

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: CENTRAL  
STATION: Goilala  
VOLUME No: 9

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1954

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: GOILALA  
 ACCESSION No. 496  
 VOL. No: 9 : 1953-1954 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 14

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1/53-54	13	Godfrey. L CPO	Lower Kunimaipa, Tapala, Meipa, and Kataija valleys.		12.6.53-12.7.53
[2] 2/53-54	10	Hearne R.F P.O	Ivane, Avga and Kailipa valleys and Boboi		30.6.53-17.7.53
[3] 3/53-54	7	Touhy. I.B a/ADO	Kunimaipa valley and Karuama area		10.9.53-20.9.53
[4] 4/53-54	9	Hearne R.F P.O	Ivane valley to Kosipe		22.9.53-1.10.53
[5] 5/53-54	6	MacLellan. J.G CPO	Lower Lona Valley		7.10.53-9.10.53
[6] 5/53-54	8	Hearne R.F P.O	Loloipa Valley		21.10.53-30.10.53
[7] 7/53-54	21	Hearne R.F P.O	Kunimaipa		11.11.53-6.12.53
[8] 8/53-54	8	Hearne R.F P.O	Kunimaipa		12.1.54-29.1.54
[9] 9/53-54	7	Fleet. G.J CPO	Tapala, Meipa, Karuama		25.2.54-13.3.54
[10] 10/53-54	7	Hearne R.F P.O	Sauwo, Lower and Middle vetapu valleys, Kosipi		22.2.54-13.3.54
[11] 11/53-54	9	Hearne R.F P.O	Ialoge, Dilava, and part of the avga valley in the Fuyuge Census Division		23.8.54-12.4.54
[12] 13/53-54	11	Hearne R.F P.O	Aiwana, Vetapu and Sauwo River Valleys.		20.4.54-4.5.54
[13] 14/53-54	11	Hearne R.F P.O	Avga Valley		25.5.54-9.6.54
[14] 15/53-54	10	Hearne R.F P.O	Vetapu Valley		16.6.54-26.6.54
[ ]					
[ ]					

CENTRAL DISTRICT

GOILALA SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

1953/54



SE-S/MB.



30-5/213

31st July, 1953.

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.1 GOILALA Sub-District.

I forward for your information Patrol Report No.1  
53/54 carried out by Mr. L. Godfrey, Patrol Officer.

This is the first of two patrols already carried  
out from TAPINI in the current year and is a most satisfactory  
indication of renewed vigour; it is my intention that it should  
continue so.

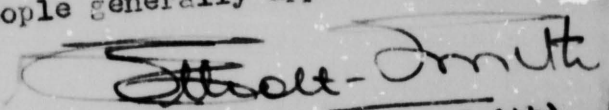
It appears that the same apathetic attitude towards  
the Government is shewn in the KARUAMA, TAPALA and MAIPA Valleys  
as has been indicated by Mr. Hearne in his Patrol Report No.2-53/54  
recently completed. There is only one reason for this and that is  
the lack of effective patrolling.

It is my intention to pay a prolonged visit to TAPINI  
in the very near future, when I hope to meet most of the prominent  
Papuan from the surrounding valleys, which I hope may have a  
good effect.

Other points of interest in the patrol, particularly the  
activities of the Catholic Mission in the area which from many years  
residence has had a remarkably good effect, will be discussed with  
the Assistant District Officer, TAPINI, during my forthcoming visit.

There are quite a few misspelt words in the report which  
I have neither the inclination or time to correct but hope that they  
will not detract from the reading.

The health of the people generally appears to be good.

  
(S. Elliott-Smith)  
District Commissioner,

Territory of Papua & New Guinea

IBT/IBT

Sub-District Office,  
GOILALA. C.D.  
28th July, 1953.

Ref: 30-I/12.

The District Commissioner,  
CENTRAL DISTRICT/

Patrol Report No. I/53-54.

Forwarded is the attached report of a patrol by Mr. L. Godfrey, C/P/O/ to the Kunimaipa and Karuama areas.

Native Affairs: The native situation shows a satisfactory development both in the Karuama and Kunimaipa areas.

Health: The health of the Karuamas appears better than when last patrolled six months ago. This is probably because several people HAVE been brought to Tapingi hospital during the period.

Census: Figures for Karuama group show a decrease of <sup>eighteen</sup> ~~sixteen~~ since last census. A census was also taken of KATAIJA group and figures indicate an increase of 4.

Law & Justice: It does appear that extended periods of labour engagements of more than a year are detrimental to natives of the Goilalas' present standard. Faithless spouses of absentee labourers are legion.

Mission: The enthusiasm of the KAMULAE Mission centre is noted to be at the usual high level. Much of the advancement of the Kunimaipa is due to their efforts. Considerably experimental work in agriculture is being done there.

*I. B. Tucky*  
.....  
I.B. Tucky, A/ADO.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT - GOILALA No 9/1952-53  
1 / 1953-54

Patrol Conducted by :-

L. Geoffrey CPO

Area Patrolled :-

Lower KUNIMAIPA, TAPALA,  
MEIPA and KATAIJA Valleys.

Patrol Accompanied by :-

Europeans - Nil

Natives - RPC 3  
HMO 1  
Inter. 1  
Personal servant.

Duration of Patrol :-

From 12/6/53

To 12/7/53

Total THIRTY ONE DAYS

Last Patrol to Area :-

DDS :- KARAUANA Nov. '52

KATAIJA Jan. '52

PHD :- KARAUANA Jan. '52

Sep. '51

Objects of Patrol :-

(1) General Administration.

(2) Census of KARAUANA and  
KATAIJA Areas.

Map Reference

ADAMSON'S Goilala Sub-District  
2 Hls - 1 In.



PATROL DIARY

**FRIDAY**  
12th June

TAPINI to TORORO. Patrol departed TAPINI and proceeded via graded road to the newly constructed LOLOIPA Bridge and thence to the TORORO Rest-house. Owing to difficulties with carriers the patrol was late departing and station labour was used over this section.

**SATURDAY**  
13th June

At TORORO. Difficulty was again encountered in the matter of carriers owing to most of the young people being absent at dances - a total of eleven only available from surrounding villages. Patrol thus delayed. Native matters investigated.

**SUNDAY**  
14th June

TORORO to GUARILAVAVA. Patrol was split essential stores being taken on with available carriers the rest to follow. Patrol ascended to SMITH'S Gap by graded road thence descending to the GUARILAVAVA Patrol Post.

**MONDAY**  
15th June

At GUARILAVAVA. Station duties, several minor complaints from local Village Constables. Mission layman Jean Huen de Havrencourt passed through returning to KAMULAI.

**TUESDAY**  
16th June

At GUARILAVAVA. Station duties, more complaints. Two native Sisters passed through at midday returning to KAMULAI from TAPINI.

**WEDNESDAY**  
17th June

GUARILAVAVA to KAMULAI. Patrol descended by graded road to the bridge at TININUMU Creek then up to the KAMULAI Mission Station. Patrol was made welcome by the three Fathers and four laymen present.

**THURSDAY**  
18th June

At KAMULAI. Many minor complaints heard mainly arising out of the dances in the surrounding villages.

Patrol Diary Continues:-

**FRIDAY**  
19th June

KAMULAI to GEREBI. Patrol proceeded for about an hour up the KAMULAI - TAPALA road, the writer using a NSB horse kindly loaned by the Mission Fathers. From this point the patrol followed a rather steep native track to the GEREBI Rest-house.

**SATURDAY**  
20th June

At GEREBI. Once again there were several minor troubles from nearby dance-villages. An attempt was made to gather the people of UELI as per folder of Patrol Matters but the people concerned were absent.

**SUNDAY**  
21st June

GEREBI to ORIVI. Patrol climbed the native track to once more join the KAMULAI - TAPALA road and thence to mission road camp beyond Mt YULE Pass. From here the patrol moved through light rain to the Rest-house at ORIVI.

**MONDAY**  
22nd June

ORIVI to DAK'LAWAURU. Patrol moved off early to DAK'LAWAURU the first of the census groups in this area. Owing to the VC being absent from the village it took a considerable time to gather the people. Minor troubles settled during the afternoon.

**TUESDAY**  
23rd June

DAK'LAWAURU to LAVIDAKOU. Patrol proceeded by graded road to the TAPALA ford where the people of the KARAUAMA group were all ready gathered for census. Thence to the PORAMALIA Rest-house at LAVIDAKOU.

**WEDNESDAY**  
24th June

At LAVIDAKOU. People of KORU, INAWORONA and PORAMALIA groups gathered for census and minor medical treatment. It was reported to the patrol that the mission house at Meipa had been broken in to and it was decided to proceed there via GUARI next day.

**THURSDAY**  
25th June

LAVIDAKOU to MEIPA. Returned by graded road to the TAPALA ford where we met Father Michenaud en route to KAIRUKU. By native track from the river to GUARI village thence to the Meipa mission house Father Michelaud present inspecting damage.



Diary Continues :-

**FRIDAY**  
26th June

At MEIPA. The people of the IGUAI, LOPIJO, DJAKAUPA KARUSIA and KAPATEA lined for census at GUARI and Meipa Mission-house. VC of OINA and his people reported to be absent dancing. Surrounding villages searched for missing trade goods and enquiries made but to no avail.

**SATURDAY**  
27th June

MEIPA to DAK'LAWAURU. Patrol returned by native track then followed the graded road to DAK'LAWAURU. Patrol accompanied by Father Michelaud.

**SUNDAY**  
28th June

DAK'LAWAURU to KAMULAI. It was decided to return to Kamulai with Father Michelaud to investigate the report that one of the laymen had been killed in a road accident (see under missions). The patrol proceeded in light rain to Mt Yule Pass and in heavy rain from there down, the writer taking two falls from partly rotten bridging.

**MONDAY**  
29th June

At KAMULAI. Day spent at mission. Several minor complaints heard from TONEMENA and KARIKATA.

**TUESDAY**  
30th June

KAMULAI to OMU. Patrol proceeded by graded road through TONEMENA to the TININUMU bridge then to the JEVI KATAIZ bridge. From here the patrol climbed to GUSIROPO then to LOBUDON and on to OMU Nos 1 & 2. The writer rode over the majority of this section on a horse kindly loaned by the mission.

**WEDNESDAY**  
1st July

OMU to GUARILAVAVA. Several minor troubles again were heard and enquiries made into the reported suicide from this village. Patrol returned via the JEVI-KATAIZ bridge and PALEMAI to GUARILAVAVA Patrol-post. Patrol passed Father Maye at PALEMAI on his return from TAPINI.

**THURSDAY**  
2nd July

At GUARILAVAVA. Station duties.

Patrol Diary Continues:-

FRIDAY  
3rd July

GUARILAVAVA to TORORO. Patrol proceeded by graded road over SMITH's Gap to the head waters of the LOLOIPA and then followed down to the Rest-house at TORORO. The patrol started out in light rain which increased to a steady down-pour at the gap.

SATURDAY  
4th July

TORORO to LARAMAITE. By graded road for about half an hour then by a steep native track to the LARAMAITE Rest house on the crest of the spur. Police sent out to warn the people of the impending census and the repair of rest house and police barracks taken in hand.

SUNDAY  
5th July

As such. LARAMAITE people returned during the afternoon.

MONDAY  
6th July

LARAMAITE to JANIALAVAVA. Completed the census of the LARAMAITE group and proceeded by native track to the JANIALAVAVA rest house. The native track in this section is not as severe as many in the area but had deteriorated considerably in the unseasonably rains of the last weeks.

TUESDAY  
7th July

At JANIALAVAVA. The people of JANIALAVAVA and MORCA groups lined for census in the morning.

WEDNESDAY  
8th July

At JANIALAVAVA. VC of LAMANAIP reported that all his village were absent either at dances or just "gone bush" - two police were despatched to investigate. Several minor cases heard during the afternoon.

THURSDAY  
9th July

At JANIALAVAVA. Police returned with the people of LAMANAIP who were censused just after midday - people warned of refusing to line.

FRIDAY  
10th July

JANIALAVAVA to ARIOME. Patrol proceeded by native track to the ARIOME rest house at URULAVAVA. Native matters.

SATURDAY  
11th July

At ARIOME. Police gathering LAMANAIP people. Native matters.

SUNDAY  
12th July

ARIOME to TAPINI. Censused LAMANAIP group. Patrol proceeded by native track to the LOLOIPA bridge and thence by graded to the Station at TAPINI



SUMMARY of REPORT

**NATIVE SITUATION:-**

**KUNIMAIPA.** Though the patrol was not principally concerned with this area good contact was made with the various village officials in the section covered. Though most officials reported small troubles nothing of a serious nature was brought forward. These minor arguments appear to be the natural result of an energetic and virile community. A comparison with previous reports would seem to indicate some slacking on the part of village officials and people generally this is probably the result of the present closing of the GUANILAVAVA Patrol Post.

**KARUAMA, TAPALA and MEIPA Valleys.** The people of this area show a very reserved attitude to the government generally and if there has been any serious trouble since the last patrol the people apparently do not desire 'government interference'.

Though this area was previously noted for inter-village raiding it appears that the gradual depopulation due to disease - mainly malaria - and the fact that young men find a more profitable outlet for their energies in labour at the coast are combining with government influence to curtail this activity.

The comparative willingness with which most of the villagers met the patrol was no doubt due in part at least to the obvious signs of recent work in cleaning and repairing roads and rest-houses.

**KATAIJA Valley.** This area was quiet - the people though frequent visitors to the station at Tapini are still apparently suspicious of census or for that matter any patrols. The majority of the people are of KARUAMA stock though they have a close association with the TAUADES many villages in fact using both languages quite freely.

A good percentage of the people were absent at dances in the IAMOLO, MEIPA and LOWA Valleys and will shortly be returning the honour at the new JANILAVAVA "dance village".



#### LAW AND JUSTICE:-

The patrol investigated the reported suicide of a woman ZOEI of OMU. Though no new evidence was discovered to add to the statements of her husband INAWAI and the witness KOITOI-ERUAPA the general background was found to be consistent with these statements. The woman had been unhappy in her marriage for sometime and when INAWAI took another wife she apparently decided it was too much. Suicide is not uncommon among these people.

The theft of stores from the Meipa mission station was investigated and a search made of the surrounding villages for the identifiable articles but the time lag had apparently been sufficient for their effective disposal. The natural reticence of these people made questioning next to useless.

Many village officials voiced grave doubts as to the effect on village life of labourers leaving the village for periods of more than twelve months at a time. These people are comparatively primitive and the wives of these labourers are inclined to take new husbands after this period. The officials were instructed to inform their people that the government would deal severely with such complaints. This was thought necessary as otherwise a large source of labour could easily be denied to employers.

#### HEALTH :-

Health appeared better than previously in the lower areas of the KARUAMA. There were still many cases of Goitre, various skin diseases and malaria. There appears to be little that can be done for the former two by short medical patrols or taking individual cases to a base hospital for treatment and an Aid Post in the area would appear to be the best solution. The people were enquiring whether the Karuama natives working as ANMO in the MEKEO might be allowed to return and work in his own country.

No cases of granialoma reported to the patrol and the only active case of yaws seen was under treatment at

**Health Continued:-**

the KAMULAI Mission Station. This happy state is no doubt due to the active campaign against these diseases by both Dr. Zigas and the missions.

**MISSIONS:-**

There are active in the area two missions Catholic and L.M.S. though the L.M.S. are confining their activities to the western end of the KUNIMAIPA Valley.

The Catholic Mission based at KAMULAI are carrying on an intensive campaign to open up the country and have active in the area three Fathers and four laymen plus one European and three native sisters. The laymen are engaged mainly on road construction - of which they all ready have a fairly extensive system - and the operation of a sawmill near KAMULAI. The mission also operate a day and boarding school in the area.

The L.M.S. have three native teachers in the area with occasional supervision by a European.

**AGRICULTURE:-**

The staple crops throughout this area are sweet potato yam and taro. Though none of these foods would be said to be abundant there were plenty of signs of new gardens that had not yet come into bearing. At some points small quantities of english potatoes cucumbers and tomatoes were encountered. In the areas above five thousand feet the katore nut or mountain Pandanus ferus an important item of diet as does the ekari nut in the lower areas.

The Catholic mission are doing considerable work with a view to finding new foods and if possible a suitable "cash crop" for this area. At their station at KAMULAI they are experimenting with various plants and the grafting of European type trees to native stock. Small areas of coffee have been planted out at the various outstations and it is intended to plant out other stock from the main station as it develops, in this way it is hoped to find the effect of various soils and altitudes in the area. It was suggested that D.A.S.F. might be willing to co-operate in this effort.



#### EDUCATION:-

The only schools in the area are those run by the mission. At the present time the boarding school is under the care of a French layman and the day school at the mission itself under a native sister. It is hoped in the near future to widen these activities by the use of native teachers in village schools.

#### ROADS and BRIDGES:→

TAPINI - GUARILAVAVA. This road is quite good condition and suitable for pack transport the full distance. The bridge over the LOLOIPA River is in good condition having just been replaced with a new sawn timber structure.

GUARILAVAVA - KAMULAI. This road is also suitable for full pack transport though the grade from TININUMU Bridge to TONEMENA is steeper than the generally accepted average. There are three sawn timber bridges on this section one over the TININUMU and the other two a half an hour below KAMULAI.

KAMULAI - LAVIDAKOU. This road is suitable for pack transport for approximately thirty minutes beyond the Mt. YULE Pass and is quite good walking for the remainder. There is still considerable blasting to be done to open this road completely and it was work that the layman MR Campbell met with his recent accident. A bridge will be required at the MEIPA - TERALA junction.

KAMULAI - OBU. This road is only suitable for light packs as there is a short section not yet complete where it would be necessary to portage the cargo. There is one bridge on this road that is over the JEVI KATAIZ. The finished section of the road was in good condition.

A new road is being cut by the mission from BOME to ERUMALAVAVA but so far only about forty minutes of road have been cut.

#### VILLAGES and VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

In the KUNIMAIPA an effort is still being made to move the people into central villages. Though they have built the villages as directed they are not disposed to use them.

The average village official WUY in this area is not of a very impressive standard but most are making at least a small effort to carry out the duties assigned to them. A notable exception

**Villages and Village Officials Continued:-**

was V.C. OINA of GANIWAI who had to be reprimanded for disobedience and misuse of his authority. He was sent to TAPINI make further explanation to the A.D.O..

Several V.C.s were absent at dances when the patrol arrived in their area, notably those of OINA, DAK'LAUABU, IAMANAIP and LARAMAITE.

**CENSUS:-**

Difficulty was found in completing the census of the KATAIJA area owing to the lack of co-operation on the part of most villages this was in direct contrast to the LOLOIPA people contacted who expressed regret that they were not included in this census.

.....  
( L. Godfrey C.P.O. )



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Report on Members of R.P. & N.G.C. Accompanying Patrol.

<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
5019	KIMAI	Const.	Can do very good work but has to be constantly kept up to it.
4036	HEROVE	Const.	A good police-man, keen but needs supervision.
6509	DAMAUA	Const.	A good police-man and a steady worker but appears to lack a little on initiative.

Other Personnel Accompanying Patrol

Interpreter	ARAU	An aging man but always keen and reliable with a wonderful fund of local knowledge.
NMO	KOGA	Only new to the work.

.....  
L. GODFREY C.P.O.



Goilala No. 2 of 53/54

R.F.Hearne P.O.

Ivane, Auga & Kailapa Valleys  
and Boboi

Goilala No. 2 of 53/54

R.F.Hearne P.O.

Ivane, Auga & Kailapa Valleys  
and Boboi



Territory of Papua & New Guinea

IBT/IBT

Sub-District Office,  
GOILALA.C.O.  
28th July, 1953.

SE-S/MB.



30-5/211

31st July, 1953.

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

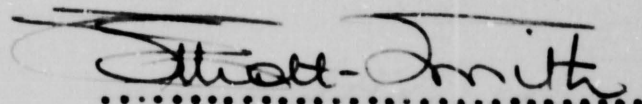
Patrol Report No.2 - GOILALA Sub-District  
by  
R. F. HEARNE, Patrol Officer.

s.

Patrol Report No.2 recently made by Mr. R. F. Hearne, Patrol Officer, to the IVANE, AUGA, KAILAPA Valleys in the BOBOI area is submitted for your information.

This patrol was carried out under my direction during my recent visit to TAPINI. It is pointed out that no patrol to the IVANE area in particular has been made since October, 1951. The Assistant District Officer at TAPINI has been told that a further patrol must be made within the next three months to these same areas so that the work done now may be followed up.

There is nothing particular upon which to comment but I do think Mr. Hearne's remarks with regard to the lack of knowledge by Village Constables and apathy to the Government clearly indicates the need for closer contact between Patrol Officers and the people.

  
.....  
(S. Elliott-Smith)  
District Commissioner, C.D.

Territory of Papua & New Guinea

IBT/IBT

Sub-District Office,  
GOILALA.C.D.  
28th July, 1953.

Ref: 30-I/II.

The District Commissioner,  
Central District.

Patrol Report No. 2/53-54

Attached herewith is the patrol report by Mr. Hearne,  
Patrol Officer, to the Auga and Iamolo Valley areas.

Native Matters: The patrol has brought to notice some confusion which occurs following natives married by the Mission when, either by dissimulation or otherwise of the parties, an existing native custom marriage of the woman to another man has not been terminated. An instance mentioned by the officer is the second case of polyandry, which is contrary to the native custom, wherein the first husband would be in a position to charge the second husband, (being the one married by the mission), with adultery. In both cases the women have elected to return to their former husbands. It is not known whether the FANE Mission has registered these marriages under the Marriage Ordinance, or merely in a local church register.

Roads: The roads so frequently used by horse caravans between ONONGE, FANE, and the KUNI border is reported to be in bad condition. This is the single supply route for the Mission stations from the coast to ONONGE. In February two police of this detachment supervised the clearing and opening of the road to the sun, between FANE and the KUNI border.

Health: The poll to determine the child mortality rate in the AUGA area gave a most interesting result; 35.5 % died under six years of age. It was thought a higher figure would have resulted.

Census: The patrol passed through three census divisions and census of villages were taken en route. Complete figures are presented for the BOBOL (IAMOLO) group. It is intended to represent the AUGA and IVANE group figures as soon as patrol cover the areas concerned.

*I. B. Tucky*

I. B. Tucky. A/ADO.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

GOILALA PATROL REPORT NO. 4<sup>2</sup> of 53-54.

Report of a patrol by R.F. HEARNE P.O.

Area patrolled AUGA, IVANE, KAILAPA VALLEYS and BOBOI

Purpose of Patrol CENSUS and GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Duration of patrol 30.6.53 to 17.7.53 - 18 days

Last Patrol to Area D.S. AUGA IVANE & KAILAPA VALLEYS MARCH '53  
BOBOI OCTOBER '53

MEDICAL AUGA, IVANE & KAILAPA VALLEYS 1951  
BOBOI OCTOBER '50.

Map C.J. ADAMSON'S Map of the GOILALA Sub-District.

Patrol accompanied by EUROPEANS NIL  
R.P.C. 4 A/Cs. of R.P.C.  
1 INTERPRETER.  
No Medical personnel.

.....  
.....



Diary of a patrol to the IVANE, AUGA and KAILAPA Valleys and the BOBOI Census Sub-Division of the GOILALA Sub-District Central Division.

JUNE, 1953  
TUESDAY 30th.

Departed TAPINI approx. 12.30 down native track to AIBALA River and up along Graded path to KORUAVA Village - the latter part of journey being made in light rain.

JULY, 1953.  
WEDNESDAY 1st.

At KORUAVA. Census of KORUAVA, TURUPILI and ORO people. Discussed Native Affairs with V.C.s and Councillors and people. Departed KORUAVA in light rain along graded path to LAVAVAI Village. Censused the LAVAVAI and NIONOPO people, though many NIONOPO people were absent at Mainim Village at a dance.

THURSDAY 2nd.

Departed LAVAVAI down to IVANE River per graded path crossed river by Mission built European styled bridge. Thence per graded path to MINARU Village. Patrol met half-way along this path by people offering oranges and mandarins and cooked Sweet potatoes. Census of MINARU and ILAIAPE Hamlets carried out. Discussed Native Matters with people till dark.

FRIDAY  
WEDNESDAY 3rd.

At MINARU. Numerous disputes complaints brought forward for arbitration. Nothing met of a serious nature.

SATURDAY  
THURSDAY 4th.

Departed MINARU 0730 hrs up AMBO Range, along the top of the Range and then down to ARIONE Village 1230hrs. Native foods and fruit abundant in this village. Census and disputes etc.,.

SUNDAY 5th.

Departed ARIONE 0730 hrs down steep mountainside to KAILAPA River crossed rickety bridge and up steep mountain face to graded path near IGUAI (PITSOKU) Village. Patrol moved along this path to KONE Barracks. Census of KONE, LEDANA, IGUAI, BAIDANA, KAILAPE and LAVAVAI Villages. Numerous disputes complaints and general native affairs matters attended.

MONDAY 6th.

Departed KONE 0730 hrs up and over Spur down to join up with graded path to GURORO Village and Barracks. Census GURORO and GARIMA (1) and (11) Hamlets.

TUESDAY 7th.

Departed GURORO per graded path to FANE Catholic Mission Census of ALAVA people. Unfortunately FANE and GAIVARA census books had been taken by a previous patrol and had not been returned to V.C. Several native matters to be attended to.

WEDNESDAY 8th.

Continuation of arbitration of native affairs, at FANE. Departed FANE 1130hrs for MONDO Village. A very good graded path joins FANE Mission and MONDO Village. Census of TURALA, IDULA IULAI and IDAVE people. Native matters and disputes heard.

THURSDAY 9th.

At MONDO. One CNM case heard - threatening behaviour. Departed MONDO 030 hrs along graded path to FANE. Thence to BELLAVISTA. Census and native matters attended to. Patrol then moved along graded path to MAFULU Village. The patrol arrived this village shortly after dark. Fortunately the graded path was in good order.

FRIDAY 10th.

At MAFULU. Census. The writer visited the Catholic Mission Layman engaged in the demolition of the old Mission buildings at POPOLE. Thence per graded path to DEVADEVA Barracks. Two Mission caravans were passed.

## DIARY CONT.

JULY, 1953

SATURDAY 11th.

Departed DEVADEVA Village 0730 hrs along graded path to OBAOHA Catholic Mission Station. Along this graded path another two Catholic Mission caravans were passed. The path was in very bad shape - swampy guagmires and pot-holes.

SUNDAY 12th.

Departed OBAOHA 0800 hrs. The track followed an unused graded path for two hours then over a mountain by native pad down to the AIBALA River. This river was crossed by means of a native constructed cane suspension bridge approx 150 feet long. Up a steep rugged path for an hour then the patrol joined up with the abandoned graded path proceeding along this path for a long period eventually reaching the village of ILEI-LAVA in the Kairuku Sub-District.

MONDAY 13th.

Departed ILEI-LAVA. The abandoned graded path was followed to NI'AIVE Village of the GOILALA Sub-District. Census.

TUESDAY 14th.

Departed NI'AIVE 0730hrs in light rain proceeded along graded path to WAPOTE Mission Barracks. A census of WAPOTE and OPORE people.

WEDNESDAY 15th.

Departed WAPOTE 0730 hrs along native tracks crossed three rivers and eventually reached LAMORO Barracks. Census no disputes or complaints to be settled the patrol moved on to LOTUAVA Village. Unfortunately the Census book for this village had been taken by a previous patrol and not returned to the V.C.

THURSDAY 16th.

Departed LOTUAVA 0530 hrs and proceeded along native tracks to PORUELAVAVA Village, Census. No disputes. Much native food available. This was the only day since Sunday when the patrol did not move in rain.

FRIDAY 17th.

Departed PORUELAVAVA approx 0800 hrs down steep native track to LOLOIPA River and crossed same by native suspension bridge. Path led up through native gardens to TATUPITI Village. Pit-sawyers from three camps were seen at work. Patrol then moved down native pads to TAPINI.

END OF DIARY.



### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Although there have been four patrols to the AUGA Valley in the last twelve months there seems to be a certain amount of unrest amongst the people. It may have arisen from marriage disputes or over pigs. This uneasiness cannot be picked out by individual villages but it does seem that around FANE, GILEPA and ARIONE to be most noticeable.

It appears that a young couple being married (or married) in the European fashion may understand the formalities and obligations but with which their immediate relations and fellow villagers do not. When the bride and groom are from different villages certain native customs are deviated from with the result that offence is taken in the respective villages and the young men are quite willing to take up arms and settle matters in their only known manner. Frequent patrols and visiting members of the Constabulary fortunately are having a definite restraining effect.

Another patrol to or through the area in at least two months time would be desirable.

The BOBOI is a little patrolled area- the last patrol in October 1951. Nevertheless there was only one complaint - over beetle nut and okari nut. Food is quite plentiful. Apparently there is little or nothing to cause any unrest. The villages consist of very small hamlets - WAPOTE 5 with a total pop. 77 NI'AIVE 3 with 98, OPORE 5 with 67.

There was a request for a shotgun S.A. Permit from the NI'AIVE V.C.. He is in close contact with ILEI-LAVA people where the V.C. and Councillors have a shotgun. The BOBOI people appear even more primitive - if possible - than the AUGA and FUYUGE people in their general mannerisms and behaviour towards the patrol. Yet as far as law abidance and general order is concerned they are far ahead. NI'AIVE had a surprising number of births to record - 15. Even taking into account that the last census was October 1951 this figure is extraordinarily high.

### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The patrol covered both native and graded paths throughout the period. All were in various stages of ill - repair. The graded path from OBAOBA to WAPOTE in the BOBOI area has been abandoned by the Mission (and natives too apparently) and slides have caused much damage otherwise throughout the BOBOI roads were well cleaned. But since rain fell the whole time the patrol was in the area many treacherous slippery stretches were encountered.

It is not hard to understand why the graded path from OBAOBA is in such bad condition. No fewer than 4 (total about 25 horses) were met on the three days on the road. Quagmires swamps and pot holes were a feature.

Final warnings were given to all Village Constables with regard to the cleaning and maintenance of roads and paths within their respective areas. Roads were another example of the V.Cs. apathy.

Bridges were kept in good repair - only one European styled bridge crossed, spanning the IVANE River between LAVAVAI and MINARU villages.

Between OBAOBA and ILEI-LAVA in the KAIRUKU Sub-District the natives have built a bamboo vine suspension bridge approx 150 feet long spanning the AIBALA River. The floor section of this bridge consists of two bound strands of bamboo vine. Arms supports on either side is of bamboo vine and connected to flooring by thin strands of bush vine (ware)

ROADS AND BRIDGES (CONT.)

The bridge is approx 30 feet above the river at centre.

Three natives were seen to genuflect before crossing (the writer was of two minds whether to swim or risk the bamboo - cold winds and weather in general were the decisive factors !)

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The only school in the area patrolled was at FANE Catholic Mission in the FUYUGE. Attendance of 100 appeared to be fairly consistent. Highest grade taught is third though the majority are preparatory students. One or two villagers boast an English speaking inhabitant.

Three marriage certificates were brought forward in marriage disputes. An example from MONDO village - a girl had married a native from IULAU in the Catholic Church and the marriage certificate was proffered to writer. The girls parents claimed the usual bride price from the groom's side. It was explained to the claimants that marriage in the 'European' style made no provisions for bride price.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Many villages showed a keen interest in the election of a Village Councillor - even to the extent of hamlets of 10 inhabitants wishing to have a councillor. !

It was very obvious that the Village Constables as a whole had little or no idea of their duties their powers and obligations. A fine example, the V.C. of NIONOPO in the IVANE Valley. An Armed Constable of the R.P.C., sent a week ahead of patrol, informed this V.C. that a patrol was coming through for purposes of Census and General Administration. The V.C. apparently considered this unfortunate as he and a majority of the village were going to MAINI for a feast and dance. Thoughtfully he left his wife to hand the census book to the writer!

The practice has been to wait for the patrols arrival and then bring all claims disputes and courts forward regardless of how long ago the matter occurred. There was no answer to the question, "Why didn't you take this to Tapini as soon as it happened ?"

Each Village Constable and Councillor was acquainted with his duties, power and obligations and the ensuing sanctions for any neglect of same.

This general apathy towards the Government and its work is readily assimilated by the people.

COURTS.

Although there were innumerable civil claims disputes complaints and general misunderstandings arbitrated only one case was presented under the N.R.C. - threatening language and behaviour towards another individual. The defendant was convicted to 6 weeks IHL.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

With the exception of KORUAVA, CRO ILEI-LAVA and KONE Villages native foods were plentiful throughout the whole patrol route. No money crops were heard of, though excess of any item was usually taken to Tapini for sale. Oranges and Mandarins seemed to be abundant in the IVANE and AUGA areas. The only livestock held was the usual pig. Occasional villages had a few fowls.



CENSUS.

The population of the BOBOI area in 1951 was 454 by the latest check there is an increase of 54 to bring the population to 508.

Although an Armed Constable was sent ahead of the patrol prior to departure attendances in most villages was disappointing. There appeared to be a dearth of feasts and dances throughout the area.

FANE and LOTUAVA census books had been taken and not returned by a previous patrol.

PORUOLAVAVA showed a migratory increase of 34. These people were absent when the original census was taken in 1951.

HEALTH.

General standard of health throughout the IVANE AUGA and FUYUGE areas appeared on cursory examination to be fairly high. The BOBOI area was remarkably free of any sickness - there being only 8 cases of Sipoma (5 in the one village of WAPOTE).

Noticed at WAPOTE was a middle-aged man with a thick (4 inches) pinkish white band of skin around his shin like a ring-barked tree (and with the same effect - his leg has withered to the thickness of his arm.) Approx. one year ago he had fallen in a fire. He was not able to walk, unaided, to Tapini Hospital and he, V.C. and fellow Villagers showed no interest in venturing to Hospital. He is now reduced to a cripple painfully hobbling with the aid of two sticks. The result of another fire accident was seen at NI'AIVE. A small boy approx 2 years had his foot and lower leg joined to his upper leg as far as the thigh by a thick wad of skin. He too had fallen in a fire. The toes were pulled out of shape, like a fan, by the skin. On asking the parent why the child was not taken to Hospital the reply was that it was thought that the child would die very soon after the accident so they did not worry!

An effort was made to record the percentage of deaths immediately or soon after (the eldest 5 years) birth in the AUGA and FUYUGE areas. A total of 45 couples were interviewed privately within the rest house by the writer. A total of 124 births a total of 44 deaths and the living remainder 80 were noted. This indicated that of a total of 124 births 35.5% died within the first six years (only one of 6 years the majority being under 1 year.). Surely this indicates not a lack of medical attention but rather a lack of 'Medical' education. Possibly the surest way to improve the living conditions of a community is through the education of parents in the hygienic up bringing of their offspring.

*James P.*  
1973

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

POLICE REPORT.

APPENDIX I

<u>REG. NO.</u>	<u>RANK.</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
068	A/C	OMARO	Normally quiet but has a fine bearing and is able to influence the people without many 'antics'.
111	"	JIGAMBARI	Forceful fairly efficient and rather a good constable on patrol.
616	"	PATIA	Slow inefficient lazy to the extent of spending three-quarters of his time in a village on his back.
258	"	HOPA	Loud-mouthed inefficient unable to accurately obey orders, partially through misinterpretation.

*R. F. Hearne*  
R. F. HEARNE PO

24.7.53



Goilala No. 3 of 53/54

I.B.Touhy a/A.D.O.

Kunimaipa Valley and Karuama  
Area

GDC/MB.



30-5/437

18th September, 1953.

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESEY.

Patrol Report No. 3/53-54 - GOILALA.

A routine patrol calling for no special  
comments.

For your information and action, please.

*S. Elliott-Smith*

.....  
(S. Elliott-Smith)  
District Commissioner, P.M.



Territory 66 Papua & New Guinea

GOILALA. C.D.

Patrol Report No. 3/53-54

Patrol to Kunimaipa & Karuama Areas

DIARY

DIARY

DIARY

Monday, 10/8/53: Tapini to Gutu.

Departed at 2 pm with Patrol stores and stores for Miss MacArthur, Anthropologist. Caravan of eleven pack horses. Arrived Gutu and camped. Light evening rain.

Tuesday, 11/8/53: Gutu to Bome

Proceeded via graded road through Tororo, Wapivi, then ascended to Bome Barracks. Creek crossing had to be cleared near Bome. Evening rain. People of Loloipa villages had all proceeded to the Kunimaipa attending a dance.

Wednesday, 12/8/53: Bome to Guarilavava Patrol Post

Proceeded to cross the Gap, arrived at Guaril at 1 pm. Rain fell during afternoon and evening. Cleared up station. Some village officials arrived.

Thursday, 13/8/53: Guaril to Omu

Descended the bridge at Jewekataija and Kunimaipa River Junction, then ascended to Omu. Miss MacArthur, Anthropologist, at GAMULAGA hamlet; left stores there. Afternoon rain. Had village natives cut track near Zautupu village.

Friday, 14/8/53: Omu to Kamulae Mission

Descended to the Kunimaipa River again. Proceeded with one police and interpreter to Kamulae. Remaining police and party returned direct to Guaril Post. At Mission were Laymen John Martin and John Huon.

Saturday, 15/8/53: At Kamulae.

With layman John Martin visited saw mill. A quantity of boards has been cut for Tapini Station. Father Maye absent at Upper Kunimaipa. Reverend Brown, L.M.S. at UELE and SUAZI villages. Evening rain.

Sunday, 16/8/53: Kamulae to Karuama River Junction

Per horse, proceed to cross the Gap at 8,000 ft descended newly cleared road into the Tapala valley to UE Mission, thence to the Karuama Junction. Met Father Alexis at the road camp.

DIARY Cont'd

Monday, 17/8/53: Meipa River Junction to Kamulae

Proceeded on foot with Father Alexis to the Meipa - Tapala River Junction, 45 minutes to new bridge site, then returned to camp for breakfast. Inspected the road work being done and new bridge site. Met local natives and some complaints were settled. I ascended to the Gap this time in heavy rain, and reached Kamulae again at 5.30 pm

Tuesday, 18/8/53: Kamulae to Guari

Arrived Guari at mid-day. Afternoon heard ten C.N.Ms. Policeman Damoa ill with malaria with cerebral symptoms, gave treatment. Some kaemas were purchased from local people.

Wednesday, 19/8/53: Guari to Tororo

Patrol ascended Smith's Gap 8,200 ft. to Bome. Here rain commenced to fall. Continued to Tororo Barracks in the Loloipa.

Thursday, 20/8/53: Tororo to Tapini Station.

Tororo people had left quantities of sweet potatoes to be purchased, but had themselves departed a la dance. The potatoes were bagged and loaded onto the animals. The patrol moved to the Loloipa bridge, thence to Tapini.

End of Patrol



Territory of Papua & New Guinea

GOILALA. C/D.

24th August, 1953.

Ref: 30-I.

The District Commissioner,  
Central District.

Patrol Report No. 3/53-54

Patrol of KUNIMAIPA and KARUAMA Areas

Purpose of Patrol: General Administration en route.  
Convey stores to Miss MacArthur, Anthropologist,  
at OMU, Kunimaipa.  
Inspect road construction in the Karuama.  
Obtain local garden food for Tapini Station.

Native Affairs: In the LOLOIPA Valley there were but few people.  
Villagers of Poreta, Lelivi, Lalamaita, Tororo,  
Uis, Golowoa, Wapivi, Ilimava, and Bome had all proceeded to the  
Kunimaipa to a dance gathering there. Only older people remained.

At Guarilavava Barracks the village officials  
from Guari, Zaijup, Gatai, and Lolea reported. They said that  
many people including those from the Loloipa had gathered at Gaisoria  
and were dancing there prior to proceeding to Gasiri on the New  
Guinea side, where the big dance was to be held. Natives of the  
north-west Kunimaipa were still in the villages.

A considerable number of young men have recently  
returned from engagement at work at the coastal plantations. This  
has resulted in a crop of complaints against erring wives, and co-  
respondents. Active men in the Tapala and Meipa, (Karuama), are  
engaged on the new road work, while some officials were met where  
the work is being done below the Karuama River Junction.

Village Officials: The village policemen in the vicinity of Guari,  
and the Karuama officials whom I met were ob-  
served to be respectful, and eager to settle their disputes.

Native foods & Gardens: In the Loloipa Valley numerous newly  
planted gardens were noted, mainly of  
sweet potatoes and corn. Village foods appeared sufficient, although  
as is often the case, the natives say just sufficient for their needs.  
The practice still exists to turn the pigs into the Kaema patches  
after the first crop has been harvested.

Cash crops are negligible in the Kunimaipa, al-  
though there is a limited market at the Mission at Kamulae. A small  
quantity of vegetables were purchased at Guari for conveying to  
Tapini upon the return journey. At Tororo the people had left a  
quantity of sweet potatoes as a back load for the caravan to Tapini;  
this weighed out at 750 lbs. A larger quantity would have been  
returned but the absence of the people prevented this.

Health: In the Kunimaipa the natives looked well, as  
also did those in the Karuama. Father Alexis stated that  
a few Karuamas were obtaining treatment for ulcers at the road  
camp. The initial ill effect of malaria among the Karuama people  
seems to be abating and it is thought a general improvement should  
now follow.

Anthropology: John Huon de Narencourt, Mission Layman, who is interested in speleology (study of caves), discovered what undoubtedly must be human bones in a cave entrance at SAIZUP, near WAPOTU village, last July. They consisted of a leg and hip bones and portion of a skull. They looked old and were charred - no doubt the discards of some feast. Samples were sent to Dr. Zigas to determine their age. A patrol is scheduled for this area next October, when it is hoped further information may be learned.

Roads & Bridges: The Tapini to Guari Road is the main route to the Kunimaipa Valley. It is used by village people, patrol, Mission caravans, and on this occasion a Government caravan. The track, which is graded, is generally good, although the majority of approaches to the creeks have eroded, and some require re-cutting. The road in the vicinity of OMU, which is at 6,000 ft, is in good shape.

From Kamulae I descended into the Tapala to inspect the new road progress there. European members of the Mission, and two police of this detachment with village natives, have carried out three months work. The road is in excellent condition as far as the Karuama River Junction. Between this point and the Meipa River Junction, I found Father Alexis working, blasting rocks from an extensive cliff face. The work is dangerous, as there is almost a sheer drop of 200 ft to the river from the face where at present large rocks are being removed. Another month will pass this difficult section, and below the Meipa River, progress will be much easier. I walked with Father Alexis to the Meipa River Junction and viewed the site for the 55 ft bridge which will span the river.

Transport: A caravan of thirteen horses was organised for this patrol. It was used for the purpose of conveying stores to Miss MacArthur, at OMU, and the back loading of native foods. This was no doubt the largest Government caravan organised for some years. A number of basic matters which contributed to the efficiency of the caravan were effected, namely in the harness adjustments and the supervision by native stockmen. It is hoped that, with a little supervision, similar caravans may be organised by native stockmen periodically to the food centres of Tororo, Kariarita and other points. This will reduce the quantities of freighted rations used at Tapini. It is aimed to issue rice on the basis of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb daily, the balance to be made up of local foods.

Missions: Whilst at Kamulae I had the opportunity of noting the progress which has been made at the station. The gardens are progressing well; the elevation of 5,00 ft seems to be the most suitable for coffee, as there the trees appear more vigorous than those at Tapini. However manure as a fertiliser may considerably improve the Tapini trees and the height is possibly only a secondary factor.

Undoubtedly credit must be given to the individual missionaries at Kamulae station for their pioneering efforts. The water-powered timber mill is an example of this.

It is noted there is some activity of the L.M.S. at villages at UELA, KOMU, and GUIZA. Reverend Brown of MORU pays periodic visits.

General: Rapid progress is being made on the Karuama - Kumi Kumi road. £50. 0. 0 only has been reserved from funds allotted to this sub-district. It is recommended that £200. 0. 0 be made available to continue the work of road construction and maintenance. The work may proceed as further funds become available.



General (Cont'd)

Attention was drawn to the fact that certain road payments to natives for work done during recent years have not been paid. Apparently this occurred owing to a lapse of funds at the end of a financial year. The Mission has kept lists of the workers and I have requested that they submit the names. It is hoped that the matter may be adjusted by the provision of funds. It is thought the amount approximates £200 for wages for wages which covered new roads, not maintenance. The work was done cheaply, the natives were to be paid 8d daily, while providing their own food.

At Guarilavava Patrol Post there are ten buildings of native material, still in reasonably good order. It is submitted however that this area of almost 4,500 people requires frequent visits. A policeman caretakes at Guari station during the absence of a patrol Officer.

LAW & Justice: Complaints mostly centred around the recent returning labourers from Pt. Moresby, as many of the women had gone to other men. At Guari seven complaints were recorded for adultery. One man has murdered his wife following her adultery; the defendant and witnesses are already at Tapini, having been brought in by the patrol Officer who visited Guari three weeks ago.

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*I. B. Tuohy*  
 .....  
 I.B. Tuohy. A/ADO.

Goilala No. 4 of 53/54

R.F.Hearne P.O.

Ivane Valley to Kosipi



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

297-/-

Sub District Office,  
TAPINI, Collala, C.D.

12 November 1953.



30-5/750

GDC/MB.

16th November, 1953.

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 4/53-54 - Mr. HEARNE, P.O.

The above report is forwarded, in triplicate.

As usual Mr. Hearne, P.O. has submitted an interesting report, in particular, the paragraphs dealing with burial customs and inheritance (page 3, paras. 4 and 5).

The matter of funds for the provision of an adequate bridge at TAPINI will be pursued when more detailed requirements are known.

It would be appreciated if 6 copies of the accompanying map could be printed; such maps being in short supply at TAPINI.

*F. A. Bensted*  
.....  
(F. A. Bensted)  
a/District Commissioner, C.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

297/- -

Sub District Office,  
TAPINI, Gollala, C.D.

12 November 1953.

The District Commissioner,  
Central Division,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - 4 of 53/54.

Mr. HEARNE, P.C.

The above report is forwarded in quadruplicate.

Mr. Hearne was under instructions to report for duty in Port More Moresby at the beginning of October - hence the rather too hurried nature of the patrol. Almost immediately on his return to TAPINI Mr. Hearne undertook a further patrol in the Ioloipa area, on account of the recent disturbances there. This accounts for the delay in submission of this report.

A good deal of valuable circumstantial information is contained in the section on the Native Situation. The paragraphs on burial customs, inheritance and dancing are of special interest.

Action to stop a dispute by Village Councillors of SOPU and IPAI, and the comments generally on village officials, suggest that these peoples are gradually progressing in their grasp of law and order; and confirm the value of frequent patrols.

There have been several bridges across the Aibala at Tapini, but floodwaters have destroyed them all. A vote will be sought in the coming financial year to enable a bridge to be built above flood level.

I feel that the stage of development of native agriculture in this fertile area, and the excellent possibilities of development in coffee and other cash crops, would warrant the appointment of a co-operative officer here, as soon as one may be available. It is a pity Mr. Hearne did not comment on the chances of European development in the valley.

The neat map accompanying this report is valuable for the village locations given. Such maps are in short supply here, and six prints would be appreciated, please.

The sort of information given, and the orderly layout, indicate this officer's keen interest, and he will be asked to give a little more care to grammar and typing.

(H.C. Graywood.)

a./A.S.G.



PATROL REPORT

Gollala No. 4/53-54.

Area Patrolled

IVANE VALLEY to KOSIPI

Officer Conducting.

R.F. Hearne Patrol Officer.

Personnel Accompanying.

Europeans. E. Swanborough E/M/A.

Native. Const. OMARO  
" KIMAI  
" HEROVE  
" VUILA

Interpreter AJA

Average 16 carriers

Duration.

22nd September to 1st October 1953.

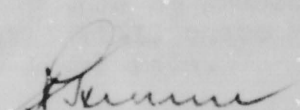
10 days

Objects of Patrol.

- (a) Check Census figures.
- (b) Routine Administration and investigation of minor complaints.
- (c) Medical

Map.

C.J. Adamson's Map of the Gollala.  
- attached. .

  
.....  
R.F. Hearne P.O.

Diary of patrol.

September Tuesday 22nd.

Departed Tapini 0750 hrs crossed AIBALA River along graded path arriving KORUAVA Village 1200 hrs. Medical check and few minor disputes heard. Light rain fell.

Wednesday 23rd.

Dep. KORUAVA 0700 hrs per graded path to LAVAVAI Village. Father Guichet met. Down graded path to IVANE River and up to ILAJAPE Village. Thence to MINARU Village. The last half hour of journey was made in pouring rain.

Thursday 24th.

At MINARU Village. Medical check and minor disputes heard.

Friday 25th.

Depart. MINARU 0635 hrs along native track to LOTUAVA Village. Proceeded to AUWAMA Hamlet thence thence to KAPALEVA Village 1115 hrs. Census Medical check of ITA-LAVAVAI Hamlets (JLELOUA and KAPALEVA). Heavy rain late afternoon.

Saturday 26th.

Dep. ITA-LAVAVAI 0626 hrs along native track down to IVANE River. Native bridges (2) washed away. Up to AROMAITSI Village. Census and Medical check. Continued on to MOIGILI Vill. Census and Medical check. Thence to ANIOME Village. along graded path Census and Medical check. Light rain fell late afternoon.

Sunday 27th.

Dep. ANIOME Village 0605 along graded path to KOSIPI Barracks 0825 hrs. Census and Medical check and returned to ANIOME 2 1/2 hrs. Proceeded to KOPUKORU - one hour along graded path. Census and Medical check. Rain. Slept in mens' house.

Monday 28th.

Departed KOPUKORU 0545 hrs along muddy native track to IRENU Village 0725 hrs via deserted KILIAI Village (people have moved to AJWARA area) Report of disturbance at SOPU Village in the AJWARA (APAROTA) area. One Armed Constable despatched in company with Councillor reporting the affair. Census and Medical check.

Tuesday 29th.

Departed IRENU Village 0600 hrs by native track to TALAI Village (DIOLO) 1000hrs. Census and Medical check. Slept in mens' house. Light rain fell.

Wednesday 30th.

Depart. TALAI 0600 hrs down to IVANE River and up to MINARU Vill. by native track. Thence by graded path to ILAJAPE Medical check. Proceeded to LAVAVAI Vill. where Medical check of ~~xxxx~~ MIONOPO and LAVAVAI people made. Light rain.

Thursday 1st October.

Departed LAVAVAI along graded path to KORUAVA Thence down to AIBALA River and up to TAPINI.

END OF DIARY OF PATROL



NATIVE SITUATION.

Looking due South the junction of the IVANE and AIBALA Rivers can be sighted from Tapini.

IRERU, ANIOME, MOIGILI AROMAITSI and KOPUKORU people approx 30 years ago crossed to the Ivane Valley from the AIWAKA (GOILALA) area. Reason for this movement was continual friction arising over ownership of katoro groves and pigs in the GOILALA. Today these people with the exception of MOIGILI and AROMAITSI still garden collect katoro nuts and run pigs in that area. For many months at a time the people desert their villages in the IVANE Valley and move to bush houses and ITA-LAVAVAI Village in the Goilala. KILIAI Village, en masse, have moved to the Goilala and for approx. 12-18 months will remain there feasting and on a generally extended celebration.

MOIGILI and AROMAITSI people do not now move from their present site probably because of adequate and very rich garden areas that are available on the southern bank of the Ivane valley. Distance too may be a factor.

An interesting result of the emigration of these people is the burial custom. For example a man dies at Village A in the Ivane. His body remains in his house until many pigs are killed in his honour. The mourners then wrap the body in a blanket or calico and take the corpse and a few pigs to Village B in the Goilala where it is buried and the pigs killed over the grave. Conversely Village B take their dead to Village A for burial.

A dispute over a deceased man's effects arose at MINARU. Apparently the custom is for the eldest son to give presents of pigs dog teeth etc. to his father. Afterwards 2nd and 3rd son, in order, do likewise. On the death of the father all his goods are given to the eldest child - if female then she will eat and in general make use of any other effects until she marries at such time the remainder reverts to the next child in line. If by some chance the 2nd or 3rd son gives presents to the father before the first born then doubt arises as to whom the deceased's effects will revert. An example of this was the dispute mentioned above. The offended party - 2nd son in line - had given gifts to the father before the first born and claimed he was the rightful heir to his deceased father's effects. He eventually abided by the local Councillors' decision that the first born was the legal heir.

TALAI Village on the northern bank of the Ivane opposite to Minaru was preparing for a big dance to which most of the Ivane people will come. Already a large dance village has been constructed and many trees, shorn of branches leaves etc. and upon which food, emblems and gifts will be hung, are standing in the village. One house extends the whole length of the village - approx. 150 feet long - and is made of katoro leaf. Head dresses of many variously colored bird plumes have been collected by the TALAI 'big men' from all villages in the area - a sign that dancing will occur in 1 - 2 weeks and all invitations have been extended.

A report of a disturbance at SOPU (GOILALA) was received at IREHU Village. An Armed Constable was despatched. It was later learnt that actual fighting did not break out. 10 natives were sentenced to 2 weeks IHL for threatening behaviour. The facts as reported were that a SOPU man (ex P/M laborer) is alleged to have had illicit relations with an IPAI woman. IPAI people then went to SOPU and stole a pig. SOPU people then went to IPAI to claim payment for the pig. At this period IPAI men took spears bows and arrows and chased the SOPU men down to TURUPILI Ck.. At the Creek all weapons were abandoned on the order from Councillors from both villages.

### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The MIBANGU section of the IVANE Valley was patrolled by the writer in July this year. In the report covering the patrol remarks were made of the apparent apathy exhibited by Officials towards the Government and its work. It was pleasing to note that the patrol was well and enthusiastically received and much assistance was rendered by Officials.

Village Constables and Councillors from this area have visited Tapini many times in the last two months with minor complaints and civil disputes. Disputes arising from marriage customs and village affairs in general are being settled amicably and satisfactorily by Village Constables and Councillors - the number of disputes arising from marriage customs brought to Tapini has considerably decreased.

Most of the villages show much interest in the election and appointment of Councillors and Village Constables and these Officials are gradually becoming aware of the responsibility they assume in accepting these offices. To lose the uniform of a Village Constable or the 'mark' of a Councillor would bring much shame and discredit to the individual.

### CENSUS.

<sup>94</sup> The last Census of the IVANE Valley was made by Mr. Wilson, C.P.O., in April 1952. This year's figures show an increase of 105 due to the inclusion of two villages, KORUAVA and KOSIPI not recorded previously in this Census Sub-Division.

The percentage of natives that lined in each village was comparatively high considering the impromptu nature of the patrol and the lack of adequate warning. Those that did not line had been absent for some weeks in the APAROTA area tending gardens pigs and Katoro nut.

### COURTS.

Minor complaints and civil disputes were rare - an average of approx. one per village visited. No cases were heard in the Court for Native Matters. Law and order as such is maintained on a high level.

### EDUCATION & MISSIONS.

Two villages, MOIGILI and KOPUKORU, both at the terminal of a graded path have Catholic Mission Native School teachers and attendance at both is spasmodic. Standard of Education is basic only.

Catholic Mission influence is strong and Mission houses cum churches are present in all but a few of the villages. There are three male natives absent from their village boarding at Mission schools at Kairaku and KERAU.



### AGRICULTURE.

Extensive garden areas exist in the Valley especially so around AROMAITSI and MOIGILI villages. Huge quantities of sweet potatoes are brought to Tapini at frequent intervals. Beans cucumbers sugar cane Irish potatoes and pumpkin are grown in large quantities.

If and when a suitable bridge is constructed across the AIBALA River at the foot of the Tapini plateau abundant supplies of fresh vegetables would always be available to the station. The necessity of relying on native transport would be voided and the mules and horses at Tapini put to effective use.

At the foot of IRERU (ITA-LAVAVAI) village on the banks of the IVANE River a few coffee plants are growing and one or two are bearing fruit. These plants came from MAPULU (POPOLI) village in the FUYUCE area. There appears to be no inclination at the moment to increase the area of cultivation.

### ROADS & BRIDGES.

A graded path runs from Tapini to MINARU through KORUAVA and LAVAVAI villages. Quite fair native tracks connect AUWAMA, LOTUAVA and the DILOLO hamlets of some 400 population (TALAI, STANE KORUKORU and KUPITE) with MINARU Village. A good pit sawn timber bridge crosses the IVANE River between MINARU and LAVAVAI.

All native tracks were well kept and cleaned. The bridge across the IVANE River below ANIOME Village is in good repair as is the bridge near KOSIPI Barracks. Below IRERU Village two native constructed wooden bridges were washed away during the patrol's visit - only one remains.

### NATIVE LABOUR.

32 natives from the IVANE area are absent from their villages working in Port Moresby. This figure represents approx. 10% of the total adult male labour potential. These natives are employed by the Administration at Konebada Labour Compound.

No natives are employed outside the District.

### HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied by EMA Swanborough who is submitting a Medical Report of the patrol.

General standard of health in the area was high - no cases were sent to Tapini for treatment minor scratches and sores were treated as met.

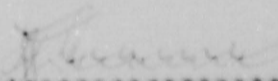
Three natives with symptoms of malaria were treated with quinine and responded well. These natives advised that they had recently returned from Tapini.

*Shunni P.*

APPENDIX

INDEX

<u>No.</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
2000	DOCT.	GRANT	In good health and contented has been under the treatment of Dr. Jones.
3000	"	TRAY	Discharged on the 15th of January and is well.
5000	"	NEWBY	In good health and contented and is well.
7000	"	WILLIAMS	Has been in the hospital since admission and is well. He is now in the hospital and is well.

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 J. S. [unclear]      [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
 1863





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of GOILALA CENTRAL DISTRICT Report No 5/53-14

Patrol Conducted by J.G. Maclellan C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Lower IOWA valley

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 3 R.P. & M.G.C.

Duration—From 7/10/1953 to 9/10/1953

Number of Days Three

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services X/9/1951

Medical —/—/19—

Map Reference Adamsons 1" x 2 miles

Objects of Patrol Law and Justice . Investigating series murders

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

District Commissioner

21/10/1953

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

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

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

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





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

GOILALA.C.D.

Patrol Report No. 5/53-54.

DIARY..

WEDNESDAY.. 7th October 53. TAPINI to MATSILAVAVA to KARIARITI.

Patrol departed TAPINI at 5.45pm. and followed TAPINI-KERAU graded path in heavy rain and darkness to MATSILAVAVA, reached at 8.20pm. Effected lamp repairs in twenty minutes and proceeded to KARIARITI. Attained at 12.30am. Rain was continuous and heavy.

THURSDAY.. 8th October 53. KARIARITI to hamlet a mile distant and return thence to KIKITAI; NAIRILAVAVA and ERUMALAVAVA.

Departed KARIARITI 6am. to hamlet where two bodies were seen. Returned with these and many witnesses at 12 o'clock. Departed 1pm. to KIKITAI attained at 3.40pm, thence NAIRILAVAVA 4.30pm and finally ERUMALAVAVA at 6.30pm. two bodies seen.

FRIDAY.. 9th October 53. ERUMALAVAVA TO PERUMEVA to LOLOIPA Bridge and TAPINI.

Left ERUMALAVAVA at 6.30am. with two injured and two dead being carried. PERUMEVA reached at 9.30am and LOLOIPA bridge at 11.30. The patrol was finished at TAPINI at 1pm.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-district Office,  
TAPINI  
GOHIALA C.D.

D.S. 30-1.

PATROL REPORT No. 5/53-54

Purpose of patrol: Investigation into a series of murders which occurred near KARIARITI about Monday the fifth of October. The patrol was most hurried and there was little opportunity to observe native affairs, health officials and all those other duties of an administrative patrol.

Law and Justice: On Wednesday the 7th at 5.15pm. a native of KARIARITI reported that on Monday 5th. there had been a murder committed at the village. This had occurred during an altercation over the ownership of a pig. The patrol of a European and three native police left TAPINI at 5.45p. Orders were left that rations and equipment were to be brought along in the morning.

The patrol journeyed to MATSILAVAVA through heavy rain and after the Tilley lamp broke, complete darkness. An aged hurricane lamp was borrowed from the village constable. It lacked both wick and kerosene and twenty minutes were wasted improvising the former. Rain was still falling heavily when the patrol reached KARIARITI at 12.30am. Missionary GUISHETT of KERAU was met and the remainder of the night spent there.

The departure from KARIARITI was at 6am. We went to a small village a mile distant. There were two corpses there, one of an aged woman the other of a young man. The body of the woman was not stiff though she had been killed briefly prior to the young man. I raised the body of the man by the feet. It rested on the back of the head but it did not bend. Both bodies had been four days dead and were decomposing. We returned to KARIARITI with the bodies. Police and patrol gear arrived at 12am. The police returned immediately to TAPINI with the bodies and fifty two witnesses in their charge.

Calling across the ravine revealed that there were two more dead at ERUMALAVAVA. Villagers were too frightened to bring them to KARIARITI, the village of their opponents. We left at one o'clock and descended 1500 feet by native track. We waded the LOWA river and climbed 2000 feet. Via KIKITAI and NAIRILAVAVA patrol attained ERUMALAVAVA at 6.30pm. Though



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT 2

LAW and JUSTICE (continued): - 5½ hours out of KARIARITI, it was easy calling distance.

The dead were by the rest house laid out for inspection. They had been cut about savagely. They had been men of middle age. There were two injured in the village. They were unable to walk. We were unable to travel by night. There were too many to escort. Patrol left the village at 6.30am, by native path, reached LOLOIPA bridge at 11.30am, and TAPINI at 1pm. The district commissioner was present upon our arrival. One of the injured died at 4pm. from pneumonia, occasioned by a spear through the lung.

ROADS and BRIDGES: Natives in the KARIARITI area regard graded paths as mission paths. They do not maintain them. That from TAPINI to KERAU has degenerated from six feet wide to six inches wide in many parts. No native will work to better the roads of his own accord, though they are always used in preference to the old tracks.

CARRIERS: Once the patrol was under way circumstances forced the pace. The injured were in poor condition, questioning of witnesses in the village would have meant delay. It was necessary to oblige even those against whom there was little evidence to carry to TAPINI.

CONCLUSION: I attribute the delay in the reporting of these killings to the fact that relatives of the officials were involved. They reported to the mission at KERAU for this reason. THE DEAD....LUMEPE. NIORO, both of a hamlet near KARIARITI, ATAIPU, JAGAI, and LAIAME of ERUMALAVAVA. Eight of the eleven directly concerned in these killings were brought into TAPINI.





Goilala No. 5 of 53/54

R.F.Hearne P.O.

Loloipa Valley

GDC/MB.



30-5/751

16th November, 1953.

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 5/53-54 - Mr. R. Hearne, P.O.

The above report is forwarded in triplicate.

The patrol covered part of the area concerned in the recent murders. The area now appears quiet; however only by constant patrolling may any improvement be expected.

*F. A. Bensted*  
.....  
(F. A. Bensted)  
a/District Commissioner, C.D.



PATROL REPORT

Gailala No. 5 of 53/54.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,  
TAPINI, Gailala, C.D.

12 November 1953.

29/-/53-54.

The District Commissioner,  
Central Division,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - 5 of 53-54.

MR. HEARNE, P.O.

The above report is attached, in quadruplicate.


The patrol covered part of the area concerned in the recent disturbances. The Loloipa people had several more casualties than their Tauwadi antagonists, and were therefore more likely to start fresh trouble.

However, both sides were given a good deal of attention, and agreed to make peace. Chiefs of all the villages concerned did so in ceremonial fashion at Kariaritsi, where they met me on the 27th October. Further close attention will be necessary and will be given, to endeavour to ensure that this becomes a real and lasting peace.

The whole incident points the need for continual frequent patrolling. 3

On the credit side, the action of the clan chiefs at Laramaite many of them being Village Officials, should be noted. This suggests that though progress may be slow, and attended with set-backs, nevertheless Administration influence is having effect.

Census figures in the area are too recent to draw conclusions from as yet, but the excess of births over deaths will be watched closely. The very small number of births and deaths of children recorded suggests that a good deal of "hiding" still goes on. Slower patrolling will help to overcome this, and cases actually discovered will be prosecuted.

  
(H.C. Gaywood.)  
A./ A.D.O.

PATROL REPORT

Gailala No. 5 of 53/54.

Area Patrolled

LOLOIPA VALLEY.

Officer Conducting

R.F.Hearne Patrol Officer.

Personnel Accompanying

Europeans. Dr.V.Zigas, Med. Officer.

Natives. Const. KIMAI  
" HEROVE  
" AIA  
Bug/ " SIMUGAI

Native Med Orderly STEPHEN  
Interpreter MANAI

Average 16 carriers.

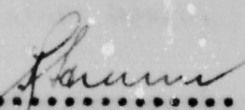
Duration

21st October to 30th October 1953

10 days

Objects of Patrol

- (a) Check Census figures.
- (b) Routine Administration and investigation of minor complaints
- (c) Medical

  
.....  
R.F.Hearne P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Gollala report No. 5 of 53/54.

D I A R Y.

October 1953.

Wednesday 21st.

Dep. Tapini 0750 hrs. Met Father Abel Michellaud at GUTU Mission station. To TORORO Barracks. Continual rain late afternoon and no opportunity to Census.

Thursday 22nd.

At TORORO. Census and Medical check of KUPOVA, TORORO KORAU'AVA and IJMAVA (SOMET) people. Two minor disputes settled.

Friday 23rd.

Dep. TORORO to KORAU'AVA along graded path. Left graded path at KORAU'AVA and proceeded to BURUAY Village. Census and Medical check. Then to POMUTU along native tracks. Census and Medical check. Slept in a deserted mens' house.

Saturday 24th.

Dep. POMUTU climbed to top of spur and down to NAIRILAVAVA Village per native tracks - approx 1/2 hours walk. Census and medical check of GIGGAVA and NAIRILAVAVA people. Several minor disputes heard. Rumours that tribal fighting was liable to break out again.

Sunday 25th.

At NAIRILAVAVA. Numerous discussions with groups of people and individuals.

Monday 26th.

Dep. NAIRILAVAVA along native tracks to scene of recent tribal fighting - the dance village of MINIAUTU, which is deserted except for the Village Constable of ERUMELAVAVA. Patrol then proceeded to ERUMELAVAVA. Census and Medical check. Here learnt of Mr. H. Gaywoods arrival at KARIARITI (on the graded path to KERAU-APAROTA). Discussions with the people and 1 dispute heard. Slept in open deserted mens' dance house. Light rain.

Tuesday 27th.

At ERUMELAVAVA. Dr. Zigas and N.M.O. and 4 carriers returned to Tapini. Continued discussions with the people in groups and individually. Numerous spears bows and arrows, freshly made, were detected and destroyed. Light rain.

Wednesday 28th.

Dep. ERUMELAVAVA to KOILOLAVAVA. Census and minor disputes heard. PERUMEVA people had lined at Erumelavava so a census check was made. Two minor complaints heard.

Thursday 29th.

Dep. KOILOLAVAVA to PERUMEVA, inspection of the vill. and then to Loloipa River and up to graded path and down to Loloipa bridge. NELIVE people were lined waiting for the Census check but patrol waited until ANIOME people returned from the village of Matialavava (on road to KERAU-GOLLALA). These people were off to a dance and feast in the GOLLALA. Census check of NELIVE and ANIOME people.

Friday 30th.

At Loloipa bridge. Six cases heard in the Court for Native Matters. Two minor complaints heard. Patrol then returned up graded path to Tapini.

END OF DIARY  
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#### NATIVE SITUATION.

The LOLOIPA area is nearly due north of TAPINI station. Three fifths of the population is concentrated on the Spur between the LOLOIPA and LOWA Rivers. The other two fifths live on the Spur on the Western side of the LOLOIPA Rv. The villages on the central Spur consist, on the LOWA Riv. side, of a mixture of KARUSI (Gollala, TAU'ADE speaking natives) and LOLOIPA ( KUHIMAIIPA speaking). During and after the recent tribal disturbance, in which six natives were killed, who lived on the slope between ERUMELAVAVA and LOWA River fled to ERUMA, KARIARITI and NATIALAVAVA villages - Kerau Gollala area. It is expected that they will return as soon as hostilities cease and 'life' returns to normal. The 'Western' group have freely intermarried with people of the KATAIJA area and migration back and forth is frequent. This census check revealed that 28 males and 47 females have emigrated and the majority were found to have gone to KATAIJA.

LARAMAITE (near TORORO) and included in the KATAIJA Census Sub-Division was recently the scene of a large dance and feast - present were approx 1000 people and 160 pigs were killed. A tense atmosphere existed as the guests arrived armed with axes spears and lances. The writer was told that his was quite normal.- all spears and the like are placed in honoured positions in the mens' house and the axes are used for chopping ornamental trees and firewood etc.. !!! Clan chiefs of all villages exerted their influence and remonstrated with the offenders who had brought pigs and arrows. The scene, earlier pregnant with suspense, changed to a happy jubilant feast and dance followed. All the guests in a few hours returned to their villages.

At NAIRILAVAVA there was a rumour of the death of one of the men wounded in the tribal fighting who was under treatment at Tapini Hospital. Apparently the rumour was started by KARIARITI - side people. This naturally would ~~make~~ tend to even the score and arouse the people to take up weapons again in tribal fighting. It was also heard that a native of GIGOAVA, and a son of one of the men killed in the fighting, on returning from Tapini in company with some fellow villagers came upon a Kariariti pig in the Gigoava gardens. These natives promptly killed the pig (the owner being the man that killed the father of the native of Gigoava).

While the writer was on the Loloipa side, Mr. H. Gaywood, a/ADO, paid a visit to the Kariariti area. Apparently the people began to realize that the Government still existed and that the 'pay-back' system is always a losing system where human life is concerned. The people of NAIRILAVAVA and GIGOAVA and ERUMELAVAVA seem willing enough to lay down their arms - at the moment at least. Pay-back system operating throughout the area is deeply engraved in their minds and has been since childhood. Time and constant supervision per medium of pa rolls possibly is the only way to free them of this evil system.

On the writer's arrival at NAIRILAVAVA it was evident that the people were afraid to venture down to their gardens on the LOWA River for fear of raiding or lurking Kariariti people who lived on the spur above the river.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

ERUMELAVAVA, ARJONE, NELIVE and KULOLAVAVA Villages elected a Councillor each during the patrol's visit. The Village Constable of FERUMEVA resigned because of ill-health and age.

On the whole Village Constables throughout the area leave much to be desired. The majority are well acquainted with their duties but not with their powers. This may be caused through insufficient 'backing' by previous patrols or possibly lack of patrolling, probably the latter.



#### NATIVE LABOUR.

Total adult male labour potential is 359. Of these 37 are absent at work inside the District and 11 outside. It was found that of the 37 working inside the District 7 only reported Yapini for work through the Government, the other 30 made their own way to Kairuku on foot and are possibly working at Kairuku or Port Moresby. The 11 men employed outside the District are reported to have gone to WAU.

The percentage of able-bodied laborers absent from their villages is 13.33.

Recently a few laborers returned from labor in Port Moresby. This probably accounts for the increase in the percentage of males absent at work (Sage last patrol, April 1952, 8.7).

#### AGRICULTURE.

The people in the Loloipa receive a little money by taking <sup>the</sup> excess of native foods, such as sweet potatoes cucumbers potatoes (Irish) and katoro nuts to Yapini for sale. The area is quite fertile but as yet the villagers have no incentive to enlarge their garden areas and increase sales at Yapini.

On Erumelavava Spur, Mr. Jean Martin, a lay brother of Kamulai Catholic Mission, has leased some 150 acres which he intends to cultivate in approx. 3 - 4 years. At present 1 bull and 4 cows are grazing on the lease.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A graded path runs from Tapini down to the junction of the Loloipa and Lova Rivers. The river is crossed by a very fine recently constructed pit sawn timber bridge. The graded path runs along the Loloipa River and then proceeds up to GUARI-LAVAVA Patrol Post. Approx 10 minutes on the Tapini side of KOBAN'AVA Village a new graded path has been commenced. It is intended that the graded path runs through BURUAI, POMUTU PERUMEVA and KOILOLAVAVA Villages to ERUMELAVAVA. The patrols visit found the end of the road (so far) at the Loloipa River just below BURUAI Village. From BURUAI Village to POMUTU ~~village~~ JIGGAVA SAIRILAVAVA ERUMELAVAVA KOILOLAVAVA and PERUMEVA Villages quite fair native tracks exist.

#### EDUCATION.

Father Michellaud was met at GUTU, a Catholic Mission station on graded path half an hour on Tapini side of TORORO Vill. Father Michellaud has spent some two months in the Loloipa. He has 50 young pupils in school at GUTU. The students come from KUNIMAIPA and LOLOIPA areas and display a very keen interest in their school work. Some can read very well in their own language and look forward to writing and reading English. Six of the students read to the writer in Kunimaipa language. The pupils supply their own food and live at the school. There are 5 houses on the site.

#### HEALTH.

Dr. V. Zigas accompanied patrol as far as ERUMELAVAVA but unfortunately had to return to Yapini before completion of patrol. Four villages only were not given a medical check by Dr. Zigas.

Generally health was good except that in every village Scabies was prevalent. One native from POMUTU was a bad case and probably brought the disease on his return from Kairuku. He was sent to Tapini Hospital for treatment.

Minor cuts and sores were treated on the spot by Dr. Zigas.

CENSUS.

The last Census of the LOLOIPA was made by Mr. Banting C.P.O., in April 1952. The total population shows a decrease of 136 which includes an emigration of 162 and an immigration of 76. Deaths outnumber births (48 - 20) by 28. Majority of deaths registered were of aged people. Emigration figures were highest at ILIMAVA 34, most of the people moving back into the KATAIJA and at ERUMELAVAVA 39. ERUMELAVAVA is a mixture of GOILALA and KUNIMAIIPA speaking people. The recent tribal fighting that took place between the LOLOIPA and GOILALA speaking villagers caused the GOILALAs inter-married with LOLOIPAs to return to their own villages. This estrangement is expected to be of short duration and the GOILALAs will probably return to the LOLOIPA side of the LOWA Rv.

All villages lined well for the Census except ARICOME which had gone feasting in the GOILALA. Police soon rounded up the wanderers and a census was made at Lolcipa with a good line up.

COURTS.

Six cases were heard in the Court for Native Matters at LOLOIPA Bridge. Two men were sentenced to 2 weeks each in hard labour for "on being liable to be selected to carry did run away". Three men and one woman received sentences of periods varying from 2 months to 1 month for riotous behaviour at BONEI Village. The incident occurred after one man had slashed three pigs belonging to another with an axe for breaking into a garden and eating sweet potatoes etc..

Numerous minor disputes heard and settled arbitrarily.

*James P.*



APPENDIX

POLICE REPORT

Gollala Report 5 of 53/54

<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
5055	Bag/Const.	STMUGAI	As a Bugler needs a refresher course. Ineffectual as a patrol policeman.
3019	Const.	KINAI	Quite a good man this patrol. Not his usual noisy self.
5036	"	HEROVE	Good patrol policeman and of much help. Always able to get things done.
6166	"	ATA	Quiet. Lacks initiative and not very effective as a patrol man.

*R. F. Hearne*  
 R. F. Hearne P.O.  
 11th November 1953

Goilala No. 7 of 53/54

R.F.Hearne P.O.

Kunimaipa



FAB/MB



30-5/973

14th January, 1954.

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 7 of 53/54 - KUNIMAIPA.

Forwarded herewith please find the above-mentioned  
Patrol Report.

Mr. Hearne has written a good and interesting  
report and, by all indications, he has the makings of an  
efficient and keen officer.

The comments by Mr. a/A.D.O. Gaywood adequately  
cover the Patrol Report with the exception of his remarks  
with regard to the TONAMENA and OMU incidents.

As will be seen from Mr. a/A.D.O. Galloway's  
memorandum 30-1/44 of the 7th January, 1954, both of these  
incidents occurred during, and not after, the war and I see  
no reason at this late stage for re-opening the matter,  
especially in view of a ruling which, I understand, was made by  
the Crown Law Officer in respect of occurrences during the war  
and which advised that the natives should be informed that  
although we regretted certain incidents occurring no action  
would be taken and that they should be forgotten.

The willingness of both parties concerned to pay and  
receive compensation in respect of the persons killed should lead  
to better feeling between the parties and it is hoped that  
eventually the whole matter will be forgotten by the natives.

The delay in forwarding this report was caused by  
holding it until Mr. Galloway's comments were received.

*F. A. Bensted*  
.....  
(F. A. Bensted)  
a/District Commissioner, C.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 30-1/44.  
Sub-district Office,  
GOILALA, C.D.

7th January, 1954.

District Commissioner,  
PORT MORTSBY.

Patrol Report No. 7/53-54 - KUNIMAIPA.

Reference is made to this office memo. of 21st ult., covering the above report by Mr. PO Hearne.

The two incidents mentioned in the report, i.e., the TONAMENA and OMU massacres, have been known to most officers who have been stationed in this Sub-district since the close of the war. Both incidents occurred during and not after the war as is suggested in Mr. Hearne's report and the covering memo. So far as I can ascertain, the TONAMENA incident occurred about 1943-44 and the OMU incident some little time later. No records are held at this station dating back prior to 1946 and it is therefore difficult to date the occurrences with any real accuracy. However, the fact remains that both incidents took place during the war, and that is the reason that no police action has been taken by officers posted here since the resumption of civil administration.

Though the KUNIMAIPA area has been constantly patrolled since the close of the war, and in spite of the presence of a Patrol Officer stationed almost permanently at GUARI Patrol Post since 1947, these incidents have not previously been brought to the attention of officers here in the manner indicated by Mr. Hearne. However, now that there appears to be a willingness on the part of all parties concerned to pay and receive compensation in respect of those killed, such action should be seen to be done in an endeavour to settle the matters amicably and thus bring about a better feeling between the various groups.

Deplorable though the incidents are, I do not consider, at this late stage, that any good can result from any police investigation designed to result in the preferment of criminal charges against persons implicated in the massacres.

Mr. Hearne will shortly return to the area and there ensure that compensation is effected in the manner expressed by the offending parties. His report will be forwarded in due course.

  
.....  
(R. T. Galloway) a/ADO.



50/- No. 7/53-54.

Sub District Office,  
TAPINI, Gailala, C.D.

21 December 1953.

The District Commissioner,  
Central Division,  
PORT Moresby.

Patrol Report 7 of 53-54 - Kunimaipa.

Report of the above patrol by Mr. R.P. Hearne, Patrol Officer, is forwarded herewith in triplicate.

The report is informative, and indicates a conscientious job done in difficult country. On his departure I instructed Mr. Hearne to take his time to ensure adequate contact with the people. Mr. Hearne touches on a number of the major problems of this sub-district

The table of village activities in other census sub-divisions for ceremonial purposes, intermarriage, trade, and the like, including some combinations with groups in the Morobe District, should be useful in district administration.

Page 1 refers to "villagers enlisting the aid of members of the R.P.C. to square off debts". There is evidence to suggest that in the past native A.C.'s were sent on independent missions, and in surprisingly large groups, with a great deal of latitude. This practice has most certainly been discontinued. However, the ill results still persist, as witness the story of the TONEMENA massacre on page 2, and the OMU massacre on page 3. Both of these stories demand further investigation by a more experienced officer. I find it impossible to believe that either case could have been unknown to previous officers in charge in this area. The OMU story apparently refers to a tragedy that took place towards the end of the war, when a party of about eight police in charge of Cpl or Sgt KARANA, now retired, from the Daru area, and with no European officer accompanying were sent from APORATA to effect an arrest at OMU. It is possible the officer in question was a Mr. Jamieson. The case may have been investigated later by Mr. O'Malley. Ex-Constable IFO states that the R.P.C. members concerned were tried for murder at KAINOKU. No doubt this could be confirmed from the records. The TONEMENA massacre is believed to have taken place in 1946, and as the missionaries at KANULAI appear to be thoroughly familiar with the story, it is incredible that it should not previously have been reported to the Government. I am leaving this area very shortly, on the 24th inst., but I have now doubt Mr. Galloway will wish to take immediate action in respect of the matter.

I see no reason why the BELAKOK hamlets should not be censused from this station. As the hamlets are close to a populous T.H.C. locality visits by T.H.C. officers when on patrol there would serve to increase the contacts, bus statistics, and the law applied, should certainly be those of Papua. - Page 2.

The large dances which take place in the area, appear to be becoming increasingly frequent. Father Michonod, of KANULAI R.C. Mission, suggests that this is because, as a direct result of Government prohibition on inter-village raiding, the people now have more pigs, and that when there are enough pigs, a dance must be held for 'prestige' sake. This accelerating frequency of dances appears to be straining the food supplies, and producing ill results. The time has come when a regular market for surplus pigs appears necessary. - Page 3.

The tendency of people in this area to live in scattered hamlets appears to be dictated by the economic conditions. It would be unreasonable - and impracticable - to force them to group in large villages, however much it makes for ease of patrolling and administration. - Page 3.

Mr. Hearne should have acted more strongly in recommending the replacement of unsuitable Village Constables. - Pages 4, 5, 6.  
dismissal  
There is undoubtedly a reservoir of available labour in the area, and, subject to strict enforcement of the health conditions for highland labour, I see no reason why larger numbers should not be recruited. - Page 6.

Allowing for the loss by emigration, the census figures still give cause for concern. The very low number of births recorded in a period of nearly two years, suggests: 1. Widespread abortion, 2. Failure to report infant deaths and many births. There is other evidence suggesting the prevalence of abortion, but individual cases are more difficult to detect. - Page 7.

The existence of illegal courts is a matter to which Mr. Hearne should have given more attention. It is not clear whether these tribunals do in fact purport to be Courts, in our sense of the word, or whether they merely deal with matters such as bride price, land ownership, etc., over which the N.R.O. do not confer jurisdiction. Use of the term "fines" provokes the thought that further investigation is needed. Illegal courts are common enough, of course, in the Territory. The danger is the degree of tyranny that can result. V.C. Gainai should be closely watched. These courts, and the reluctance of the people to visit Tapini underline the need for re-opening of the GUARI Patrol Post.- impossible without increased staff. Page 7.

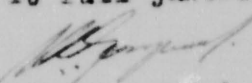
The part played by the Village Constables in these "Courts", taken in conjunction with Mr. Hearne's direct comments on many of the men themselves, and my own limited observation of many others in the Gollala sub District, prompts the reflection that here the Village Constable system is not functioning well. Few of them have any clear idea of their duties in the first place, and as far as I have been able to get any information of the social structure of these communities, there are marked differences between the clan system here from its more common forms in other parts of the Territory, which operate to restrict the power of the V.C. vis-a-vis his community, considered as a representative of the Administration. My impression, admittedly based on very brief observation, is that there are far too many of them, who compete to obtain the government "clothes" and "davana" which they regard purely as a largesse, and are unconscious of accompanying responsibilities. If the number of V.C.'s were reduced by two thirds, and the remainder carefully vetted and "strategically" placed, the consequences would be a considerable saving in administrative costs, coupled I think with increased efficiency of those remaining. - the dismissal of two out of every three would emphasise in the only possible way to the rest that they must carry out their duties to retain their post. At the same time the prestige of the office in the community would be vastly enhanced.

Agriculture and livestock - page 8. The region is apparently a fertile one, with ample land for present purposes. The development of a cash industry in highland crops appears desirable and feasible.

Roads and Bridges will be the subject of a separate memo.

The Mission of the Sacred Heart has been operating intensively in this area for only a few years, and spectacular results in the educational field can hardly be expected as yet.

On the whole the report is a useful one, though the standard of expression and typing do not do it full justice.

  
(H.C. Gaywood.)  
S./ A.D.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

GOILALA REPORT NO.

7 of 1953-54.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL

R.P.Hearne. Patrol Officer.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO.

TORORO:KORAU'AVA:WAPIVI:BOMEI:GUARI:  
GIVENA No.2:LOBUDON:OMU Nos.1 & 2:  
GAGAVE:JAKE:LAPAVIO:KUNIMAPI:LUPILA:  
SINI Nos 1 & 2 (PAGAU):KUMISI:GUSIWEI:  
TIMANACCSA:KAPISO:GARAINA:SOROPOT:  
GAROGA:KEPITUPU:KUBURU:GANIAWAI:JEVI-  
IAMA:ZAJLAPU:ELJ:BIZOA:ENAU-GAGAVE:  
TIMOMU:BOHARAGA:BELAWOK:GWI:AMENA:  
GIVENA No.1:JEVENAJ:JVIRUPU:NELEME:  
KOMU:GWI:GURISA:GEREBI-GOILAP:KOIFA:  
KOTVA-INAPERU:TONEBENA:

PURPOSE OF PATROL.

- i. Revision of Census.
- ii. Medical
- iii. Routine Administration duties.
- iv. Meet Mr.C.Day,OIC Morobe Patrol Post

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY.

Europeans.

Mr.E.Swanborough EMA.

Natives.

- 4 members of R.P.C.
- 1 Interpreter
- 1 Native Medical Orderly

TRANSPORT.

2 mules to GUARI P.P.  
Average 26 carriers

DURATION OF PATROL.

11th November 1953 to 16th December 1953  
36 days

MAP.

C.J.Adamson's and Sketch.

LAST PATROL TO AREA.

D.S. June 1953  
Medical

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000 000

Reprt of a patrol to the Kunimaipa Area of the GOILALA Sub-District  
Central Division.

ooo D I A R Y ooo

1953 November 11th.

Non-arrival of carriers delayed departure from Tapini until 1530 hrs. Arr. Loloipa Bridge bush-house 1745 hrs.

12th.

Heavy rain early morning. Departed Loloipa Bridge 0630 to GUTU Mission station. Father Abel Michenaud met. Proceeded to TORORO, KORAU'AVA, WAPIVI and eventually BOMEI.

13th.

Dep. BOMEI 0615 to GUARI Patrol Post 0930. Last hour in heavy rain. Mr. Swanborough remained Guari and I proceeded to GIVENA No.2 LOBUDON and OMU No. 1 & 2. 1515 hrs.

14th.

Intended moving to GAGAVE but learnt that Mr. C. Day, OIC Morobe Patrol Post was walking around from GANIATAI Village so returned to OMU.

15th.

At OMU.

16th.

Dep. OMU 0800 accompanied by Miss. A. M. MacArthur and Mr. C. Day. To GAGAVE 0900 hrs. To JAKE, LAPAULO, KUNIMAIP (TORUAWA) 1330 hrs. A census check was made of all villages. Light rain.

17th.

Departed KUNIMAIP 0745 crossed SIPI Range approx. approx 11200 feet - very cold and wet weather. Arrived SINI No.2 (PAGAU) 1850 hrs.

18th.

Dep. PAGAU 1200 hrs to KUMISI, GUSIWEI. Light rain.

19th.

Dep. GUSIWEI 0700 hrs. To TIMANAGOSA, KAPISO & GARAJNA.

20th.

At GARAJNA.

21st.

Mr. C. Day remained GARAJNA Miss. A. M. MacArthur and self departed GARAJNA 0720 up BUBU River to SOROUPOP and GAROGA 1840 hrs.

22nd.

Dep. GAROGA 0640 hrs up BUBU River to KEPITUPU. Over DIG.I Range at approx. 11200 feet near UAKIWA Mt. then down to KUBURU 2130 hrs.

23rd.

Census and Medical check of KUBURU. Mr. Swanborough EMA had arrived from Guari Patrol Post 1130 hrs. Proceeded to GANIATAI Census and Medical check.

24th.

Dep. GANIATAI 0830 hrs to GIVENA No.2. Census and Medical check. Proceeded to LOBUDON and OMU No.1 & 2 doing a Census and Medical check of each village.

25th.

At OMU. Talked with people and heard numerous disputes.

26th.



November 26th.

Mr. Swanborough to GAGAVE, Miss A.M. MacArthur remained ONU and Self proceeded to ELI, BIZOA and ENAU-GAGAVE. A census check was made of each village.

27th.

Dep. ENAU-GAGAVE 0615 hrs over Mt. Chapman approx. 11000 feet through old TIMOMUI hamlets to old BORARAGA Village. 1400.

28th.

Dep. BORARAGA 0745 hrs to BELAWOK KONOMI BORARAGA (new) TOKOLO (new) 0845 hrs. Thence to KENI (KATAIPA) barracks. Mr. C. Day unable to meet me due to an attack of malaria.

29th.

Dep. KENI 0600 hrs returned through BELAWOK, old BORARAGA and TIMOMUI hamlets proceeded approx 2/3rds of the way up Mt. BANAVI and camped at a bush-house house 1400 hrs.

30th.

Dep. Bush house 0615 hrs over Mt. BANAVI at approx. 11000 feet (weather fine and a good view obtained) thence down to ELI Village 1110. Met Mr. Swanborough proceeded to AMENA. Census and Medical check.

December 1st.

Dep. AMENA 0630 hrs to GIVENA No. 1 0830. Census and Medical check. Proceeded to JEVENAI 1330. Light/heavy rain.

2nd.

Census and Medical check.  $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs walk to IVIRUPU then  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs walk to NELEME. Census and Medical check of each village.

3rd.

Dep. NELEME 0715 hrs to KOMU 1015 hrs. Census and Medical check. UNI Hamlets arrived and Census and Medical check.

4th.

At KOMU. GURISA people arrived. Census and Medical check made. Intended to visit KUMU and UNI hamlets but informed that floods had washed away bridges. Interpreter ill.

5th.

Dep. KOMU 0700 hrs to Kunimaipa River 0930 hrs. Waited 3 hours while a new bridge was built to replace two that were washed away. To GEREBI-GOILAP. Census and Medical check. Rain.

6th.

Dep. GEREBI-GOILAP 0700 hrs to KOIIPA. Census and Medical check made. Light rain.

7th.

Dep. KOIIPA 0800 hrs to KOIIPA-INAPERU 1000 hrs Census and Medical check made.

8th.

Dep. KOIIPA-INAPERU 0750 hrs to Kamualai Catholic Missi 0930 hrs. Two disputes from TAPALA area heard.

9th.

To TORIEMENA. Census and Medical check. Long discussion with people.

10th.

To GUARI patrol post. Census and Medical check of the GUARI and ZAILAPU people. Mr. Swanborough proceeded to BOMEI in the LOLOIPA and I remained at GUARI.

11th.

Dep. GUARI

December 11th.

Dep. GUARI Patrol Post 0830 hrs to OMU 1215 hrs.

12th.

At OMU.

13th.

Dep. OMU 0800 hrs to GUARI Patrol Post 1130 hrs. Fr. Abel Michenaud met at PALEMAI Mission Station, GUARI spur. Mules from Tapini arrived GUARI Friday. Mules despatched to OMU to load with sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes.

14th.

At Guari. People repairing buildings and cleaning road

15th.

Dep. GUARI 0730 hrs to IOLOIPA Village of TORORO 1400.

16th.

Dep. TORORO 0730 hrs. To TAPINI 1115 hrs.

DIARY ENDS

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Each village falls into a separate group in the Kunimaipa area and within this group close relationship exists - intermarriage is common, migration to and fro occurs and often the group as a whole holds feasts at which the group is host or part host and part dancer.

As far as could be ascertained villages combining outside the Census Sub-Division are as follows :-

LOLOIPA	GENI BASIN (N.G.)	BUBU (NG)	TAPALA-KARUAMA	ONO (NG)
JEVI-JAMAI	LOBUDON	KUBURU	GEREBI-	KURIMAI P
TONEMANA	ELI	JEVIAMAI	GOILAP	LUPI LA
GUARI	ENAU-GAGAVE	OMU	KOIPA	
	AMENA	GAGAVE	TONEMANA	
	GURISA			
	UNI			
	BJ ZOA			

(N.B. It is unusual for the villages within the table to combine - these villages combine with the people of the areas heading the table.)

Friendship seems to be stronger among groups on opposite sides of the one mountain than among villages occupying opposite sides of a river i.e., the following tables show how each villages heading the table groups with other villages:-

KUBURU	JEVIAMAI	GANJAWAI	LOBUDON	OMU	ELI	ENAU-GAGAVE
BUBU	BUBU	GIVENA 2	OMU	LOBUDON	UNI	KENI
KEPITUPU	TONEMANA		BELAWOK	GAROGA	BELAWOK	BELAWOK
JEVIAMAI	GIGITAI		KENI	(BUBU)	KENI	LUPI LA
	(LOWA Vall)			KEPITUPU	BJ ZOA	TOKOLO
						KONOMI

AMENA	GIVENA	IVIRUPU	KOMU	UNI	GURISA	GEREBI-
UNI	TONEMANA	GIVENA	UNI	BJ ZOA	NAGURI	GOILAP
KENI		AMENA	HELEME	ELI	WENIM	TAPALA
		HELEME		ENAU-GAGAVE	BORILO	KARUAMA
		GEREBI-		KENI	WARIA	KOIPA
		GOILAP			KENI	
					UNI	

TONEMANA	GAGAVE	KUNIMAIP
TAPALA	JAKE	GOIROWAK
KARUAMA	LAPAULO	ONO
GUARI (some)	ZAILAPU	
LOLOIPA (" )	BALEBAU	

Because certain villages may be mentioned under different headings it does not follow that relationships between the villages

- i. within the table, or
- ii. heading the groups

are good.

Much emigration in the Upper Kunimaipa occurred about 12 - 15 years ago. The people moved outside Papua and into KENI Basin and Headwaters of the ONO and BUBU Rivers. Ever since these people and their offspring have been returning in dribs and drabs! The reason for the emigration could be :-

- i. Fighting among groups became so intense that emigration was the easiest way out.
- ii. Government patrols were increasing and the resultant feuds caused by tribes enlisting the aid of members of the R.P.C. to square off debts.

A large group of OMU people in approx 1938-9 moved to the BUBU and bought land from the GAZI people.

NATIVE AFFAIRS Cont.

Money to the value of £6 was given. This money was obtained by the OMUS taking vegetables for sale at GARAINA. Since that date most of the OMUS have returned and only one family remains in the BUBU. If and when this family returns to the Kunimaipa Vall. the OMU people will claim re-imbursment of their £6 from the GAZIRI or else declare a TARAVATU on the use of the land.

A similar move was made by the AMENA (KONOMI) people to the KENI Basin at the Headwaters of the KATAIPA River. There is an Hamlet named KONOMI in the Basin at this date. The reason for the AMENAs move apparently was a dispute among the senior men of the village.

The move of the TIMOMUI and BORARAGA people to BELAWOK, KONOMI, TOKOLO KENI and ENAU-GAGAVE has obviated the necessity for any Papuan patrol to visit the KENI Basin except if any disturbance arises. BELAWOK KONOMI TOKOLO and BORARAGA are a group of Hamlets very close together (could be called one village) about ½ hour walk from KENI Rest House (KATAIPA Vill.) which is administered from MOROBE (or GARAINA) Patrol Post. The people of these Hamlets 'answer' to a Lulua and Tultul and have their names recorded in Kataipa (N.G.) Census book. The old villages of TIMOMUI and BORARAGA have been abandoned and only burnt stumps remain.

A growing amount of fear and tension was noticed this patrol. The centre of the trouble seemed to be TONEMENA. Investigations revealed that i. the TONEMENAs had a dance recently at which full ceremonial rites were not carried out - the guests (most of them) left before the pigs were killed. Truly and insult to the guests and the hosts.

ii. towards the end of 1945 (or early '46) a Government ~~xxx~~ patrol was proceeding through to KOMU (or KOIPA) area from GUARI. Many GUARIs and LOLOIPAs wished to accompany the patrol from GUARI but the Officer conducting the patrol apparently knew of an unpaid debt and refused their services. (Here minor details are confusing but the facts remain). The patrol moved off and some time later the GUARIs and LOLOIPAs were seen to be following. Orders were given for shots to be fired over their heads in an effort to discourage the followers and make them return to their villages. Unfortunately the opposite effect occurred and whatever restraint was present was released, the GUARIs and LOLOIPAs took the shots to be a signal and with one accord attacked the TONEMENA people. Later on the GUARIs and LOLOIPAs were joined by elements of GIVENA GANIAWAI, KUBURU, ZAILAPU, JEVI-JAMAI, GENEHI-GOILAPU, KOIPA, JEVENAI, AMENA, IVIRUPU, NELEME, ELI, OMU and LOBUDON villegos. The resultant was the death of 25 surprised TONEMENAs (men women and children) - the names I have recorded. A few of the casualties escaped expecting to find succour among friends in the LOLOIPA Valley but here again they met with animosity and were killed. (There were approx. 4 deaths in the LOLOIPA.) This murderous onslaught has not been forgotten by the TONEMENA people and the other tribes of the Kunimaipa and Loloipa know it and are frightened to pass anywhere in the vicinity unaccompanied. Since this story was 'brought to light' I have questioned all tribes concerned and they are willing to make restitution (square the debt) by presents of pigs dogs' teeth, pakos, money, movies, axes, knives and billy cans etc.. The TONEMENA people will accept these gifts, if adequate, and consider the matter settled. This tribal disturbance has never been investigated - it was not 'reported' to the Government. It has only been 'brought to a head' since the recent dance and feast at TONEMENA when the ceremonial rites were waived.

During a dance period 'peace' is declared and all feuds temporarily forgotten. The people may travel anywhere without fear of loss of life. The termination of the dance sees the termination of 'peace'. People move about outside their groups in danger of their lives. A noticeable feature of the culmination of a dance (th. killings of pigs) is once that the respective parts of a pig are distributed the visitors guests and dancers etc., waste no time departing and make for their own villages as quickly as possible. Within 10 - 15 minutes the dance village resembles a hamlet.



NATIVE AFFAIRS Cont.

While dancing was in progress at TOHEMENA 'peace' and safety was assured so that the really apprehensive guests made their departure before the ceremonial killing of pigs.

While informing all the offending villagers of the proposed method of "squaring off" another unreported incident was uncovered at OMU. This event took place some 6 or 7 years ago. The OMU people were dancing at MIZIRAKA near their present village site. They were attacked by 4 members of the R.P.C. (Constables IPO, GARAMA, TORER and ITAWAI) and villagers of LOLOIPA ZAILAPU GANJAWAI and KUBURU. The OMU people were completely taken by surprise and as a result there were 11 deaths (5 males and 6 females) - children included. All names were recorded. Women not yet dead were thrown into houses and the houses burnt. Four girls were captured. Three, at this date, have returned. One married to a Kairaku man and returned to her village with her husband. Another recaptured on return from a dance in the BUBU. Another taken by Police to APAROTA (V.C. GAINAI and another man went to APAROTA and brought her back) There is still one outstanding and this girl is probably married to the V.C. of ZOMA, GARAINA area. MAINI KERAU and LOWA Valley people are said to be implicated in this massacre. The spearing axing burning of bodies that occurred many years ago is not easily forgotten and the OMU people claim payment.

All the people concerned in both incidences have been notified that a patrol will return to the Guari Patrol Post for a short period and supervise the "squaring off" in approx. 3 - 4 weeks time. This will give the parties time to think over and discuss the matter and come to some arrangement.

A very large dance took place at ELI some 2-3 months ago. There were two dance villages of 42 and 28 houses. Present were 1500 to 2000 people from New Guinea and all tribes in the Kunimaipa area. No TAPALA nor LOLOIPA people were invited or present. The dancers were from BORIZO and GAROGA. In one village 210 pigs were killed in the other 120 pigs.

People in the BUBU of villages

SORONPOT	East bank of BUBU	54	SAURELI	West Bank of BUBU	47
MISMIS		32	ARABUKA		134
SAIKO		179	BALEBAU		50
GAROGA (6700')		152	ATWATAK (6600')		35
KEPITUPU		34	GAWATA (GABAGATA)		66

Total 785

Speak KUNIMAIPA language though there a mixture of AIWARA KUNIMAIPA and GARAINA people.

Only 2-3 villages at the Head of the ONO River have KUNIMAIPA speaking people.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

It would be incorrect to say that the people of Kunimaipa live in villages. Nearer the truth would be that there are no villages as such and that the people live in scattered hamlets and isolated bush houses. This pattern probably follows from the earlier nomadic Kunimaipas who wandered around the Valleys after food. Even the present day Kunimaipa is nomadic in that garden houses are built wherever the garden happens to be. A shift in the garden site means a shift in the dwelling house.

It is true that there is a 'haus line' - an old dance village is adopted for use as a village whenever the Government arrives. It is not unusual for the men to live continually in the DUBU (mens house) and the women and children with the pigs near the garden. To walk unexpectedly through a village will find it deserted except for men sitting around a fire smoking and talking.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS Cont.

Thus it is not surprising that the power of the Village Constable is restricted under these circumstances. He may not see most of his people for many months of the year and naturally roads houses etc., lack combined attention.

The houses in a dance village are built very close together and are roughly constructed. If one house caught fire then the whole village would burn.

GUARI No. 1 (V.C. MANAI) includes GIVENAMENA and RAUMENAMENA tribes living East of GUARI Patrol Post between TININUMU Creek and JEVI WATAIZ River. Scattered hamlets.

GUARI No. 2 (V.C. TUMINO) consists mainly of KANITATA clan although some RAUMENAMENA GIVENA and JEVENAI elements. These people live in scattered hamlets to the West of GUARI Patrol Post and extend down to the Kunimaipa River between TININUMU Creek and JEVI WATAIZ River.

ZAILAPU (V.C. KAITAI) is approx 1½ hours walk to the East along GUARI spur. Hamlets are more compact and ably supervised by Village Constable. Graded path nearly completed from this village to GUARI Patrol Post.

JEVI-JAMAI (V.C. RERUA) consists of three hamlets on Southern bank of JEVI WATAIZ River approx. one hour East from ZAILAPU. Graded road zigzags up from JEVI WATAIZ River and will eventually join ZAILAPU and KUBURU villages.

KUBURU (V.C. TAUWE) on a spur opposite GIZI Creek on the Northern bank of the head of the JEVI WATAIZ River. Graded path runs from GANIAWAI to JEVI WATAIZ River, some ten minutes walk away below.

GANIAWAI (V.C. NOHIA) high on BIPI Spur opposite ~~the~~ side of JEVI WATAIZ River to GUARI Patrol Post. Hamlets scattered. V.C. most unreliable and continually having trouble with his wives - he has had ten but at present two only, concerning which he complains to every patrol that visits the area and to every new Patrol Officer. He is a bully and a liar with no compunction.

GIVENA No. 2 (V.C. SIRAGA) on the extreme Western tip of BIPI Spur, 30 minutes along graded path from GANIAWAI. There are 3-4 scattered hamlets on either side of the graded road leading down to Junction of JEVI WATAIZ and KUNIMAIPA Rivers. V.C. SIRAGA a keen man and does his job well.

LOBUDON (V.C. DAULI) 40 minutes walk along graded path from BIPI Spur. A large uninhabited 'haus line' the people living in scattered hamlets extending right down to Kunimaipa River. V.C. is a BELAKOK man who married and settled matrilocally. This village is made up of the friendliest people in the Kunimaipa.

OMU No. 1 (V.C. GAINAI) a large village fairly well inhabited due to the example of V.C. GAINAI. Village approx. 30 mins. along graded path from LOBUDON. V.C. GAINAI is a man of considerable influence throughout the valley and of much assistance to patrols. Unfortunately he tends to be two-faced and is often asking unreasonable favours. He speaks pidgin English and Motu well and was a truck driver in WA. His one desire is to visit Moresby again at the Government's expense.

OMU No. 2 (V.C. MWIN) 15 mins. from Omu No. 1. A village fairly well inhabited though a number of bush houses are to be seen in near vicinity.

GAGAVE (V.C. TEVISO) one hour walk (¼ hr graded path & ¾ hr native track) from Omu No. 2 on the North-western side of RUKU-RUKU Creek. Four hamlets and one 'haus line'. V.C. TEVISO speaks pidgin English and is a reliable man.

JAKE (V.C. KOITOI) ¾ hr walk from GAGAVE and on another spur separated by a small creek. Quite a large 'haus line' and well inhabited. This village looks directly down the Kunimaipa River to Kamulai Catholic Mission at the turn to N.W. Kunimaipa River.

LAPAULO (V.C. SIMANI) 1½ hrs walk from JAKE along native tracks towards the head of the Kunimaipa River. There are nine hamlets and one 'haus line'. The hamlets could be better called isolated bush dwellings for the population is only 92.

KUNIMAIPA (or TORUAWA) (V.C. BIRI) last village on the



VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS Cont.

North Eastern side of the head of the Kunimaipa Riv. and is 1 1/2 hrs walk along native track from LAPAULA. A few scattered bush dwellings. V.C. WIRI is a strong man politically though he seems not to be on the Government's side/. He is not very quick to grasp a situation but determinedly carries out instructions.

LUPILA (V.C. TAGOI) scene of a very large dance a few months ago - the dance village now the 'haus line'. Approx. 1/4 hr from Kunimaip on a sharp spur on the N.W. bank of the Kunimaipa River. V.C. TAGOI is an influential man and well respected.

ENAU-GAGAVE (V.C. BAUWE) on a long spur of Mt. Chapman approx. 1 1/2 hrs walk from LUPILA. Fair 'haus line' and well inhabited. TIMONUI people are settling further up the spur above ENAU-GAGAVE. V.C. BAUWE is energetic young and holds considerable sway in the vill.

BIZOA (V.C. KURIZAI) approx. 1 hr. walk from ENAU-GAGAVE on another spur of Mt. Chapman. No 'haus line' the people living in isolated bush dwellings. V.C. a new man imbued with feeling of importance and is quite energetic.

ELI (PUTOISI) (V.C. BAUWE) approx. 1 1/2 hrs hard walk from BIZOA. Two large uninhabited dance villages and many scattered bush dwellings. Directly opposite on other side of Kunimaipa River lies OMU No. 2 - one and a half hours walk away. V.C. BAUWE lazy and un-informed, not an impressive man at all.

AMENA (V.C. GIVENA) two hours walk from ELI and nearly opposite extremity of BIPI spur. Scattered bush houses and an 'haus line' half way down mountain between Barracks and Kunimaipa River. V.C. is quick tempered but helpful to patrols.

GIVENA No. 1 (V.C. KOITOI) approx. two hours walk from AMENA and is directly opposite BIPI spur. GIVENA No. 2 is on the extremity of BIPI spur. Fairly large 'haus line' - an abandoned dance village. People living in bush dwellings near the Kunimaipa Riv. V.C. KOITOI is a clan chief but has no respect for the Government. He is lazy and uncooperative.

JEVENAI (V.C. KAUWATA) a large 'haus line' - an old dance village. People live in bush houses. 1 1/2 hrs. by native track from GIVENA No. 1. V.C. INAWAI resigned because he had moved to GUARI via Probationary V.C. KAUWATA appointed. He is a young man and a clan chief. He recently returned from Fort Moresby where he had worked for a year.

IVIRUPU (UELI) (V.C. GAVIKI) is 1/2 hr. walk from JEVENAI. The people live in bush houses. V.C. is doing a fair job and it is the only village where some work has been done on native tracks.

NELEME (SUAS) (V.C. BAIS) 1/2 hr. walk from IVIRUPU. First Kerema LMS teacher met at this village. An attempt has been made by the people to cut a graded native track between IVIRUPU and NELEME - it extends for approx. 15 mins. V.C. MWIN resigned after his return from gaol and he has been replaced by V.C. BAIS - a young energetic clan chief. NELEME includes three hamlets BARISA, ZANA and SUAS.

KOMU (V.C. ALAVETE) 3 hours walk from NELEME along fair native tracks. People living in scattered bush houses. V.C. ALAVETE is doing a fair job and is respected by people.

UNI No. 1 & 2. (V.C.s TOWEI and SUIZ) 1 1/2 hrs. fair walk from KOMU up the UNI River. UNI No. 2 occupies the NW bank and UNI No. 1 the NE bank of the UNI River. People live in widely scattered bush houses extending half way up the spurs of Mt. BANAVI. Garden areas are not adequate enough for the people to be grouped together. The two V.C.s are in sharp contrast - in age and ability. TOWEI is an old man and not very cooperative. SUIZ is young energetic and has a dominant manner. He is the nephew of the late V.C. of IVIRUPU, COLOPUI, a dominant well respected chief of the '30s.

GURISA (V.C. EROMAI) is four hours from KOMU over very rugged country. People of GURISA have much trouble living off the land - steep rocky heavily timbered slopes and live in scattered houses. V.C. EROMAI has had much sickness and may not live to see the next patrol.

GEREBI-GOILAP (V.C.s KOITOI and KAZIP) 2 1/2 hrs. walk from KOMU. Boundaries of the GEREBI-GOILAPs are the ERAP Crk. Kunimaipa River and ORANI ranges. GEREBI tribe originally occupied ZOINATA spur but they eventually died out and only GOILAPs remain. V.C. GEAI resigned to take up Councillors position.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS Cont.

He is by far the most influential man in the North-West Kunimaipa area. V.C.KAZIP was from the Forbidden Settlement of AKAIPA but migrated to GOILAP when his people moved to KOIPA. He has taken V.C.GEAI's place as V.C. GOILAP. V.C.KOITOI is a minor clan chief and has much say in village affairs.

KOIPA (V.C.DONAI) 3 hrs.walk from GOILAP across SWAP Creek. There are two LMS Mission teachers on VEREVERE Spur, living on native land. V.C.BAUWE resigned because of ill-health and his uniform was taken by DONAI - a clan chief of some importance. There are six hamlets. AKAIPA people moved en masse to this village and are now living as the KOIPA people - in widely scattered bush hamlets. AKAIPA Census book has been retained as KOIPA No.2. Timber is very short in this area and possibly much emigration will occur in the near future.

KOIPA-INAPERO (V.C.DEREWAI) 2 hours comfortable walk from KOIPA-VEREVERE barracks crossing KOIPA, LILIMURU and JUARI Crks. These people include KOIPA, INAPERO GENEBI and LOPIJO clans and all live in 5 scattered hamlets. 2 hrs walk up a steep spur leads to the Kunimaipa - Tapala graded road. 1 1/2 hrs.walk to Kamuli Cath.Mission V.C.Derewai an influential man throughout the area, quiet but very effective.

TONEMENA (V.C.KUPA) 1 hr.walk from Kamlai C.M.. These people inhabit the spur between TININUMU and LAJMA Crks and consist of NALAPU and TONEMENA clans.

Hamlets of TONEMENA include : LOPU'AU, ILAILAGA, JUIPKAIP, SOMSON & AUPURU

NALAPU : AUKOREGA, KETKETAIRAVA, LAVEPA & LAJAM-KEIKORO.

Besides these recognised scattered hamlets are many bush dwellings. A large 'haus line' is near the road but only 6-7 families inhabit the 'village'.

V.C.Kupa is a weak man and only wears the uniform of a Policeman. He has no say in village affairs and even lives considerable distance away from the 'haus line' in a small family group. Clan chiefs of which there are 6, are very young and hot-headed.

A casual glance through the brief description of each of these villages will explain the opening statement in this section - the people know no village life preferring to be near their gardens and pigs. This is understood for if their gardens and pigs are destroyed from whence comes their livelihood? In a few cases the people ~~can~~ could live a communal village life but on the whole their reasons for a hermit existence are well founded.

NATIVE LABOUR.

121 males were absent from their villages at work last census period. Many of these have subsequently returned and the number absent this year is 59. Labour potential of male adults is 947 and if limit at 25% is a reasonable number allowed to be absent at any period from the area then the absentees, 59, is well within the limit of 237.

21 are absent outside the District, namely WAU. They have crossed DIGIRI and SIPI Ranges and walked to WAU. 38 absent inside the District are mainly employed by the Government in Port Moresby though several have walked to the coast at Kairuku seeking employment.

Since the return of ex laborers bringing back bolts of rami material axes knives hair oil mirrors etc., there are many young men anxious to go away and work in Port Moresby. There is no interest in Tapini and its apparent mediocrity - all the 'big' money is only available in Port Moresby. 17 young men from OMU and LOBUDON alone returned to Tapini with me hoping that Moresby requires more labour. They came on the barest hope that work will be available.



CENSUS.

The last census of the Kunimaipa area was in February 1952. The total population at that date was 3472. This census check reveals a total population of 3243 - representing an over-all decrease of 229. Deaths outnumber births (131 - 98) by 33. Only 20 deaths of children under 13 years are recorded, the remainder 111 deaths are over 13 mainly aged people.

Due to food shortages such emigration has occurred in the North-West Kunimaipa area. The people on the Southern side of the river work gardens in the Tapala - Karuama area as well as in the Kunimaipa. At date of census many people had emigrated to the Tapala.

GURISA village on the Western border of this Sub-district had a total population of 62 last census but only 30 this period. The decrease is due to emigration to EAGRI and WENIM Valleys, Upper BOPIZO and WARIA Rivers and KENI Basin. I believe this emigration to be permanent and an indication that eventually all GURISA will emigrate because of food shortage and the difficulty of making gardens on the steep rocky thick jungle slopes.

Three villages in the KENI Basin have never been censused by a patrol from Papua. Two of these villages have been abandoned - the people of BORARAGA (RARABO) have moved to KONGMI, TOKOLO and BELAWOK area and the people of TIMOMUI, though once living in many scattered hamlets in the KENI Basin, have, as a result of this patrol, returned to the Kunimaipa Valley and are settling just above ENAU-GAGAVE village under V.C. DUBI.

BELAWOK (BELUOK), though inside the Papuan Border, is censused from MOROBE Patrol Post similarly BORARAGA (RARABO). Population figures

BELAWOK	86
BOPARAGA	56

21 people of the old village of TIMOMUI were located - they have not been included in ENAU-GAGAVE census figures this patrol.

Adequate warning of census was given and subsequently attendance at each village during census was good.

LAW AND ORDER.

Village Constables have a keen sense of their duties and powers but are more often than not mixed up in any disputes that arise within their area. Fortunately there are few villages, namely OMU GAGAVE LAPAULO and BISSON on the Eastern bank of the Upper Kunimaipa River, where the village officials have a deep interest in their work. At OMU 'courts' are held whenever necessary to settle minor disputes over pigs marriages and other native customs. The courts are held in the centre of the 'haus line' and proceedings are firstly conducted in pidgin English then Motu and finally the local dialect. At the latter stage everyone becomes interested and is able to take part in the matter under discussion, though in turn only as the speakers take the floor. Any interjections or other disturbances of court are punishable by fine which sanction makes for the court being conducted in a seemly manner. The decisions are well thought over and discussed and not made till unanimity is reached. If some complication arises that cannot be solved or an impasse reached the matter is held over pending the arrival of a Government patrol. Fines vary from pigs (the heaviest and most felt loss) to dogs teeth arm-bands etc.. One arbitrator, V.C. CAINAI of OMU No.1, is most sought after in any 'courts' that are held in the Upper Kunimaipa River Valley, probably because he has a good working knowledge of the Law and can speak pidgin English and Motu. He is ably assisted by ENIE, Councillor of OMU No.2 Village.

Most Village Constables exhibit a reluctance to bring any complaints before the Government at Tapini preferring to await

LAW AND ORDER Cont.

patrols by which time facts are forgotten or distorted or the matter temporarily forgotten. This unfortunate position has caused the complainants to neglect the Village Constable and to come direct to the Government. Usually complaints are laid without the presence of the offending party, so much time is lost and inconvenience caused in the locating of the defendants and witnesses.

The people are conscious of any law-breaking that occurs, fortunately very little in this area, and like to have the matter settled amicably.

Four cases were heard in the Court for Native Matters i.e., 2 cases "upon being liable to be selected to carry for the Government did hide".

1 case of assault

1 case of using obscene language.

A case of murder was reported at KOIPA. The attack took place on Wednesday evening the 2nd Dec.. A young man struck a woman on the neck with the back of an axe. She died later in the night. One male native was present to witness the incident. This event was not immediately reported to the patrol but held over one week until the patrol reached the village. The Village Const. states that he knew nothing of the incident until he saw the body being buried.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

All food grown such as sweet potato, potatoes pumpkin, sweet corn cucumber taro and yam and sugar cane is mainly for local consumption. When a little money is needed small quantities are sold to the Government of the Mission. Excess requirements otherwise are fed to pigs.

Native foods are short because a heavy demand has been made on most villages throughout the area by visitors and guests taking part in dances and feasts. In the last twelve months very nearly every village has been the scene of a MAVARU (feast). At the dance the Hosts' village is usually eaten out of food and a lean period follows until new gardens begin to bear.

Gardening ground is most adequate and much food in excess of local requirements could be grown. At the moment people do not feel inclined to plant large areas and say that the market (Tapini) is too far away also they have to pass through semi-hostile territory.

The only livestock is pigs and although many hundreds must have been killed at feasts and dances in the last 12 months there seem still to be many in each village.

V.G. GAINAI of OMO Village brought back from AU (or IAE) a £17 pedigree Berkshire sow. The beneficial effect can be noticed in the breeding results.

Unfortunately, sentimental value (or ceremonial value) on pigs is higher than the economical value.

Vegetables, mainly considered as European, i.e., tomatoes, cucumbers eschalottes, and cabbage, are plentiful. Bananas are poor in quality and in short supply probably due to high altitude.

Money is most sought when food is for sale followed by beads, soap, salt, facepaint and razor blades, more or less in that order.



ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A graded road runs from Tapini to Guari Patrol Post and extends through the following villages: TONEMENA and KAMULAI to the South West GIVENA No.2 GANIAWAI, LOBUDON and OMU to the North East.

Bridges crossing the i. TIMINUKU River between GUARI and TONEMENA Villages and ii. Junction of JEVI WATAIZ and KUNIMAIPA Rivers between GUARI and GIVENA No.2 Villages are constructed from pit sawn timber and in good repair.

Catholic Mission KAMULAI, priests have 'pegged' a road on the Western bank of the Upper Kunimaipa River three times in an effort to make an evenly-graded path. This path will continue on from OMU No.2 through GAGAVE, JAKE, LAPAULO, TORUAWA (KUNIMAIPA), cross Kunimaipa headwaters then down Western bank through LUPILA, ENAU-GAGAVE, BIZOA, ELI, AMENA and GIVENA No.1 and meet up with the Eastern bank road at the Junction of Jevi Wataiz and Kunimaipa Rivers. All people of the villages mentioned are very keen to start on the construction as soon as the pegging is completed. (Village officials will not let any of the young men proceed to Moresby to work until the roads are completed.!!) Villages that do already have graded roads are very proud of their paths and, on the whole, keep them clean and in good repair. OMU LOBUDON and GIVENA No.2 and GANIAWAI have the graded path in very good condition.

GANIAWAI, KUBURU, JEVI-IAMAI and ZAILAPU people are working on a graded path that will connect GANIAWAI with GUARI Patrol Post around the JEVI WATAIZ River. This road is nearly completed.

A native track runs from ENAU-GAGAVE over Mt. Chapman 11000' (2 hrs. climb), down fairly steeply to the Junct. of TIMOMUI and SOPU Rivers (2 1/2 hrs), then along Western bank of TIMOMUI (up and down many muddy rooty and rocky re-entrants) till old TIMOMUI village site is reached on the TIMOMUI River. 1/2 an hour up a steep spur finds the old village of BORARAGA 7 1/2 hours from ENAU-GAGAVE. One hours comfortable walk further North West is BELAWOK Village. An alternate return journey to the Upper Kunimaipa Valley is from BELAWOK to old BORARAGA Village site then up a steep spur of Mt. BANAVI after crossing the TIMOMUI River. Many open grass areas are crossed before reaching the thick jungle growth near the top of Mt. BANAVI. In the forest region the track is muddy rocky and root strewn. The track down to ELI Village from BANAVI is steep muddy and rocky, nonetheless, not uncomfortable. The journey from BELAWOK to ELI takes approx. 9 - 10 hours but it is advisable to take two days on the trip as carriers find the 'going' very rough tiring and cold.

From KUNIMAIPA (TORUAWA) on the headwaters of the Kunimaipa River a native track runs over SIPI Range at 11200' and down into KAU Creek valley (N.G.). Track winds up and down many grassy re-entrants which slow the patrol considerably, then N.E. up out of the Valley and finally down through thick jungle where the track is muddy rocky and root strewn, to the SINI River near PAGAUI Vill. The crossing is very cold, extremely so when raining, and takes approx. 10 hours fair walking. By following KAU Creek to the Junct. of KAU Crk. and the ONO River, a village ENAU can be reached. It is approx. 4 hours walk from ENAU to the KINI Basin (Headwaters of the AURAIPA and KATAIPA Rivers.).

To reach the BUBU Valley a native track leads from KUBURU Village over DIGIRI Range 11200' near UAKIWA Mt.. The track up is steep rocky muddy root strewn and uncomfortable. The crossing can be extremely cold and prolonged before an ex-Papuan village KEPITUPU inside the N.G. Border is reached. This walk is approx. 10-11 hours and very strenuous. Many native bush houses are to be seen along the top of the Range.

ROADS AND BRIDGES Cont.

Native tracks connecting villages on the western bank of Upper Kunimaipa River and both sides of the North West Kunimaipa valley were in very bad condition and showed no signs of having been cleaned for at least four months. Final warnings under NRO IIB (2) were given.

Two native bridges crossing the Kunimaipa River between KOMU and GEREBI-GOILA. Villages were washed away as a result of floods this month. The patrol built a new bridge, from native materials, in a high position across the Kunimaipa River in this area and this bridge should not be affected by floods. Construction time was three hours.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

Catholic Mission influence throughout the Upper Kunimaipa Valley is very strong. Much work is being done by the Mission in the education line. Each village boasts a teacher, school and varying number of students who can read and write Kunimaipa language and some English. There are two 'nomadic' schools under the tutelage of a priest and a lay brother. I say 'nomadic' because the shortage of food necessitates it and also attendance figures increase. An average attendance in the Loloipa would be 30-40, in the Kunimaipa 25 to 35 in each school. Another priest is more or less permanently among the people of the Western side of the Upper and North West Kunimaipa valleys. Due to his absence in another part of the Sub-District, during this patrol, more information could not be obtained. In the absence of a priest or lay brother prayers are said in a native church each day conducted by a Native Mission teacher.

I heard that a dance at ELI recently many natives from New Guinea side were present and came under discussion (in a heated moment) unfavorably, because they could only boast native teachers whereas the Kunimaipa natives were favored by European Europeans - white people who also pegged graded roads for them.

In the North West area of the Kunimaipa River there are eight Keremas of the L.M.S.. An average number of students is 4-6 per teacher and attendance is poor. The last visit by Rev. Brown was 7 months ago. These natives were attacked in a similar fashion as described above. At KOIPA-INAPERU, a village very near (1 1/2 hrs) Kamulai Catholic Mission there are two Keremas with 10 students also in the same village there is a young Catholic Mission Native teacher with 25 students. It appears that the Keremas 'squatting' on native owned ground and refuse to move or pay compensation. A compensation fee, for use of NELEME ground, of £5 for approx. 5 acres was paid by TUAI to the respective owners in my presence.

Catholic Mission priests and laymen are devoting much time to the pegging and construction of graded roads though hampered by the lack of implements such as picks shovels mattocks and dynamite.

*James P.*  
18.12.53



## HEALTH

## Upper and North Western Kunimaipa Valleys

Several cases of Scabies were found in each village and where possible treated on the spot. Many infected cases of Scabies were sent to Tapini Hospital because the patrol could not cope with the excessive demand on medical supplies.

Mr. Swanborough, EMA, accompanied the patrol and carried out V.D. inspections in each village. Approx. 3000 people were examined and it is possible that only 10 suspected cases of V.D. were found.

People are generally healthy, more so in the Upper Kunimaipa Valley section than in the North West, probably due to better and more adequate food supplies.

Hygiene is not practised but weather conditions are able to cope with sanitary problems.

People do not visit Tapini Hospital except on extreme cases because of distance (though only two days walk away) and fear of semi-hostile tribes met along the way. Kamulai Catholic Mission treat many cases and the hospital there is well patronised.

Water from mountain stream sources is fresh and plentiful.

Abortion is freely practised especially around GUARI and villages in the JEVI WA AIZ River Valley. Two cases (known) were discovered where the woman in each instance died. Prosecutions under sections 86 of the NRO are nearly impossible to carry out - even the husbands are not aware that abortion has taken place. The art is well developed and kept among the women.

*R. F. Hearne*  
.....  
R. F. Hearne Patrol Officer.

18th Dec. 1953

POLICE REPORT.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
2068	A/Const.	OMARO	Previous experience in this area was very helpful to patrol. On his own lacks initiative but carries out orders reasonably well once an idea is conveyed.
2142	"	KENAVA	Very good man this patrol. Keen, obeys orders well and thorough in all his work. Bearing smart. No hesitation in recommending this man for promotion.
4116	"	OI'IA	Fair man on his own but not very intelligent and lacks initiative.
7002	"	VU'ILA	Young and inexperienced, very keen but troubled by sickness this patrol and could not give of his best. Tends to be surly and childish at times.

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*R. F. Hearne*  
 R. F. Hearne Patrol Officer

18th Dec. 1953

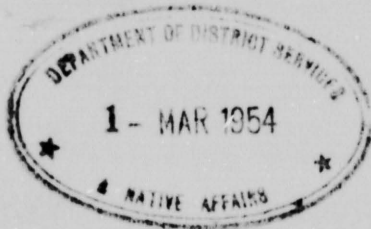


Goilala No. 8 of 53/54

R.F.Hearne P.O.

Kunimaipa

FAB/MB.



30-5/1269

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

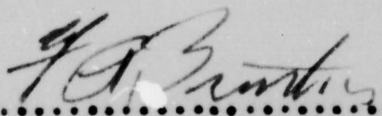
26th February, 1954.

GOILALA Patrol Report No.8 of 53/54.

Forwarded herewith please find the above mentioned  
Patrol Report.

Mr. Hearne has done a good job and it is hoped  
that the effect of the "squaring" will be lasting.

Mr. Galloway's remarks in his 30-1/88 of the 13th  
February, 1954, amply cover any other comment required on  
this report.

  
.....  
(F. A. Bensted)  
a/District Commissioner, C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

GOILALA REPORT NO. 8 of 1953-54.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL. R.F. Hearne. Patrol Officer.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO. TORORO; GUARI; TONEMENA; GANIWAI; OMU;

PURPOSE OF PATROL. (i) Settle TONEMENA and OMU village disputes as described (GOILALA Report No. 7/1953/54).  
(ii) Routine Administration.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY. Natives.  
7 members of R.P.C.  
1 Interpreter  
Average 4 Muleteers.

TRANSPORT. Mules.

DURATION OF PATROL. 12th January, 1954 to 29th January, 1954  
19 days.

LAST PATROL TO AREA. D.S. and Medical - December, 1953.

Diary of a Patrol to the Kunimaipa area of the GOILALA Sub-District, Central Division.

1954

January 12th.

Dep. TAPINI 1130 hrs. to TORORO Rest House 1700 hrs.  
Heavy rain for 1 1/2 hrs

13th.

At TORORO waiting for arrival of LOWA and LOLOIPA Valley village officials.

14th.

Dep. TORORO 0705 hrs. to WAPIVI, BOMBI, and finally GUARI Patrol Post 1530 hrs. A/Const. JIGAMBARI despatched to Upper KUNIMAIPA Villages to gather village officials.

15th.

At GUARI, waiting arrival of village officials.  
A few disputes settled amicably out of Court.

16th.

At GUARI. Three cases heard in Court for Native matters.

17th.

At GUARI. Several disputes settled amicably out of Court. Two cases heard in Court for Native matters. Layman Jean Martin ex LOLOIPA visited Post then proceeded KAMULAI Catholic Mission.

18th.

At GUARI. Father Mays from ZAILAPU Village to Post.

Diary Cont.

January 19th.

At GUARI. Few minor complaints heard. Most village officials of KUNIMAIPA area arrived at Post.

20th.

At GUARI.

21st.

Dep. GUARI 0900 hrs. To TONEMENA Village. Miss A/M/ MacArthur met on road to TONEMENA.

22nd.

At TONEMENA. All KUNIMAIPA officials present at (squaring) ceremony for TONEMENA people.

23rd.

At TONEMENA/ Officials from LOLOIPA arrived late afternoon.

24th.

At TONEMENA. LOLOIPA officials gave compensation to TONEMENA people. I proceeded to GANIWAI thence to OMU village.

25th

At OMU. JEVI-KATAIZ valley people gave compensation to OMU people. A few disputes settled amicably out of Court.

26th.

Dep. OMU 0900 hrs. to GUARI Patrol Post 1300 hrs. Three cases heard in court for Native matters.

27th.

Dep. GUARI to BOMEI, WAPIVI and TORORO. Heavy rain fell all afternoon.

28th.

At TORORO. V.C. Tauwu gave one pig to Counsellor Muin of OMU. I proceed to LOLOIPA Bridge Bush House in afternoon.

29th.

At LOLOIPA Bridge. Sixteen cases heard in Court for Native matters. Returned TAPINI 1100 hrs.

END OF DIARY/



### NATIVE SITUATION/

Although the people of KUNIMAIPA and LOLOIPA received the information that the TONEMENAS would accept pigs, dog's teeth, pakos, movios, axes, knives and kokos as compensation for the death of 26 of their villagers, when it came to the actual gathering and handing over of these items they, (the KUNIMAIPA and LOLOIPAS) did not appear very willing and were very slow in coming together.

This really is not surprising considering that it is possibly the first occasion on which a tribal fight (with resultant murders) has been squared any other way than an "eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, death for a death" custom. In fact the following was overheard by an interpreter and myself - the LOLOIPA people chatting among themselves with an occasional laugh -

If the white people had not said so then the TONEMENAS would not be taking payment in this fashion. They would wait until they had an opportunity to pay back in our custom. If GUARI Patrol Post was not there, fighting would occur amongst us all again.

It was clearly evident that the KUNIMAIPA and LOLOIPAS were not too sure of the amount of compensation they should give - a custom with which they were unfamiliar.

To me the amount and type of articles given seemed somewhat trivial and insufficient compensation for the deaths registered, but this is a European's estimate, and apparently quite differs from the Natives value of things.

The TONEMENAS seemed pleased enough with the items they received and re-assured me repeatedly that they were quite satisfied and considered the massacre of 1943-44 forgiven and forgotten as far as they were concerned, and that if any fighting did occur in the future then it would not have "pay-back" as its incentive.

Many of the gifts given by the LOLOIPA people were for better feelings in the future - food and tobacco for visitors.

The ceremony was carried out briefly by the killing of a pig (given by GUARI people) then the Village Constables from the respective villages came forward and tied the villagers' offerings on to a long pole stood up on the ground. As each item was tied the name of the murdered person and the murderer was given. After all articles had been placed on the pole, Village Constable ZUPA of TONEMENA came forward and thanked the respective villages (and the Government!) for the pay-back items and assured everyone that neither he nor the TONEMENA people no longer harboured any animosity and looked forward to many safe journeys throughout the KUNIMAIPA and LOLOIPA valleys.

The following is a list of the people of TONEMENA killed, their ages and by which village:-

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Age.</u>	<u>Sex.</u>	<u>Village.</u>
Kerua-Bauwe	9	Male	Ivurupu.
Lavai-Guru	10	"	Guari.
Kuika-Enaumara	45	"	Koifa.
Jaute	9	Female	Aiwara ) Square Wapsvi }
Ovelai-Laiam	15	Male	Erumelavava
Zamuri-Katau	Aged	Female	"
Pesoi-Togoro	"	Male	Guari
Muin-Moro	"	"	Guari
Bauwe-Etau	30	"	Zailap
Muraina-Etau	30	Female	Zailap
Ams-Taivi	Aged	"	Guari & Buruai
Avai-Elua	35	Male	Guari
Elua	Aged	Male	Jevenai (Square)
Utai-Gonog	25	Female	Guari
Gilvai-Katovai	10	Male	Guari
Kuikai-Etuiei	11	Male	Gollap
Zaut-Kuikai	1	Female	Gollap
Mamai-Atuai	14	Male	Gollap
Pelva-Bauwe	11	Male	Gollap
Gauwe-Katau	12	Female	Gollap
Kaumi-Kasiri	9	Male	Lobdon
Ganiwai-Gilinaai	22	Male	Pomutu and Koilolavava
Gomiai-Te Umai	35	Male	Guari
Tekai-Katau	5	Female	Guari
Adai-Koiema	1	Female	Guari
Gariai-Kuikai	5	Male	?

N.B. Two marked "squared" represent deaths that were paid back by certain people helping the "TONEMENAS in their tribal war with GIVENA in 1947-48 approx.



The following items were given by:-

(i)

The KUNIMAIPA VALLEY PEOPLE.

Cowrie Shells	2
Pigs	2
Strings of dogs' teeth	2
Pakos	5
Movies	7
Axe	1
Knives	2

(ii)

The LOLOIPA PEOPLE.

Movies	15
Strings of dogs' teeth	4
Knives	6
Axes	1
Headdress (birds feathers)	10
Cowrie Shells	2
Pig	1
Pakos	1

GANIAWAI, JEVI-IAMAI, KUBURU and OMU villages did not kill any TONEMENAS but mutilated several of the dead bodies and killed pigs. BURUAI and KOIOLAVAVA villages each were implicated in the final killing of two Natives. All bought some items as recompense.

Two Natives were shot by members of the R.P.C. - one through the leg (later killed in the LOLOIPA) the other in the shoulder (later killed by JEVENAI people).

The OMU ceremony followed much the same fashion as the TONEMENA except that compensation for five murders by GOILALA people were not made because of the distance the GOILALAs would have to travel, and because these people had not been questioned on the suitability of the arrangement.

Village officials of OMU were not very sure which villages of the GOILALA were responsible for the death of their people but were well acquainted with the activities of the JEVI-KATAIZ (Kunimaipa Valley) villagers.

Village Constable TOUWA of ERUMELAVAVA Village, speaking on behalf of the LOWA VALLEY side of the LOLOIPA, said that it was usual for the KUPAS to pass through his area, but if at any time they did then his people would willingly offer food and shelter, and that his people expected the same of visiting the KUNIMAIPA area.

ZAILAPU, JEVI-IAMAI, GUARI, SANIAWAI, KUBURU and ERUMELAVAVA villages offered six (6) pigs and one (1) movie for the death of five OMUs. The people of OMU seemed quite satisfied with these payments and understood the difficulties that would be experienced in any negotiations with the GOILALA people.

I think it is possible that recompense may be obtained from MATIALAVAUM, KARIARITI and ERUMA Villages - GOILALA people that inhabit the North Eastern side of the LOWA VALLEY - and given to OMU Village officials at TAPINI. This is a matter that will have to be attended to at some future date. It is likely that since this type of compensation for the deaths of village people killed in tribal fights many years ago is made known to the GOILALAs,

then Patrols will be plagued by people of every area in the Sub-District for their outstanding "debts" to be squared by compensation.

The following are <sup>OMU</sup> Natives killed, ages and by which village (where known):-

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Age.</u>	<u>Sex.</u>	<u>Village.</u>
Zautei-Touep	1	Female	Goilala (?)
Zolai-Kaipe	30	"	Kariariti
Danzai-Bauwe	9	Male	Erumalavava
Gaiwai-Sai'izei	Aged	Female	Goilala (?)
Meloi-Koali	40	Male	Aporata and Amaganiawa.
Izoi-Kaura	28	Female	"
Goiwu-Golai	10	Female	Zajlap
Zapai-Tanuzel	Aged	Female	Jevi-Iamai
Borigai-Goria	10	Male	Guari
Tidoi-Matai	Aged	Male	Kuburu

Although the amount and type of gifts given to the TONEMENA and OMU people by the KUNIMAIPA and LOLOIPA people seemed inadequate to myself, I do feel that the recipients themselves seemed quite satisfied and that the tension and and fear existing in the KUNIMAIPA as mentioned my GOILALA Report No. 7/53-54, has considerably eased.

COURTS:

Twenty-six (26) Natives were sentenced in the Court for Native matters as under:

<u>N/R/O/Sect.</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Sentence.</u>
71 (e)	3	each 3 months I/H/L/
69 (a)	2	" 2 " "
127 (9) (a)	3	" 2 " "
118 (2)	16	" 2 " "

Several disputes were settled amicably out of Court.

*[Signature]*  
(R/F/ HEARNE)  
Patrol Officer.

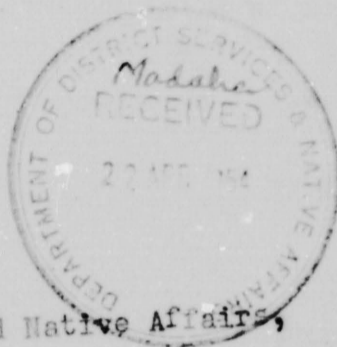


Goilala No. 9 of 53/54

G.J.Fleet C.P.O.

Tapala, Meipa and Karuama

CF/MB.



30-5/1511

15th April, 1954.

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESEBY.

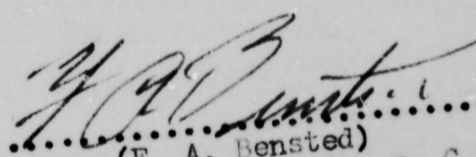
Patrol Report GOILALA - 9/53-54  
Submitted by Mr. C.P.O. Fleet, G.

Together with the Assistant District Officer  
GOILALA's comments, forwarded herewith please find Patrol  
Report 9/53-54 submitted by Mr. C.P.O. Fleet.

The Assistant District Officer has been instructed  
to ensure that a map is submitted by the patrolling officer.  
Mr. Fleet proceeded on leave after submitting this report and  
a map could not be obtained from him.

Referring to the heading "villages" (p9) it is felt  
that the tendency to form small groups should be resisted.  
Because of their relative isolation such groups breed suspicion  
and without doubt it is apparent that it is the large villages  
which become the progressive villages.

It is pleasing to see births finally outnumbering  
deaths.

  
.....  
(F. A. Bensted)  
a/District Commissioner, C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report No. 9 of 1953-54.

Report of Patrol by:- G.J. Fleet - C.P.O.

Area patrolled:- TAPALA, MEIPA, KARUAMA.

Date of Departure:- 25th February, 1954.

Date of Return:- 13th March, 1954.

Duration of Patrol:- Seventeen days.

Purpose of Patrol:- Routine Administration and  
Census.

Patrol accompanied by:- Mr. K. Arundel, temporary  
Medical Assistant, from 25/2/54  
to 3/3/54.

R.P.C. Personnel.

1 L/Corporal

2 Constables.

1 Interpreter.

Human Portage.

Transport:- Average 14 carriers daily.

Last patrol to areas:- June, 1953 (conducted by L.  
Godfrey).

Map Reference:- Admonson's Gailala Sub-District  
Map.

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PATROL DIARY.

- Thursday - 25/2/54 Departed TAPINI 16.30 hours, arrived LALOIPA Bridge Resthouse 18.00 hours. Mr. Arundel, Temporary Medical Assistant, with rest of Patrol had gone on ahead. (By graded road).
- Friday - 26th Departed LALOIPA Bridge 0700 hours arrived PORETA 0915 hours. Departed PORETA 1100 JANNILAVALA 1300 hours. (By native track).
- Saturday - 27th Departed JANNILAVALA 0830 hours, arrived TAVEVE 1500 hours. Census. (By native track).
- Sunday - 28th Departed TAVEVE 0900 hours. Mr. Arundel with Patrol to KAPATEA. Self with L/Corporal Warama to LUMU, along left bank MEIPA River. Census. Departed LUMU 1130 hours, arrived KAPATEA at 1500 hours. (By native track).
- Monday - 1st Census KAPATEA and JAPAUKA, departed KAPATEA 1130 hours, arrived DAK'LAWAURO at 1500 hours. (By native track and graded road). Census DAK'LAWAURO.
- Tuesday - 2nd Departed DAK'LAWAURO 0900 hours, arrived GEREBAI-TAPAIA 1030 hours. Census. Departed GEREBAI 1230 hours, arrived DAK'LAWAURO 1400 hours. (By graded road).
- Wednesday - 3rd Mr. Arundel departed for KANULAI and TAPINI Self by graded road, to junction TAPAIA and MEIPA Rivers. Departed 0900 hours arrived 1300 hours. Census KORUAMA on the way, Census KORU and PORAMALOI.
- Thursday - 4th Self and L/Corporal Warama to INAWORENA and returned. (By graded Road). Departed 0900 hours, returned 1400 hours. Census INAWORENA, MURITAI and LOPIDO.
- Friday - 5th Departed junction TAPAIA and MEIPA Rivers - 0900 hours, arrived JAPAUKA 1500 hours. (By graded road and native track).
- Saturday - 6th Departed JAPAUKA 0910 hours, arrived IGUAI 1140 hours. (By native track). Census.
- Sunday - 7th Departed IGUAI 0930 hours, arrived AMENA 1400 hours (By native track). Census.
- Monday 8th Departed AMENA 1000 hours, arrived DJAMORA 1430 hours (by native track - rain).
- Tuesday - 9th Census DJAMORA - departed DJAMORA 1130 hours, arrived KWAPA Resthouse 1630 hours. (By native track - heavy rain).
- Wednesday - 10th Census KWAPA - No. 1 and No. 2. Departed Resthouse 1230 hours, arrived DJAMORA.
- Thursday - 11th At DJAMORA.
- Friday - 12th Departed DJAMORA 0800 hours. Arrived LOTUAVA 1700 hours. (By native track - Rain).
- Saturday - 13th Departed 0700 hours. Arrived 1430 hours. (By native track). END OF DIARY/



The area patrolled is known as the KARUAMA Census Division of the Sub-District and it includes the people living in the MEIPA - TAPALA and KARUAMA Valleys.

All the country is of a very rugged nature and most of the travelling was by native track. This being the wet season in the area made conditions worse.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS

At the present time the native situation in the area appears to be very quiet. Pigs seem to be the cause of most disputes between the people and any that were brought to the notice of the patrol were settled amicably out of court. Probably there have been greater troubles, in the area, since the last patrol but apparently these have been settled by the people themselves. People from these villages mix well with each other and there is a lot of inter-village marrying. At GEREBAI on the head-waters of the TAPALA, 59 people, from the KUNIMAIPA, had settled in the village, while at KWAPA 25 had moved to the GOILALA.

Many of these people have been waiting a considerable time for payment ~~fix~~ for work done on the TAPALA Road and MEIPA Bridge and an effort was made to obtain all names of the people concerned. It is hoped that payment for this work will be effected in the very near future. If this can be done before work on the road recommences it will make volunteers far more willing to come forward. - But the people seem to realise that the money will come eventually.

The people were reserved in their attitude towards the patrol. Perhaps if they know the person conducting the patrol, their attitude may thaw a little, however, no trouble was experienced in getting the people to line for census and in most cases they were willing to help the patrol. Food, whilst not over-plentiful, was sufficient and carriers came forth readily, when called.

The people from DJAMORO on the IOMOLOU River belong to the KARUAMA, but have settled on a River belonging to the KATIAJA - LAIOIPA system, very close to GOILALA Territory. However, they still remain in the KARUAMA Census Division. Close to this village, people from LAMANAI on the KATIAJA have made what appears to be a "Permanent" village of about 50 people. One of the LAMANAI Village Constables is at present living with these people. For the present ~~fix~~ these people will remain in the KATIAJA Census Division, for, no doubt, in two or three years they will return to LAMANAI.

In the villages of KORU and IGUAI, 2 women were found to be wearing the bones of their departed loved ones. Also in one of the JANNILAVAVALA hamlets, passed on the way to the KARUAMA, a body was found in the centre of the village, strapped to a board in an upright position. The body was covered with bark and surrounded by a high fence. Orders were given for its burial. Women were found in the village still in mourning even though the man had been dead for over three months

## VILLAGES

No attempt has been made by these people to collect themselves into larger village groups, while in some cases they appear to be breaking into smaller groups. Since law and order has come, there is no need to group together for mutual protection and they seem to prefer to live in small family groups, close to their gardens and while this may be very convenient for them, it makes administration, control and contact with these people difficult. For example, MURATAI, LOPIDO and INAWORENA go together to make the one Census group of 106 people, but these villages are separated from each other by many hours of walking over particularly rough country. This is not an isolated case and it happens with most of the villages. It is, therefore, nearly impossible to visit all these hamlets, unless one has unlimited time.

With the people scattered, as they are, the village constables have much more trouble in getting the people to work on roads etc.

Houses are in most cases built on the ground with walls of three or four feet and very high pitched roofs. Construction in the higher areas is of Katoro leaves and in the lower of grass or sago palm.

In one village a house of two stories was seen - this was an ordinary type with a smaller house, built on four posts, above the main building. The top was said to be used as a store for food during the dance period. Pigs sleep in the houses, at all villages, and it is still quite common to see women suckling young piglets.

## VILLAGE OFFICIALS

All Village Constables were contacted and on the whole they were not very impressive. Mostly they are a lazy lot with very little control over the people. Perhaps with more frequent patrols and more support from visiting officers they will become more effective.



### LABOUR.

As this area is not very well populated, it is not desirable that the young men should go away to work. At the moment 14 men are working in the Kairuku district as casual labour, however, they have not a good reputation as "workers". Contact with the more sophisticated coastal natives has not had any great effect on village life.

### ROADS & BRIDGES

The Patrol travelled mainly by native track, but a graded road, in fair condition, was used between GEREBAI and the junction of the TAPALA and MEIPA Rivers, this road runs from KAMULAI Mission and soon, it is hoped, to have it through to the Coast. A Mission built bridge crosses the MEIPA river close to its' junction to the TAPALA.

The native tracks are in very poor condition. However, owing to the rugged terrain and the wet season it is not possible to do a great deal with them. Stinging nettles and leeches are also other hazards.

CENSUS

For the first time since Government Census has been taken Births within the area outnumber the deaths.

In 1952, Births numbered 19 and deaths 38, however this year Births numbered 29 and deaths 27.



Gailala No. 10 of 53/54

R.F.Hearne P.O.

Sauwo, Lower and Middle Vetapu  
Valleys, Kosipi.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT 10 of 1953-54.

CF/MB.



30-5/1657

17th May, 1954.

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Report No. 10 - 53/54 - GOILALA

Forwarded herewith is GOILALA Patrol Report No. 10 of 53/54 submitted by Mr. P. O. Hearne, R.F.

The report has been fully covered by the Assistant District Officer and we have nothing further to add except that Department of Civil Aviation will again be contacted in an effort to have an officer made available to make a ground survey of URUN. It is apparent that KOSIPI will not be of any use without considerable expenditure, which is not necessary should URUN prove to be satisfactory.

*F. A. Bensted*  
.....  
(F. A. Bensted)  
a/District Commissioner, C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

GOJIALA C.D.

PATROL REPORT IO of 1953-54.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL

R.F.Hearne. Patrol Officer.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO

KORUAVA:APOROTA:ARIOME:KOSIPI:  
WOITAPE:URUN:JEMBUDA:SIPIA:  
HABHANEKONDA:DODE:VALEKUM:  
SISIREHDA:SI RAKUMA:KAILAPE:  
OMALI:EMENDE:SIGUPE:ORO:KASE:  
VISI:ONONGE:

PURPOSE OF PATROL

- (i) Re-open URUN Patrol Post
- (ii) Routine Administration
- (iii) Possibilities of an Airstrip  
in the KOSIPI Valley.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY

Europeans.

Nil

Natives.

- 4 members of R.P.C.
- 1 Interpreter
- 8 Muleteers (part-time)

TRANSPORT

Mules, horses and carriers  
(part-time)

DURATION OF PATROL

22.2.54 - 2.3.54  
8.3.54 - 13.3.54 13 days  
(3.3.54 - 7.3.54 at URUN P/post)

MAP

C.J.Adamsen's and Sketch

LAST PATROL TO AREA

D.S. February 1953

Medical 1952

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Report of a Patrol through Villages of the IVANE KOSIPI SAUWO  
MIDDLE AND LOWER VETAPU VALLEYS in the  
GOILALA Sub-District of the Central Division.

D I A R Y

February 1954

Monday 22nd.

Dep. TAPINI 1200 hrs. to AIBALA River. Patrol equipment and rations for URUN Patrol Post carried across River and loaded on to mules horses and carriers. Then to KORUAVA 1645.

Tuesday 23rd.

Dep. KORUAVA 0730 hrs. to APOROTA Patrol Post 1130 hrs  
Many disputes and complaints heard.

Wednesday 24th.

Dep. APOROTA P.P. 0730 hrs. to ARIOME 1230 hrs.  
Two disputes arbitrated.

Thursday 25th.

Dep. ARIOME 0745 hrs. to KOSIPI Barracks 1145 hrs.  
Heavy rain in the afternoon. One landslide repaired.

Friday 26th. to Sunday 28th Feb.

At KOSIPI. Looking for suitable airstrip location. Heard several disputes and complaints from ILKI-LAVA and KOSIPI Villages. One return trip made to URUN Patrol Post by Mules and horses.

Monday MARCH 1st.

Dep. KOSIPI 0900 hrs. to WOITAPE 1310 hrs. Last hour of journey made in heavy rain.

Tuesday 2nd.

Dep. WOITAPE 0800 hrs. to URUN Patrol Post 1100 hrs.

Wednesday 3rd to Sunday 7th

At URUN settling in.

Monday 8th.

Dep. URUN P.P. 0840 hrs. with 4 mules along graded path through URUN, IEMBUDA and HAMBANERONDA villages to SIRIA (KAMBESI) 1430 hrs. One case heard in the Court for Native Matters.

Tuesday 9th.

Dep. SIRIA 0715 hrs. on graded path through DODE, VALEKUM, SISARENDA, SIRAKUMA to KAILAPE 1045 hrs. The Village Constable absent at a burial ceremony at VISI Village. The Village Constable of INDABE Village sighted. No complaints.

Wednesday 10th.

Dep. KAILAPE 0715 hrs. back along graded path through SIRIA to TA and ADUAI (villages of OMALI). Short discussion with people then proceeded to ENENDE 1615 hrs. No complaints.

Thursday 11th.

Dep. ENENDE 0730 hrs. along graded road for approx. half an hour then down to VETAPU River and up to SIGUPE Village by native tracks. Native bridge across the VETAPU River connecting villages of IRITUMUNU and TAPADE had been washed away by floods. One complaint heard at SIGUPE then patrol moved to ORO Village. One complaint settled out of court.

Friday 12th.

Dep. ORO 0730 hrs. along graded path through KASE and VISI Villages to ONONGE Mission Station 1530 hrs.

Saturday 13th.

Due to a blistered toe I decided to abandon the idea of returning to URUN by native tracks through TSIVILO OMBOLI and WCITAPE Villages so borrowed an horse and rode direct to URUN



## VILLAGES and VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The brief period spent in this area prevented a comprehensive report on villages and village Officials - this will be done within two months - but an overall picture was obtained.

Compared with the KUNJMAIPAS, from a casual glance, it would appear that the FUYUGE live solely in large villages but a more discerning glance and consideration that the population is doubled in this area it is obvious that the FUYUGES follow the same community habits as the KUNJMAIPAS - i.e., large villages and numerous scattered bush dwellings. But there is a difference: the KUNJMAIPAS, though actually living in bush or garden houses DO have a house in the village line, which they occupy during Government visits; on the other hand the FUYUGE 'bush dwellers' do not have a house in the village line but congregate there for the Government's visit.

Village Officials on the whole have suffered from the lack of patrolling by the Government and appear slightly apathetic but I feel sure that this attitude will change within the next few months.

As a result of heavy rains pigs have turned some village grounds into a quagmire. If later patrolling reveals that this condition persists, wet or dry season, then steps will be taken to have fences or some other device constructed to keep pigs out of the villages.

## LAW and JUSTICE.

There were remarkably few disputes and complaints brought forward for arbitration - probably no more than ten, all of which except one were settled amicably out of court. One case of threatening behaviour was heard in the Court for Native Matters.

Councillors carry out effectively quite a lot of arbitration which accounts possibly for the low number of disputes brought before the patrol.

## AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

The people appear to be feeling the effects of what seems to be a basic diet of pumpkin but large gardens of Sweet potatoes and sweet corn are now beginning to bear.

Food has been in short supply for the past two months.

Many large pigs were seen and occasionally fowls were sighted in each village.

## ROADS and BRIDGES.

As a result of heavy continual rains and general lethargy on the part of the people graded roads throughout were in a shocking condition - muddy and overgrown with grass. The Village Officials frankly state that even if the grass is cut back then it grows just as quickly as it can be cut. !! The only reasonable time to clean and clear the roads is after the rains in April or May.

Decking of the bridge across the SAUWO River is rotten and has fallen away in many places. Unless repairs are effected soon then the bridge will be closed to Stock traffic.

## NATIVE LABOUR/.

No figures are available for the Sauwo Middle and Lower Valleys. (VETAPU) - this will be a feature of the next report.

### CENSUS.

Originally one of the purposes of the patrol through these valleys was a revision of the Census, but unfortunately each village visited reported that the census book had been taken by a previous patrol.

Mr. J. Griffin, Patrol Officer Port Moresby, carried out a re-compilation of census figures in some of the villages.

A patrol to revise the Census and where necessary, re-compile, will be carried out during April or May.

### AIRSTRIPS.

Aerial surveys of the KOSIPI Swamp may reveal ideal locations for an Airstrip but ground inspection reveals exactly why the area has been called, "KOSIPI SWAMPS".

A feature of the swamps - pot holes, 2 and 3 feet deep filled with water and covering large tracts of the valley.

It is likely that a Strip could be cut from the thick forest area in the region westwards of the Barracks near the Junction of the IVANE and KOSIPI Rivers. This would require much labor time and supervision consequently a very expensive Airstrip. I took no actual measurements but it is possible that 1000 yards are available. Measurements will be made on my return through the area at the end of April.

I believe that Mr. Ron Speedie made in 1934-5 a search of the Kosipi Swamps in the hope of finding a suitable landing ground but with negative results.

### URUN.

No work has been done on the URUN Airstrip for approx. 18 months and consequently, at the moment, it is well over-grown with grass.

There are some patches of red clay soil where grass was planted but failed to 'catch on' and spread.

At the western end (River end) there remains an escarpment of some 608 cub.yds. yet to be cut away and deposited in a small ravine at the end of the strip. This would take 20 natives approx 2 months to carry out. There remain two fairly long 'humps' on the strip proper and to level these out it would take approx. two months work.

With the abundant labor available in the URUN area it is likely that the above three requirements could be effected and strip ready for a landing in 3-4 months.

I have been at URUN for two months and find that no winds would hinder the use of the strip up till midday but from then on fairly strong winds blow up the Valley and across the strip.

With regard to the relative possibilities of KOSIPI and URUN I have no hesitation in recommending URUN as the better location.

Much work has already been done to the strip and very little expense would be necessary for it to be suitable for landings in the near future.

If it was intended to 'buzz' the strip in the near future then it may be to advantage to have an Airsock installed at the strip.

*Thorne*  
23/4/54



HEALTH

SAUWO MIDDLE AND LOWER VETAPU VALLEYS

Apart from minor cuts and sores and an occasional case of Sipoma health, as such, was of fair standard.

One woman with an abnormally enlarged abdomen, said to have developed after the birth of her last child, was sent to URUN to await the arrival of the Medical Assistant.

(This case was later diagnosed as Hernia and the woman disclosed that the condition had not developed after the birth of her child.)

*R.F. Hearne*  
.....

R.F. Hearne P.O. URUN

23rd April 1954

*R.F. Hearne*  
.....  
R.F. Hearne P.O. URUN.

23rd April 1954.

APPENDIX 2

GOILALA P/R IO of 1953-54.

POLICE REPORT

<u>No.</u>	<u>RANK.</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
2059	Sergeant	OIVO	Quietly efficient.
62II	Const.	JIGAMBARI	Most energetic and helpful man on the patrol.
667I	"	BASENG-KUEI	Talks often, as one well versed in patrol routine but seldom attains the mark.
8I05	"	GEWAGET	Young inexperienced but energetic and keen.

*R.F. Heame*  
 .....  
 R.F. Heame P.O. URUN.

23rd April 1954.



Goilala No. 11 of 53/54

R.F.Hearne P.O.

IALOGE, DILAVA and part of the AUGA  
Valley in the Fuyuge Census S.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

REPORT NO.

II of 1953-54.

CF/MB.



30-5/1656

3)

17th May, 1954.

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 11/54-54 - GOILALA

Forwarded herewith is GOILALA Patrol Report No. 11-53/54 submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer Hearne, R.F.

Native Labour: Particulars of restriction as to recruitment may be found in Government Gazette No. 36 of 16/7/53. The altitude is 3,500' not 3,000'.

It is an abuse of the permit to allow ATAUANA to carry a shotgun for his own use. Further particulars should be supplied if they are available.

When the Central District has more Patrol Officers of the calibre of Mr. Hearne, it will be a well patrolled and efficiently administered district.

*F. A. Bensted*  
.....  
(F. A. Bensted)  
a/District Commissioner, C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT No.

II of 1953-54.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL

R.P.Hearne Patrol Officer.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO

ONONGE:IDAVA:UHLAI:MONDO:PANE:  
KODIGE:ILITA:KIRAME:EGESE:FONDA:  
HANI BA:BOSA:VOEWA:AVOLE:AVELA:  
BAURA:BAJDANI:DOVA(BAHALA Vall):  
GAIVA:BELLAVISTA:MAFULU:  
DIGURENDA:KIRI:WOTTAPE:KOSIPI:  
ARIOME:APOROTA:KORUAVA..

PURPOSE OF PATROL

- (i) Census
- (ii) Medical
- (iii) Routine Administration.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY

Europeans.  
Mr.E.Swanborough EMA.

Natives.  
3 members of RPC.  
1 interpreter  
2 muleteers.

TRANSPORT

Average 15 carriers  
1 horse.

DURATION OF PATROL

23rd Mar.1954 - 14th April '54  
excl.10/4/54 - 12/4/54  
spent at URUN Patrol Post.

total 20 days.

MAP

C.J.ADAMSON's Map of GOILALA  
and Sketch by self.

LAST PATROL TO AREA

D.S.  
March 1953

Medical  
July 1953.

000 000 000 000

REPORT OF A PATROL TO TALOGE AND DILAVA VALLEYS AND PART OF THE  
AUGA VALLEY IN THE FUYUGE CENSUS SUB-DIVISION  
OF THE GOLLALA SUB-DISTRICT CENTRAL DIVISION.

DIARY OF PATROL  
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MARCH 1954.

Tuesday 23rd.

In company with Mr. E. Swanborough, Medical Assistant, proceeded by horse to ONONGE Mission. Short discussion with V.C.s.

Wednesday 24th.

Dep. ONONGE 0830 hrs. along graded road to a position approx. 2 hours past Mt. TAPA then by native track down through villages of IDAVA and JULAI to MONDO Rest House. Here met Mr. E. Galloway a/ADO.

Thursday 25th.

Dep. MONDO 0945 hrs. by graded road to FANE Mission 1115 hrs. Discussions with native officials of surrounding villages.

Friday 26th.

At FANE. Disputes and complaints heard most of the day.

Saturday 27th.

Dep. FANE 0845 hrs. per graded road to KODIGE 1215 hrs. Census and Medical check. No complaints, thence to SOGEKA (hamlet of ILITA). Census and Medical check. No complaints, thence to KARAME 1530 hrs.. Census and medical check. One complaint.

Sunday 28th.

Dep. KARAME 0730 hrs. per graded road to GINAMARA hamlet 0800 hrs.. Census and Medical check no complaints. Then to EGSESE Village for Census and Medical check and long talk with natives. Villages included in census were FONDA HANIBA and ROSA.

Monday 29th.

Main patrol gear left in charge of Constable and the rest of the patrol moved to HOKUMA (INAI'UA). Hamlets of SINALOLO, INAI'UA, YAIPA and HOKUMA censused and medically checked. A few complaints heard and a long discussion with the natives. Quite a few of the villagers absent about three days walk away, gathering sago.

Tuesday 30th.

Dep. HOKUMA 0645 hrs. and returned to EGSESE 1140 hrs.. One case of suspected infanticide investigated with negative results.

Wednesday 31st.

Due to an indisposition of the Medical Assistant the patrol remained at EGSESE.

Thursday 1st. APRIL.

Dep. EGSESE 0630 hrs. by graded road for 1 hour then by native track for three hours to AVOLE Village. Census and Medical check. Patrol then moved for along native tracks for 1 hour to AVELA Village. Census and Medical check of AVELA, BAURA and BAILANI Villages. A few complaints heard.

Friday 2nd.

Dep. AVELA 0730 hrs. by native track to a bush dwelling of a BAURA family squatting on MAIPULU land then to DIDIVA dance village. Long Talk with people. The odor emanating from this village could be detected about 5 minutes walk away.

Saturday 3rd.

Dep. DIDIVA 0720 hrs. by native track to the original GAIVA Village 1130 hrs. Then along graded road to FANE Mission.



DIARY (Cont.)APRIL Sunday 4th.

Dep. FANE by horse 0940 hrs. to BELLAVISTA and MAPULU (POPOLI) villages 1340 hrs.. Census and Medical check. The reason for walking on the Sunday was to meet Pather Bachelier at POPOLI before he left for FANE but unfortunately he was met on the way back.

Monday 5th.

Dep. MAPULU 0740 hrs. and returned through BELLAVISTA village to FANE Mission. Mr. Swanborough left the patrol at MAPULU and intended to return to TAPINI through the BOBOL area. At FANE complaints were heard all day.

Tuesday 6th.

At FANE. Courts and complaints heard all day.

Wednesday 7th.

Dep. FANE 0740 hrs. to MONDO, IDAVA, IULAJ, to DIGURENDA (TEME) Rest House. Census check and one complaint heard. Heavy rain all afternoon.

Thursday 8th.

Dep. DIGURENDA 0620 hrs. by native track to KIRI Village. Census check and complaints heard then patrol moved along native tracks for four hours to the graded road about 1½ hours walk North of WOITAPE Village - the last 1½ hours walked in heavy rain. Learnt at WOITAPE that there had been a fight between a few natives but that the natives concerned had moved off to URUN to see the Sergeant that I had left in charge.

Friday 9th.

Dep. WOITAPE 0740 hrs. by graded road to URUN. Two cases of threatening behaviour were heard in the Court for Native Matters. These two men were involved in the WOITAPE incident of yesterday - the story related the previous day was grossly exaggerated.

Saturday 10th. to Monday 12th. At URUN.

Tuesday 13th April.

Dep. URUN 0630 hrs. with 7 prisoners and two members of RPC through WOITAPE KOSIPI villages to ARIOME 1530 hrs.. Last hour walked in heavy rain.

Wednesday 14th April.

Dep. ARIOME 0530 hrs. through APOROTA KORUAVA to TAPINI 1600 hrs. At APOROTA an ex Sgt. Major of the RPC was waiting for the patrol with tea, potatoes and sweet potatoes - truly a most unusual experience in patrolling through Gailala. !

END OF DIARY

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§§§

## VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

I found in the Ialoge area only one village consisting of more than five houses - HOKUMA, which boasts 9 houses and is situated about 10 minutes from the graded road "at the end of the Sub-District".

The people have gradually left the large villages and have set up house in their gardens. This area has been seldom patrolled in the last few years and the scattering of villages can possibly be attributed to this factor.

It is my intention to visit this area at least every three months in the future.

A discussion with councillors, clan chiefs and other leading villagers revealed that the following changes would occur in their present village hamlet and bush dwelling sites:-

FONDA people will return to their old village site on the graded road near EGESE Village. (While at EGESE a Village Constable appeared before me and I asked where his village was and how many houses there were. He answered, "on the graded road near the Mission House and ONE" - his.)

YAIWA people, who are of Ialoge (Egese) origin will return to Ialoge and set up with the FONDA people in one large village. They are now living in scattered bush houses between Ialoge and Inai'ua (Hokuma).

SIMALOLO and INAI'UA people were once grouped in one village near the Mission House at the end of the graded road. Now living in scattered houses they propose to return to their old village.

The above hamlets make up one large village under the name of HOKUMA. The following are known as IALOGE people and propose to move as follows:-

BOSA, now in scattered bush houses, to a spur on opposite side of Ialoge River to EGESE Village (On the graded road). These people in earlier years helped maintain the graded road from KOUPE to KANOSIA and lately worked on a seldom used and unnecessary native track connecting the VETAPU and IALOGE Valleys.

HANIWA people, now in scattered dwellings, to a site on another spur opposite EGESE Village - on the other side of the Ialoge River.

One family of BAURA Village had recently moved into the BABALA Valley and commenced to make gardens on land not belonging to them - now are returning to the main village of BAURA.

The BABALA Valley, a fairly inaccessible region, is used as a hideout by FANE and GAIWA people of the AUGA area to escape their obligations - road cleaning carrying etc.

A large dance ended at DJIWA (made up of GAIWA people) two days before my arrival. There were approximately 25 houses - some like bird cages perched precariously between two other houses - housing nearly half the population of GAIWA Village of the AUGA Valley. These GAIWA people living in the BABALA Valley are preparing to leave and return to their village in the AUGA leaving two old men and their wives as caretakers of the villagers' interests - betel nut groves mainly.

The same remarks can be made about the village officials of the Ialoge and Dilava areas as have been made about the Sauwo Middle and Lower Vetapu Officials.



## ROADS and BRIDGES.

Roads throughout the area were badly maintained - rocky muddy over-grown with grass and in many places land slides and fallen trees closed the roads to animal traffic. The excuse most often proffered, "Too much rain." The 'dry' season is approaching now and with many final warnings under NRO ITB (2) considerable improvement is expected the next time the patrol passes through the area.

Bridges constructed of milled timber were crossed at the Ialoge and Auga Rivers twice and all were in good repair - roofs of hatoro leaf do much to protect the timber and prolong the life of the bridge.

## AGRICULTURE.

I can see no immediate agricultural possibilities for the people in the Ialoge - Dilava region, mainly because of the transport difficulties. Coffee may be a possible money crop. Apparently already some natives are interested in this item for FANE Catholic Mission report that young trees from their POPOLI (KAPULI) Plantations are beginning to disappear. For cultivation by some enterprising natives? I think not, but more likely for sale to any interested planter. Though nothing at the moment can be substantiated on this point, subsequent investigations may reveal some answer.

Gardens are being strained by dances feasts death ceremonies and the like and the main diet appears to be pumpkin. Many new gardens under cultivation were noticed.

Some two years ago the INAI'UA people planted some coconuts but enquiries this patrol reveal that these were not sufficiently protected and the pigs accounted for all.

## LAW and JUSTICE.

The Ialoge-Dilava area was partially patrolled in 1953 and last completely patrolled in 1952. Nevertheless there were very few disputes complaints or courts.

Two cases of adultery from AVELA were heard in the Court for Native Matters and the defendants in each case were sentenced to Two Months in Hard Labour.

Very few disputes were brought to Tapini but the recent re-opening of URUN Patrol Post will no doubt attract many cases that were formerly not considered important enough to warrant the long journey to Tapini.

## NATIVE LABOUR.

17 males are absent at work inside the District and these are mainly employed along the coast between KAIRUKU and Port Moresby. This figure represents 5% of the total male adult labor potential, but is misleading as often many of the males make brief working visits to the coast during the year.

One native of EGESS Village, ATAUANA by name, holds a native Assistant's Permit to recruit and is in the employ of KANOSIA EST/. I believe it is illegal to recruit natives from the Milala Sub-District over 3000 feet without a special permit in each individual instance. ATAUANA was warned to this effect. This native also holds an Employer's Arms Permit for a shotgun.

### CENSUS.

Attendance in many cases for the Census revision was very poor, regardless of the two weeks notice given. Either the people have a complete disregard for its importance or are openly displaying lethargy towards their obligations.

The following tables cover population figures over a period of 12 years. All but the figures for 1954 are taken from mission statistics.

	<u>IALOGUE</u>	<u>INAT'UA</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1930			626
1943	267	178	445
1947	220	154	374
1953	202	130	332
1954	174	117	291.

Deaths (89) far outnumber births (43). An epidemic of Influenza apparently accounted for most of the deaths in the Ialogs - though fever and other diseases contracted by natives making frequent visits to the coast, only one days walk from Ialogs, may cause a fair percentage of the deaths.

Abortion is reported to be widely practised in the Ialogs.

### MISSIONS and EDUCATION.

The Catholic Mission have established European style mill timbered quarters and churches in each tribe throughout the valleys, and do all the teaching within these tribes - through European and native teachers. Two main boarding schools are centred at ONONGE and FANE. Daily attendance varies in proportion to the number of dances feasts dances and visits of Government Officers.

Compulsory attendance, at least in the main Mission stations, would, I have no doubt, make for improved standards of living amongst these mountain people. Any detrimental effects as a result of compulsory attendance, are not obvious.



APPENDIX I

53  
COTIATA P/R II of 1954

EXAMPLE

Medical Assistant, Mr. E. Swenborough,  
accompanied the patrol through the Ialoga and Mileva areas.

Human dipoma was observed. Many cuts and  
sores were treated on the spot. There were a few cases  
where children had received severe burns to arms and legs.  
These cases were at least a week old and no effort had been  
made to seek Medical aid at the Mission or Tapini.

.....  
R.F. Kearns P.O. UNIT.

Goilala No. 13 of 53/54

R.F.Hearne P.O.

Aiwara, Vetapu and Sauwo  
River Valleys



30-5/46

9th July, 1954.

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT Moresby.

Patrol Report No. 13/53-54 - GOILALA  
Mr. R. F. Hearne.

Three (3) copies of the abovementioned report are submitted herewith. I am also attaching a copy of memorandum 30-1/7 dated 2nd July, 1954, by the Assistant District Officer, TAPINI.

It would be appreciated if six dye-line copies of the map could be made available to this office, please.

Census: The point raised by Mr. Hearne will be discussed with the Assistant District Officer, TAPINI, when I visit the Sub-District within the next few days.

The report contains some useful information and it would appear that Mr. Hearne is an energetic officer.

*A. T. Timperley*  
.....  
(A. T. Timperley)  
District Commissioner, C.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GOILALA PATROL REPORT - NO. 13 of 1954/54.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL - R.F. HEARNE P.O.

Report of a patrol - From Tapini through KORUAVA, APOHOTA, ARTOME and KOSIPI. Then villages WOITAPE, OMBOLI, TSIVILO and URUN (MATSIKA, KIVEI, ILEKE) of the VETAPU Valley. Also KAMBEST (IEMBUA, HAMBANBONDA, SIRIA, DODE, VALEKUM), SILAKU, SISTARENDA, KALLAPE (KUKUPI, MONAOWO, SUMBI), INDABE (INDABE, KURAMA BUBUL), OMALI (UNUNUNA, TA, ADUAI), Villages of the SAUWO Valley.

Purpose of Patrol - Census (1)  
General Administration (11)

Duration - 28.4.54 - 4.5.54 )  
10.5.54 - 22.5.54 ) 20 days.

Personnel accompanying - Europeans - Nil.  
Natives - 3 R.P.C.  
1 Interpreter.

Transport - Average 15 Carriers.

Last patrol to area - D.Services - March, 1954.  
Medical - 1952.

Map - C.J.Adams's Map of Goilala Sub-District.  
Sketch locations of present villages.

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Report of a patrol through villages of AIWARA, VETAPU and SAUWO River Valleys - the latter two in the Fuyage Census Sub-Division of Gollala Sub-District in the Central Division.

DIARY

Apr 1, 1954.

Wednesday 28th

Departed Tapini 1400 hrs. to AIBALA River. Mules unable to cross because of flood waters. Waited till 1600 hrs. for carriers then proceeded to KORUAVA 1930 hrs.

Thursday 29th

Departed KORUAVA 0730 hrs. to APOROTA Patrol Post, 1115 hrs. Two disputes settled amicably out of Court.

Friday 30th.

At APOROTA, awaiting mules. Post building inspected.

Saturday 1st May

Heard by "Bush Wireless" that the mules were proceeding to ARIOME so departed 0845 and met mules at SPEEDIE'S GAP. Arrived ARIOME 1400 hrs. Most IVANE Labor potential absent at KERAU carting timber for the Mission.

Sunday 2nd.

Departed ARIOME 0845 hrs. Some stores left in charge of a Constable. Arrived KOSIPI 1300, after inspecting the "blazed trail" on possible Airstrip site. Two mules sent back for remainder of gear but they met the Constable with gear, approximately 1/2 hr. walk away from KOSIPI. (Apparently V.C. of ARIOME had felt sorry to see the Constable left behind and so rounded up his two wives, children and two aged men of his hamlet and they carried the gear, arriving KOSIPI 1445 hrs!).

Monday 3rd.

Departed KOSIPI 1730 hrs. to WOTTAPE 1300 hrs. Road well cleaned and no mishaps with mules.

Tuesday 4th

Census WOTTAPE. Two complaints heard and then moved to URUN, arriving 1300 hrs. 'Post' in order.

Wednesday 5th to Sunday 9th

At Urun Patrol Post. Sgt. Givo and new Constable despatched SAUWO VALLEY to warn people of Census. Likewise Const. Gewaget despatched to AUGA RIVER VALLEY.

Monday 10th

Mules returned to TAPINI for stores. Self departed URUN 1105 hrs. by graded and native tracks, through IEMBUA and HAMBANERONDA to SERIA 1545 hrs.

Tuesday 11th

Proceeded by native track to IEMBUA and revised the Census for IEMBUA and HAMBANERONDA Villages. One dispute settled amicably out of Court.

Wednesday 12th

At SERIA. Census and one complaint heard.

Thursday 15th

Departed SIRIA 0830 by graded road to DODE. Census. Go VALEKUM. Census. This completed the KAMBESI group. Proceeded by graded road through SILARU and SISAREHDA, revising Census both villages. Finally arrived BEI Catholic Mission site (KALAPE Rest House and barracks - 1500hrs.)

Friday 16th

To KUKUPI, MOHAWO and SUMBI Villages (KALAPE group) Census. Discussion with people. Returned to Rest House. Six disputes and complaints heard and settled. One case adjourned.

Saturday 15th

Departed KALAPE, 0800 by graded road to INDAHE. Census thence to KURAMA by native track. Census KURAMA and BUBUL, completing the INDAHE group.

Sunday 16th

At KURAMA. Long discussion with Councillor and Elders about a type of cargo cult that had flourished in the village approximately six weeks before.

Monday 17th

Departed KURAMA 0700 hrs. by native track to UNUNUPA 0900. Census. Thence to TA, 2 hrs by native track. Census. Finally 4hr. by graded road to OMALI Rest House.

Tuesday 18th.

To ADUAI Village. Census, the final village of the OMALI group. This completed the Census revision of the SAUWO Valley. Returned to OMALI Rest House and spent rest of day, till dark, arbitrating disputes - two only!

Wednesday 19th

Departed ADUAI 0800 hrs. to SAUWO River Bridge, thence to SIRIA by graded road. Discussion with V.C.s of KAMBESI, OMALI and ENENDE.

Thursday 20th

By graded road to URUN Village. People absent down at their gardens on the VETAPU River. Proceeded to URUN Patrol Post.

Friday 21st

To SATSIKA, KIVEI, IKRIKE and URUN to revise the Census. Discussion with people about roads, villages and pigs.

Saturday 22nd.

By horse to OMBOLI. Census OMBOLI and TSIWILLO Villages. A new book had to be recompiled.

END OF DIARY



villages and Village Officials.

JEMBUDA and HAMBANERONDA occupy one village site approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  hours from URUN, JEMBUDA and end of the village and HAMBANERONDA the other. Village Constables are KOG-JALOG and NEG-FOREG respectively. The former appears to have more influence, but is untrustworthy.

SIRIA (V.C. KOENDE) is  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour by native track further on than JEMBUDA and lies on the graded road. V.C. KOENDE is an old man and carrying a lot of weight and seems too lazy to carry out duties as V.C. effectively. He has requested that a younger man replace him. KAMBESI people intermarry frequently with the ONONCE.

DODE and MOUCAMA are two small hamlets (pop. 37) some 50 yards apart, situated approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour due east of SIRIA. Both are 100 yds. or so from the graded road. V.C. SILAVALE inhabits DODE and is an ineffectual character completely "overshadowed" by his elder brother, KOENDE of SIRIA. 20 minutes walk along graded road to the last hamlet of the KAMBESI group, VALEKUM, also 'controlled' by V.C. SILAVALE. This hamlet is on a spur overlooking the SAUWO River, some 200-300 yards from the Graded Road.

SILAKU (erroneously named SIRAKUMU, my previous report No. 10 of 53/54), a hamlet of SISEARENDA is situated on a spur 200 yds from the graded road and approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour walk from VALEKUM.

SISARENDA (V.C. KOMAI) is some 50 yds. from the graded road and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour from SILAKU. This village has recently been reconstructed and is enclosed by a pig proof fence. (population 158 SISARENDA group).

No adverse comments on V.C. KOMAI.

KAILAPE is the place name covering villages, KUKIPI, NONAOWO and SUMRI - population 286. These three villages, approximately 50 yds apart, occupy a spur at the end of the graded road on the N. Western side of the SAUWO River and are under the control of V.C. AVTL, who has seen 21 years service. Councillor OJANI was elected in 1944 - his hamlet SUMRI. SUMRI is the largest village and resembles a large corral with houses perched right against the fence all around it. V.C. AVTL is now an old man and appears to be losing interest in his job. Possibly a replacement will be made shortly.

INDABE is on the opposite side of the SAUWO River to KAILAPE and at present marks the end of the graded road - 45 minutes from KAILAPE.

KURANA, by native track, is another  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours further up in a N. Easterly direction from INDABE and the SAUWO River.

BUBUL hamlet is directly below KURANA, near the River.

These three hamlets comprise the INDABE group and are controlled by V.C. HOBIN of INDABE. V.C. HOBIN is a very sick man, possibly T.B., and will not live long. From my experience he has been helpful and even now, though incapacitated (he has no control over his legs), still continues to run village affairs well. (Pop. INDABE group 211).

The OMALI group comprises villages UNUNUFA, TA and ADUAI. These people have close relationship with POFOIA Village (OHYRIMI) and intermarriage and migration is quite common and possible accounts for the fluctuations (besides Births, Deaths etc.) in the census statistics for this group. Each village is controlled by a V.C., i.e., EFA-HAWU, NUME-ANANGO and IAVU-SINONCE, respectively. Each of these V.C.'s appears energetic, helpful and conscientious - though future contact may reveal otherwise.

UNUFA (population 63), is approximately 1 hour, 45 minutes by native track from KURAMA.

TA (population 87), is approximately 2 hours by native track from UNUNUFA. TA marks the end of the graded road from ADUAI (population 196) - 45 minutes away. The graded road will eventually proceed through UNUNUFA to KURAMA (or BUBUL) and INDABE, thus linking the whole SAUWO Valley.

Along this side of the Valley there are many scattered dwellings, bush houses, garden houses and pig houses etc., of which there are few on the opposite side of the Valley, where the villages are connected by graded road.

A patrol has not visited UNUNUFA for many years.

There are 4 main villages to the URUN group, namely, MATSIKA, KIVET, IKETKE and URUN. The former two were on either side of the graded road, 10 minutes further South and about 100 yards from the graded road. V.C. KOIA of URUN, seemingly conscientious, has a difficult job with these people (population 350) and leaves MATSIKA and KIVET Villages in the hands of Councillor ANAMA - though he (V.C. KOIA) has been instructed that, as V.C., he is responsible for the whole group and is not to regard Councillor ANAMA as an unpaid V.C. (a misconception shared by most, if not all, PUYUGA).

OMBOLI and TSIWILO (V.C.'s AVIL and OBA) are on the opposite side of the VETAPU River to URUN P.P. Each Village, approximately 1 1/2 hrs. away and the same walking time from each other, with OMBOLI at the Northern end of the Valley (Population OMBOLI, 95; TSIWILO 108).

V.C. AVIL is young, energetic and possibly will develop into an average V.C. V.C. OBA, on the other hand, is not so young but capable of co-operation when aroused.

WOTAPE Village, consists of many scattered bush dwellings and small hamlets occupying the head of the VETAPU Valley. An effort will be made to group these people in larger hamlets, if not villages.

V.C. ANAMARA is a 'strong' man in village affairs, though at the moment his co-operation is not all that it could be (population 269).

Village Officials on the whole are slowly beginning to realise again that the Government DOES exist and that they have to carry out their duties thoroughly and with a little more alacrity, though with a sense of security and knowledge that they have something tangible to back them up.

Co-operation was noticeably better than that met with during the last patrol through the area in March this year.

#### Native Affairs.

Approximately 6 weeks ago, sometime in April, a type of cargo cult originated at KURAMA Village (INDABE group). A young man, ON-ASI, called all the villagers to a spur just above the village and informed them that he had built an house, into which "DILAVA" (Spirits of dead people) would enter. If they were to build similar houses around his house, then "Dilava" would also enter their houses.



The "Dilava" would bring, rice, sugar, flour, meats, salt, calico, axes, knives, dishes, plates, cups and chewing gum!

Apparently ON-ASI was most persuasive, for the people built a large stockade and inside 2 large and 8 small houses, in two lines. On completion ON-ASI told everyone to go back to their own houses in the village and in the morning they should return to find the goods in the houses.

The people returned next day, but found no "manna" from the "Dilava", so they went to the gardens to work. This pattern followed for 6 days and then ON-ASI sent word to the people that he had had a visitation and that they were not to go to the gardens on the morrow, but to come directly to the stockade and see the rice, meat etc., that the "Dilava" would bring that night.

As bid, they returned next day to again find empty houses. This was the end; they believed that ON-ASI was "Kava-Kava" (Mental) and had been hoaxing them. Shortly afterwards two priests from ONONGE Catholic Mission visited the village and heard the story. ON-ASI then burnt the houses to the ground and fled the village - leaving a pig for the Government, either to ease his conscience or save the wrath of the Government.

Unfortunately I have not been able to apprehend ON-ASI, as yet, and am unable to relate his reasons for the cult.

I believe he was imprisoned some years ago for a similar offence.

#### Census.

Fortunately I was able to locate the FUYUGE Census Books during my visit to TAPINI. Two books for villages of the VETAPU Valley, TSIVILLO and OMBOLI, were discovered and a recompilation was necessary.

The people were given approximately 5 days warning and the attendance at each village was excellent, with only a few very aged couples absent. This was an heartening experience for often in this Sub-District, even after one or two weeks warning, the attendance is poor.

Of course, much more co-operation can be expected when the Revision is made at the actual village and not the Rest House, which, frequently, is quite some distance from the Village.

Besides the Census of the SAUWO River Valley, Census Sub-Division, 3 Village of the VETAPU Valley were revised. Figures for these villages will be submitted when a revision of that area is completed.

66 Births were recorded and only 19 Deaths, of which 5 were over 15 years of age. These figures are very encouraging.

There were 89 migrations IN and 45 OUT. To the casual observer these figures would be misleading, for they represent movements within, as well as outside, the Census Sub-Division. This has been the practice in previous Census revisions and was carried out this time as well. I believe the "Migrations" column should only record movements outside the Census Sub-Division, i.e., 3 men and 3 women, FROM AIWARA or KUNIMAIIPA or AUGA, intending to live in the SAUWO Valley, should be recorded as 6 migrations IN. But if 3 men and 3 women of KAMBESI Village (SAUWO Valley) intend to live at KALLAPE (SAUWO Valley) then they should NOT be recorded as migrations IN. If the latter should be recorded as migrations IN then, to me, the statistics hold no real significance. As in the figures accompanying this report, I know that many of the Migrations IN represent people new to

the area, as well as people within the area, but the reader would not know.

I would appreciate, if possible, direction and information on what exactly this column should record.

#### Courts.

There were no cases heard in the Court for Native matters. Native disputes and complaints brought forward for arbitration numbered an average of approximately 1 per village. It is apparent that the Village Officials are arbitrating successfully in the majority of village disputes.

#### Roads and Bridges.

All graded roads have been well cleaned and between some villages, noticeably DODE, VALEKUM, BILAKU and BISIARENDA, one would think the road had been recently constructed.

There were some stretches uncleaned but the people complained that there were only a limited number of road tools to do the work.

Near KAMBESI the road passed through a garden and at the extremities the owner had made well hinged gates - most unusual in this area, for the people usually make the road a boundary and built a fence along it, above and below!

Native tracks on the Nth. Eastern side of the SAUWO Valley were well cleaned.

The bridge, badly in need of repair, as noted my P/R 10 of 53-54, should be completed within a week. Fr. Cadoux of ONONGE is supervising the work and pit-sawn timber is being used.

#### Education and Missions.

Five, only, young males are recorded as absent from their Villages, away at School - ONONGE and CHIRIMI (ICOGAI) Catholic Mission claiming 4 and 1 respectively.

Native Mission Teachers are at several of the Villages, but attendance is spasmodic.

Mill and pit-sawn timber Churches and quarters are established in each tribe. A picture of the an gleaming from tin roofed dwellings scattered around the Valley seems quite incongruous in this area.

#### Agriculture.

Much work is being done on new gardens - fences erected and land cleared ready for burning. Quite a few villages are now planting up large areas of sweet potatoes, when grown to be fed to pigs in preparation for dances and feasts.

Native foods are abundant in all varieties, sweet potatoes, yams, sugar cane, pumpkin.

The yam crop has been exceptionally good and three fine varieties were seen (and tried). SERIA (KAMBESI) seems to be, and the V.C. claims it to be, the home of yams.



I am sure that there would be a good price offering in Port Moresby for not only yams but every type of vegetable grown in the Valley.

Unfortunately a cash economy for the PEYUGES and comparatively cheap sources of all types of vegetables for Moresby cannot be realised until (and if) the Airstrip at URUN is opened.

In fact any agricultural development of this area is impossible, financially, until air transport is available.

Native Labour.

Only 14 natives all from the one group, KAMBESI, are absent at work.

The total male adult labor potential is 402, this making the percentage of absentees 3 1/2%.

The natives show no enthusiasm to go away and work, but on the other hand they have had no encouragement. It is quite possible that this figure, 3 1/2% absentees, would be higher if it were made known that the Government or some Company were seeking employees.

The people have a fear of coastal work and the consequent sicknesses liable to be contracted. The knowledge that 3 VITAPU natives died while away at work last year, probably has much bearing on the low absentee figure this year.

Health

Health, generally, appeared to be good. 21 cases were collected and brought back to URUN Patrol Post, in anticipation of the early arrival of the Medical Assistant. Unfortunately the Nedast's ETD from TAPINI is uncertain and all but one of the cases have been sent back to their villages, though their names are recorded for future reference.

Cases included Tropical Ulcers, Yaws, Scabies (infected), Boils and bad eyes (probably seasonal, but nevertheless early attention could prevent any further serious infections).

Each Village of the SAUWO Valley is within 1 days walk from URUN Patrol Post and no difficulty will be experienced in rounding up the patients on the arrival of the Nedast.

I heard from one of the CHONGE Catholic Mission priests that Yaws, Worms (?) and Ulcers were quite prevalent further down the VITAPU Valley - the extreme village two shortdays from URUN - so the Nedast's visit will be very welcome.

All but two of the above cases were children under 12 yrs. of age.

25th May, 1954.

Appendix I

POLICE REPORT

Cellala Patrol Report No. 13 of 1953-54.

<u>Reg No.</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
3513	Const.	UAIT RALEPAKUTU	New to area, a HULA Native who seems nonplussed by mountain people. Young, inexperienced, but willing.
0577	"	WANAME	New to area, capable of good work, but tends to be lazy.
1455	"	ANIA BADEA	New to area, Lazy negligent and

Police Report - continued.

<u>Reg No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
6655	Const.	ARTA RADEA	not promising as a patrol policeman.

(Sgd.).....  
R.F. Hearne P.O. Urun  
25th May, 1954.



Goilala No. 14 of 53/54

R.F.Hearne P.O.

Auga Valley

30-5/13

6th July, 1954.

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 14 of 53/54 - TAPINI  
Mr. R. F. Hearne, P.O.

Three (3) copies of the abovementioned report are submitted herewith. I attach hereto the comments of the Assistant District Officer, TAPINI.

Villages and Village Officials: I cannot locate any information in respect to the notification of BABALA as a "Forbidden Settlement" and your advice would be appreciated please. If no definite information is available regarding the declaration I respectfully suggest that action be taken to declare BABALA a "Forbidden Settlement".

The patrol report is informative and appears to have been well conducted.

*Alan Timperley*  
.....  
(A. T. Timperley)  
District Commissioner, C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GOIL LA PATROL REPORT - NO. 14 OF 1953/54.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY R.F. HEARNE P.O.

PATROL PERSONNEL - 4 R.P.C.  
1 Interpreter.

TRANSPORT . Average 15 Carriers.

Report of a Patrol to IULAI, IDAVE, KARAME, MONDO, IUMU,  
TURALA, IDULA, ALAVA, FANE, GAIVA,  
BELLAVISTA, IGUAI, PITSOKU (LAVAVAI),  
KONE, LEDANA, BAIDANA, ARIONE, KAILAPE,  
GEPALA, GURORO, GARIMA (1) & (2).

Purpose of Patrol - (1) Census Revision.  
(11) General Administration.

Last Patrol to Area - D.S. - April, 1954.  
Health-April, 1954.

Duration - 25th May, 1954 to 9th June, 1954.  
16 days.

Map. - C.J. Adamson's Map of Goilala.

Report of a patrol to the Auga Valley Census Sub-Division of the Gollala Sub-District in the Central Division.

DIARY

May - 1954.

Tuesday 25th

Departed URUN PATROL POST 1200 hrs. by graded road to ONONGE Catholic Mission - 1600 hrs.

Wednesday 26th.

Departed ONONGE 0750 hrs. along graded road till 1350 hrs. then left graded road and proceeded by native track down to GUTSILA hamlet (IULAI Village) 1510 hrs. No barracks.

Thursday 27th.

Census IULAI people. 17 absentees at IDULA dance. (These people later checked at MONDO). Departed GUTSILA 1145 hrs. by graded road and native track to IDAVE. Proceeded by native track to MONDO Rest House. Two Constables despatched to round up villages at IDULA dance. Too late to revise census of any other village than IDAVE. Constable GEWAGET, despatched from URUN P.P 10th May, was awaiting patrol at MONDO.

Friday 28th.

At MONDO. Census Revision of MONDO, TURALA, KARAME. A new Census book was re-compiled for IUMU Village. Approximately 6 disputes settled amicably and 3 temporarily adjourned.

Saturday 29th.

Departed MONDO 0900 by graded road to IDULA. Census Revised. Proceeded to FANE Catholic Mission. Various villages around FANE, & FANE, GAIVA, ALAVA and BELLAVISTA, warned of respective dates for Census Revision.

Sunday 30th.

At FANE. A/C. HOIA and two new V.C.'s despatched to TAPINI. Heavy rain all afternoon.

Monday 31st.

At FANE. To all hamlets of FANE i.e. BUIDA, TSIBUKUMA, KABEMBA, SINGULU, ISA and ILIO, Census Revision. ALAVA people had grouped at SINGULU, en masse, so a Census Revision was made. Two cases heard in the Court for Native Matters. Four complaints settled out of Court.

Tuesday 1st June.

Departed FANE 0815 by graded road to GAIVA. Census Revisior. Proceeded to BELLAVISTA. Census Revision. Whole afternoon spent arbitrating disputes.

Wednesday 2nd.

Departed BELLAVISTA 0730.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. graded road,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. native track to Bridge crossing AUGA River, thence 1 hour by native track to IGUAI Village. Census Revision. 10 minutes to POREMANIA Mission House. Census revision made of PITSOKU, KAILAPE, ARIONE people. Disputes heard all afternoon. Heavy rain at 1800 hrs.

Thursday 3rd.

Departed POREMANIA 0900 by native track to dance village, ELA, where there are ARIONE, PITSOKU, KAILAPE, KONE and KUGUA people living temporarily. Proceeded from ELA by graded road to KONE Rest House. Census revision made of KONE, LEDANA, BAIDANA people. Arbitrated disputes all afternoon. 3 cases heard in Court for Native Matters. Each case dismissed.



Friday 4th.

Departed KONE 0830 hrs. by native track to VIDA (hamlet of BAIDANA), then down to graded road and around to TURORO Rest House 1055 hrs. GARIMA (1) and (2) people had grouped on meesse at TURORO, so a Census revision was made for the three groups.

Disputes heard till darkness.

Saturday 5th.

Departed TURORO by graded road to GARIMA Mission House. Father Bai met. Proceeded to visit hamlets and villages of GARIMA, i.e. KOGABA, EBUTREI, MOMOGBA and MUMUNAZA. One small village IALIAVA was not visited.

Sunday 6th.

Departed GARIMA 0900 by graded road to FANE Catholic Mission 1200. Two complaints heard on the way.

Monday 7th.

Departed FANE 0850 by graded road to MONDO and eventually MAVEI, a Mission Rest House on road to ONONGE.

Tuesday 8th.

Departed MAVEI 0700 by graded road to ONONGE Catholic Mission 1400 hrs. Warning given to VANAPA people of intended Census Revision in one week.

Wednesday 9th.

Departed ONONGE 0830 by graded road to URUN P.P. 1145 hrs.

END OF DIARY.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

An effort is being made to complete the 1954-54 FUYUGE Census Revision before the end of June, thus time did not permit a visit to each and every hamlet and village in the Auga Valley, but people from each were all seen at several central points.

Approximately July or August, an intended patrol will be made throughout the AUGA and each village may expect a visit and inspection by the patrol.

IULAI (V.C. TAMA) comprises five hamlets - GUTSILA, BOKU-SAUNDA, IAURU on one spur and ALAMALAV the next spur Eastwards, with BOSUA, a collection of scattered houses occupying another spur on the North-side of the AUGA River.

GUTSILA is the first hamlet met coming from ONONGE along the ONONGE-MONDO graded road and short-cutting down a native track, 6 hours from ONONGE. The hamlet is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. below the turn-off. BOKU-SAUNDA hamlet is approximately 5 minutes below GUTSILA and IAURU, another 5 minutes below BOKU-SAUNDA. IAURU is on the MONDO-LEME graded Road. V.C. TAMA has a difficult job controlling the five hamlets, but he is ably "assisted" by Councillor SIMANA of GUTSILA.

IDAVE is approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour by graded road from IAURU and comprises two hamlets IDAVE and ISA. These two hamlets, approximately 5 minutes apart occupy a spur about 15 minutes walk above the graded road. Councillor AIA-MANU was elected by the people 28.5.54.

MONDO, KARAME are large villages on the graded road (ONONGE-MONDO) approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours from IULAI to the East and PANE Catholic Mission to the West. There are two hamlets to MONDO village, GWILI and MONDO, KARAME consists of three hamlets PAI'AULA, KARAME, KO'AIA. V.C. KABOGA of MONDO is quite helpful and does a fair job. Councillor KETAVA-POMA was elected 28.5.54.

V.C. IO-SO of KARAME was appointed on probation 28.5.54. Councillor GILABA-SIMAN has held his "mark" for some years and holds considerable influence in village affairs.

IUMU Village (V.C. IGUMU) is on a spur below the graded road, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour to the West of MONDO. V.C. IGUMU is a capable man and does a good job.

TURALA Village (V.C. AKA-PELO) is a small village below IUMU and the graded road. V.C. AKA-PELO was appointed on probation 28.5.54.

IDULA Village (V.C. GABI) consists of five hamlets. VOVOL, ANAP, AUBOSAMA, IDULA and IGA occupying a spur above the graded road approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  way between MONDO and PANE Catholic Mission. At this date a dance and fest was in progress at the village. V.C. GABI, because of illness did not report till the patrol was returning through his village - nothing adverse to report on this man.

PANE is a group name covering six hamlets - TSIBUEUMA, KABEMBA and BUIDA above the graded road and PANE Catholic Mission; SINGULU, approximately 20 minutes below the Catholic Mission and ISA and ILIO two small hamlets on the periphery of the Mission site. Two houses of BUIDA, KABEMBA and TSIBUEUMA are hopelessly overcrowded and 12 men were ordered to build new houses (N.R.O. 101 (8)).



V.C. INAIKA was appointed on probation 26.3.54. He is an important man in his group, but lazy and needs constant supervision.

There are two councillors - AUBU of ILIO and PASILA of SINGULU, both are good men.

GAIVA is a group of hamlets - KOULA, MANAUWA, PELE, VAILA and SISOVOKONDO - widely scattered and approximately 45 minutes from FANE Catholic Mission.

Some GAIVA people, 6 families a total of 23 people, including young children, are living in the BABALA River Valley. They neglected to appear for this Census revision even though given adequate warning. There is ample evidence that they forego their village duties - road-cleaning, carrying etc. This settlement is named DIDIVA. A notation appears in the Village Constable's book

"permission has been received from His Honor the Administrator that this area can be made a Forbidden Settlement, as it was frequently used as an hideout to escape carrying etc....".

made by Mr.K. Chester, P.O.  
22.11.48.

In this Valley not only were there people from GAIVA but FANE, MAPULU and BELLAVISTA also. These last named, though still having Betel Nut, Coconut and other interests in the BABALA, have returned to their respective main villages in the AUGA Valley, but periodically return to gather their crops.

With the few GAIVA people remaining in the BABALA, the FANE, MAPULU and BELLAVISTA fear for the safety of their possessions and ask why the GAIVA are allowed to remain in the BABALA.

On the assumption that the remarks in the V.C.'s book, made by Mr.K. Chester, were correct, I warned these scattered groups of GAIVA people in the BABALA that they were living in a Forbidden Settlement and gave them two months to return to their main village of GAIVA in the AUGA Valley.

As mentioned earlier these people did not appear for the Census Revision (when warned of the date of the Revision by the Village Constable of GAIVA, they returned a message to the effect that they would not appear at GAIVA until a policeman was sent to round them up!).

Before proceeding under N.R.O. 101 (1) I would like definite information as to the validity of Mr. Chester's remarks.

There are adequate garden grounds in the AUGA Valley and the FANE, MAPULU and BELLAVISTA people are quite contented in that direction, but muchly worried by the occupancy of the GAIVA people in the BABALA, where land and possessions are owned by the four villages.

It is unfair and unnecessary that these few GAIVA people should remain in an area where they are under no direct supervision of a V.C. and consequently do not perform any communal obligations. It is an unsettling influence on the people of the three villages who have returned to the AUGA.

As mentioned in my Patrol Report 11 of 53/54, covering the IALOGHE-DILAVA area, there was one family, including four young children, from BAULE who had left their main village to 'squat' on land not theirs, in the BABALA Valley. This purported to be the first of many transgressions and unless the BABALA Valley position is clarified, then there is likely to be many disturbances between FANE, BELLAVISTA, GAIVA, MAPULU villages of the AUGA and BAULE, BAIDANI, AVOLA Villages of the DILAVA Valley.

If there is no definite official record then I respectfully suggest that consideration be given to declare the BABALA River Valley a Forbidden Settlement under N.R.O. 101 (1).

BELLAVISTA (V.C. KEVA) consists of five main hamlets and a few scattered dwellings approximately 1 hour along the graded road from GAIVA.

The main hamlets are UMISILA, GINAMBO, KOBUNA, BBOUA and KUMURU. V.C. KEVA is young but active and he does a fair job in the supervision of some 300 people. He is "assisted" by councillors KEVA of KOBUNA, AIE of KUMURU and MANUMA of UMISILA. Much migration from MAFULU to BELLAVISTA has occurred.

The actual villages of GEPALA, ARIGNE on the Western bank of the KAILAPE River, KAILAPE on the open between TOME and KAILAPE Rivers, PITSOKU, BAIDANA, LEDANA and KONE (GANI) on Eastern side of KAILAPE River were not visited this patrol.

The precise location of the above villages were unknown and the time allotted the patrol insufficient to allow visits to the individual hamlets and villages.

Between IGUAI Village on the spur between Junction of AUGA and KAILAPE Rivers, and KONE Rest House, a large dance village, ELA, was visited. This village now consists of people from KAILAPE, KONE, IGUAI and PITSOKU. When the dancing and feasting is over the people will return to their respective villages. This dance village is well enclosed and exceptionally clean with flowers and shrubs lining both sides of the village.

IGUAI has taken the appearance of a dance village - two storeyed houses and many high poles standing naked throughout the village.

V.C. KALI (KELETO) is one of the best V.C.'s in the area, quite helpful to patrols.

GARIMS (1) & (2) is comprised of 5 villages - KOGABA, UBUTEI, IALIAVA, MOMUNALA & MOMOGEA. V.C. SOLA-AKA controls the first two villages which are collectively known as GARIMA (2). V.C. AIA-ONDO controls the last three, known as GARIMA (1). V.C. SOLA though a comparatively new Policeman does a far better job than his neighbour AIA.

All the villages are within 1/2 hour walk from each other and occupy the top of the spur overlooking GURORO, one hour away by graded road. The spur is bounded by LAM Creek and AUGA River.

MOMOGEA is to be a large dance village and even now there are many and varied types of houses. The unfinished DUBU (men's house) is an imposing skeleton some 20 feet from the ground and 50 feet or more high.

All villages and hamlets were comparatively clean except an hamlet of FANE, by name TSIBUKUMA, and here an order was given to enclose the village by a fence to keep pigs from making a quagmire of the ground under the houses.

New houses were noticed in each village visited.

Village officials on the whole are fair, though they seem to lack an understanding of their duties and obligations. Village constables tend to leave all other hamlets or small villages (actually part of their group) to the care of a Councillor, if there is one, and only concern themselves with their own home hamlet (or village).

It was explained to Village Constables, that Councillors are not unpaid Village Constables appointed by the Government, but men elected by the people to do certain village duties and the Village Constable acts as a Policeman to each and every hamlet within his group, regardless of the existence of any Councillor.

Marked changes and co-operation are expected from Village Constables next patrol to this area.



CENSUS.

A Constable was despatched to warn the people over two weeks before the patrol was due to revise the census but though the response was fair to good there was not as much co-operation received as in the SAUWO Valley. Nevertheless all were advised on the importance of appearing at their villages at Census times - once a year - and I feel that active support will be given to future Census patrols.

Overall Census Statistics for the area are not readily available but in nearly each village the population is naturally increasing regardless of migrations.

Total number of births - 130 and total number of deaths - 104, of which the latter consists of 67 people over the age of 13, shows a natural increase of 26.

The migration columns concern movements of people within the Census Sub-Division and consequently are unreliable for indicating any upward population trend in that direction.

Census revision in three villages, KIRI, MAFULU and FIGURENDA was carried out on Patrol No. 11 but the figures are included in this Report.

Migrations IN column contain a number of new names above the average which may indicate that the people are beginning to accept the Census and its' importance though possibly the latter may not have much bearing!

NATIVE LABOUR.

There are 65 male adults absent at work. The total male adult labor potential is 905 so that the percentage of males absent is only 6.6.

One village, IULAI, has 21 males of a potential of 66 absent at work, but this is the only village with such a high figure.

Much work is being done in gardens in preparation for much feasting and dancing this year and consequently this low absentee figure will remain low, though at normal times the percentage number of males seeking work on the coast is low.

AGRICULTURE.

Many villages boast small areas under coffee cultivation, but activity in this direction is restricted to a few Village Officials and Mission native School teachers. The plots vary from 10 to 100 trees and are, in the main, well tended.

One enamel pannikin of processed coffee was bought from the V.C. of IGUAI, who reports that coffee drinking in his village (and others) is quite an acknowledged practice.

At the moment most of the areas have only recently been planted and it will be a few years before the people are able to derive some cash remuneration for their efforts.

Much encouragement was given to all villages and they were informed of the economical advantages of coffee growing, even on a minor scale

Large new gards are being constructed but mainly as food for pigs and guests to dances which will be occurring throughout the valley shortly.

At present there are no reports of bad crops or shortage of food.

#### COURTS.

Five cases were heard in the Court for Native Matters. Three under N.R.O. 71 (c) were acquitted but one under N.R.O. 84 (1) and one under N.R.O. 71 (a) were each sentenced to Two Months I.H.L.

Innumerable disputes were arbitrated. The main cause of all complaints, especially in the KONE are, was "Sister Exchange" marriages where one party only is willing.

Girls are given in marriage before maturity and consequently later on, if they have a mind of their own (and there is a trend in this direction these days) they run off with an individual other than the chosen one and this complicates bride price etc. Village Officials attempt to settle these disputes but invariably find themselves inadequate and the matter ends up in the "Government's Lap". It is quite possible that the custom of "Sister Exchange" marriages may be declared "Taboo" in some villages because of the continual trouble the practice causes.

#### MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

There are Mission Schools in most of the AUGA Valley Villages with the exception of KONE, BAIDANA and LEDANA. Apparently some years ago even these villages had a Mission teacher but the people resented his presence and what he stood for so much they destroyed his gardens, house and pigs and in no mean manner asked him to leave because they did not want a teacher. This occurred to two teachers and subsequently there have been no schools at any of the abovenamed villages. This banishment was instigated not only by the school children but also by parents. These people are very highly strung - a mixture of TAUJADE and FUYUGE with possible the worst features of both.

Attendance at all the schools is, as usual, spasmodic and dependant on Government and Mission visits. Many of the children understand and speak English but these are far far outnumbered by those who don't.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Much recent work had been done on all roads covered by the patrol. Some roads were well cleaned, others enough to keep the people from being prosecuted under N.R.O. 118 (2).

The people have not realised that a little concerted industry each week will save them much labor and hardship than if the roads are left unattended for months on end.

The 3 bridges crossing the AUGA River are all in fine repair.

#### HEALTH.

Standard of health seems quite high. There were no cases necessary to send to Hospital. FANE Catholic Mission treat many people with minor abrasions, sores and ulcers.

Water supplies are good and adequate. No evidence of contamination, but the peculiar sites chosen for villages and conditions are quite suitable.



P O L I C E R E P O R T .

GOILALA PATROL REPORTS NO. 14 of 1953-1954.

<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
8105	A/Constable	GENAGET IARAU	Capable of good work. Conduct fair.
6633	"	ARIA BADEA	Inexperienced, slow and lazy Conduct Fair.
5548	"	UALI RALEPAKUTU	Inexperienced but keen and reliable. Conduct Good.
8577	"	WANAME KURUKA	Inexperienced but shows promise of being a good patrol policeman. Conduct Good.

.....(K. Hearne)  
P.O. Urun Patrol Post.

No. 15 of 53/54 Gailala

R.F.Hearne P.O.

Vetapu Valley



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GOILLALA REPORT NO.

15 of 1953/54.

CONDUCTED BY

R.P. Hearne P.O.

Accompanied by:

3 R.P.C.  
1 Interpreter.  
2 Muleteers.

Report of a Patrol to:

Vetapu Valley. i.e., Evese:  
Kokoda: Ginal Lalofa (Ononge):  
Visi: Kase: Oro: Sigufe:  
Tafade: Iritumani: Enende:  
(Woitape, Omboli, Talvilo and  
Uran Villages of the Vetapu  
Valley are covered by previous  
reports No. 11 and 13.)

Transport:

3 Mules  
1 Horse.  
Average - 6 Carriers.

Duration:

16th June to 26th June, 1954.  
11 days.

Objects of Patrol:

Census Revision (1)  
General Administration (11)

Last Patrol to area.

District Services - March, 1954  
Medical - December, 1950.

Map.

C.J. Adameon's Map of Goillala.

Report of a patrol to the VETAPU River Valley Census Sub-Division of the Gollala Sub-District in the Central Division.

DIARY OF PATROL.

JUNE, 1954.

Wednesday 16th

Departed URUN 0930 hours with 3 mules, 1 horse and 6 carriers. Proceeded by graded road to ONONGE Catholic Mission 1215 hours. EVASE and other local villages informed of actual date of the Census Revision.

Thursday 17th

To EVASE. Census Revision short talk with people. Thence to KOKODA Village Census Revision. Councillor elected. Short discussion with people. Returned to ONONGE, Constable ARIA returned from TAPINI with mail etc.

Friday 18th.

Constables GENADET and KEMAU despatched to TAPINI with mail etc.

Departed ONONGE 0800 hours by horse to GINAL. Census Revision and short talk with people. Thence to VISI. Census Revision and one native complaint heard.

Saturday 19th

Departed VISI 0830 hours by horse to KASE Village. Census Revision, no complaints. Thence to ORO Village. Census Revision and no complaints. During the night the Mission breed mares chewed up the reins of my bridle.

Sunday 20th.

Departed ORO 1000 hours after rounding up mules and horse, which had been chased through and past the road gate half-way to KASE Village. Arrived SIGUPE 1100 hrs. Census Revision. New V.C. appointed on probation and Councillor elected.

Monday 21st.

CHIRIMI Catholic Mission Priest called in at SIGUPE Rest House on his way to MARIBOI Plantation and Yule Island.

Departed SIGUPE 0910 hours by horse to TAPADE 1040 hours. Village inspected and approximately 2/3 people absent in the bush between VETAPU and IALOGUE Valleys, including the Village Constable. Councillor FOD assisted capably in the Census Revision. Councillors from KOFEG (an hamlet of TAPADE) and IRITUMUNU reported at TAPADE enquiring after the Census Revision dates for their respective villages.

Tuesday 22nd.

Mules and horse with two muleteers and a Constable despatched towards KASE. Patrol departed TAPADE 0730 by native track to a position approximately half way between TAPADE and KOFEG. This was the site of the old KOFEG Village but all that remains now is an Orange Grove. KOFEG people were assembled so a Census Revision was made. Proceeded by native track for half an hour to the VETAPU River, crossed native bridge and climbed for one hour till IRITUMUNU Village was reached.

Census Revision - no complaints.

Wednesday 23rd.

Departed IRITUMUNU 0800 by native track for 1 hour till TOMU River, dividing line for IRITUMUNU and ENENDE land, was reached. ENENDE V.C. and some of his natives were waiting for the patrol. Carriers changed and patrol ~~xxxx~~ moved by native track



Diary - continued:

for 2 hour till the graded road (incompleted INITOMURU - ERENDE road) was met then 1 hour to ERENDE Village. Census Revision. New V.C. appointed on probation and Councillor elected. No Complaints

Thursday 24th.

Departed ERENDE 0630 by native track for 1 hour to the VETAPU River. Crossed river by two native bridges. An hour by native track up to the graded road then half an hour by graded road to KASE Village.

Friday 25th.

Departed KASE 0600 hours by horse to VISI Rest House. Talked with Village official and a few village people for approximately an hour then proceeded through GINAL Village and the Mission saw-mill to ONORGE 1230 hours. One case in Court for Native Matters heard at ONORGE. LALOFA people warned of Census Revision to be made on the morrow.

Saturday 26th.

Proceeded to LALOFA Village for Census Revision. Long talk with people who wish to split up their village into two hamlets approximately 2 1/2 hours apart.

Returned ONORGE and spent the afternoon perusing European Census papers and delivering schedules to Mission.

Saturday 26th June to Saturday 3rd July.

Engaged in delivering and collecting forms for the European Census, returning to URUN Patrol Post on Saturday 3rd July.

END OF DIARY.

Villages and Village Officials.

WOITAPE, population 269 (V.C. ANAMA) consists of many scattered hamlets and houses at the head of the Vetapu Valley (northern end). The Rest House and barracks are approximately 1 1/2 - 2 hours from URUN Patrol Post. ANAMA is an influential man in village affairs though he does not appear to be very energetic.

ORIBOLI, population 95, (V.C. AVIL) is a small village, approximately 1 hour from WOITAPE on the western bank of the VETAPU Valley. There are two small villages close together and a few scattered bush houses. AVIL is a young man, energetic and co-operative.

TSIVILO, population 108, (V.C. OPU) is a collection of scattered houses approximately 2 hours from ORIBOLI. This is one of the 2 villages in the Valley not connected by a graded road. OPU is an influential man in his village though tends to be lazy.

URUN, population 350, (V.C. KOIARI) consists of four villages - KIVEI, IKIIKE, which are approximately 10 minutes from URUN Patrol Post and MATSIKA and URUN which are approximately another 20 minutes further South. URUN Patrol Post is 1 1/2 - 2 hours from WOITAPE on the Eastern bank of the VETAPU. IKIIKE and KIVEI people spend little time in their village preferring to live in garden houses to the North-East of URUN Patrol Post, similarly URUN and MATSIKA people live below their villages near the VETAPU River. KOIARI has a difficult job and shows little interest in his work. He, usually, is involved in most of the village disputes brought forward for arbitration.

ONONGE, population 202, (V.C. GAFERU) is on a spur, approximately 20 minutes from ONONGE Catholic Mission. The people divide their time between a bush village, MOMBADA, approximately 2 hours from ONONGE Mission towards MT. TAPA, and LOLOFA (ONONGE). GAFERU was appointed on probation during this patrol. There has been no Village Constable at this village for some years.

EVESE, population 366, (V.C. FASILA) consists of 5 villages about half an hour from ONONGE Mission. Four of the villages are on the graded road to MT. TAPA (ONONGE - MONDO road) and one on the road to VISI, FASILA has been very helpful to patrols to his area.

KORODA, population 195, (V.C. BARU) is approximately 1 1/2 hours by graded road from ONONGE Mission. There are two villages, KORODA and ANILA, approximately 20 minutes apart. V.C. BARU has much to say but is untrustworthy.

GINAL, population 156, (V.C. ENGE) is a compact village, approximately 2 hours in a southerly direction from ONONGE Mission. These people have close relationship with LOLOFA (ONONGE) and intermarriage and migration is common. ENGE is a quiet man but very effective and helpful as a V.C.

VISI, population 422, (V.C.'s ABADE and BOULA) consists of four main villages VISI, PATULA and IMOLOG under V.C. BOULA and HIME controlled by V.C. ABADE. There are innumerable houses scattered between the VETAPU River and the top of the Valley between GINAL and KASE. It is difficult to tell where VISI mark ends and GINAL and KASE marks commence. The Rest House and barracks are approximately 1 hour from GINAL. Both Village Constables, if they were conscientious would have a difficult job but neither have much interest in their work and it is likely that replacements will be made in the near future.

KASE, population 240, (V.C. SONA) is approximately 1 1/2 hours from VISI Rest House. This is a large village with



one small hamlet NINING approximately 10 minutes above the graded road from the main village. There are many mental and near-mental people in this village, mainly as a result of in-breeding. SUNA is one of the sane inhabitants and does a fair job.

ORO, population 290, (V.C. ERGA) a large village approximately 1 1/2 hours from KASE. ERGA endeavours to do a good job but does not find his fellow villagers very co-operative.

SIGUFE, population 270, (V.C. ESEF) a large village approximately 1 hour from ORO. KOMA resigned during the patrol and a temporary appointment, ESEF, was made. He is a young man and capable of good work.

TAPADE, population 206, (V.C. MAINE) consists of two villages, TAPADE and KOPEG, the latter being approximately 1 1/2 to 2 hours south of TAPADE, which is 1 1/2 hours from SIGUFE. Most of the TAPADE people were absent in the bush, hunting and fishing, including the Village Constable, whom I have not seen in two visits to his area!

KOPEG people were present in their village, which is the last on the Western side of the VETAPU Valley. KOPEG is not connected to TAPADE by a graded road, having only recently (Mr. Griffin P.O. patrolled through the area in September, 1953) been permitted to break from the large village of TAPADE and set up a new and separate village.

IRITUMUNU, population 77, (V.C. GABI) is a small village, the last on the Eastern bank of the VETAPU Valley. Many years ago a large dance was held here and many people from ENENDE came to celebrate. After the dance, approximately 20-30 people remained on to live at IRTUMUNU until this date when they returned to their own village, ENENDE. The corresponding Census fluctuations are revealed in this Revision. GABI is a very influential man in the lower V. TA U area. He is co-operative. The IRTUMUNU people have close relationship with KOITOI (KOIARI). Though intermarriage is infrequent, trading is brisk especially in bird feathers.

ENENDE, population 221, (V.C. KEI), is a collection of bush dwellings, scattered hamlets and one fairly large village, approximately 3 hours from IRTUMUNU. V.C. ABUGA, resigned and a new appointment (on probation) was made this patrol. The new man is KEI-BOBOD.

Village Officials were inclined to be more co-operative this patrol than during the last patrol to the area in March this year, but there is still much room for improvement and it is likely to occur with constant patrolling.

The people regard Councillors as unpaid Constables and it is exceedingly difficult to convince them otherwise.

Three new Village Constables were appointed on probation and two resignations were accepted. Councillors were elected where requested.

#### CENSUS.

Co-operation in most villages was quite good, except TAPADE and here approximately two thirds of the population were absent, hunting and fishing, in the bush between the VETAPU and IALOGU Valleys. The Village Constable was also absent.

A few families from the lower villages of the Valley were absent, hunting and fishing, in the KOIARI. Population figures in nearly all villages show an increase. Births numbered 126 Deaths 79 of which 58 were over the age of 15 years, showing a natural increase of 29. There were a small number of new names recorded - people who were not included in the original Census nor appeared for subsequent revisions till this date.

Interest in the Census is increasing, though possibly the penal sanctions under N.R.O. 101 (a) for non-attendance may have a lot to do with it.

EDUCATION and MISSIONS.

There is a boarding school at ONONGE Catholic Mission and approximately 30 boarders. There are 170 students on the roll but daily attendance is good if the number reaches 100.

Parents exhibit complete lack of effective interest in their children, in as much as education is concerned. They avow that they send them off to school each day, but whether the children reach the school they consider out of their hands - enough to say they have despatched them.

A new school and hospital is under construction at ONONGE Mission.

There are native Mission Teachers in most of the Villages.

NATIVE LABOUR.

There are 62 natives absent at work inside the District and 9 outside. The total male adult labor potential is 903, so that the percentage of absentees is only 7.7.

Many of the people from Villages near ONONGE showed an interest in going away to work for the Government, but it was explained to them that it was unlikely that work was available.

COURTS.

One case was heard in the Court for Native Matters. The defendant was fined £1 under N.R.O. 71 (a).

There were a surprisingly low number of native complaints and disputes brought forward for arbitration.

AGRICULTURE.

Many new gardens were seen and many under construction.

This being the "dry" season many fires were seen - an indication of new gardens or hunting, though the latter is not very profitable in this Valley.

No shortages of food were indicated. There appeared to be an abundance of oranges, mandarins and yams.

The crops expected from many of the new gardens are intended as feed for pigs in preparation for dances and feasts.

Pigs of all sizes, large and small, were numerous in each village. Each village boasted a few fowls and roosters - mainly for the feathers as ornamentations in head-dresses.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

All roads covered by the patrol were well cleaned and in fair repair. No difficulties were experienced in using Mules as transport.

There were no mill timbered bridges crossed, this patrol, though native material bridges were used crossing the VETAPU River between TAPADE and IRITUMUNU and also between ERENDE and KASE. These native bridges had only recently been constructed --



flood waters account for many bridges each year.

HEALTH.

According to the Village books, the last medical patrol through this area was in December, 1946.

There were a number of cases of Yaws and Tropical Ulcers and innumerable Sipoma cases evident on a cursory inspection.

The people at the lower end of the Valley, where general health is poorer, have no interest in going to ONONOE Mission (even if they did Mission Medical supplies would be inadequate) and certainly no inclination to go to TAPINI, at least 6 days walk away.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to convince the people that grouping in large villages instead of wandering to isolated bush dwellings insures near-complete Medical Inspections, especially when the interval between Medical Patrols (inspections) is 6 years.

.....  
R. Hearne P.O. Urun.

APPENDIX

POLICE REPORT

OCIDALA C.D.

PATROL REPORT OF 1953-54.

<u>REG. No.</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
8548	Const.	UALI KALEPAKUTU	Has much trouble controlling mountain people. Conduct Fair.
6633	"	ARIA BADKA	Still lazy but a slight improvement noticed this patrol. Conduct good.
8577	"	WANAME KURUKA	Quite helpful and developing into an useful patrol Constable. Conduct good.

(Sgd...R.F. Hearne P.O. Urun).



30-5/153

22nd July, 1954.

The Director,  
District Services and Native Affairs,  
PORT MCRESBY.

Patrol Report No. 15/53-54 - GOILALA  
Mr. R. F. Hearne, P.O.

Three (3) copies of the abovementioned report  
are submitted herewith.

Village and Village Officials: The Patrol Officer  
has been requested to submit a separate report on actual  
conditions existing at KASE, particularly in respect to the  
statement that there are many mental and near mental people  
in the village.

The Patrol Report is unsigned due to the fact that  
the Officer-in-Charge at URUN has no typewriter. I am  
endeavouring to rectify this condition.

It would be appreciated if six dyeline copies of  
the map could be made available, please.

*A. T. Tindley*  
.....  
(A. T. Tindley)  
District