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PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: ERAVE

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1959/60

ERAVE

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>ERAVE</u>		
2 - 59/60	Q.P. Anthony	Kerabi and Lower Erave Census Divisions
3 - 59/60	Q.P. Anthony	Samberigi, Ianguri and Fore - Simbirigi Census Divisions
KASUA Special	J. M. Wagner	Wabi Groups



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. ERAVE No. 2 of 1959/60

Patrol Conducted by Q.P. ANTHONY, Patrol Officer, Grade 2.

Area Patrolled KERABI and LOWER ERAVE Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. - 8, Interpreters - 2, N.M.O. - 1, V.C.'s - 3, Carriers - 23.

Duration—From 18/8/1959 to 1/9/1959

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/1958

Medical 2/1957

Map Reference Sketch map attached.

Objects of Patrol 1. Revision of Census. 2. Medical Inspection. 3. To attempt to contact native population in the KEBA region. 4. General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MOESBY.

Wheeler

Forwarded, please.

9/11/1959

[Signature] District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-15-15

~~SECRET~~

KONEDOBU.

20th November, 1959.

The District Officer,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

ERAVE Patrol Report No. 2/59-60

Report of this consolidation patrol is received with thanks; and another fine piece of work is acknowledged from Mr. Anthony.

It certainly seems that a Medical Assistant is warranted for the ERAVE Sub-District. Its elevation seems to be that dangerous one in Papua - not high enough to be above the malarial belt and not low enough for the inhabitants to have cultivated resistance to introduced diseases.

The officer has exercised every discretion, especially in not insisting on a census when the people were too timid to co-operate. The first job with such people is amicable contact - not to frighten them with something they do not understand.

Mr. Julius is at present in Australia but the report will be shown to him on his return.

The more contacted areas seem to be in a fairly reasonable way at this stage of their development; at any rate they seem co-operative. Those north of the ERAVE River will no doubt improve after the concentration you intend to give them.

(A.A. ^{Roberts}),
Director.

Report to
Mr Julius please
27/11

This sounds very much like the form of cannibalism practised by the Foss, south of Kainantu. These, however, it was definitely a ritual matter, and was associated with kinship duties towards the dead.

E.F.
30/11.

"BKL:DJL."

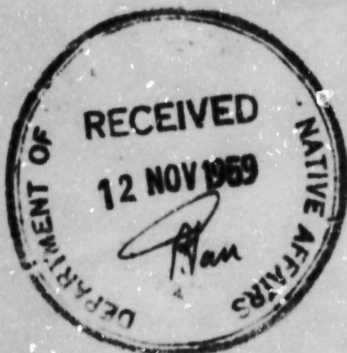


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-15. ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1-366



District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

9th. November, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu,
P A P U A.

ERAVE PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1959/60.

Please find enclosed original and one copy of the above report submitted by Mr. Q. P. Anthony, Patrol Officer Grade 11. covering a patrol of the KERABI and Lower ERAVE Census Divisions.

Mr. Anthony has presented a most interesting report of conditions prevailing in this remote section of the Erave Sub-District. It signifies the vast amount of work and patience that will be required in the future, to bring these groups up to an improved standard of living, abolition of cannibalism and simple village hygiene measures. The foundation for this administrative progress must be through continual patrolling of the area covered by the patrol, and to this effect I am requesting the Assistant District Officer Erave, to ensure that another follow-up patrol proceeds to the area within three to four months and to encourage as many of the adult males as possible to come into Erave for temporary periods of employment and thus obtain a clear idea of Administration activities.

Perhaps Mr. Julius, the Anthropologist would be interested in Mr. Anthony's remarks contained on Pages 9 and 10 of the report.

Mr. Anthony has presented a very descriptive report and has done a sound piece of work under most trying and hazardous conditions in this area. His patrolling technique and presentation of reports could well be used as a standard model for Patrol Officers in this District.

Finally, included also is a copy of the Assistant District Officer's covering remarks - Patrol Instructions and contingencies for Camping and Boot allowances for processing, please.

.....
B. K. LEEN
Acting District Officer.

Encl.

Erave Patrol

6/11/59

*see folio 192
P. 653. 6/16/59*

"BKL:DJL."



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Please Quote

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Southern Highlands District,
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.....
R. K. LEEN
Acting District Officer.

Encl.

30/1 - 177.

Sub-District Office,
ERAVE. S.H.D.

28th October, 1959.

The District Officer,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

PATROL REPORT No.2 of 1959/60 - ERAVE.

Please find enclosed four copies of the above report.

Excuse the delay in Mr. Anthony submitting the report, but the four weeks he was away from Erave on patrol in the Mendi Sub-District occasioned this as well as disrupt our patrol and routine programmes.

The road referred to in the diary of the 18th August has never been constructed because of the scarcity of population in this area and their commitments in the supplying food and other more pressing work. The locals are now working on this road and as soon as the airstrip has been completed, all available machinery will be thrown into the work.

With regard to the influenza outbreak, (particularly diary 23rd August) this was not reported by the people of that area. They are quite a backward lot and it was the advent of the patrol which disclosed the presence of influenza. Health in the Erave administrative area has been sadly neglected. We had at the time, only one Native Medical Orderly a Grade 1 who, though willing, knew very little about medical work. After repeated requests, this man was changed for a so called Grade 11 Orderly who is less competent than our original Grade 1.

Despite the fact that the Erave administrative area is not heavily populated when compared to other Highland areas, the people who are in it more urgently require medical care than those of the District who live in a Highland altitude. Fever, pneumonia, malaria, all types of worm infestation, yaws and Tropical Ulcers run rife in this area and need constant attention. Moreover, whilst it is granted that this area is not heavily populated, most of it is controlled which means that medical personnel could patrol when and where they wished without being restricted with having to go with Native Affairs Patrols as they are in other parts of the District. I maintain that could we give these people adequate medical services by patrolling and other means, we could increase the population immensely by merely saving the many who die from rampant malaria etc. The country, which is relatively fertile, could well support them.

We require at Erave either a Medical Assistant, which is probably out of the question, or a Native Medical Assistant, or a good Grade 11 Orderly who could attend to the needs of the natives in the area, and the 20 Europeans who will be in the immediate vicinity of the Station i.e. Government 8, Mission 8 and Private 4. Could we enlist your help in obtaining one competent Medical person please?

30/1 - 81

2.

Mr. Anthony has conducted his usual good patrol and has brought back some interesting information on the people of the Lower KERABI particularly of those on the Northern side of the Erave area. He has shown good foresight in not disturbing them too much on this initial visit particularly in regard to practiced cannibalism. His lead in gaining the confidence of these people will be followed up in the very near future when it is anticipated that a patrol will follow down the Erave on its Northern side to Mt. Karimui and return via the Jaro River. Parts of this section have not been visited since 1929. We understand that quite a deal of population may be picked up on this forthcoming patrol.

Claims for Camping and Boot allowance are enclosed.

For your information and action please.



.....
R.T. Neville.
Assistant District Officer.

Encl.

(R.T. Neville)
Assistant District Office

30/1 - 81

Sub-District Office,
ERAVE, S.H.D.

17th August, 1959.

Mr. Q.P. Anthony,
Patrol Officer,
ERAVE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - NO. 2 OF 1959/60,
KERABI CENSUS DIVISION.

Further to verbal instructions please prepare to leave Erave on the 18th August, 1959 for a patrol to the above census division.

The main objects of the patrol are:-

- (1) Check the census.
- (2) The consolidation of Administration influence.
- (3) Where necessary, select Village Headmen to provisionally act as Village Constables. If they show promise, permission to have them appointed at a later date will be sought. The V/C of WARAGA died during the recent outbreak of influenza so that a new appointment will be necessary at that village.
- (4) Hear and settle any complaints brought to your notice.
- (5) The Medical Orderly PAGARI will accompany you, have him inspect all seen and treat the sick.
- (6) I understand that there are still a few people that have not been censused near KERABI itself. Look into this matter and if so, do the initial census of them.

Eight police including the Sergeant will accompany you, as well as two interpreters.

Take your time and ensure that every village is adequately covered. The patrol should take approximately two weeks.

Good luck,



.....
(R.T. Neville)
Assistant District Office

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30/1

Sub-District Office,
ERAWE, S.H.D.

14th October, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
ERAWE, S.H.D.

ERAWE PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1959/60.

Patrol Conducted By: Q.P. ANTHONY, Patrol Officer, Grade 2.
Accompanied By: Europeans - Nil.
Natives - R.P. & N.G.C. - 8
Interpreters - 2
N.M.O. - 1
V.C.'s - 3
Carriers - 23
Area Patrolled: KERABI and Lower ERAWE Census Divisions.
Duration of Patrol: 18.8.59-1.9.59
Number of Days: 15
Did E.M.A. Accompany? No.
Last Patrol to Area: D.N.A. - August, 1958.
P.H.D. - Jan-Feb 1957.
Map Reference: Sketch map attached.
Objects of Patrol:
1. Revision of Census.
2. Medical Inspection.
3. To attempt to contact native population in the KEBA region.
4. General Administration.

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL.

Village Constables Record of Service ERA 22.

Q.P. Anthony

Q.P. ANTHONY,
Patrol Officer.

I certify that all necessary local administration action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a tick has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.

13.10.59
[Signature]
District Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday, 18th August, 1959:

Departed ERAVE Station at 0945 hrs on a well-cut road, and passed through KOIARI at 1015 hrs. The track here becomes the usual bog and is indistinguishable from the surrounding country only by the six-inch layer of mud that covers it.

Ascended gradually through forest and several small stands of hoop pine, and came onto made track again at 1120 hrs. Easy walking and a slow climb brought us to TSIMBERIGI Rest House at 1255 hrs.

Camp was established, a little food purchased and a number of sick people treated. Very cold and windy at night.

Day's Walk: 3 hours 10 minutes.

N.B. Walking times given are my own and do not include rests.

Wednesday, 19th August, 1959:

Broke camp and climbed steeply on a good track for about 1200 feet to the village of WORU where a rest was taken.

Continued through forest on a bad track, over mountainous limestone country and finally arrived at KERABI Rest House at 1115 hrs. Steady light rain has fallen most of the day and visibility is limited by dense low cloud.

Conducted a census check, a trying and chaotic task with these people. This group has suffered a number of deaths in the current influenza epidemic. Inspected the village which was in a reasonably clean state.

Abundant food was available here and was purchased with salt and beads.

Several disputes were brought forward for hearing and were settled. They concerned the usual subject for litigation in these parts, the payment or non-payment of bride price.

A number of WORU and KERABI men expressed a desire to accompany the patrol right through as carriers and their offer was accepted.

Very windy and cold here.

Altitude: 4,600'.

Day's Walk: 2 hours 45 minutes.

Thursday, 20th August, 1959:

Listened to several disputes and did not leave KERABI until 0930 hrs. Descended steeply down a kunai-covered mountainside to KEI Creek. Walked along the creek bed for $\frac{3}{4}$ hour then on to a shocking track before making the short climb to the hamlet of YAIWI where a rest was taken after $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours walking. Descended again then commenced the long climb to TIBIRUBEGI. On the way we passed what appeared to be

a thermal creek. This creek issues from the base of cliffs above the track and the natives claim the water is hot when it comes out of the mountain. A considerable area of dead vegetation was seen on both banks of the creek. I tasted the water which seemed quite pure, but the natives have a superstitious dread of the whole area and would not drink the water under any circumstances. They were even uneasy about crossing the creek on a small log bridge.

Continued climbing in constant steady drizzle and low cloud and eventually reached TIBIRUBEGI Rest House after $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours of hard going.

Conducted a census check of TIBIRUBEGI and YAIWI with good attendances, and held a medical examination. The health of these people is poor and several very bad tropical ulcers were treated.

Several disputes were brought forward and were settled by arbitration.

Ample food purchased.

Altitude: 4,250'.

Day's Walk: $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Friday, 21st August, 1959:

Waited for heavy rain to ease before moving off at 0915 hrs. Down a steep, slippery track and then ascended to a well-cut road which climbed gradually to the village of YAGIBU. The other village of this group, TIRI, is situated about 20 minutes away down the hill and the Rest House and barracks are about halfway in between.

A census check and medical inspection were conducted and both villages were inspected. The villages consisted of a collection of heaps of sticks representing houses and were in an indescribably filthy state of squalor and neglect. The stench of human and pig excreta, rotting refuse and slimy black mud was nauseating and living conditions in general were the worst I have ever seen in this Territory.

Accordingly, every able-bodied person was turned out, and spent the rest of the day under police supervision trying to turn the hideous mess into some semblance of human habitation. Rank grass and bush was cut back, mud carted away, drains dug to drain the area and old disused houses pulled down. The Village Constable, who is a weak type, was warned that if the villages were seen in this condition again, every able-bodied male would be charged under the Native Regulations.

Altitude: 4,300'.

Day's Walk: 1 hour 10 minutes.

Saturday, 22nd August, 1959:

Walked to the village of ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

IANGUREGI, also known as WARAGA and SAGARI, in 2 hours 10 minutes over extremely rugged limestone country, through which it would be impossible to cut any kind of reasonable track.

As IANGUREGI is a scattered community, nobody turned up for census today, but the V.C. assured me that everyone would arrive tomorrow.

Another victim of the influenza epidemic died just before our arrival and his women-folk were wailing and throwing themselves about in paroxysms of grief. The wailing continued all night.

IANGUREGI is situated on a high limestone knoll in a deep valley and is a highly defensible position in the event of attack. Unfortunately it's situation also renders it liable to every gust of wind from any direction, and our stay was windy, very cold, wet and depressing.

There is a Rest House, police and carriers barracks here.

Altitude: 3,750'.

Day's Walk: 2 hours 10 minutes.

Sunday, 23rd August, 1959:

Remained at IANGUREGI. Checked the census and also that of TONO. Inspected the village which was in a filthy condition, and carried out a medical inspection. The general health here is as poor as any village yet seen. A runner was despatched to WATALI requesting them to have canoes ready for our arrival tomorrow.

Selected a provisional Village Constable for IANGUREGI to replace the one who died recently. A new village councillor was elected by the people.

This group has been particularly hard hit by the influenza epidemic. A total of 51 deaths has reduced the population to 172. As far as could be ascertained, 45 of the deaths were due to influenza.

Monday, 24th August, 1959:

Broke camp at 0700 hrs and walked to TONO in 30 minutes. Inspected the village which was in a filthy state.

Climbed the high TONO range to 5,500 feet and descended through rough, jagged limestone. The track here is level or slightly descending for 2½ hours until the GRAVE Gorge is reached. The patrol scrambled down into the gorge and followed the river for 40 minutes along level ground to the crossing place. No canoes had arrived so all hands turned to making rafts. Shortly after the first raft had been completed two dugout canoes appeared from downstream manned by four WATALI men. The canoes were lashed together and at 1630 hrs the long task of ferrying the party across the river commenced. This was

accomplished by 1800 hrs. Climbed 500 feet in the dark, passed the hamlet of WOPOSALI whose inhabitants had all fled and descended the range on the other side to the ERAVE River again.

Camp was made on the riverbank at 1930 hrs after a long, tiring day. The village of WATALI is only 300 yards downstream but all the inhabitants had fled and no native food was available. Rice issued. The river here is 70 yards wide and at the time of our visit was flowing at 12 knots which is unusually fast, but was due to heavy rain on the headwaters.

Altitude: 1,700'.
Day's Walk: 9 hours.

Tuesday, 25th August, 1959:

A number of WATALI men visited the camp with food but there was no sign of women or children.

Went downstream with four police to the village of WATALI which consists of one long mens' house or "Dubu" and six womens' houses. About 30 men and youths were squatting silently outside the dubu when we arrived and greeted us without any great show of affection. After a certain amount of small talk I attempted to take a rough census but as this caused some uneasiness and several men started to move away I desisted.

Using two interpreters, a long discussion was held about the Administration, local information and the history of the hostility with PUPITAU.

Census was explained to them and they agreed that all the people should assemble for the next patrol.

It was my intention to appoint a provisional Village Constable, but no-one seemed keen to accept the job.

One youth agreed to come back to ERAVE to work as a labourer, but his fear got the better of him and he later disappeared.

Returned to camp.

Wednesday, 26th August, 1959:

Broke camp at 0700 hrs and climbed for half an hour to WPOSALI hamlet. No sign of people.

Continued downhill for a short time, through a leech-infested sago swamp, then started the long, hard climb to KEBA, situated on the top of the range. A large number of people greeted the patrol here, including women and children, although at first they were extremely nervous.

Established camp on level ground about 100 yards below the village. There is practically no water here and I believe during a dry spell the small trickle dries up completely.

Managed to record 172 names in an initial census during the afternoon, although

these people have never been seen before, apart from Mr. HOGG's visit last year when most of them fled.

Purchased a large pig and abundant food and caused quite a sensation by shooting the pig with a rifle.

Selected a man to act as a provisional Village Constable, but although he appeared quite willing to accompany the patrol back to ERAVE, his nerve must have failed him, for he disappeared shortly after the patrol left.

A number of people remained around the camp until nightfall and the opportunity was taken of speaking to them at length on the aims of the Administration, etc.

Altitude: 3,400'.
Day's Walk: 3 hours.

Thursday, 27th August, 1959:

Left KEBA and descended steeply. Climbed a small ridge and descended again into the ERAVE Gorge to the usual crossing place. However the river was in flood and the cane bridge had been washed away and we were confronted with a boiling torrent of muddy water which thundered through a deep rocky chasm and which was quite impossible to cross.

We climbed back up the mountain and headed east down the valley. The track was muddy and slippery, up and down, and in places passed through jagged, rough limestone.

Passed through the hamlets of PEIAGO and WOPASALI, and after six hours of hard going descended to the canoe crossing on the river, arriving at 1730 hrs.

Made camp in the dark in the forest in steady rain which has fallen all afternoon.

Very little food left and all are tired and dispirited after today's hard walk.

Altitude: 1,750'.
Day's Walk: 6½ hours.

Friday, 28th August, 1959.

River still in flood, so waited all morning until at 1300 hrs. it started to abate. At 1430 hrs. decided to try it. A number of paddles were made and two canoes were lashed together, and although the river was still running at 12 knots, all the police, carriers and gear were ferried across four at a time and stood safely on the other bank at 1800 hrs.

Camp was established in the forest on the riverbank.

The WARAGA carriers, all non-swimmers, were very frightened, but showed much admiration for the skill with which the coastal police handled the canoes.

Spirits are much higher now for having crossed the river, but food supplies are getting short due to the sparse native population in this area.

Saturday, 29th August, 1959.

Broke camp at 0700 hrs. and started the long and difficult climb down the Erave Gorge. In the absence of any kind of track we were forced to cut one as we went. After climbing steadily for four hours we reached the height of 2000' above the river.

Continued for another five hours through dense forest over undulating country in the direction of Tiri, walking mainly on a compass bearing.

As we got closer to TIRI, an occasional native hunting pad was followed, but as these were barely distinguishable they were of not much assistance.

In spite of our nine hours of hard going, we showed no signs of reaching TIRI, and finally camp in the forest at 1800 hrs.

The WARAGA carriers are showing signs of distress after five arduous days.

Altitude: 3,700'.
Day's Walk: 9 hours.

Sunday, 30th August, 1959.

Left camp at 0800 hrs. Four hours fairly easy walking brought the patrol to TIRI. It was found that nearly all the people had gone to ERAVE to work on the airstrip.

As I had promised the WARAGA carriers that I would send them back from here, we were forced to leave all our tents and flys in the rest-house, to be brought in later by the village people when they returned. By increasing the loads of the remaining carriers, we did not have to leave any other gear behind.

Continued over a shocking track to KERABI, arriving there six hours later at 1800 hrs. and were met by the Village Constable and people.

All members of the patrol are extremely tired so a little food was purchased and camp made.

Day's Walk: 10 hours.

Monday, 31st August, 1959.

After waiting for heavy rain to cease the patrol departed KERABI at 0945 hrs. for SIMBERIGI. Passed through WORU at noon, then descended steeply to SIMBERIGI arriving at the rest-house at 1230 hrs. after 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. walk.

Heavy rain fell just after our arrival, and the

7.

weather became very cold, even in the middle of the day.

All the village people were over at TEBI, at a pig feast, so little food was purchased.

Made camp.

Day's Walk: $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

Tuesday, 1st September, 1959.

Walked down through SIMBERIGI to ERAVE station in two hours fifty-five minutes on a very bad track.

Reported to the Assistant District Officer.

Day's Walk: 2 hrs. 55 mins.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2. OF 1959/1960.

INTRODUCTION:

The main objects of this patrol were, firstly, a revision of the census in the KERABI VALLEY, and secondly, to attempt to contact and census a small native population on the lower reaches of the ERAVE RIVER.

The census was carried out successfully and a total of 1,146 people was seen. This included 172 new names in the KEBA area.

The weather was favourable throughout, rain falling on only 3/4 days. Unfortunately the same could not be said for the general walking conditions. The tracks were in a very poor condition after the heavy rain experienced during July. In some places tracks were practically non-existent, and the patrol's route led over jagged limestone country, extremely mountainous and covered with dense rain forest.

The patrol in general was used as a follow-up to Mr. HOGG's patrol through roughly the same area in August, 1958.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The native situation remains practically unchanged from that reported by Mr. G. HOGG in August, 1958. However, every patrol serves to give the people a clearer idea of the Administration and its policy, and slowly some idea of law and order and better standards of living is emerging.

The groups closer to the station, or at least the men, have now had considerable contact and are responding well, but the Administration has been unfortunate in that the male natives of the ERAVE have had European contact for many years without the balancing benefit of Administration discipline and control. This can be attributed to their custom of finding their way to KIKORI on the coast and offering for work in the more sophisticated parts of the Territory. This practice had been going on for many years before the establishment of ERAVE Government Station. Patrols which moved into the area to investigate murders and fighting often found that the offenders had obtained work in Port Moresby or elsewhere and were living under assumed names. A number of murderers are thought to have been away from their villages for upwards of ten years and have not returned because of fear of arrest or fear of reprisal.

A little more information was gathered about the LOWER ERAVE area, extending to the PURARI RIVER and to the PUPITAU area in the South. This region is virtually unknown, and although much of it is in the GULF DISTRICT it is apparently difficult to reach from KIKORI and could more easily be patrolled from ERAVE.

The area contains a light native population still in a very primitive state and is rough and mountainous.

A certain amount of desultory tribal fighting still goes on, the main offenders being the PUPITAU group, described by Mr. A.D.O. JOHNSTON in 1952 as being fierce and warlike.

Perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of the patrol was the making of the first real contact with the KEBA people to the north of the ERAVE RIVER.

In 1929, Messrs. FAITHORN and CHAMPION passed through KEBA on their patrol to trace the course of the ERAVE RIVER. However, they made no contact with the KEBA people, who fled at their approach. The only other European to enter the area was Mr. P.O. HOGG in 1958. He was a little more successful in that he was able to contact a few KEBA men, but he did not camp at KEBA as there was no water supply available at that time.

The patrol was met at KEBA by a large group of men, women and children, whose attitude was very friendly.

However, all the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages of WAPASALI, WATALI and PRIAGO, vanished when the patrol approached as did the people of several other hamlets whose names I could not ascertain.

It is estimated that there may be a population of about 600 in this area.

The next patrol should be more successful, as the KEBA people will no doubt spread the word that the Government's intentions are peaceful and it should be possible in time to do a complete census of the whole group.

These people are very much smaller in appearance compared to those of the IARO RIVER and IALIBU areas. The exception is the riverside village of WATALI. These natives are more akin to the swamp dwellers around KIKORI, being taller and thinner than the mountain people. However they speak the same language as KEBA.

A matter which may be of some interest is that the practice of cannibalism flourishes in the KEBA area of the LOWER ERAVE. Enquiries were made into this unsociable custom and it appears that it is the practice for all bodies to be eaten irrespective of whether death is due to fighting or natural causes. The exceptions are the bodies of enemies which are killed in war and those of old people which are considered to be tough and stringy.

The bodies of enemies are generally caste into a river or left in the bush. The people were quite frank in their admittance of cannibalism, and insisted that they practice it not for any magico-religious reasons but because they were short of meat and enjoyed the taste of human flesh.

The entire body is not eaten, but only the choice cuts, such as the buttocks, thighs and the fleshy area around the deltoid muscles. Occasionally if the body has a fleshy calf, this may also be eaten. On the day the patrol left KEBA to attempt to cross the ERAVE, a rough bush platform was noticed beside the track. Investigation showed that on it were the remains of a young boy of about twelve years old. The body had been dead for only a few days, and several of the above-mentioned parts were missing. They had obviously been recently eaten.

Cannibalism is practiced not just occasionally as in some parts of the Territory, but I was informed that parts of every body are eaten, regardless of whether the person died of illness or otherwise. However in the recent 'flu epidemic many bodies were left untouched, as the supply for table requirements exceeded the demand.

The WARAGE people who are affiliated with the KEBA relinquished the practice of cannibalism a couple of years ago at the insistence of the Government, but it would not surprise me if occasionally they eat human flesh.

Another, and only slightly less unpleasant custom of these people, is that of the relations of a dead person hanging certain parts of his body around their necks. It is quite common to see a woman with a severed hand or a foot of her dead husband or child hanging round her neck. These parts are not smoked or dried in any way, but are got fresh from the body. The most popular parts are the hands, feet, fingers, toes and ears.

The assembled KEBA group was informed that the Government did not altogether approve of cannibalism, but the point was not really pressed on this very first contact, as any insistence might have caused resentment, and the next patrol might have had difficulty in maintaining this contact. Doubtless, cannibalism has been practiced here for many generations, and its continuance for another year or two would scarcely affect the final issue.

The native situation in general is quite good, and the practice of the KERABI VALLEY people of coming into ERAVE STATION to work on the airstrip, has proved beneficial in many ways, and has enabled the Administration to apply a close and prolonged contact over the last twelve months.

MEDICAL & HEALTH:

Native Medical Orderly PAGARI accompanied the patrol and the opportunity was taken of inspecting all natives and at the same time enquiring into the extent of the recent influenza epidemic.

The health of these people was found to be particularly poor. A large number of bad tropical ulcers were treated and some of the worse cases who were able to walk were brought back to the station for further treatment, but many patients refused to come back to the station ~~for further treatment~~ their refusal probably being due partly to superstitious fear and partly to the fact that as there is no hospital at ERAVE there are no facilities for providing food for in-patients.

Some of the worst ulcers had causes such general debility that those left in the village will almost certainly die.

Several cases of malaria were treated, also scabies and a few cases of malnutrition in babies. The latter were not brought in to ERAVE as there are no facilities for this type of case which involves special diet and treatment as well as the provision of food for mother and father for possibly a long period.

Generally speaking, these people are of very poor physique, and this, together with their general lassitude, can probably be attributed to the high incidence of malaria in the area.

The influenza epidemic had practically run its course at the time of the patrol, but nevertheless the area had been very hard hit and it was estimated that nearly 9% of the population had been carried off. At IANGUREGI, 45 of the 50 deaths were attributable directly or indirectly to influenza. This represents

20.2% of the previous population figure.

As with the case of almost any kind of serious illness or epidemic the ERAVE Aid Post is quite unable to cope, staffed as it is by only two inexperienced Native Medical Orderlies.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

The total length of made road is increasing steadily each year, and in the KERABI Valley there are now several stretches of good road suitable for vehicular traffic. However it is doubtful if they will ever be used for this purpose as the country between the made sections is virtually impassable.

The sections of track which have not been worked on are in a shocking condition, and as a result of over 20 inches of rain in July the patrol found them to be sloppy, treacherous bogs.

The ~~XXX~~ extension of the ERAVE airstrip has been a considerable drain on the labour supply but as soon as this task is completed it should be possible to make a concentrated effort on road construction.

The only bridge of any significance was a cane suspension over the ERAVE River upstream from WATALI, but this had been washed away by a recent flood and we were obliged to cross the river by canoe.

AGRICULTURE:

There is little to report in this field. The Bistrict Agricultural Officer did a patrol through part of this area two years ago and distributed various types of vegetable seeds, but apparently they all died or were never planted. There is not much interest yet in the growing of European vegetables.

Food was in sufficient supply at the time of the patrol's visit and quantities of sweet potato etc. were purchased with salt, beads and face paint for the police and carriers.

There is no coffee in this area yet.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS & COUNCILLORS:

In most cases the Village Constables do not have any more idea of the system of Administration than the people they control. Graft and corruption are rampant and it will be some years before their meagre training takes effect. The Village Councillors are in the same category.

A provisional appointment was made at WARAGA to replace a Village Constable who had died.

APPENDIX "A".

R.P. & N.G.C. REPORT.

Reg. No. 3352 SGT. JOJOGA:

A capable and experienced N.C.O. who carried out his duties in a reliable manner. His main fault is that he is a little too easy on the police under his command.

Reg. No. 7095 L-CPL. SENGIJO:

An energetic and intelligent man and a good bushman. However, he is inclined to talk too much and loses authority as a result.

Reg. No. ⁶⁹⁷² CONST. LOMAN:

A constable with over ten years experience in the Southern Highlands. Rather quiet, but works well without supervision and is an excellent bushman.

Reg. No. 7642 CONST.-BUGLER GUM:

Not very energetic and needs to be pushed sometimes. Less than average intelligence. Conduct and bearing good.

Reg. No. 7643 CONST. KAMAN:

A mediocre type of man with little to recommend him for promotion. Quiet and reserved. Conduct good.

Reg. No. 7917 CONST. ANDRISO:

Has more drive than the average constable. Energetic and fairly intelligent. Conduct and discipline good.

Reg. No. 7920 CONST. KAIARIPA:

Most unintelligent and lacking in drive and initiative. Has little command and needs constant supervision.

Reg. No. 8200 CONST. OPEHEMA:

A willing worker, rather slow-witted, but has plenty of energy and is extremely courageous.

Q.P. Anthony

Q.P. Anthony,
OFFICER OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN
AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....1959-60.....

KERABI and LOWER KRAVE CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission.		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age		Average Size of Family	Child		Adults
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M	F					M	F	M+F
KUMIREPA	19.8.59	3	1		1					1	1	2	2	4		6	12	2	4	7	2	1		3				25	45	19	43	1	43	1.86	50	43	50	49	205
IANURABEGI	19.8.59	2		1								1	1	2		9	8	5	4					3	1			8	26	3	18	1	18	1.55	23	10	29	18	84
TIBIRUBEGI	20.8.59	2	1	1	1									1	1			2	1	3						10	13	3	13	13	2.23	20	9	14	13	56			
YAIWI	20.8.59	3			1			1					1	2		2	1	1	3				1			5	21	3	11	11	1.54	14	12	21	13	61			
TIRI	21.8.59	3	3	2							1	4	3	1		4	4	1	3							15	40	11	34	2	34	1.67	39	28	45	34	146		
TAGIBU	21.8.59	1	1	2		1	1	1					3	2		2	4	5	4							21	38	11	34	2	34	1.82	37	29	41	34	141		
IANGUREGI	23.8.59		6	3	1		3	2	1	3		2	16	19		1		2	1							19	42	14	34		34	2.0	46	40	51	35	172		
TONG	23.8.59	4	5	1			2	1			3	8	2	2		2	1									13	25	5	22	5	22	2.36	34	25	28	22	109		
KEBA	26.8.59	I	N		I		T		I		A		L		C		E		N		S		J		S	19	43	11	38	4	38	1.74	47	33	49	43	172		
TOTALS		17	17	7	6	2	1	7	3	3	4	4	6	35	35	3	24	33	18	22	7	2	1	6	2	85	293	80	247	15	247	310	229	328	261	1146			

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30/1

Sub-District Office,
ERAVE, S.H.D.

14th October, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
ERAVE, S.H.D.

ERAVE PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1959/60.

Patrol Conducted By: Q.P. ANTHONY, Patrol Officer, Grade 2.

Accompanied By: Europeans - Nil.
Natives - R.P. & M.G.C. - 8
Interpreters - 2
W.M.O. - 1
V.C.'s - 3
Carriers - 23

Area Patrolled: KERABI and Lower ERAVE Census Divisions.

Duration of Patrol: 18.8.59-1.9.59

Number of Days: 15

Did E.M.A. Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area: D.N.A. - August, 1958.
P.H.D. - Jan-Feb 1957.

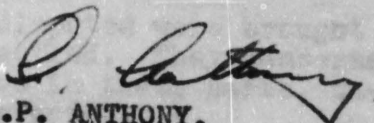
Map References: Sketch map attached.

Objects of Patrol:

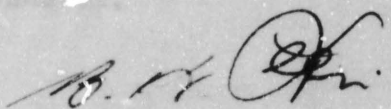
1. Revision of Census.
2. Medical Inspection.
3. To attempt to contact native population in the KEBA region.
4. General Administration.

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL.

Village Constables Record of Service ERA 22.


Q.P. ANTHONY,
Patrol Officer.

I certify that all necessary local administration action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a tick has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.


District Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday, 18th August, 1959:

Departed ERAVE Station at 0945 hrs on a well-cut road, and passed through KOIARI at 1015 hrs. The track here becomes the usual bog and is indistinguishable from the surrounding country only by the six-inch layer of mud that covers it.

Ascended gradually through forest and several small stands of hoop pine, and came onto made track again at 1120 hrs. Easy walking and a slow climb brought us to TSIMBERIGI Rest House at 1255 hrs.

Camp was established, a little food purchased and a number of sick people treated. Very cold and windy at night.

Day's Walk: 3 hours 10 minutes.

N.B. Walking times given are my own and do not include rests.

Wednesday, 19th August, 1959:

Broke camp and climbed steeply on a good track for about 1200 feet to the village of WORU where a rest was taken.

Continued through forest on a bad track, over mountainous limestone country and finally arrived at KERABI Rest House at 1115 hrs. Steady light rain has fallen most of the day and visibility is limited by dense low cloud.

Conducted a census check, a trying and chaotic task with these people. This group has suffered a number of deaths in the current influenza epidemic. Inspected the village which was in a reasonably clean state.

Abundant food was available here and was purchased with salt and beads.

Several disputes were brought forward for hearing and were settled. They concerned the usual subject for litigation in these parts, the payment or non-payment of bride price.

A number of WORU and KERABI men expressed a desire to accompany the patrol right through as carriers and their offer was accepted.

Very windy and cold here.

Altitude: 4,600'.

Day's Walk: 2 hours 45 minutes.

Thursday, 20th August, 1959:

Listened to several disputes and did not leave KERABI until 0930 hrs. Descended steeply down a kunai-covered mountainside to KEI Creek. Walked along the creek bed for $\frac{3}{4}$ hour then on to a shocking track before making the short climb to the hamlet of YAIWI where a rest was taken after $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours walking. Descended again then commenced the long climb to TIHIRUBEGI. On the way we passed what appeared to be

a thermal creek. This creek issues from the base of cliffs above the track and the natives claim the water is hot when it comes out of the mountain. A considerable area of dead vegetation was seen on both banks of the creek. I tasted the water which seemed quite pure, but the natives have a superstitious dread of the whole area and would not drink the water under any circumstances. They were even uneasy about crossing the creek on a small log bridge.

Continued climbing in constant steady drizzle and low cloud and eventually reached TIBURUBEGI Rest House after $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours of hard going.

Conducted a census check of TIBURUBEGI and YAIWI with good attendances, and held a medical examination. The health of these people is poor and several very bad tropical ulcers were treated.

Several disputes were brought forward and were settled by arbitration.

Ample food purchased.

Altitude: 4,250'.
Day's Walk: $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Friday, 21st August, 1959:

Waited for heavy rain to ease before moving off at 0915 hrs. Down a steep, slippery track and then ascended to a well-cut road which climbed gradually to the village of YAGIBU. The other village of this group, TIRI, is situated about 20 minutes away down the hill and the Rest House and barracks are about halfway in between.

A census check and medical inspection were conducted and both villages were inspected. The villages consisted of a collection of heaps of sticks representing houses and were in an indescribably filthy state of squalor and neglect. The stench of human and pig excreta, rotting refuse and slimy black mud was nauseating and living conditions in general were the worst I have ever seen in this Territory.

Accordingly, every able-bodied person was turned out, and spent the rest of the day under police supervision trying to turn the hideous mess into some semblance of human habitation. Rank grass and bush was cut back, mud carted away, drains dug to drain the area and old disused houses pulled down. The Village Constable, who is a weak type, was warned that if the villages were seen in this condition again, every able-bodied male would be charged under the Native Regulations.

Altitude: 4,300'.
Day's Walk: 1 hour 10 minutes.

Saturday, 22nd August, 1959:

Walked to the village of ~~tanaganu~~

IANGUREGI, also known as WARAGA and SAGARI, in 2 hours 10 minutes over extremely rugged limestone country, through which it would be impossible to cut any kind of reasonable track.

As IANGUREGI is a scattered community, nobody turned up for census today, but the V.C. assured me that everyone would arrive tomorrow.

Another victim of the influenza epidemic died just before our arrival and his women-folk were wailing and throwing themselves about in paroxysms of grief. The wailing continued all night.

IANGUREGI is situated on a high limestone knoll in a deep valley and is a highly defensible position in the event of attack. Unfortunately it's situation also renders it liable to every gust of wind from any direction, and our stay was windy, very cold, wet and depressing.

There is a Rest House, police and carriers barracks here.

Altitude: 3,750'.
Day's Walk: 2 hours 10 minutes.

Sunday, 23rd August, 1959:

Remained at IANGUREGI. Checked the census and also that of TONO. Inspected the village which was in a filthy condition, and carried out a medical inspection. The general health here is as poor as any village yet seen. A runner was despatched to WATALI requesting them to have canoes ready for our arrival tomorrow.

Selected a provisional Village Constable for IANGUREGI to replace the one who died recently. A new village councillor was elected by the people.

This group has been particularly hard hit by the influenza epidemic. A total of 51 deaths has reduced the population to 172. As far as could be ascertained, 45 of the deaths were due to influenza.

Monday, 24th August, 1959:

Broke camp at 0700 hrs and walked to TONO in 30 minutes. Inspected the village which was in a filthy state.

Climbed the high TONO range to 5,500 feet and descended through rough, jagged limestone. The track here is level or slightly descending for 2½ hours until the BRAVE Gorge is reached. The patrol scrambled down into the gorge and followed the river for 40 minutes along level ground to the crossing place. No canoes had arrived so all hands turned to making rafts. Shortly after the first raft had been completed two dugout canoes appeared from downstream manned by four WATALI men. The canoes were lashed together and at 1630 hrs the long task of ferrying the party across the river commenced. This was

accomplished by 1800 hrs. Climbed 500 feet in the dark, passed the hamlet of WOPOSALI whose inhabitants had all fled and descended the range on the other side to the ERAVE River again.

Camp was made on the riverbank at 1930 hrs after a long, tiring day. The village of WATALI is only 300 yards downstream but all the inhabitants had fled and no native food was available. Rice issued. The river here is 70 yards wide and at the time of our visit was flowing at 12 knots which is unusually fast, but was due to heavy rain on the headwaters.

Altitude: 1,700'.
Day's Walk: 9 hours.

Tuesday, 25th August, 1959:

A number of WATALI men visited the camp with food but there was no sign of women or children.

Went downstream with four police to the village of WATALI which consists of one long mens' house or "Dubu" and six womens' houses. About 30 men and youths were squatting silently outside the dubu when we arrived and greeted us without any great show of affection. After a certain amount of small talk I attempted to take a rough census but as this caused some uneasiness and several men started to move away I desisted.

Using two interpreters, a long discussion was held about the Administration, local information and the history of the hostility with PUPITAU.

Census was explained to them and they agreed that all the people should assemble for the next patrol.

It was my intention to appoint a provisional Village Constable, but no-one seemed keen to accept the job.

One youth agreed to come back to ERAVE to work as a labourer, but his fear got the better of him and he later disappeared.

Returned to camp.

Wednesday, 26th August, 1959:

Broke camp at 0700 hrs and climbed for half an hour to WPOSALI hamlet. No sign of people.

Continued downhill for a short time, through a leech-infested sago swamp, then started the long, hard climb to KEBA, situated on the top of the range. A large number of people greeted the patrol here, including women and children, although at first they were extremely nervous.

Established camp on level ground about 100 yards below the village. There is practically no water here and I believe during a dry spell the small trickle dries up completely.

Managed to record 172 names in an initial census during the afternoon, although

these people have never been seen before, apart from Mr. HOGG's visit last year when most of them fled.

Purchased a large pig and abundant food and caused quite a sensation by shooting the pig with a rifle.

Selected a man to act as a provisional Village Constable, but although he appeared quite willing to accompany the patrol back to ERAVE, his nerve must have failed him, for he disappeared shortly after the patrol left.

A number of people remained around the camp until nightfall and the opportunity was taken of speaking to them at length on the aims of the Administration, etc.

Altitude: 3,400'.
Day's Walk: 3 hours.

Thursday, 27th August, 1959:

Left KEBA and descended steeply. Climbed a small ridge and descended again into the ERAVE Gorge to the usual crossing place. However the river was in flood and the cane bridge had been washed away and we were confronted with a boiling torrent of muddy water which thundered through a deep rocky chasm and which was quite impossible to cross.

We climbed back up the mountain and headed east down the valley. The track was muddy and slippery, up and down, and in places passed through jagged, rough limestone.

Passed through the hamlets of PEIAGO and WOPABALI, and after six hours of hard going descended to the canoe crossing on the river, arriving at 1730 hrs.

Made camp in the dark in the forest in steady rain which has fallen all afternoon.

Very little food left and all are tired and dispirited after today's hard walk.

Altitude: 1,750'.
Day's Walk: 6½ hours.

Friday, 28th August, 1959.

River still in flood, so waited all morning until at 1300 hrs. it started to abate. At 1430 hrs. decided to try it. A number of paddles were made and two canoes were lashed together, and although the river was still running at 12 knots, all the police, carriers and gear were ferried across four at a time and stood safely on the other bank at 1800 hrs.

Camp was established in the forest on the riverbank.

The WARAGA carriers, all non-swimmers, were very frightened, but showed much admiration for the skill with which the coastal police handled the canoes.

Spirits are much higher now for having crossed the river, but food supplies are getting short due to the sparse native population in this area.

Saturday, 29th August, 1959.

Broke camp at 0700 hrs. and started the long and difficult climb down the Erave Gorge. In the absence of any kind of track we were forced to cut one as we went. After climbing steadily for four hours we reached the height of 2000' above the river.

Continued for another five hours through dense forest over undulating country in the direction of Tiri, walking mainly on a compass bearing.

As we got closer to TIRI, an occasional native hunting pad was followed, but as these were barely distinguishable they were of not much assistance.

In spite of our nine hours of hard going, we showed no signs of reaching TIRI, and finally camp in the forest at 1800 hrs.

The WARAGA carriers are showing signs of distress after five arduous days.

Altitude: 3,700'.
Day's Walk: 9 hours.

Sunday, 30th August, 1959.

Left camp at 0800 hrs. Four hours fairly easy walking brought the patrol to TIRI. It was found that nearly all the people had gone to ERAVE to work on the airstrip.

As I had promised the WARAGA carriers that I would send them back from here, we were forced to leave all our tents and flies in the rest-house, to be brought in later by the village people when they returned. By increasing the loads of the remaining carriers, we did not have to leave any other gear behind.

Continued over a shocking track to KERABI, arriving there six hours later at 1800 hrs. and were met by the Village Constable and people.

All members of the patrol are extremely tired so a little food was purchased and camp made.

Day's Walk: 10 hours.

Monday, 31st August, 1959.

After waiting for heavy rain to cease the patrol departed KERABI at 0945 hrs. for SIMBERIGI. Passed through WORU at noon, then descended steeply to SIMBERIGI arriving at the rest-house at 1230 hrs. after 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. walk.

Heavy rain fell just after our arrival, and the

7.

weather became very cold, even in the middle of the day.

All the village people were over at TEBI, at a pig feast, so little food was purchased.

Made camp.

Day's Walk: 2½ hours.

Tuesday, 1st September, 1959.

Walked down through SIMBERIGI to ERAVE station in two hours fifty-five minutes on a very bad track.

Reported to the Assistant District Officer.

Day's Walk: 2 hrs. 55 mins.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2. OF 1959/1960.

INTRODUCTION:

The main objects of this patrol were, firstly, a revision of the census in the KERABI VALLEY, and secondly, to attempt to contact and census a small native population on the lower reaches of the ERAVE RIVER.

The census was carried out successfully and a total of 1,146 people was seen. This included 172 new names in the KEBA area.

The weather was favourable throughout, rain falling on only 3/4 days. Unfortunately the same could not be said for the general walking conditions. The tracks were in a very poor condition after the heavy rain experienced during July. In some places tracks were practically non-existent, and the patrol's route led over jagged limestone country, extremely mountainous and covered with dense rain forest.

The patrol in general was used as a follow-up to Mr. HOGG's patrol through roughly the same area in August, 1958.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The native situation remains practically unchanged from that reported by Mr. G. HOGG in August, 1958. However, every patrol serves to give the people a clearer idea of the Administration and its policy, and slowly some idea of law and order and better standards of living is emerging.

The groups closer to the station, or at least the men, have now had considerable contact and are responding well, but the Administration has been unfortunate in that the male natives of the ERAVE have had European contact for many years without the balancing benefit of Administration discipline and control. This can be attributed to their custom of finding their way to KIKORI on the coast and offering for work in the more sophisticated parts of the Territory. This practice had been going on for many years before the establishment of ERAVE Government Station. Patrols which moved into the area to investigate murders and fighting often found that the offenders had obtained work in Port Moresby or elsewhere and were living under assumed names. A number of murderers are thought to have been away from their villages for upwards of ten years and have not returned because of fear of arrest or fear of reprisal.

A little more information was gathered about the LOWER ERAVE area, extending to the PURARI RIVER and to the PUPITAU area in the South. This region is virtually unknown, and although much of it is in the GULF DISTRICT it is apparently difficult to reach from KIKORI and could more easily be patrolled from ERAVE.

The area contains a light native population still in a very primitive state and is rough and mountainous.

A certain amount of desultory tribal fighting still goes on, the main offenders being the PUPITAU group, described by Mr. A.D.O. JOHNSTON in 1952 as being fierce and warlike.

Perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of the patrol was the making of the first real contact with the KEBA people to the north of the ERAVE RIVER.

In 1929, Messrs. FAITHORN and CHAMPION passed through KEBA on their patrol to trace the course of the ERAVE RIVER. However, they made no contact with the KEBA people, who fled at their approach. The only other European to enter the area was Mr. P.O. HOGG in 1958. He was a little more successful in that he was able to contact a few KEBA men, but he did not camp at KEBA as there was no water supply available at that time.

The patrol was met at KEBA by a large group of men, women and children, whose attitude was very friendly.

However, all the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages of WAPASALI, WATALI and PEIAGO, vanished when the patrol approached as did the people of several other hamlets whose names I could not ascertain.

It is estimated that there may be a population of about 600 in this area.

The next patrol should be more successful, as the KEBA people will no doubt spread the word that the Government's intentions are peaceful and it should be possible in time to do a complete census of the whole group.

These people are very much smaller in appearance compared to those of the IARO RIVER and IALIBU areas. The exception is the riverside village of WATALI. These natives are more akin to the swamp dwellers around KIKORI, being taller and thinner than the mountain people. However they speak the same language as KEBA.

A matter which may be of some interest is that the practice of cannibalism flourishes in the KEBA area of the LOWER ERAVE. Enquiries were made into this unsociable custom and it appears that it is the practice for all bodies to be eaten irrespective of whether death is due to fighting or natural causes. The exceptions are the bodies of enemies which are killed in war and those of old people which are considered to be tough and stringy.

The bodies of enemies are generally caste into a river or left in the bush. The people were quite frank in their admittance of cannibalism, and insisted that they practice it not for any magico-religious reasons but because they were short of meat and enjoyed the taste of human flesh.

The entire body is not eaten, but only the choice cuts, such as the buttocks, thighs and the fleshy area around the deltoid muscles. Occasionally if the body has a fleshy calf, this may also be eaten. On the day the patrol left KEBA to attempt to cross the ERAVE, a rough bush platform was noticed beside the track. Investigation showed that on it were the remains of a young boy of about twelve years old. The body had been dead for only a few days, and several of the above-mentioned parts were missing. They had obviously been recently eaten.

Cannibalism is practiced not just occasionally as in some parts of the Territory, but I was informed that parts of every body are eaten, regardless of whether the person died of illness or otherwise. However in the recent 'flu epidemic many bodies were left untouched, as the supply for table requirements exceeded the demand.

The WARAGE people who are affiliated with the KEBA relinquished the practice of cannibalism a couple of years ago at the insistence of the Government, but it would not surprise me if occasionally they eat human flesh.

Another, and only slightly less unpleasant custom of these people, is that of the relations of a dead person hanging certain parts of his body around their necks. It is quite common to see a woman with a severed hand or a foot of her dead husband or child hanging round her neck. These parts are not smoked or dried in any way, but are got fresh from the body. The most popular parts are the hands, feet, fingers, toes and ears.

The assembled KEBA group was informed that the Government did not altogether approve of cannibalism, but the point was not really pressed on this very first contact, as any insistence might have caused resentment, and the next patrol might have had difficulty in maintaining this contact. Doubtless, cannibalism has been practiced here for many generations, and its continuance for another year or two would scarcely affect the final issue.

The native situation in general is quite good, and the practice of the KERABI VALLEY people of coming into ERAVE STATION to work on the airstrip, has proved beneficial in many ways, and has enabled the Administration to apply a close and prolonged contact over the last twelve months.

MEDICAL & HEALTH:

Native Medical Orderly PAGARI accompanied the patrol and the opportunity was taken of inspecting all natives and at the same time enquiring into the extent of the recent influenza epidemic.

The health of these people was found to be particularly poor. A large number of bad tropical ulcers were treated and some of the worse cases who were able to walk were brought back to the station for further treatment, but many patients refused to come back to the station ~~for further treatment~~ their refusal probably being due partly to superstitious fear and partly to the fact that as there is no hospital at ERAVE there are no facilities for providing food for in-patients.

Some of the worst ulcers had causes such general debility that those left in the village will almost certainly die.

Several cases of malaria were treated, also scabies and a few cases of malnutrition in babies. The latter were not brought in to ERAVE as there are no facilities for this type of case which involves special diet and treatment as well as the provision of food for mother and father for possibly a long period.

Generally speaking, these people are of very poor physique, and this, together with their general lassitude, can probably be attributed to the high incidence of malaria in the area.

The influenza epidemic had practically run its course at the time of the patrol, but nevertheless the area had been very hard hit and it was estimated that nearly 9% of the population had been carried off. At IANGUREGI, 45 of the 50 deaths were attributable directly or indirectly to influenza. This represents

20.2% of the previous population figure.

As with the case of almost any kind of serious illness or epidemic the ERAVE Aid Post is quite unable to cope, staffed as it is by only two inexperienced Native Medical Orderlies.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

The total length of made road is increasing steadily each year, and in the KERABI Valley there are now several stretches of good road suitable for vehicular traffic. However it is doubtful if they will ever be used for this purpose as the country between the made sections is virtually impassable.

The sections of track which have not been worked on are in a shocking condition, and as a result of over 20 inches of rain in July the patrol found them to be sloppy, treacherous bogs.

The IRE extension of the ERAVE airstrip has been a considerable drain on the labour supply but as soon as this task is completed it should be possible to make a concentrated effort on road construction.

The only bridge of any significance was a cane suspension over the ERAVE River upstream from WATALI, but this had been washed away by a recent flood and we were obliged to cross the river by canoe.

AGRICULTURE:

There is little to report in this field. The District Agricultural Officer did a patrol through part of this area two years ago and distributed various types of vegetable seeds, but apparently they all died or were never planted. There is not much interest yet in the growing of European vegetables.

Food was in sufficient supply at the time of the patrol's visit and quantities of sweet potato etc. were purchased with salt, beads and face paint for the police and carriers.

There is no coffee in this area yet.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS & COUNCILLORS:

In most cases the Village Constables do not have any more idea of the system of Administration than the people they control. Graft and corruption are rampant and it will be some years before their meagre training takes effect. The Village Councillors are in the same category.

A provisional appointment was made at WARAGA to replace a Village Constable who had died.

APPENDIX "A".

R.P. & N.G.C. REPORT.

Reg. No. 3352 SGT. JOJOGA:

A capable and experienced N.C.O. who carried out his duties in a reliable manner. His main fault is that he is a little too easy on the police under his command.

Reg. No. 7095 I-CPL. SENGIJO:

An energetic and intelligent man and a good bushman. However, he is inclined to talk too much and loses authority as a result.

6972
Reg. No. CONST. LOMAN:

A constable with over ten years experience in the Southern Highlands. Rather quiet, but works well without supervision and is an excellent bushman.

Reg. No. 7642 CONST.-BUGLER GUM:

Not very energetic and needs to be pushed sometimes. Less than average intelligence. Conduct and bearing good.

Reg. No. 7643 CONST. KAMAN:

A mediocre type of man with little to recommend him for promotion. Quiet and reserved. Conduct good.

Reg. No. 7917 CONST. ANDEMBO:

Has more drive than the average constable. Energetic and fairly intelligent. Conduct and discipline good.

Reg. No. 7920 CONST. KAIARIPA:

Most unintelligent and lacking in drive and initiative. Has little command and needs constant supervision.

Reg. No. 8200 CONST. OPEHEMA:

A willing worker, rather slow-witted, but has plenty of energy and is extremely courageous.

D. Anthony

Q.P. Anthony,
OFFICER OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN
AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959-60

KERABI and LOWER ERAVE CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Govt. Print.—1402/15.25

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTAL (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES			FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M	F		
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age		Average Size of Family		M		F		M		F		M+F														
KUMBIREPA	19.8.59	3	1	1				1	1	2		2	4		6	12	2	4	7	2	1		3				25	45	19	43	1	43	1.86	50	43	50	49	235
IAMURABEGI	19.8.59	2	1							1		1	2		9	8	5	4					3	1			8	26	3	18	1	18	1.55	23	10	29	18	84
TIBIRUBEGI	20.8.59	2	1	1	1							1	1			2	1	3								10	13	3	13		13	2.23	20	9	14	13	56	
YAIWI	20.8.59	3	1			1				1			2		2	1	1	3					1			5	21	3	11		11	1.54	14	12	21	13	61	
TIRI	21.8.59	3	3	2							1	4	3	1	4	4	1	3								15	40	11	34	2	34	1.67	39	28	45	34	146	
TAGIBU	21.8.59	1	1	2		1	1	1					3	2	2	4	5	4								21	38	11	34	2	34	1.32	37	29	41	34	141	
IANGUREGI	23.8.59	6	3	1		3	2	1	3		2	16	19		1		2	1								19	42	14	34		34	2.0	46	40	51	35	172	
TONO	23.8.59	4	5	1		2		1			3	8	2	2	2	1										13	25	5	22	5	22	2.36	34	25	28	22	109	
KEBA	26.8.59	I	N	I	T	I	A	L	C						E	N	S	U	S							19	43	11	38	4	38	1.74	47	33	49	43	172	
TOTALS		17	17	7	6	2	1	7	3	3	4	4	6	35	35	3	24	33	18	22	7	2	1	6	2	85	293	80	247	15	247		310	229	328	261	1146	



DEPT. NATIVE AFFAIRS

10 FEB 1960

MENDI
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. ERAVE NO. 3 of 1959/60

Patrol Conducted by G.F. ANTHONY, Patrol Officer, Grade 2

Area Patrolled SAMBERIGI, IANGURI and FORB-SIMBIRIGI Census Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. - 6, Interpreter - 1, Carriers - 15

Duration—From 20/1/1960 to 6/2/1960 & 8.2.60

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/1959

Medical 9/1859

Map Reference Sketch map attached

Objects of Patrol 1. Revision of Census, 2. General Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

35/2/1960

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

67-15-31

5th April, 1960.

The District Officer,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

PATROL REPORT No. 3/59-60 - ERAVE.

You may incorporate the IANGURI Division with that of SAMBERIGI. However, leave FORK-SIMBERIGI as it is. Our statistics will be amended.

In instituting plans for economic development in these areas, you will need to consider the market potential. It is worse than useless to urge production for which there is no outlet, and confidence in our efforts for the people's welfare is easily frustrated at their present stage of sophistication.

It is not necessary to conduct a census every time a division is patrolled. There is nothing especially practical in the procedure, and I am inclined to think that quite a few groups in your District have been placed on the official record prematurely. A deal of suspicion is engendered in the primitive mind when they are required to speak their names. For the purposes of studying population trends, an annual census would be sufficient.

Patrol Reports are not vehicles for requests of executive action. No doubt you have already handled most of the requests at District level, in other cases please submit separate memoranda.

The ERAVE Station was established to control these people influenced by semi-sophisticates who had worked on the coast, and these were sufficiently conversant with Administrative practice to teach their less educated brethren how to avoid spasmodic law enforcing patrols.

It is pleasant to note some praise for the Mission (U.F.M.) on their Infant Welfare Work.

Although Mr. Anthony does not appear very impressed with the people he patrolled, his report shows that there has been solid progress since 1952.

Good work as usual from this officer.

(T.G. *[Signature]*)
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply

Census & Statistics - Southern Highlands



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-15-31

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1-774

"KWD:GIE"



District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

24th February, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu,
P A P U A.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1959/60 - ERAVE

Attached hereto Mr. Anthony's report on his recent patrol to the SAMBERIGI, IANGURI, and FORE-SIMBIRIGI Census Divisions of the Lake Kutubu Sub-District together with covering letter from the Assistant District Officer Erave and my own comments on the report.

I have written to the Regional Agricultural Officer, Mt. Hagen, for an extension officer to visit the Erave area as soon as this is possible and also seek assistance in obtaining good quality pigs.

I would appreciate your approval to incorporate the IANGURI Census Division villages in future with the SAMBERIGI Census Division. A census Division comprising only 2 villages seems rather ludicrous. Personally I do not favour a multiplicity of small census divisions and I believe that administratively the whole area visited by this patrol (21 villages 2805 people) could all be incorporated in the one census division. Knowing however that these Census Divisions have been fixed, numbered, and published I would prefer to await your advice and comment before recommending further amalgamations.

Your comment would also be appreciated on the "area developmental teams" mentioned by Mr. Anthony (Page 8 Para 5) and whether it is likely any such teams could work in this District.

K. W. Dyer
(K. W. DYER)
District Officer

Census & Statistics - Southern Highlands

"KWD:GIE"

30/1-774

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
NERDI.

24th February, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Kensington,
PAPUA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1959/60 - BRAVE

Attached hereto Mr. Anthony's report on his recent patrol to the SAMBERIGI, LANGURI, and FONE-SIMBERIGI Census Divisions of the Lake Kutubu Sub-District together with covering letter from the Assistant District Officer Brave and my own comments on the report.

I have written to the Regional Agricultural Officer, Mt. Hagen, for an extension officer to visit the Brave area as soon as this is possible and also seek assistance in obtaining good quality pigs.

I would appreciate your approval to incorporate the LANGURI Census Division villages in future with the SAMBERIGI Census Division. A census Division comprising only 2 villages seems rather ludicrous. Personally I do not favour a multiplicity of small census divisions and I believe that administratively the whole area visited by this patrol (21 villages 2805 people) could all be incorporated in the one census division. Knowing however that these Census Divisions have been fixed, numbered and published I would prefer to await your advice and comment before recommending further amalgamations.

Your comment would also be appreciated on the "area developmental teams" mentioned by Mr. Anthony (Page 8 Para 5) and whether it is likely any such teams could work in this District.

K. W. Dyer
(K. W. DYER)
District Officer

29/3.

*OK.
amalgamate
SAMBERIGI
&
LANGURI
at this
stage.
WJ.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1-775

"KWD:GIE"

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

24th February, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
Lake Kutubu Sub-District,
FRAVE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1959/60 - FRAVE.

Thank you for Mr. Anthony's report on his recent patrol to the SAMBERIGI, LANGURI and FONE-SIMBERIGI Census Divisions. The prompt submission of this report which is very well presented is most gratifying.

Administratively I see no point in retaining the LANGURI Census Division and will recommend to the Director of Native Affairs that it be incorporated in the SAMBERIGI Census Division - also that all villages within a census division be listed alphabetically.

The SAMBERIGI appears well suited to commercial development both native and non-native. In respect of the latter please make a submission in accordance with District Instruction No. 7. In the field of native economic development I agree that there is much scope for work by an agricultural extension officer and should one be available within the District I will endeavour to have him visit the FRAVE area. However I also think that a great deal of assistance and guidance can be given by our own field staff and whether or not D.A.S.P. staff is available our own patrols must take a keen interest in native agriculture and economic development and in fact all matters relating to native welfare and development. I believe our officers generally have sufficient background to offer sound advice and that a great deal can be achieved on our field patrols. I do not believe it hinders our work but on the contrary helps it in that we have a wider approach in making our contacts with the people and do not appear merely as census takers and police officers. In this respect I find it hard to reconcile Mr. Anthony's statement (Page 14 Para 3) "Native Affairs officers have neither the time....." with the statement (Page 8 Para 7) "I feel now that more should be done than patrols merely moving through villages counting the people and listening to their complaints, which when it boils down is all that patrolling amounts to these days. It is impossible to raise living standards by simply enforcing a set of regulations."

In a limited way coffee and V.B. peanuts could be introduced to the people and vegetable seed distributed. Initially produce could be shipped out on empty backloading or charters. Because of transportation and marketing problems expert advice will have to be sought before any large scale schemes are embarked upon but in the meantime I feel much can be done in a small way with selected small plots which can be used partly for experiment and demonstration of techniques and provide an interest for the people at this stage. Care should be exercised that the people's hopes are not raised too high. The difficulties of cash cropping should be stressed but at the same time show the people by our efforts what we are trying to do to assist them.

The SAU airstrip proposal is good but no administration funds or effort should be put into this project until the site has been visited and inspected by D.C.A. The District Commissioner has already written to the Director of Public Works on this matter.

pic

Marking

30/1 - 308

Sub-District Office,
ERAVE, S.H.D.

11th February, 1960.

The District Officer,
Southern Highlands District,
M E N D I.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1959/60 - ERAVE.

Please find enclosed three copies of the above report.

The patrol was of a routine nature to a well settled area. However, we find that these Samberigi people require a great deal of attention in order to steer and keep their somewhat lethargic efforts within the established lines. It is pleasing to note that orders left by Patrol No.1 of 59/60 have been well carried out. At that time village hygiene was non-existent and housing most appalling. Some impression has been made.

I feel that much can be done in the Samberigi because of the fertility and availability of land and the fact that these people are much more advanced from the contact point of view than any other natives in the Southern Highlands. The airstrip marked out for the local Missionary by Patrol No.1 of this year should do much in opening up avenues of development for these people. I consider that at least 15-20 blocks suitable for European alienation will also be readily available in this area. Such alienation would certainly add impetus to native social and economic development.

However, in the meantime pilot coffee plots have been started in this and the Erave valley by the Department of Agriculture representatives who have paid little or no attention to their needs. Could Agriculture be approached to do some active field work in this area please?

With regard to airfields within this area, if agreeable to you would it be possible to recommend that a small amount of funds be made available to develop this airfield at Samberigi to a D.C.3 strip (my 7-306 of the 4th February to the District Commissioner refers). Apart from greatly assisting the native population of that area to a cash crop and resultant Local Government, it would open up large tracts of ground for European development so vitally necessary to the development of this District as a whole.

The rise in population since the last census is pleasing to note and certainly proves that given Medical attention (at Erave, U.F.M. Samberigi and the new Aid Post at MAROROGO) this area would certainly increase in population out of all proportion. The land itself could easily support very many thousands more than it is doing. We would certainly welcome the advent of residual spraying within this and the Lake Kutubu areas.

Residual spraying does not kill out mosquitoes. Use DDT.

The people of the Sanberigi whilst not greatly worried with mosquitos within the valley itself, garden and work sago in the swamps (in the lower reaches) adjacent to their valley where heavy infestation would be encountered. One of the major medical problems of this area and indeed of the whole Lake Kutubu Sub-District is the high infestation of worms of all description which in turn reduce their resistance to the major causes of death, namely malaria and pneumonia. Yet a further request would be to have an intensive medical patrol carried out to treat for all types of body worms followed up by another within three to six months (the latter to combat the re-infestation by worms which had been undergoing their cycle in the ground during the original patrol).

The education aspect is most satisfactory. The Unevangelized Fields Mission together with our own station school are doing a very creditable job. The children themselves are most anxious to co-operate and received an Education. Within a few years there will be a large number of children from this area ready to step into positions such as clerks, drivers, carpenters etc and be available for all parts of this District. This will enable us to release outside natives now holding these positions should we desire.

I would endorse Mr. Anthony's remarks re the possibility of obtaining perhaps two Berkshire boar pigs and four sows. Such measures proved most popular at Telefomin where the standard village pig was considerably improved within a very short space of time. We have the wherewith-all to be able to care for the pigs.

For your action please.

R.T. Neville
.....
(R.T. Neville)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30/1

Sub-District Office,
ERAVE, S.H.D.

8th February, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
ERAVE, S.H.D.

ERAVE PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1959/60.

Patrol Conducted By: Q.P. ANTHONY, Patrol Officer, Gr. 2.
Accompanied By: Europeans - Nil.
Natives - R.P. & H.G.C. - 6
Interpreter - 1
Carriers - 15
Area Patrolled: SAMBERIGI, IANGURI and FORE-
SINBIRIGI Census Divisions.
Duration of Patrol: 20.1.60 - 6.2.60 and 8.2.60.
Number of Days: 19
Last Patrol to Area: D.N.A. - July, 1959.
P.H.D. - September, 1959.
Did Medical Assistant Accompany: No.
Map Reference: Sketch map attached.
Objects of Patrol: 1. Revision of Census.
2. General Administration.

Q. Anthony

Q.P. ANTHONY,
Patrol Officer.

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL.

I certify that all necessary local administration action has been being taken on matters arising out of this patrol.

K.W. Dyer
K.W. DYER,
District Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday, 20th January, 1960:

Departed ERAVE Station at 1300 hrs. At 1315 hrs a torrential downpour started which lasted for two hours. Reached the summit of the RU Range at 1430 hrs when a ten minute rest was taken. Descended through rain forest to a well-constructed road which was followed for half an hour until the patrol reached the new SAWMILLI Rest House at 1530 hrs.

The old Rest House and barracks about 25 minutes further on have been abandoned and a very well-constructed building has been erected on the present site.

The patrol was met by the two Village Constables and a number of people who had brought in food to sell.

Apart from the section over the RU Range, today's track afforded pleasant walking through attractive countryside.

Day's Walk: 2 hours 20 minutes.

Thursday, 21st January, 1960:

A fifty minute walk to HAMOREGI, a large hamlet some distance off the main road. Conducted a census check of SAWMILLI and MAGULEARI. Inspected the houses and returned to the Rest House by a different route. The HAMOREGI Village Constable was instructed to make an immediate start on a proper road to link up with the main PAWARI road. Checked the POGIABO census at the Rest House. Most of the people were absent working on the ERAVE Airstrip.

Visited a nearby pilot coffee plot which had been well cleaned but in which many of the trees had died or were stunted.

A number of disputes settled in the evening and a Court for Native Matters held.

Day's Walk: 2 hours.

Friday, 22nd January, 1960:

Departed SAWMILLI at 0830 hrs on a good road. Passed the old Rest House at 0905 hrs and climbed a small steep ridge. Commenced the long descent to the SISIKA River which was forded and continued to PAWARI Rest House which was reached at 0940 hrs after one hour and ten minutes of walking. Camp was established and the remainder of the day was occupied in listening to disputes and inspecting a possible DC3 airstrip site between the Rest House and the SISIKA River.

A sufficient quantity of native food was purchased for the patrol's needs.

Day's Walk: 1 hour 10 minutes.

Saturday, 23rd January, 1960:

Conducted a census check of PAWARI, MASIKI and WABLAMARA villages. Good attendance. Made a brief medical inspection and found no sickness. Apparently the nearby mission Aid Post is having a good effect.

During the afternoon inspected the village coffee pilot plot which had been well cleaned, and appointed two men to look after it.

Sunday, 24th January, 1960:

Checked the census of the HANARI people who had come in during the morning. This small group lives scattered through the bush about two days walk away in the vicinity of the MUBI River. Although they have a Village Constable they have no village and no Rest House and as they are gradually migrating to PAWARI, the Village Constables appointment will shortly be terminated. The Village Constable spends most of his time in the KAGUA area and has not been heard of for some months. The people expressed some concern as to his whereabouts.

The group previously known as KOROBA now no longer exists as the 19 people of the group have all moved to one or other of the PAWARI hamlets.

Monday, 25th January, 1960:

Broke camp and walked to the Unevangelised Fields Mission station in half an hour.

Took morning tea with Mr. and Mrs. Mosely and Miss Walton, discussed mutual matters, and continued to the Rest House 25 minutes away, passing through the SAU group of villages.

Conducted a census check during the afternoon for the villages of SAU, HONIBURU, OGAMABU, BISABARA and PABUWAROK. Listened to several complaints.

During the evening I accepted an invitation to dinner at the Mission.

Tuesday, 26th January, 1960:

Returned to the Mission and together with Mr. D. Mosely, the missionary-in-charge, inspected a proposed airstrip site on a ridge about 20 minutes walk away. The result of this inspection is covered under the heading "AIRFIELDS."

Returned to the Mission for lunch and in the afternoon inspected a coffee plot together with village leaders.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to hearing and settling disputes, mostly concerning bride price.

Wednesday, 27th January, 1960:

Inspected another pilot coffee plot and then visited the nearby villages, giving instructions regarding housing, sanitation, etc.

Returned to the Rest House for lengthy discussions with the Village Constables and people on a number of relevant topics.

Remainder of the day on complaints, disputes, etc.

Thursday, 28th January, 1960:

Broke camp at 0800 hrs and walked for half an hour along a made road. Turned off onto a bush pad and commenced the long climb up MT. MURRAY. at 0930 hrs reached the highest point on the track at an altitude of 6,200 feet and saw the summit of the mountain to the east, about 2,000 feet higher. Commenced the long, steep descent of over 3,000 feet into the valley of the ENSIU River, and finally arrived at SOGORE village at 1230 hrs.

As there was no Rest House here, and the patrol was not carrying tentage, some rough bough shelters were put up and we made camp. The shelters were considerably cleaner than the local dwellings, which even the native members of the patrol refused to use.

The village is situated on a spur, one hundred feet above the ENSIU River which flows through a deep, narrow valley, surrounded by high mountains.

As most of the people here are bush dwellers and had had only a days notice of the patrol's arrival, there were few people to greet us, so the census was postponed until tomorrow.

Inspected the village, listened to disputes and purchased a little native food.

The altitude here is 3,200 feet a.s.l.

Day's Walk: 3½ hours.

Friday, 29th January, 1960:

The census of the SOGORE group was checked, and as the Village Constable had allegedly lost his book in the KIKORI River, a new book was compiled and 185 names recorded.

This village was formerly controlled by KIKORI but by mutual agreement it now comes under the jurisdiction of ERAVE, from which station it is much more accessible.

Talks with the people were held and instructions issued to rectify the filthy condition of the village.

Saturday, 30th January, 1960:

Broke camp at 0745 hrs. After an hour of level going up the valley, the long, steep climb of MT. MURRAY was commenced. After three hours of hard going an altitude of 6,900 feet was reached, making a total climb of 3,700 feet. From this point it was possible to see the Gulf of Papua about 40 miles away.

After a rest the descent was started in steady rain and the patrol arrived at IANGURI Rest House at 1345 hrs.

The people were all absent, working on the ERAVE Airstrip but are due back tonight, so the census was postponed until tomorrow.

Altitude: 4,600ft
Day's Walk: 4½ hours.

Sunday, 31st January, 1960:

The IANGURI people did not return from ERAVE until late afternoon, so census postponed until tomorrow.

Started police investigation into charge of alleged mass rape of a WARO woman. Heavy rain most of the day.

Monday, 1st February, 1960:

Checked the census for the villages of MUGULEGI and BESERABU, a total of 286 persons, then broke camp, descended to the SISIKA River and climbed steeply on a good track for five hundred feet. Passed through and inspected WARO village and continued to the well laid out Government Medical Aid Post, which at the time had very few patients, but which nevertheless is well supported by the local population.

Moved on to the Rest House which is about 55 minutes walk from IANGURI.

People warned to assemble on the morrow for census.

Heard two complaints and purchased a large quantity of native food.

Altitude: 4,650ft
Day's Walk: 55 minutes.

Tuesday, 2nd February, 1960:

Checked the census for the villages of WARO and MAROROGO, a total of 703 persons, a wearisome job as these people still seem to have

not much idea of census-taking procedure. Found it almost impossible to keep them quiet and stop them moving around.

During the afternoon inspected the nearby village of MAROROGO and its well cleaned coffee plot. Had a talk with the Village Constables and Councillors.

Wednesday, 3rd February, 1960:

Left MAROROGO at 0815 hrs and climbed to the top of the ridge where MENEKIRI hamlet was inspected. Descended steeply and then climbed again up a precipitous system of steps. A rest was taken at the top and the view was admired, then we descended again and climbed the next small range to WOKU village. This village is situated at an altitude of 5,300 feet and is one of the highest in the Sub-District.

As the Rest House and barracks were in very poor condition it was decided to continue to SIMBIRIGI, a mere 30 minutes away and 800 feet lower. After a steep descent the Rest House was reached and camp established. The time was 1130 hrs.

The people were advised to present themselves on the morrow for the purpose of census-taking, and the afternoon was devoted to courts, talks, etc.

One man announced that all he needed to complete his happiness was a couple of cows. He was commended for his progressive thinking but advised that cattle-raising and subsistence tillage could not at this stage march hand in hand, as the cattle would probably live well off neighbouring gardens but the people would most likely starve to death.

Altitude: 4,500'
Day's Walk: 1 hour 45 minutes.

Thursday, 4th February, 1960:

After some delay the people assembled for census and the figures for WOKU and SIMBIRIGI were checked.

The usual session for the hearing of complaints was held during the afternoon. Considerable enmity still exists between this group and the neighbouring MAROROGO people and a number of the complaints consisted of "telling tales" against each other.

Very cold and windy at night here.

Friday, 5th February, 1960:

A number of SIMBIRIGI men were arrested and charged with having neglected to work on the road to the Government Station.

The patrol left SIMBIRIGI, passed through Koiari village after 2½ hours walking and arrived back at ERAVE Station at 1310 hrs.

Day's Walk: 3 hours 10 minutes.

Saturday, 6th February, 1960:

Travelled to KOIARI Village in the morning with four police and checked the census for KOIARI and KANERI. Inspected the village and the repairs to the mens' dubu.

Arrested a number of KOFARISand charged them with having failed to work on the SIMBIRIGI road.

Returned to the Station which is 30 minutes walk away.

Monday, 8th February, 1960:

Proceeded with police to the village of IAMARUBI which is also 30 minutes walk from the Station to the west.

Checked the census for IAMAHERIGI and MAMOU. Inspected the village. No complaints. Returned to the station.

END OF DIARY.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 OF 1959/60.INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was of a normal routine nature, the objects being the revision of the census, general administration, and consolidation of work carried out by the last patrol which visited the area in July, 1959.

The patrol visited three Census Divisions, SAMBERIGI, IANGURI and FORE-SIMBIRIGI and a total of approximately 2,800 people were seen who gave us a friendly reception.

The patrol moved in a leisurely fashion, spending at least two days in every village and staying for three days in several villages.

A great improvement was noticed as a result of the last patrol, villages were clean and tidy, latrines evident in most, housing was reasonable, and it was most pleasant walking on the well made and drained roads, which, apart from a few short stretches now link the whole area.

The SAMBERIGI Valley which comprises the main part of the area patrolled has been visited many times now, both by Administration and Australasian Petroleum Company parties, and in addition, natives from this area have been working on the coast for over forty years, finding their own way to KIKORI and offering for work. The people as a result are now in a well settled condition, despite the fairly recent establishment of the first Administrative centre at ERAVE.

Apart from a few days of rain the weather was good, walking was easy and the morale of patrol personnel remained high throughout.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

There is little to report on this subject, which has been well covered by previous reports.

By no stretch of the imagination can the SAMBERIGIS be called a likeable people. They have a marked propensity towards lying and stealing, and at one stage the incidence of stealing at ERAVE by local natives reached serious proportions.

The general attitude towards the Administration is one of cold indifference with the exception of a few natives who have spent some years in Government employ as police or in other capacities and for whom travel has broadened their outlook.

Perhaps the reason for this attitude of indifference is that for many years natives from this area have been finding their way to the coast and offering for work in PORT MORESBY and other civilised places. At the same time their home district has been a wild and virtually unknown area, with little or no trace of Administration discipline until the present ERAVE Station was established in 1955.

They have thus had more than a modicum of European contact with all the attendant benefits, but in return have not had to suffer the inconvenience of fulfilling their many social benefits obligations either to their community or more specifically to the Administration, for example, working on the roads, village hygiene and housing maintenance, and the many other tasks on which the Government insists. Thus the arrival of the Administration was greeted with something less than enthusiasm.

On the occasions that patrols from KIKORI entered the area to investigate the more serious murders and tribal fighting, a number of the guilty men took themselves off to PORT MORESBY or to A.P.C. until "the heat was off," giving assumed names and false village names. This the people themselves admit and it is thought that there are some murderers still at large who have never returned home after all these years.

The monumental laziness of the SAMBERIGI people has been remarked on by a number of people. It is virtually impossible to get them to work hard, either for themselves or anyone else. There could be two reasons for this. Firstly the fertile soil and equable climate means that making a living from subsistence tillage is easier here than in most areas. The growth of practically anything is prolific and it is possible to obtain high yields off small areas of garden. Secondly, the high incidence of malaria has perhaps drained what energy and vigour they would normally have.

It would appear that the SAMBERIGI Valley is an excellent area to establish some kind of community development scheme. There is a fairly dense population of over 2,000, the soil is good and the network of good walking tracks provides ready access from one end of the valley to the other. In addition a good shipping point for any produce will soon be available with the completion of the SAU Airstrip. A successful developmental project would also serve to entice home many of the young men who are at present working outside the district.

Perhaps one of the proposed "area development teams" could use the SAMBERIGI as a testing ground for one of their experimental surveys.

It has been suggested that the shine has perhaps worn off the once much-vaunted native coffee project and that the industry is not as safe as was first thought, but surely there must be a number of worthwhile crops which could be grown on a small scale by a small agricultural community.

I feel that now more should be done than patrols merely moving through the villages counting the people and listening to their complaints, which when it boils down is all that patrolling amounts to these days. It is impossible to raise living standards by simply enforcing a set of regulations.

AIRFIELDS:

The site mentioned in P/R 3 near the U.F.M. station in the SAMBERIGI Valley was visited by the writer in company with the local missionary. A length of 3,500 feet was paced out, with the possibility of several hundred feet more being available. The site is covered with light secondary growth and a width of 200 feet may be achieved with relatively little effort.

The slope is approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ rising from north-west to south-east, and the altitude is 4,100 feet a.s.l. The one-way approach from the north-west is excellent.

Holes were dug at intervals along the site and the foundation proved to be the same firm red-yellow clay found at ERAVE, with a light cover of 3-6 inches of black topsoil.

The local natives are keen to have their own airstrip, especially as the advantages of shipping out produce have been pointed out. The SAU and PAWARI groups will start construction of the new strip some time in February and thereafter will not come in to work on the ERAVE airstrip which is nearing completion.

The U.F.M. will supervise the work and initially will develop the site to Cessna standards only, a matter of 1,700 feet or so. At a later date, if European settlers can be interested in the area, then the strip can be extended without difficulty to accommodate larger aircraft.

One factor which may influence the progress of the work is whether or not the natives' present enthusiasm can be maintained to provide labour on a voluntary basis. It was pointed out that the possibility of any remuneration at this stage seems remote.

Another airstrip site was measured between PAWARI Rest House and the SISIKA River. 4,500 feet of level ground is available over a suitable soil profile - width was adequate, but heavy vegetative cover would involve a great deal of work. In addition, the proximity of the ranges at either end of the strip would, in my opinion, render it unsuitable for all aircraft except perhaps those in the Cessna category. In any event, this site would be disregarded in favour of the better one at SAU, only 45 minutes walk away.

I have since learned that there is another possible site near the one at PAWARI, and running parallel to the river. This site could be fully investigated by the next patrol.

ROADS & VILLAGES:

Roads in this area are excellent and provide some of the easiest walking, considering the terrain, that I have experienced.

Except for a few short stretches,

all villages are connected by wide, well-drained roads from which all vegetation has been removed, leaving the bare earth, thus making the job of maintenance much easier.

It is unfortunate that the police have had to be withdrawn from supervision of road work as they were in most cases doing a good job, but fortunately most of the work had been finished by the time the decision to withdraw them was made.

Apparently instructions left by previous patrols had been taken to heart, as the villages were for a change clean and tidy, the SAU group in particular being excellent, possibly due in part to the influence of the nearby mission. In most villages, latrines were in evidence, a remarkable sight in these parts. It is to be hoped the standard can be maintained.

These people have little idea of house construction. Even new houses were lamentably lacking in any form of symmetry or neatness of design, in many cases being nothing more than higgledy-piggledy heaps of sticks incorporating every kind of conceivable and inconceivable angle and off-line feature, sloping floors, leaning walls and the like.

Materials used are chiefly sago palm, kunai grass, bark, bamboo and bush timbers. At one place sago was noticed growing at an altitude of 4,300 feet which must very nearly be a record altitude for this palm.

CENSUS:

The patrol censused a total of 2,805 people, divided amongst three Census Divisions, the SAMBERIGI, IANGURI and FORE-SIMBIRIGI. It is difficult to understand why the IANGURI group was made a separate division. It consists of two small village groups, totalling only 286 people and is situated at one end of the SAMBERIGI Valley. There is no linguistic division, in fact the whole area covered by the patrol speaks the same language. It would be logical to include the IANGURI with the SAMBERIGI as both groups are always covered by the same patrol.

The total figures show a considerable increase since the last patrol in July, 1959, but this can be attributed to the inclusion of SOGORE, which was previously administered by KIKORI, but which by mutual agreement has now been taken over by ERAVE, from which station it is more accessible. The village was visited for the first time for four years. Apparently KIKORI lost interest some time ago.

The total births-deaths ratio was 73-48, a natural increase of 1.1% for six months or 2.2% per year.

The credit for the large natural increase in the SAMBERIGI, (3.8% per year), must

APPENDIX "A."EDUCATION:

Considering the relatively small population, the area is well served by schools. The Administration school at ERAVE has one European and three native teachers and the present enrollment is approximately 115 pupils.

The Unevangelised Fields Mission school in the SAMBERIGI has two European teachers and an enrollment of about 80 pupils. In both schools all teaching is done in English.

The people are slowly becoming more education conscious, although the general opinion in relation to the education of girls is that their place is in the village helping their parents with gardening and other domestic duties. Considerable absenteeism amongst girl pupils is being experienced by both schools.

APPENDIX "B."HEALTH & HYGIENE:

Although these people are of poor physique their general health was found to be quite good. They have fully recovered from the disastrous influenza epidemic of last year and only the usual crop of minor ailments such as scabies, scres, etc., was observed.

The people are becoming more and more health conscious and are attending the three medical centres in ever-increasing numbers.

In addition to the Aid Post at ERAVE, the Unevangelised Fields Mission conducts Aid Posts both at ERAVE and at their station near SAU in the SAMBERIGI Valley, in both cases treatments being given by European missionaries. The only other Government establishment in the area is an Aid Post at HAROROGO where an enthusiastic if not particularly skilful native medical orderly provides first aid for the lesser complaints.

These simple facilities I am sure are responsible for the absence of the shocking tropical ulcers which are so common in the neighbouring KERABI Valley.

Although the SAMBERIGI Valley is situated above 4,000 feet and enjoys a cool climate, there seems to be a high incidence of malarial spleen, especially in children, which is rather surprising as practically no mosquitoes were seen and the people say they are not troubled by them. A considerable number of the patients brought in to the ERAVE Aid Post are found to be suffering from malaria.

APPENDIX "C."FOOD & AGRICULTURE:

There are extensive areas of fertile soil in this region available for subsistence tillage, so if the people are ever short of food it can only be due to bad crop planning or laziness. They seem not to be troubled by such vicissitudes as frosts, prolonged droughts or insect plagues.

A number of coffee pilot plots were inspected in the various villages. These had been well cleaned, and in some instances trees planted in early 1958 were bearing well.

If it is intended to establish coffee as a cash crop in this area then it is high time an energetic Agricultural Extension Officer was provided to do something about it. It seems useless to start a few small pilot plots and then forget all about them. The peoples' enthusiasm for cash-cropping, which has never been very warm, is now stone-cold. They feel that after all the fine talk they are being neglected, and indeed, during my term of ten months at ERAVE, there has not been an Agricultural Officer near the place. Native Affairs officers have neither the time nor the technical know-how to implement a cash crop programme, although we can at least ensure that the plots are cleaned regularly.

The Village Constable of IANGURI mentioned that his people were very keen to improve both the number and quality of their pigs, which, together with pearl shell form the basis of the native economy in these parts. Perhaps it would be possible to obtain two good quality European-type boars which could be kept at ERAVE and used to service village sows. The introduction of good bloodstock pigs in parts of the Milne Bay District met with considerable success.

The present method of native pig raising is not a very satisfactory one. The village boars are castrated at an early age to prevent them running wild in the bush and also to render them less ferocious, while the village sows are generally serviced by wild boars in the bush near the village.

APPENDIX "D."R.P. & N.G.C. REPORT.Reg. No. 1048 Sen/Constable SETOTO:

This man with 26 years service is very old and on the eve of retirement. Although loyal and honest, and the holder of the King's Police Medal, he has lost his drive and enthusiasm and is now really only a passenger on patrol. His days of hard patrolling are long past. However, although not particularly intelligent, his devotion to duty could well be a lesson to the younger members.

Reg. No. 7307 Constable LILIGAU:

Willing and cheerful, but only a mediocre policeman. Carried out his duties capably enough.

Reg. No. 7643 Constable KAMAN:

This man is extremely lazy and needs to be continually driven to do any work at all. Nothing much in the way of initiative or personality.

Reg. No. 7753 Constable JARADA:

This member talks more than his ability would seem to warrant, but is efficient enough when the need arises and is well liked by the local people.

Reg. No. 9274 Constable WIRIONG:

An older man with previous service in the force. Quiet, with no drive, but extremely cheerful and agrees wholeheartedly with anything that is done.

Reg. No. 10057 Constable TIBUARI:

A young local constable whom I do not particularly trust, at least among his own people. Would benefit from service in another District.



Q.P. Anthony,
Officer of the Royal Papuan
and New Guinea Constabulary.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959/60

SAMBERIGI

Govt. Print.—7492/20.55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults										
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F										
SAWILLI	21.1.60	3	1	1													1	3	1	3					8	16	14	12	12	2.4	17	24	21	14	80									
MAGULEARI	21.1.60	1	1		1												1								6	12	3	10	10	1.6	10	8	12	10	40									
POGIABO	21.1.60	1			1												1	4	2	1	1				5	6	1	8	8	2.5	8	12	8	9	40									
PAWARI	23.1.60	3																	7	10		2	3		2		3		11	44	11	45	2	45	1.6	34	41	48	47	178				
WABIAMARA	23.1.60	1	2																8	15			5	1	6				4	15	7	20	20	1.9	22	16	20	20	90					
HANARI	24.1.60	1	1																				1	2			2		7	13	5	11	1	11	1.8	12	10	14	12	53				
SAU	25.1.60	2	1			1	1												1	1	6	4	5	1	6		1		19	5	2	13	25	4	25	2.2	16	15	20	30	118			
BISABARA	25.1.60	3	2	1															1	1	1	2	2	9			11	3	6	23	10	24	1	24	2.1	22	23	31	26	127				
HONIBURU	25.1.60	2																			2	1	12	1	1				9	5	13	4	20	2	20	2.1	14	11	16	21	90			
OGAMABU	25.1.60	2	1																1				2		1		4		3	14	5	16	2	16	1.7	9	15	17	17	65				
PABUWAROK	25.1.60	2																	2		4	6	5		1		7	5	2	23	6	28	28	1.7	17	17	26	29	113					
SOGORE	29.1.60	N	O	P R E V I O U S F I G U R E S																		13		4				23	37	11	42	3	42	1.8	50	34	41	43	185					
TOTALS		15	15	2	2	1	1												2	4			17	32	14	18	36	4	47		9		56	18	77	229	77	261	1.9	231	226	274	278	1179

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1959/60.....

FORE-SIMBIRIGI CENSUS DIVISION.

Gen. Print—27305.00

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 19		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M		F	M	F	
																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M
MAROROGO	2.2.60	6	4	1	2	1	1	1					4	3	6	2	1	8	1	5		5		39	77	35	79	5	79	1.9	99	78	92	92	380		
WARO	2.2.60	3	6	1	1								1	3	3	2	2	3	3	13	3	4		36	57	28	72	2	72	2.1	83	70	66	78	323		
WORU	4.2.60	3	5	1		1								6	4	2	6	4				2		20	25	18	40	2	40	2.7	52	44	29	42	173		
WARAMABU	4.2.60	1		1				1						2	1	3	5					1		9	22	3	30	1	30	1.8	29	20	24	31	105		
KOIARI	6.2.60	1	1			1	1							2	4		1	5	3			6	2	10	20	11	23		23	2.0	22	23	27	28	116		
IAMBEREGI	8.2.60		5		1	1			1				2	4	7		1	11	1	1		3	14	2	4	27	12	31	3	31	1.7	16	26	30	33	139	
MAMBOU	8.2.60	2	3		2								1	3	1	6	7	8	1			4		1	10	21	6	26	1	26	1.5	21	18	24	27	104	
TOTALS		16	24	4	3	3	4	2	1	2			3	8	23	26	15	23	39	9	19	3	25	2	14	3	128	219	113	301	14	301	2.0	324	279	233	1,340

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1959/60.....

SUMMARY.

Govt. Print.—5523/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant		Number of Children bearing age	Child		Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F							
SAMBERIGI		15	15	2	2	1	1							2	4			17	32	14	18	36	4	47		9		56	18	77	29	77	26	15	26	1.9	231	226	278	1,179	
IANGURI		2	1	1										2	3			2	5	6	10	7	2	10		3		1		32	63	18	61	4	61	1.5	67	44	75	77	286
FORE-SIMBIRIGI		16	24	4	3	3	4	2	1	2				3	8			23	26	15	23	39	9	19	3	25	2	14	3	128	29	113	30	114	30	2.0	324	279	292	331	1,340
TOTALS		33	40	7	5	4	5	2	1	2				7	15			42	63	35	51	82	15	76	3	37	2	71	21	27	51	120	62	33	63	1.8	622	596	1686	2,805	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year..1959/60.....

SAMBERIGI

Govt. Print—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults																						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F																			
SAWILLI	21.1.60	3	1	1													1	3	1		3								8	16	14	12	12	2.4	17	24	21	14	80																			
MAGULEARI	21.1.60	1	1		1												1													6	12	3	10	10	1.6	10	8	12	10	40																		
POGIABO	21.1.60		1										1				1	4	2	1	1				1				5	6	1	8	8	2.5	8	12	8	9	40																			
PAWARI	23.1.60		3												7	10		2	3				2		3				11	14	11	45	2	45	1.6	34	41	45	178																			
WABIAMARA	23.1.60	1	2												8	15				5	1	6							4	15	7	20	20	1.9	22	16	20	20	90																			
HANARI	24.1.60	1	1										2							1		2			2			7	13	5	11	1	11	1.8	12	10	14	53																				
SAU	25.1.60	2	1			1	1							1	1	1	6	4	5	1	6		1		19	5	2	13		25	4	25	2.2	16	15	20	30	119																				
BISABARA	25.1.60	3	2	1											1	1	1	2	2		9				11	3	6	23	10	24	1	24	2.1	22	23	31	25	127																				
HONIBURU	25.1.60		2										1				2	1	12	1	1				9	5		13	4	20	2	20	2.1	14	11	16	21	90																				
OGAMABU	25.1.60	2	1											1			1			2		1		4			3	14	5	16	2	16	1.7	9	15	17	17	65																				
PABUWAROK	25.1.60	2													2		4	6		5			1		7	5	2	23	6	28	20	1.7	17	17	26	29	113																					
SOGORE	29.1.60	N O P R E V I O U S F I G U R E S																																13		4												23	17	11	42	3	42	1.8	50	34	41	185
TOTALS:		15	15	2	2	1	1							2	4		17	32	14	18	35	4	47		9	56	18	77	29	77	26	15	26	1.9	23	12	26	27	278	1179																		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

SUMMARY

Year 1959/60.....

Govt. Print-3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS														DEATHS		MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M		F				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M		F				
SAMBERIGI		15	15	2	2	1	1							2	4	17	32	14	18	36	4	47		9		56	18	77	29	77	261	15	261	1.9	231	226	274	278	1,179		
LANGURI		2	1	1										2	3	2	5	6	10	7	2	10		3		1		32	63	18	61	4	61	1.5	67	44	75	77	286		
FORE-SIMBIRIGI		16	24	4	3	3	4	2	1	2				3	8	23	26	15	23	39	9	19	3	25	2	14	3	128	249	113	301	14	301	2.0	342	279	292	331	1,340		
TOTALS:		33	40	7	5	4	5	2	1	2				7	15	42	63	35	51	82	15	76	3	37	2	71	21	237	541	208	623	33	623	1.8	622	542	641	686	2805		

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 30/1


Sub-District Office,
ERAVE, S.H.D.

8th February, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
ERAVE, S.H.D.

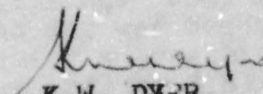
ERAVE PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1959/60.

Patrol Conducted By: Q.P. ANTHONY, Patrol Officer, Gr. 2.
Accompanied By: Europeans - Nil.
Natives - R.P. & N.G.C. - 6
Interpreter - 1
Carriers - 15
Area Patrolled: SAMBERIGI, IANGURI and FORE-
SIMBIRIGI Census Divisions.
Duration of Patrol: 20.1.60 - 6.2.60 and 8.2.60.
Number of Days: 19
Last Patrol to Area: D.N.A. - July, 1959.
P.H.D. - September, 1959.
Did Medical Assistant Accompany: No.
Map Reference: Sketch map attached.
Objects of Patrol: 1. Revision of Census.
2. General Administration.


Q.P. ANTHONY,
Patrol Officer.

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL.

I certify that all necessary local administration action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol.


K.W. DYER,
District Officer.

PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday, 20th January, 1960:

1300 hrs. At 1315 hrs a torrential downpour started which lasted for two hours. Reached the summit of the RU Range at 1430 hrs when a ten minute rest was taken. Descended through rain forest to a well-constructed road which was followed for half an hour until the patrol reached the new SAWMILLI Rest House at 1530 hrs.

The old Rest House and barracks about 25 minutes further on have been abandoned and a very well-constructed building has been erected on the present site.

The patrol was met by the two Village Constables and a number of people who had brought in food to sell.

Apart from the section over the RU Range, today's track afforded pleasant walking through attractive countryside.

Day's Walk: 2 hours 20 minutes.

Thursday, 21st January, 1960:

A fifty minute walk to HAMOREGI, a large hamlet some distance off the main road. Conducted a census check of SAWMILLI and MAGULEARI. Inspected the houses and returned to the Rest House by a different route. The HAMOREGI Village Constable was instructed to make an immediate start on a proper road to link up with the main PAWARI road. Checked the POGIABO census at the Rest House. Most of the people were absent working on the ERAVE Airstrip.

Visited a nearby pilot coffee plot which had been well cleaned but in which many of the trees had died or were stunted.

A number of disputes settled in the evening and a Court for Native Matters held.

Day's Walk: 2 hours.

Friday, 22nd January, 1960:

Departed SAWMILLI at 0830 hrs on a good road. Passed the old Rest House at 0905 hrs and climbed a small steep ridge. Commenced the long descent to the SISIKA River which was forded and continued to PAWARI Rest House which was reached at 0940 hrs after one hour and ten minutes of walking. Camp was established and the remainder of the day was occupied in listening to disputes and inspecting a possible DC3 airstrip site between the Rest House and the SISIKA River.

A sufficient quantity of native food was purchased for the patrol's needs.

Day's Walk: 1 hour 10 minutes.

Saturday, 23rd January, 1960:

Conducted a census check of PAWARI, MASIKI and WABIAMARA villages. Good attendance. Made a brief medical inspection and found no sickness. Apparently the nearby mission Aid Post is having a good effect.

During the afternoon inspected the village coffee pilot plot which had been well cleaned, and appointed two men to look after it.

Sunday, 24th January, 1960:

Checked the census of the HANARI people who had come in during the morning. This small group lives scattered through the bush about two days walk away in the vicinity of the MUBI River. Although they have a Village Constable they have no village and no Rest House and as they are gradually migrating to PAWARI, the Village Constables appointment will shortly be terminated. The Village Constable spends most of his time in the KAGUA area and has not been heard of for some months. The people expressed some concern as to his whereabouts.

The group previously known as KOROBA now no longer exists as the 19 people of the group have all moved to one or other of the PAWARI hamlets.

Monday, 25th January, 1960:

Broke camp and walked to the Unevangelised Fields Mission station in half an hour.

Took morning tea with Mr. and Mrs. Mosely and Miss Walton, discussed mutual matters, and continued to the Rest House 25 minutes away, passing through the SAU group of villages.

Conducted a census check during the afternoon for the villages of SAU, HONIBURU, OGAMABU, BISABARA and PABUWAROK. Listened to several complaints.

During the evening I accepted an invitation to dinner at the Mission.

Tuesday, 26th January, 1960:

Returned to the Mission and together with Mr. D. Mosely, the missionary-in-charge, inspected a proposed airstrip site on a ridge about 20 minutes walk away. The result of this inspection is covered under the heading "AIRFIELDS."

Returned to the Mission for lunch and in the afternoon inspected a coffee plot together with village leaders.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to hearing and settling disputes, mostly concerning bride price.

Wednesday, 27th January, 1960:

Inspected another pilot coffee plot and then visited the nearby villages, giving instructions regarding housing, sanitation, etc.

Returned to the Rest House for lengthy discussions with the Village Constables and people on a number of relevant topics.

Remainder of the day on complaints, disputes, etc.

Thursday, 28th January, 1960:

Broke camp at 0800 hrs and walked for half an hour along a made road. Turned off onto a bush pad and commenced the long climb up MT. MURRAY. at 0930 hrs reached the highest point on the track at an altitude of 6,200 feet and saw the summit of the mountain to the east, about 2,000 feet higher. Commenced the long, steep descent of over 3,000 feet into the valley of the ENSIU River, and finally arrived at SOGORE village at 1230 hrs.

As there was no Rest House here, and the patrol was not carrying tentage, some rough bough shelters were put up and we made camp. The shelters were considerably cleaner than the local dwellings, which even the native members of the patrol refused to use.

The village is situated on a spur, one hundred feet above the ENSIU River which flows through a deep, narrow valley, surrounded by high mountains.

As most of the people here are bush dwellers and had had only a days notice of the patrol's arrival, there were few people to greet us, so the census was postponed until tomorrow.

Inspected the village, listened to disputes and purchased a little native food.

The altitude here is 3,200 feet a.s.l.

Day's Walk: 3½ hours.

Friday, 29th January, 1960:

The census of the SOGORE group was checked, and as the Village Constable had allegedly lost his book in the KIKORI River, a new book was compiled and 185 names recorded.

This village was formerly controlled by KIKORI but by mutual agreement it now comes under the jurisdiction of ERAVE, from which station it is much more accessible.

Talks with the people were held and instructions issued to rectify the filthy condition of the village.

Saturday, 30th January, 1960:

Broke camp at 07⁴⁵ hrs. After an hour of level going up the valley, the long, steep climb of MT. MURRAY was commenced. After three hours of hard going an altitude of 6,900 feet was reached, making a total climb of 3,700 feet. From this point it was possible to see the Gulf of Papua about 40 miles away.

After a rest the descent was started in steady rain and the patrol arrived at IANGURI Rest House at 13⁴⁵ hrs.

The people were all absent, working on the ERAVE Airstrip but are due back tonight, so the census was postponed until tomorrow.

Altitude: 4,600m'
Day's Walk: 4¹/₂ hours.

Sunday, 31st January, 1960:

The IANGURI people did not return from ERAVE until late afternoon, so census postponed until tomorrow.

Started police investigation into charge of alleged mass rape of a WARO woman. Heavy rain most of the day.

Monday, 1st February, 1960:

Checked the census for the villages of MUGULEGI and BESERANU, a total of 286 persons, then broke camp, descended to the SISIKA River and climbed steeply on a good track for five hundred feet. Passed through and inspected WARO village and continued to the well laid out Government Medical Aid Post, which at the time had very few patients, but which nevertheless is well supported by the local population.

Moved on to the Rest House which is about 55 minutes walk from IANGURI.

People warned to assemble on the morrow for census.

Heard two complaints and purchased a large quantity of native food.

Altitude: 4,650'
Day's Walk: 55 minutes.

Tuesday, 2nd February, 1960:

Checked the census for the villages of WARO and MAROROGO, a total of 703 persons, a wearisome job as these people still seem to have

not much idea of census-taking procedure. Found it almost impossible to keep them quiet and stop them moving around.

During the afternoon inspected the nearby village of MAROROGO and its well cleaned coffee plot. Had a talk with the Village Constables and Councillors.

Wednesday, 3rd February, 1960:

Left MAROROGO at 0815 hrs and climbed to the top of the ridge where MENEGIRI hamlet was inspected. Descended steeply and then climbed again up a precipitous system of steps. A rest was taken at the top and the view was admired, then we descended again and climbed the next small range to WORU village. This village is situated at an altitude of 5,300 feet and is one of the highest in the Sub-District.

As the Rest House and barracks were in very poor condition it was decided to continue to SIMBIRIGI, a mere 30 minutes away and 800 feet lower. After a steep descent the Rest House was reached and camp established. The time was 1130 hrs.

The people were advised to present themselves on the morrow for the purpose of census-taking, and the afternoon was devoted to courts, talks, etc.

One man announced that all he needed to complete his happiness was a couple of cows. He was commended for his progressive thinking but advised that cattle-raising and subsistence tillage could not at this stage march hand in hand, as the cattle would probably live well off neighbouring gardens but the people would most likely starve to death.

Altitude: 4,500'
Day's Walk: 1 hour 45 minutes.

Thursday, 4th February, 1960:

After some delay the people assembled for census and the figures for WORU and SIMBIRIGI were checked.

The usual session for the hearing of complaints was held during the afternoon. Considerable enmity still exists between this group and the neighbouring MAROROGO people and a number of the complaints consisted of "telling tales" against each other.

Very cold and windy at night here.

Friday, 5th February, 1960:

A number of SIMBIRIGI men were arrested and charged with having neglected to work on the road to the Government Station.

The patrol left SIMBIRIGI, passed through Koiari village after 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours walking and arrived back at ERAVE Station at 1310 hrs.

Day's Walk: 3 hours 10 minutes.

Saturday, 6th February, 1960:

Travelled to KOIARI Village in the morning with four police and checked the census for KOIARI and KANERI. Inspected the village and the repairs to the mens' dubu.

Arrested a number of KOIARI and charged them with having failed to work on the SIMBIRIGI road.

Returned to the Station which is 30 minutes walk away.

Monday, 8th February, 1960:

Proceeded with police to the village of IAMARUBI which is also 30 minutes walk from the Station to the west.

Checked the census for IAMABERIGI and MAMOU. Inspected the village. No complaints. Returned to the station.

END OF DIARY.

PATROL REPORT No. 3 OF 1959/60.INTRODUCTION:

This patrol was of a normal routine nature, the objects being the revision of the census, general administration, and consolidation of work carried out by the last patrol which visited the area in July, 1959.

The patrol visited three Census Divisions, SAMBERIGI, IANGURI and FORE-SIMBIRIGI and a total of approximately 2,800 people were seen who gave us a friendly reception.

The patrol moved in a leisurely fashion, spending at least two days in every village and staying for three days in several villages.

A great improvement was noticed as a result of the last patrol, villages were clean and tidy, latrines evident in most, housing was reasonable, and it was most pleasant walking on the well made and drained roads, which, apart from a few short stretches now link the whole area.

The SAMBERIGI Valley which comprises the main part of the area patrolled has been visited many times now, both by Administration and Australasian Petroleum Company parties, and in addition, natives from this area have been working on the coast for over forty years, finding their own way to KIKORI and offering for work. The people as a result are now in a well settled condition, despite the fairly recent establishment of the first Administrative centre at ERAVE.

Apart from a few days of rain the weather was good, walking was easy and the morale of patrol personnel remained high throughout.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

There is little to report on this subject, which has been well covered by previous reports.

By no stretch of the imagination can the SAMBERIGIS be called a likeable people. They have a marked propensity towards lying and stealing, and at one stage the incidence of stealing at ERAVE by local natives reached serious proportions.

The general attitude towards the Administration in one of cold indifference with the exception of a few natives who have spent some years in Government employ as police or in other capacities and for whom travel has broadened their outlook.

Perhaps the reason for this attitude of indifference is that for many years natives from this area have been finding their way to the coast and offering for work in PORT MORESBY and other civilised places. At the same time their home district has been a wild and virtually unknown area, with little or no trace of Administration discipline until the present ERAVE Station was established in 1953.

They have thus had more than a modicum of European contact with all the attendant benefits, but in return have not had to suffer the inconvenience of fulfilling their many social benefits obligations either to their community or more specifically to the Administration, for example, working on the roads, village hygiene and housing maintenance, and the many other tasks on which the Government insists. Thus the arrival of the Administration was greeted with something less than enthusiasm.

On the occasions that patrols from XIKORI entered the area to investigate the more serious murders and tribal fighting, a number of the guilty men took themselves off to PORT MORESBY or to A.P.C. until "the heat was off," giving assumed names and false village names. This the people themselves admit and it is thought that there are some murderers still at large who have never returned home after all these years.

The monumental laziness of the SAMBERIGI people has been remarked on by a number of people. It is virtually impossible to get them to work hard, either for themselves or anyone else. There could be two reasons for this. Firstly the fertile soil and equable climate means that making a living from subsistence tillage is easier here than in most areas. The growth of practically anything is prolific and it is possible to obtain high yields off small areas of garden. Secondly, the high incidence of malaria has perhaps drained what energy and vigour they would normally have.

It would appear that the SAMBERIGI Valley is an excellent area to establish some kind of community development scheme. There is a fairly dense population of over 2,000, the soil is good and the network of good walking tracks provides ready access from one end of the valley to the other. In addition a good shipping point for any produce will soon be available with the completion of the SAU Airstrip. A successful developmental project would also serve to entice home many of the young men who are at present working outside the district.

Perhaps one of the proposed "area development teams" could use the SAMBERIGI as a testing ground for one of their experimental surveys.

It has been suggested that the shine has perhaps worn off the once much-vaunted native coffee project and that the industry is not as safe as was first thought, but surely there must be a number of worthwhile crops which could be grown on a small scale by a small agricultural community.

I feel that now more should be done than patrols merely moving through the villages counting the people and listening to their complaints, which when it boils down is all that patrolling amounts to these days. It is impossible to raise living standards by simply enforcing a set of regulations.

AIRFIELDS:

The site mentioned in P/R 3 near the U.F.M. station in the SAMBERIGI Valley was visited by the writer in company with the local missionary. A length of 3,500 feet was paced out, with the possibility of several hundred feet more being available. The site is covered with light secondary growth and a width of 200 feet may be achieved with relatively little effort.

The slope is approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ rising from north-west to south-east, and the altitude is 4,100 feet a.s.l. The one-way approach from the north-west is excellent.

Holes were dug at intervals along the site and the foundation proved to be the same firm red-yellow clay found at KRAVE, with a light cover of 3-6 inches of black topsoil.

The local natives are keen to have their own airstrip, especially as the advantages of shipping out produce have been pointed out. The SAU and PAWARI groups will start construction of the new strip some time in February and thereafter will not come in to work on the KRAVE airstrip which is nearing completion.

The U.F.M. will supervise the work and initially will develop the site to Cessna standards only, a matter of 1,700 feet or so. At a later date, if European settlers can be interested in the area, then the strip can be extended without difficulty to accommodate larger aircraft.

One factor which may influence the progress of the work is whether or not the natives' present enthusiasm can be maintained to provide labour on a voluntary basis. It was pointed out that the possibility of any remuneration at this stage seems remote.

Another airstrip site was measured between PAWARI Rest House and the SISIKA River. 4,500 feet of level ground is available over a suitable soil profile - width was adequate, but heavy vegetative cover would involve a great deal of work. In addition, the proximity of the ranges at either end of the strip would, in my opinion, render it unsuitable for all aircraft except perhaps those in the Cessna category. In any event, this site would be disregarded in favour of the better one at SAU, only 45 minutes walk away.

I have since learned that there is another possible site near the one at PAWARI, and running parallel to the river. This site could be fully investigated by the next patrol.

ROADS & VILLAGES:

Roads in this area are excellent and provide some of the easiest walking, considering the terrain, that I have experienced.

Except for a few short stretches,

all villages are connected by wide, well-drained roads from which all vegetation has been removed, leaving the bare earth, thus making the job of maintenance much easier.

It is unfortunate that the police have had to be withdrawn from supervision of road work as they were in most cases doing a good job, but fortunately most of the work had been finished by the time the decision to withdraw them was made.

Apparently instructions left by previous patrols had been taken to heart, as the villages were for a change clean and tidy, the SAU group in particular being excellent, possibly due in part to the influence of the nearby mission. In most villages, latrines were in evidence, a remarkable sight in these parts. It is to be hoped the standard can be maintained.

These people have little idea of house construction. Even new houses were lamentably lacking in any form of symmetry or neatness of design, in many cases being nothing more than higgledy-piggledy heaps of sticks incorporating every kind of conceivable and inconceivable angle and off-line feature, sloping floors, leaning walls and the like.

Materials used are chiefly sago palm, kunai grass, bark, bamboo and bush timbers. At one place sago was noticed growing at an altitude of 4,300 feet which must very nearly be a record altitude for this palm.

CENSUS:

The patrol censused a total of 2,805 people, divided amongst three Census Divisions, the SAMBERIGI, IANGURI and FORE-SIMBIRIGI. It is difficult to understand why the IANGURI group was made a separate division. It consists of two small village groups, totalling only 286 people and is situated at one end of the SAMBERIGI Valley. There is no linguistic division, in fact the whole area covered by the patrol speaks the same language. It would be logical to include the IANGURI with the SAMBERIGI as both groups are always covered by the same patrol.

The total figures show a considerable increase since the last patrol in July, 1959, but this can be attributed to the inclusion of SOGORE, which was previously administered by KIKORI, but which by mutual agreement has now been taken over by BRAVE, from which station it is more accessible. The village was visited for the first time for four years. Apparently KIKORI lost interest some time ago.

The total births-deaths ratio was 73-48, a natural increase of 1.1% for six months or 2.2% per year.

The credit for the large natural increase in the SAMBERIGI, (3.8% per year), must

APPENDIX "A."EDUCATION:

Considering the relatively small population, the area is well served by schools. The Administration school at ERAVE has one European and three native teachers and the present enrollment is approximately 115 pupils.

The Unevangelised Fields Mission school in the SAMBERIGI has two European teachers and an enrollment of about 80 pupils. In both schools all teaching is done in English.

The people are slowly becoming more education conscious, although the general opinion in relation to the education of girls is that their place is in the village helping their parents with gardening and other domestic duties. Considerable absenteeism amongst girl pupils is being experienced by both schools.

APPENDIX "B."HEALTH & HYGIENE:

Although these people are of poor physique their general health was found to be quite good. They have fully recovered from the disastrous influenza epidemic of last year and only the usual crop of minor ailments such as scabies, sores, etc., was observed.

The people are becoming more and more health conscious and are attending the three medical centres in ever-increasing numbers.

In addition to the Aid Post at ERAVE, the Unevangelised Fields Mission conducts Aid Posts both at ERAVE and at their station near SAU in the SAMBERIGI Valley, in both cases treatments being given by European missionaries. The only other Government establishment in the area is an Aid Post at MAROHOGO where an enthusiastic if not particularly skilful native medical orderly provides first aid for the lesser complaints.

Those simple facilities I am sure are responsible for the absence of the shocking tropical ulcers which are so common in the neighbouring KERABI Valley.

Although the SAMBERIGI Valley is situated above 4,000 feet and enjoys a cool climate, there seems to be a high incidence of malarial spleen, especially in children, which is rather surprising as practically no mosquitoes were seen and the people say they are not troubled by them. A considerable number of the patients brought in to the ERAVE Aid Post are found to be suffering from malaria.

APPENDIX "C."FOOD & AGRICULTURE:

There are extensive areas of fertile soil in this region available for subsistence tillage, so if the people are ever short of food it can only be due to bad crop planning or laziness. They seem not to be troubled by such vicissitudes as frosts, prolonged droughts or insect plagues.

A number of coffee pilot plots were inspected in the various villages. These had been well cleaned, and in some instances trees planted in early 1958 were bearing well.

If it is intended to establish coffee as a cash crop in this area then it is high time an energetic Agricultural Extension Officer was provided to do something about it. It seems useless to start a few small pilot plots and then forget all about them. The peoples' enthusiasm for cash-cropping, which has never been very warm, is now stone-cold. They feel that after all the fine talk they are being neglected, and indeed, during my term of ten months at FR VE, there has not been an Agricultural Officer near the place. Native Affairs officers have neither the time nor the technical know-how to implement a cash crop programme, although we can at least ensure that the plots are cleaned regularly.

The Village Constable of IANGURI mentioned that his people were very keen to improve both the number and quality of their pigs, which, together with pearl shell form the basis of the native economy in these parts. Perhaps it would be possible to obtain two good quality European-type boars which could be kept at ERAVE and used to service village sows. The introduction of good bloodstock pigs in parts of the Milne Bay District met with considerable success.

The present method of native pig raising is not a very satisfactory one. The village boars are castrated at an early age to prevent them running wild in the bush and also to render them less ferocious, while the village sows are generally serviced by wild boars in the bush near the village.

APPENDIX "D."R.P. & N.G.C. REPORT.Reg. No. 1048 Sen/Constable PETOTO:

This man with 26 years service is very old and on the eve of retirement. Although loyal and honest, and the holder of the King's Police Medal, he has lost his drive and enthusiasm and is now really only a passenger on patrol. His days of hard patrolling are long past. However, although not particularly intelligent, his devotion to duty could well be a lesson to the younger members.

Reg. No. 7307 Constable LILIGAU:

Willing and cheerful, but only a mediocre policeman. Carried out his duties capably enough.

Reg. No. 7643 Constable KAMAN:

This man is extremely lazy and needs to be continually driven to do any work at all. Nothing much in the way of initiative or personality.

Reg. No. 7753 Constable JARADA:

This member talks more than his ability would seem to warrant, but is efficient enough when the need arises and is well liked by the local people.

Reg. No. 9274 Constable WIRIONG:

An older man with previous service in the force. Quiet, with no drive, but extremely cheerful and agrees wholeheartedly with anything that is done.

Reg. No. 10057 Constable TIBUARI:

A young local constable whom I do not particularly trust, at least among his own people. Would benefit from service in another District.



Q.P. Anthony,
Officer of the Royal Papuan
and New Guinea Constabulary.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year **1959/60**

SAMBERIGI

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Births	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females			Child	Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F							
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F								
SAWHILLI	21.1.60	3	1	1											1	3	1	3							8	16	14	12	12	2.4	17	24	21	14	80			
MAGULEARI	21.1.60	1	1		1										1										6	12	3	10	10	1.6	10	8	12	10	40			
POGIABO	21.1.60		1									1			1	4	2	1	1			1			5	6	1	8	8	2.5	8	12	8	9	40			
PAWABI	23.1.60		3												7	10	2	3			2	3			11	14	11	45	2	45	1.6	34	41	48	47	178		
WABIAMARA	23.1.60	1	2												8	15		5	1	6						4	15	7	20	20	1.9	22	16	20	20	90		
HANARI	24.1.60	1	1									2					1	2				2			7	13	5	11	1	11	1.8	12	10	14	12	53		
SAU	25.1.60	2	1		1	1						1			1	1	6	4	5	1	6	1	19	5	2	13		25	4	25	2.2	16	15	20	30	118		
BISABARA	25.1.60	3	2	1											1	1	1	2	2		9				11	3	6	23	10	24	1	24	2.1	22	23	31	25	127
HONIBURI	25.1.60		2									1				2	1	12	1	1			9	5	13	4	20	2	20	2.1	14	11	16	21	90			
OGAMABU	25.1.60	2	1									1			1			2		1	4				3	14	5	16	2	16	1.7	9	15	17	17	65		
PABUWAROK	25.1.60	2													2	4	6	5		1	7	5	2	23	6	28	28	1.7	17	17	26	29	113					
SOGORE	29.1.60	NO PREVIOUS FIGURES																																				
TOTALS:		15	15	2	2	1	1						2	4	17	32	14	18	36	4	47	9	56	18	77	229	77	261	15	261	1.9	23	126	274	275	1175		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

IANGURI CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print-3122/7.51.

Year 1959/60

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Pregnant Number of Child- bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		1 Year		1-4		5-9		10-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males			Females		Child			Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45																															
MUGULEGI	1.2.60	2	1											1			1	1	8	7	2	6	1	1	15	31	12	33	2	33	1.3	32	25	42	45	161
BESERABU	1.2.60	1												1	3		2	4	5	2		4	2		16	32	6	28	2	28	1.7	35	19	33	32	125
TOTALS		2	1	1										2	3		2	5	6	10	7	2	3	1	32	63	18	61	4	61	1.5	67	44	75	77	286

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959/60

FORÉ-SIMÉIRIGI CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-15		Over 15		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant Number of Child-bearing age		Average Size of Family	Child		Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F						
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45																																			
MAROROGO	2.2.60	6	4	1		2	1	1		1						4		3	6	2	1	8	1	5		5				39	77	33	79	5	79	1.9	99	78	92	92	380		
WABO	2.2.60	3	6	1	1									1				3	3	2	2	3	3	13	3	4		36	57	28	72	2	72	2.1	83	70	66	78	323				
WORU	4.2.60	3	5	1			1											6	4	2	5	4				2		20	25	18	40	2	40	2.7	52	44	29	42	173				
WAZAMABU	4.2.60	1		1					1									2	1	3	5					1		9	22	3	30	1	30	1.8	29	20	24	31	105				
KOJARI	6.2.60	1	1				1	1						1				2	4		1	5	3			6	2	10	20	11	23		23	2.0	22	23	27	28	116				
IAMBÉREGI	3.2.60		5		1	1			1					2	2			4	7		1	11	1	1	1	3	14	2	4	27	12	31	3	31	1.7	18	26	30	33	139			
MAMBOU	8.2.60	2	3		2									1				3	1	6	7	8	1			4		1	10	21	6	26	1	26	1.5	21	18	24	27	104			
TOTALS:		16	24	4	3	3	4	2	1	2				3	8			23	26	15	23	39	9	19	3	25	2	14	3	128	2	113	30	14	30	1	2	0	32	42	29	31	1340

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year...1959/60.....

SUMMARY

Govt. Print-3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adult		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F	M	F		
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
SAMBERIGI		15	15	2	2	1	1							2	4			17	32	14	18	36	4	47		9		56	18	77	229	77	261	15	201	1.9	231	225	274	278	1,179
IANGURI		2	1	1								2	3			2	5	6	10	7	2	10		3		1		32	63	16	61	4	61	1.5	67	44	75	77	286		
PORE-SIMBIRIGI		16	24	4	3	3	4	2	1	2				3	8			23	26	15	23	39	9	19	3	25	2	14	3	128	249	113	301	14	301	2.0	342	279	292	311	1,340
TOTALS:		33	40	7	5	4	5	2	1	2				7	15			42	63	35	51	82	15	76	3	37	2	71	21	237	541	208	623	33	623	1.8	622	540	641	686	2805

