happy knack of allowing the elder generation to actually h implement his recommendations. Tultul KINEIKIRU does so on a smaller scale at KOKO. To the older generation they are the personification of progress, a role they fulfil well -- quite negating previous misgivings I had on that score. LOBUNA's proposed elevation to Lulusi, by general request, was received with applause.

32. A return of Luluais and Tultuls, with various recommendations under N.A.R. 120, is attached as Appendix A.

V. VILLAGE HOUSING AND SANITATION:

33. Almost without exception, villages were clean, well-fenced and provided with adequate latrines. In many, shrubs, flower beds and grass plots have been planted to good effect. The usual hastily completed new work was noticeably small.

34. In fact most villages were too orderly to be convincing, and undoubtedly lived in far less than they should be. Despite protestations to the contrary, it is obvious that a large proportion of the people spends much of its time in their pig houses -- a fact cheerfully admitted by several. Whilst some N.A.R. action was taken against outstanding offenders, all were informed that living with pigs in pig houses was forbidden, and Luluais were instructed to proceed against nonconformers, it will be some time before full results are achieved.

35. By invitation over the past two years Tultul LOBUNA has marked out most villages on new sites and exhorted the construction of an improved traditional round house with adequate headroom, a 12 to 20 feet diameter and double plaited bamboo walls stuffed with kunai was insulation against the cold. The house itself is ideal, but several new sites are mercilessly cold. Future rest houses are to be built on this model.

36. As elsewhere numerous natives, largely misguided by repatriatees and mission teachers, are building what purport to be raised, single-walled, coastal type square houses. The results are often hideous, cheerless, cold, uninhabitable -- and generally uninhabited, Illogically, their inapplicability to high altitudes is freely admitted, but the psychological satisfaction of being 'modern' is a greater driving force. In the main such square houses are far too close, (i.e. 4 to 10 feet), often through insistence of rebuilding over one's small, individually owned, house site, and generally through an insufficiency of flat land. The resultant fire risk, already well proven, is grave. A minimum of 15 feet between such houses is being encouraged.

37. Nails are everywhere in use, purchased at the ruling local price of from 6 to 12 per shilling, except for purchases ex Lutheran Mission, MONONO at 30 per shilling. The former price gives a minimum profit of 800 % to the retailer. Since the patrol several groups have bought case lots from local stores through an intermediary at a resultant cost of about 90 per shilling.

VI. CENSUS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

38. The population, including absentees, totalled 5,181, compared with 4,926 for the identical area in September, 1955. The net increase of 255 is made up as follows:

Tribal Group.	Total Population.		Inter-censal Increase.		
	September, 1955.	May, 1957.	Net.	Natural.	Natural %.
OMENA	388	407	+ 19	+ 10	+ 2.6
YAUNA	507	513	+ 6	+ 19	+ 3.7
LAFOIUPA	404	423	+ 19	+ 30	+ 7.2
NIVI	285	303	+ 18	+ 17	+ 6.1
URUMBA	1,267	1,328	+ 61	+ 54	+ 4.3
ARANGO	217	230	+ 13	+ 18	+ 8.3
WANTO	558	590	+ 32	+ 32	+ 5.7
YAVIUPA	1,070	1,142	+ 72	+ 59	+ 5.5
NAPAIUPA	230	245	+ 15	+ 14	+ 6.1
Total	4,926	5,181	+255	+253	+ 5.1

39. Comparative population increase percentages are:

	September, 1955.	May, 1957.
Birth rate	3.19	6.61
Death rate	1.53	1.52
Natural increase rate	1.66	5.09
Death rate -- by age groups		
0 - 1 month	19.0	8.0
0 - 1 year	6.3	5.3
1 - 4 years	24.7	21.2
5 - 8 years	4.0	4.0
9 - 13 years	2.9	1.3
+ 13 years	42.0	57.6
In childbirth	1.1	2.6
	100.0	100.0

40. The basic picture of a + 6% birthrate and - 2 % deathrate portends future land pressure problems. Almost every young couple under 40 had a new infant to be recorded, and many polygamous unions 2 or more. The recording of the date of every birth and death by mission teachers is most helpful. Lowered infant mortality is undoubtedly largely due to the fine work of Village Aid Post Orderlies; deaths amongst the 1 - 4 years age group appear to be largely due to either pneumonia or burns. The number of healthy aged couples who were proven great grand-parents was most surprising.

41. The population is distributed as follows:

Age Group.	Males. No.	Males. % of population.	Females. No.	Females. % of population.	Total. No.	Total. % of population.
0 - 10 years	706	13.6 %	614	11.8 %	1,320	2514%
10 - 16 years	425	8.2	386	7.5	811	15.7
16 - 45 years	1,110	21.4	1,075	20.7	2,185	42.1
+ 45 years	396	7.6	469	9.2	865	16.8
Totals	2,637	50.8	2,544	49.2	5,181	100.0

In summary, active workers (10-45 years) comprise 57.8% of the population.

42. Other figures revealed by the census are:

Absentees at work :	3.69%	of the total population;
" " missions:	2.41%	" " " " ;
" " work:	15.59%	" able-bodied males;
" " school:	23.76%	" male children;
" " " :	6.22%	" female " ;
Pregnancies (82):	7.63%	of childbearing females.

VII. NATIVE LABOUR:

43. 173 males and 18 females are absent at work. Of these, 92 are employed outside the District and 99 inside -- mainly at centres less than 6 hours walk from their villages. The above represents a considerable reduction from the 450 absentees recorded in 1955. Absentees at work comprise 15.59% of able-bodied males, well within limits despite over-recruitment from a few individual clans, anent which remedial steps have been taken.

44. So long as employment is available locally, there is no great interest in the Highland Labour Scheme. The UNGAI is conscious of a differential treatment he receives as an H.L.S. labourer vis-a-vis coastal villagers he meets at work; the reasons, of course, he can seldom see. On the other hand, he sees the status accorded his fellows serving as policemen and, strangely enough, as telephone mechanics, in various coastal centres. Such attitudes will become of increasing significance throughout the GOROKA Sub-District.

VIII. HEALTH.

45. Every native in the Division was injected with penicillin anti-yaws serum. Co-operation was excellent and, after due warning, attendance 100% except for 5 persons. Wherever possible, infirm and aged natives and nursing mothers were treated at their villages. In all, 4,994 injections were given. Complete lists of absentees have been forwarded to the D.M.O., and Luluais instructed to bring them to GOROKA within 2 months of their return. A copy of the list is held for checking by the next patrolling officer. Native medical personnel accompanying the patrol carried out their duties competently.

46. General health was good. Much of this is undoubtedly due to the excellent work of most Village Aid Post Orderlies. Of these, YONDUA of URUMBA, is outstanding; though a mere youth his facilities were excellent, his zeal and conscientiousness boundless and his local popularity unquestioned. Would that all Orderlies were half as good!!

47. Total treatments comprised 1,423 as under:

Minor Injuries:	778;	Fever:	36;
Yaws:	41;	Scabies:	384;
Common Cold:	101;	Leprosy:	3;
Diarrhoea:	63;	Other:	17.

48. Particularly noticeable was the fact that over 65% of births take place in the period November - January each year, building up to a peak in mid-December. By contrast, births in 'off months' are negligible. Attempts to find a reason were basically unsuccessful; natives would not admit that it was in any way planned. That the festive June - September season should be avoided is understandable, but that the Christmas season, when gardening demands are high, should be chosen, is not. The majority of marriages are 'celebrated' in June - August. Traditionally, couples abstained from intercourse for about 9 - 12 months thereafter. This might account for the situation were it not universally acknowledged that this abstention period has now broken down to 3 - 4 months, i.e. initial intercourse period is now September - December. The fact that most of the years animal protein intake is during the June - September pig eating may be of physiological significance.

IX. AGRICULTURE, STOCK AND FISHERIES.

49. A complete census of native coffee plots was

compiled. Apart from random interplanting in gardens, there 15 proper plots each averaging 200 trees, with 3 major planter. possessing 5,000 trees between them. Most are well planted and tended, although some are over-exposed to cold winds. Although interest in coffee is high, suitable land is at a premium and subsistence needs must militate against any significant coffee expansion.

50. Other than potatoes, laboriously carried down 3,000 feet for 5 hours to GOROKA, there is little other cash cropping nor any great scope therefor. A strong desire, coupled with that for a road link to GOROKA, exists for various commercial activities. One group, insistent on attempting a poultry run, is being assisted by myself with the initial purchase of some good laying hens, breeding advice and full warning on all the pitfalls ahead.

51. Subsistence crops, primarily sweet potato, corn, taro and a sprinkling of European vegetables, are adequate, although larger gardens are needed on general infertile topsoils ans slopes than elsewhere in the Sub-District.

52. Fowls are of the usual poor stock, with a few better cross-breeds at YAVIURA. Several Muscovy ducks of mediocre quality were seen. Pigs, largely affected by worms and other parasites, are of average Highland quality. I saw relatively little obvious anthrax. A number of Adventists have goats of superior quality. The new pig policy and various aspects of improved husbandry were explained at all centres.

53. Most villages have at least one fish pond, constructed and stocked since A.A.O. RIVERS' agricultural patrol through the area in January, 1957. In most the fish are thriving, although whether ponds built in limestone formations will hold sufficient water during the present dry season is open to doubt.

54. Village Register entries by Mr. RIVERS indicate full co-operation with him and interest in Extension activities. If the rapidly increasing population is to adequately support itself on the limited arable land available, continued interest in improved agricultural techniques will be essential.

55. Currently there is little need for immediate soil conservation measures. Some old gardens on steep slopes may easily erode into greasy-backs; generally, however, the practise of rotating casuarinas on old gardens, plus the natural secondary growth, is holding the topsoil quite well.

X. FORESTRY.

56. Timber resources are barely adequate for local needs, except at YAUNA. Fortunately there is general realisation of this and a creditable tree consciousness. To date there has been no organised reforestation or seedling distribution in the area; this will be rectified in the coming wet season.

57. Two pitsaw teams operate successfully at YAUNA. I could give little encouragement to others desiring to commence commercial pitsawing.

58. An interesting system operates at YAVIUFA, where a Conservator has been set up, principally by Tultul LOBUNA, to gather a small fee for every large tree felled, irrespective of ownership, and to act as a general watchdog. He also reforests with hoop pine ex a small stand at YANDIMI (CHUAVE area). Although probably less than half the people pay their 'fees', this local attempt to do something concrete towards forest conservation is most commendable. Individual casuarina reforestation is general practise.

XI. EDUCATION.

59. There are no Administration schools in the area, although our entry is warranted at the first opportunity, from

the aspect of parent co-operation alone. The thirst for education, largely initiated by the group mentioned in para. 26, is unquenchable. Any organisation willing to set up a school is assured of a welcome; herein, as mentioned in para. 62, lie future problems.

60. Despite a lack of teaching aids, the Anglican KOKO school under an ORAKAIVA Evangelist and wife is of commendable standard, and extremely popular because English is used as the medium. Adventist schools, staffed by MANUS Evangelists, follow a close second. The Lutheran establishments are principally centres of rudimentary religious instruction. Although completely incompetent to do so, two local natives conduct elementary schools at a small fee in their own villages. A large number of natives are absent as teachers and students at Highland Adventist centres, and 28 male children at the Anglican Mission, DOGURA. Mission teachers claimed that non-co-operation, truancy or food shortages were non-existent.

XII. MISSIONS.

Initially the area was nominally Seventh Day Adventist. Subsequently the Lutheran (1952) and Anglican (1955) moved into unevangelised sectors. Additionally, there are individual adherents to the Roman Catholic, New Tribes and Kwato Missions. Few now admit to being pagans.

61. To all but a few hard core Adventists, religious prohibitions and injunctions, (seldom enforced), are of little account. The missions are regarded solely as the quickest vehicle to education, progress and a new era. (Even large church attendances, as in para 12, are a tribute to the 'charm' of an English sermon (interpreted) and hymns rather than to Anglican teaching.).

62. Inter-mission rivalry is virtually nil as yet, but the seeds of future conflict are present, as leading natives realise. Requests for me to 'zone' the denominations were frequent; I only wish we had the power to do so. My reply was, whilst explaining the Administration policy of the freedom and equality of religion, to emphasise the advantages of uniformity and virtual self-zoning within a single village or group.

NC.

63. European inspections of mission activities by Adventist and Anglican clergy are common. (Indeed, Pastor Campbell and Bishop Hand, share universal respect and a gratifying popularity with Mr. M. Reilly and Mr. L.Williams, past A.D.O.).Lutheran control over field activities is negligible.

XIII. ROADS AND BRIDGES:

64. Inter-village tracks in the Division ranged from fair, where climbing at 45 - 60 degree angles, to excellent where built along ridges or near flat stretches. Bridges and river crossings are generally good, particularly in the WAVIUFA area — in one of which villages an upper road crosses a lower on a creditable copy of the Sydney Harbour Bridge!! Many of the ridge tracks, partularly that givine a magnificent view of the ASARO Valley, (part of which was once constr cted as part of the abandoned DAULO-NAMBAIYUFA link), are of jeepable proportions.

65. There is an intense demand for a WAVIUFA-KAMALIKI road link, in no way diminished by my detailing of what would be involved if the road were to be of any real value. I think that any such venture will be beyond the communities concerned in long range terms. I was generally pessimistic of the chances of keeping within grade limitations, but have undertaken to have trial levels shot for my later inspection.

XIV. ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

66. Certain observations on language groupings in the UNGAI and contiguous areas are covered in my memo. GSD 14-7-1 of 20th June, 1957, to the District Officer.

XV. CONCLUSION.

67. Observations made on the administration of the Division and the area recently excised from it and now administered from CHUAVE Patrol Post are included in my memo. GSD 1-1-5 of 21st June, 1957.

68. To me, the patrol was interesting and rewarding, both from the official viewpoint, and scenically.

XVI. APPENDICES.

69. Appendix A: Return of Luluais and Tultuls.

70. Appendix B. Minor tracks recommended for declaration under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance.

71. Appendix C: Patrol Map.

72. Appendix D: Village Population Register.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN OF LULUAIS AND TULTULS.

LULUAIS.

TRIBAL GROUP.	CLAN.	POPULATION.	LULUAI.	REMARKS.	
OMENA.					
NAMAVIALI		114	NORIKI	Fair only.	1.
NAMAU'UKERI		126	LORU	Weak - too old.	2.
HANAIUHA		167	YAUPA	Satisfactory	3.
YAUNA.					
ASARIUFA		199	KOTAVI	Satisfactory	4.
KABONA		141	BURA	Resigned owing to age	5.
"		"	BUKERI	Former Tultul, recommended appointee.	6.
MONOGIUFA		173	nil.		
LAPOIUFA.					
FAMUNDI-AFOMANI		142	NINGISOLI	Excellent	7.
OLIALAVIGU		148	MANDIMI	Excellent	8.
WANUMBARALOME		133	NUMU	Above average	9.
NIVI.					
NAMAMOKE		154	FURENGI	Very good, but headstrong.	10
NAMBANUMA		149	LOHEKERI	Resigned.	11
"		"	HORAVI	Former Tultul, recommended appointee.	12.
URUMBA.					
KOSINABAGU		131	LO'AIRO	Very mediocre.	13.
LENTEVEGU		186	WAUWE	Useless, suspended dismissal recommended.	14.
FAMA'OGU		204	ATANO	Old, but above average.	15.
SENAFANIGAGU		157	SIMBANI	Retired.	16.
WAWEGU		141	SIFOI	Old, but satisfactory.	17.
WATRIGU		198	AMBIRIVA	Very good.	18.
EPAKU		134	SIMIN	Satisfactory	19.
URUMBA		177	YOMBOBURA	Very good.	20.
ARANGO.					
NORCME.		230	NOIBANO	Above average	21.

APPENDIX A (contd).

RETURN OF LULUAIS AND TULTULS.

LULUAIS.

TRIBAL GROUP.	CLAN.	POPULATION.	LULUAI.	REMARKS.	
WANTO.					
GAVALIBA	260	SIMBANI	Unimpressive, but satisfac-tory.		22.
LAPAIUPA	177	LUMBIA	Most capable		23.
APOIUPA	153	MUTUPA	Really outstanding		24.
YAVIUPA.					
KEMA	77	OPIPI	Below average		25.
CONOMOMONAROBE	388	SUTO	Initial UNGAI Luluai, resigned to allow for appointment of 27.		26
"	"	LOBUNA	Former Tultul, recommended appointee.		27.
"	"	AUPWA	Satisfactory.		28.
NAPAIUPA.					
ALIGAIUPA	179	UMERI	Below par.		29.
OIAPAIUPA	66	Nil.			
YAVIUPA (contd).					
COTOBE	197	BUKO	Very good.		30.
KEIYA	178	NULIFU	Satisfactory		31.
MASUMABE	302	LIHO	Fair		32.

TULTULS.

TRIBAL GROUP.	CLAN.	RELEVANT LULUAI.	TULTUL.	REMARKS.	
OMENA.					
NAMAVIALI		No. 1.	Nil.		
NAMAU'UKERI		2.	KINEIRIRU.	Most capable.	1.
HANAIUKA		3.	Nil.		
YAUMA.					
ASARIUPA.		No. 4.	DAUA	Under average.	2.
KABONA		5.	Nil.		
MONOGIUPA.		6.	HORCSAPU	Recommended appointee	3.
LAFOIUPA.					
FAMUNDI-ABOMANI		No. 7.	Nil.		
OLIALAVIGU		8.	Nil.		
WA UMBARALOME		9.	IVANA	Satisfactory sly, warrants observation.	4.
NIVI.					
KAMAMOKE		No. 10.	Nil.		
NAMBANUMA		12.	Nil.		
URUMBA.					
KOSINABAGU.		No. 13.	Nil.		
LENTEVEGU		14	KIRUPANA	Probationary only.	5.
FAMANOGU		15	Nil		
SINAFANIGAGU		16	LUMBALUMBA	Good.	6.
WAVEGU		17	Nil.		
EFAKU		19	Nil.		
WETRIGU		18	Nil.		
URUMBA		20	Nil.		
ARANGO.					
NOROME		No. 21	Nil.		
WANTO.					
GAVALIBA		No. 22	BAINAMU	Resigned.	7
"		"	ANU	Provisional appointee	8.
LAPAIUPA		23	Nil.		
APOIUPA		24	Nil.		
YAVIUPA.					
KEMA		No. 25	Nil.		
CONIMOMONAROBE		27	Nil.		
COTOBE		30	Nil.		
KEIYA		31	Nil.		
MASUMABE		32	TUMEISA	Above average	9.
NAPAIUPA.					
ALIGAIUPA		No. 29.	NOTUNIMO	Satisfactory	10.
OIAPAIUPA		Nil.	UGATOWEI	Provisional appointee	11.

APPENDIX B.

ROADS MAINTENANCE ORDINANCE, 1953.

DECLARATION OF TRACKS.

Pursuant to section 8 of the above Ordinance and the delegation thereunder of the District Commissioner, Eastern Highlands District, I declare the undermentioned paths to be tracks for the purposes of the above Ordinance:

	Clan Village.	Tribal Group.	Census Division.
(1) The path from	WATABUNG Patrol Post	-	WATABUNG,
thence to	XXXXXX MANE	YAMOVE	" ,
" "	KOKO Rest House	XXXXX -	UNGAI,
" "	URUMBA " "	-	" ,
" "	YAVIUFA " "	-	" .
(2) The path from	NAMBAIYUFA Rest House	-	NAMBAIYUFA,
thence to	NIVI " "	-	UNGAI,
" "	URUMBA	URUMBA	" ,
" "	GAVALIBA	WANTO,	" ,
" "	YAVIUFA Rest House,	-	" ,
" "	ALIGAIUFA	NAPAIUFA,	" ,
" "	KAMALIKI on the GOROKA-KAMALIKI-BENA Loop Road.		
(3) The path from	KABONA	YAUNA	UNGAI,
thence to	KOKO Rest House	-	" .
(4) The path from	GONOMOMONAROBE	YAVIUFA	UNGAI,
thence to	YAVIUFA Rest House		" ,
" "	GOTOBE	YAVIUFA	" ,
" "	MASUMABE	"	" .

At GOROKA this 13th day of August, 1957.

Assistant District Officer
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-57 — UNGAI CENSUS DIVISION —

Govt. Print.—7403/10.*

TRIBAL ~~VILLAGE~~ GROUP	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
SUMMARY (by Tribal Groups)																																						
OMENA		11	7					1	1					4	2		3	13	2	15	12	2	20				5		25	54	28	55	6	55		52	75	96	124	407
YAUNA		16	14	1		1		3	1					3	2		4	21	9	26	18	1	19				6		37	130	44	100	5	100		85	92	136	136	513
LAFOIUFA		13	21		1		1	1		1				3	2			2	1	7	14		10						36	89	26	89	5	89		89	79	110	131	423
NIVI		8	11											1	1		1	8		6							2		29	62	30	64	7	64		62	61	88	90	303
URUMBA		52	36			1		1	1	1			1	4	5	1		27	14	18	29	3	9				11	1	85	258	114	248	17	248		297	289	333	336	1,255
ARANGO		12	6															4		6	2		1				3		28	45	17	41	5	41		58	39	61	72	230
WANTO		26	18					1	1		1			7	2		6	14	1	15		1	18				22	8	58	128	40	129	13	129		108	100	150	183	590
YAVIUFA		30	34	2	1			3	2					4	2	1	20	30	5	32	18	8	6	3	6		34	15	86	252	75	263	20	263		210	192	302	348	1,142
NAPAIUFA		8	10		1			1						2			2	5	1	5	1		6				12		22	59	12	56	4	56		39	49	63	75	245
DIVISION TOTAL		161	157	3	3	2	2	11	5	2	1	-	1	28	16	2	36	124	33	128	84	15	89	3	6	-	95	24	425	1,110	386	1,075	82	1,075		1,080	976	1,333	1,526	5,181

161 157 3 3 2 2 11 5 2 1 — 1 28 16 2 36 124 33 128 84 15 89 3 6 — 95 24 425 1,110 386 1,075 82 1,075 1,080 976 1,333 1,526 5,181

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-57 — UNGAI CENSUS DIVISION — Page 2 — Govt. Print.—7402/10.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
OMENA Tribal Group																																							
VAMAVIALI	18 5 56	2	3				1							2				2	1	5	7		5				4		8	26	10	23	2	23		17	22	27	32	114
NAMAUKERI	18 5 56	3	1					1						1	2			4		1	4	2	10						11	27	7	28	1	28		28	19	25	38	126
HANAIUHA	18 5 56	6	3											1			3	7	1	7	1		5				1		9	31	11	34	3	34		37	34	38	51	167
Total:		11	7				1	1						4	2		3	13	2	13	12	2	20				5		28	84	28	85	6	85		82	75	90	121	407
YAUNA Tribal Group																																							
ASANUFA	20 5 56	6	6					2	1									7	1	5	9	1	6						12	31	19	34		34		24	39	54	56	199
KABONA	20 5 56	6	3											1	2		1	7	1	13	4		2				3		10	37	13	32	2	32		22	24	39	47	141
MONDGIUFA	20 5 56	4	5	1		1		1						2			3	7	7	8	5		11				3		15	42	12	34	3	34		34	29	38	53	173
Total		16	14	1		1		3	1					3	2		4	21	9	26	18	1	19				6		37	130	44	100	5	100		55	92	136	156	513
LAFOIUFA Tribal Group																																							
FAKUNDI-AFOMANI	20 5 56	9	7			1		1						1						2	2		6						9	28	8	29	2	29		30	23	35	46	142
OKIALAVIGU	20 5 56	5	4											1	1			1	1	3	2		2						22	30	10	29	1	29		36	25	39	44	148
WANUMBARALONE	20 5 56	4	10					1		1				1	1			1		2			2						5	31	8	31	2	31		23	31	36	41	133
Total		18	21			1		1	1	1				3	2			2	1	7	4		10						36	89	26	89	5	89		89	79	110	131	423
NIVI Tribal Group																																							
NAMAMOKE	24 5 57	5	6											1	1		1	3		4									13	31	15	37	3	37		32	32	42	48	154
NAMBANUNA	24 5 57	3	5															5		2							2		16	31	15	27	4	27		30	29	46	42	149
Total		8	11											1	1		1	8		6							2		29	62	30	64	7	64		62	61	88	90	303

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-57 — UNGAI CENSUS DIVISION — Page 3

Govt. Print.—7405/20.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
URUMBA Tribal Group																																						
KOSINABAGU	19 5 57	3	2					1						1			3	2	4		8						1		2	14	2	25		25		31	20	37	34	131
LENTEVEGU	19 5 57	5	1			1			1				1	3	1		6		1		9						2		5	27	10	29	1	29		61	37	52	45	186
FAMANOGU	21 5 57	8	2											1			5	2	7		5	1					2		13	46	23	39	2	39		35	40	65	57	204
SENAFANIGAGU	21 5 57	4	8														1	2	2		1		1				1		17	38	10	30	5	30		26	33	50	45	154
NANEGU	21 5 57	4	6														4				2						2		15	24	14	27		27		34	31	34	38	141
WATIGU	23 5 57	1	6										1	3			2	6	1			2					3	1	24	39	22	38	2	38		40	44	51	57	192
EFAKU	23 5 57	4	3														1		3										17	24	13	27	5	27		31	36	31	36	134
URUMBA	23 5 57	3	8					1									5	2		6		7							12	41	20	33	2	33		34	48	33	44	177
Total		32	36		1		1	1	1			1	4	5	1		27	14	18	29	3	9					11	1	105	238	114	248	17	245		297	289	333	356	1,325
ARANGO Tribal Group																																						
NOROME	21 5 57	12	6														4		6	2		1					3		24	45	17	41	5	[illegible]		58	39	61	66	230
WANTO Tribal Group																																						
GAVALIBA	23 5 57	12	7					1		1			2	2			3	8		3		7					7		27	57	13	52	6	52		51	46	74	75	260
KAFAIUFA	23 5 57	5	8				1						2				2	1	1	4			11				5	5	14	34	16	42	3	42		31	33	38	54	177
AFOIUFA	26 5 57	9	3										3				1	5		8		1	7				10	3	17	32	11	35	4	35		26	21	38	54	153
Total		26	18				1	1		1			7	2			6	14	1	15		1	18				22	8	58	128	40	129	13	129		108	100	150	183	590

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-57 — UNGAI CENSUS DIVISION — Page 4

Govt. Print.—7403/10.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work				Students									Child		Adults		
																							Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
YAVIUFA Tribal Group																																								
KEMA	26 5 57	1	3		1									1	1		1		1	5	2							2	1	9	15	7	16		16		15	12	20	25	77
GONIMOMONA	26 5 57	15	12	1										1			5	9		6	7	7	4	3					16	12	57	75	27	92	5	92		72	68	89	110	388
GOTOBE	27 5 57	3	7					1							1	1	5	7		10	1				1				10	1	49	43	16	46	4	46		32	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	197
KEIYA	26 5 57	2	5	1				1	1								5	9		2	3		1						3		14	42	9	39	4	39		38	28	50	55	78
MASUMABE	26 5 57	9	7					1	1					2			4	5	4	9	5	1	1		5				3	1	17	77	16	70	1	70		53	49	91	93	302
Total		30	34	2	1			3	2					4	2	1	20	30	5	32	18	8	6	3	6				34	15	86	252	75	263	20	263		210	192	302	348	1,142
NAPAIUFA Tribal Group:																																								
AHIGAIUFA	28 5 57	6	7		1									2			2	4	1	5					4				9		16	23	6	45	3	45		31	36	47	56	179
OIAFAIUFA	28 5 57	2	3					1										1			1		6						3		6	16	6	11	1	11		8	13	16	19	66
Total		8	10		1			1						2			2	5	1	5	1		6		4				12		22	59	12	56	4	56		39	49	63	75	245