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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: GULF

STATION: KAIN TIBA, 1972 - 1973

Original documents bound with reports
for: Kerema, volume 50.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Kerema, Ihu, and Kaintiba]

PATROL REPORT OF: KEREMA - GULF DISTRICT
 ACCESSION NO. 496
 VOL, NO: 50 : 1972-73 NUMBER OF REPORTS: CNT

[Kerema]

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1	1-9	B LAMONT P.O.	KEREMA BAY C.B.	-	1-7-72 - 17-7-72
[2] 2	10-16	K WALLACE A.D.C.	HANGDIA + WANTA C.B.	-	1-8-72 - 8-8-72
[3] 3	17-21	J.G. KIRKBY A.D.O.	KEREMA C.B.	-	11-7-72 - 31-7-72
[4] 4	22-26	J KAIPU A.F.O.	HANDEI C.B.	-	21-8-72 - 3-4-72
[5] 5	27-36	J KAIPU A.F.O.	KEREMA BAY	-	5-5-72 - 26-5-72
[6] 6	37-39	A.J. MEIKLE P.O.	KABEROPE C.B.	-	21-6-72 - 12-7-72
[7] 7	40-41	J. KAIPU A.F.O.	PART KEREMA BAY	-	28-8-72 - 29-9-72
[8] 8		MISSING	-	-	-
[9] 9		MISSING	-	-	-
[10] 10	42-43	A.J. MEIKLE P.O.	KEREMA BAY	-	24-8-72 - 26-10-72
[11] 11	44-47	LAMONT P.O.	PART TOARAPI C.B.	-	10-6-73 - 14-6-73
[12] 12	48-52	V. ROROSI A.F.O.	KEREMA BAY C.B.	-	10-10-72 - 11-11-72
[13] 13	53-55	K.A. WALLACE A.D.C.	UPPER VALAIA C.B.	-	13-11-72 - 13-12-72
[14] 14	56-57	K.A. WALLACE A.D.C.	KAPI C.B.	-	23-11-72 - 28-11-72
[15] 15	58-59	J. KAIPU A.F.O.	PART KAPI C.B.	-	23-11-72 - 28-11-72
[16] 16	60-61	J. KAIPU A.F.O.	KAPI C.B.	-	7-12-72 - 20-12-72
[17] 16a	62-64	J. KAIPU A.F.O.	KAPI C.B.	-	7-12-72 - 20-12-72
[18] 17	65-68	V. ROROSI A.F.O.	KAPI C.B.	-	8-1-73 - 16-2-73
[19] 18	69-72	A.J. MEIKLE P.O.	PART KAPI C.B.	-	6-2-73 - 27-2-73
[20] 19	73-74	J. KAIPU P.O.	PART KEREMA	-	5-2-73 - 6-2-73

[Kerema, Ihu, and Kaintiba, cont'd.]

PATROL REPORT OF: KEREMA: (GULF DIVISION)
 ACCESSION NO. 496
 VOL, NO: SO: 1972-73 NUMBER OF REPORTS: CNT

[Kerema, cont'd]

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[0] 20 OF 1972-73	75-78	B. LAMONT P.O	PART. NAMBAI, WENTA, HANGOIA CB	-	6.3.73--20.3.73
[0] 21 "	79-80	N. WRIGHT ALZ	KAROROPE C.B.	-	23.3.73-6.4.73
[0] 22 "	83-88	J. KAIRU AFD	PART KAIRI CB		9.4.73-19.4.73
[0] 23 "	89-91	B. LAMONT. P.O	PART HAMBEI AND WENTA.		17.4.73-1.5.73.
[]					
[]					

[Ihu]

IHU					
[1] 1 OF 72-73	92-94	Mr. SLARKS N/A	VAILALA EAST C.B.		N/A.
[0] 2 "	95-123	A.E. JOHNSON A.B.D	UPPER VAILALA		N/A.
[3] 3 "	124-147	A. TARRIE A.B.D	VAILALA WEST COAST		7.3.73-9.4.73
[4] 3A "	148-149	A. MASO T.R.D.	WEST VAILALA		7.3.73-9.4.73
[5] 4 "	150-153	J. I. ABERNETHY 9/A.D.L	VAILALA EAST.		16.5.73-25.5.73
[6] 4A "	153-154	A. MASO T.P.O	VAILALA EAST.	MP.	N/A
[7] 7 "	155-163	A.E. JOHNSON A.B.D	UPPER VAILALA.		N/A
[]					
[]					

[Kaintiba]

KAINTIBA					
[1] 1 OF 1972-73	164-181	A.W. HARRISON A.B.D	WEIABI		24.7.72-31.7.72
[0] 0 "	182-186	D. HENTON P.O	WENTA & HANGOIA		
[8] 4 "	187-188	P.W. HARRISON E.B.D	HAMBEI C.B.	MP	3.8.72-3.9.72
					25.9.72-5.10.72

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GULF DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1972 - 73

KEREMA

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-72-73	BRIAN LAMONT	KEREMA Bay Census Divison
2-72-73	K. WALLACE	HANGOIA & WANTA C.D.
3-72-73	J. GORDON-KIRKBY	KEREMA Census Divison
4-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPIU	HAMDEI Census Divison
5-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPIU	KEREMA Bay
6-72-73	A. J. MEIKLE	KABEROPE Census Divison
7-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPIU	Part KEREMA Bay
8-72-73	Missing	
9-72-73	Missing	
10-72-73	A. J. MEIKLE	KEREMA Bay
11-72-73	B. LAMONT	Part TOARIPI Census Divison
12-72-73	V. ROROSI	KEREMA Bay Census Divison jacket only
13-72-73	K. A. WALLACE	Upper VAILALA C/D
14-72-73	K. A. WALLACE	KAIPI
15-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPIU	Part KAIPI C/D - jacket only
16-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPIU	KAIPI Census Divison - jacket
16A-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPIU (Accon. by AKO MASO)	KAIPI C.D. - jacket only
17-72-73	V. ROROSI	KAIPI C.D. - jacket only
18-72-73	A. J. MEIKLE	Part KAIPI Census Divison jacket only
19-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPIU	Part KEREMA Bay C/D - jacket
20-72-73	BRIAN LAMONT	Part NAMDEI/WENTA/HANGOIA C.D.
21-72-73	N. WRIGHT	KABEROPE Census Divison - jacket only
22-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPIU	Part KAIPI C/D
23-72-73	BRIAN LAMONT	HAMDEI/WENTA Part

(2)

IHU

1-72-73	MR. SLARKS	VAILALA East Census Divison
2-72-73	A. E. JOHNSON	Upper VAILALA
3-72-73	A. TARUBE	West Coast VAILALA
3A-72-73	AKO MASO	VAILALA West- jacket only
4-72-73	J. I. ABERNETHY	East VAILALA
4A-72-73	AKO MASO	VAILALA East
5-72-73	Missing	-----
6-72-73	Missing	-----
7-72-73	A. E. JOHNSON	Upper VAILALA

KAINTEBA

1-72-73	PETER W. HARRISON	WEI'ABI
2-72-73	D. HENTON	WENTA & HANGOIA
3-72-73	Missing	-----
4-72-73	P. W. HARRISON	HAMDEI Census Divison (part)
5-72-73	P. W. HARRISON	HAMDEI Census Divison
6-72-73	P. W. HARRISON	HAMDEI & ASEKI ADMIN, Area
7-72-73	PETER W. HARRISON	HANGOIA, WENTA & HAMDEI
8-72-73	A. O. SKELTON	HANGOIA Census Divison
9-72-73	D. HENTON	HANGOI'A Census Divison
10-72-73	N. WRIGHT	Part HAMDEI/WENTA/HANGOIA/ KABEROPE Census Divisons.
11-72-73	A. O. SKELTON	HANGOIA Census Divison
12-72-73	A. O. SKELTON	HANGOIA Census Divison
12A-72-73	D. HENTON	HANGOIA & Part WENTA C/D
12B-72-73	<i>D. Henton</i> W. AMANI	HANGOIA & WENTA Census Divison
13-72-73	JOSEPH KAIPI	HANGOIA Census Divison
14-72-73	WILSON AMANI	WE'ABI Census Divison
15-72-73	D. HENTON	KOMAKO VILLAGE
16-72-73	B. LAMONT	Part WENTA/HAMDEI/HANGOIA C/D

APR Kereka
574 HQ

PATROL REPORT

Station: Kaintiba Population: 335
 Subdistrict: Kereka Council Area: M11
 District: Gulf House of Assembly Electorate: Kereka
 Report No: 1 of 1972/73 Map Reference: Journal map
 Conducted by: Peter W. Harrison. Last Patrol: March, 1972
 Designation: Assistant District Officer Objects of Patrol: Census Revision,
Political education,
Familiarization.
 Duration: 24/7/72 to 31/7/72
 No. of Days: 8 days
 Census Division: Wei'abi

The District Commissioner,
Gulf District,
Kereka

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To	()
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports Nos 1—	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: / / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports Nos 1—	()
.....	()
.....	()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....

Above average
 Average—
 Below average

Date: 14/5/1973

District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
25/7/72	HAPAITAMANGA	31	17	20	27	-	-	4	-	99
24/7/72	HAPATAEWA	100	76	69	91	2	-	6	-	344
31/7/72	IKOHEAWANLUN	32	24	14	23	-	-	8	-	101
2/8/72	MAMBANYA	32	20	28	35	-	-	1	-	116
26/7/72	NANGOHAI	42	34	31	34	-	-	3	-	144
27/7/72	TUWIN	24	16	18	22	-	-	1	-	81
	TOTAL:	261	187	180	232	2	-	23	-	885

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
Kuala Lumpur.

16
29th June, 1973
67-2-76
R.G. Orwin
a/d.D.C.

15
KUALA PATROL NO. 1 - 1972/73

reference your 67 7-66/4553 of 1st May, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Reports arising out of the above patrol of WEL'ABI Census Division, as submitted by Mr. P. HANSEN, Assistant District Officer.

Your comments have been noted.

W.P. RYAN
s/secretary



004 67 2 76 (S)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ~~ADMINISTRATOR~~
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Telegrams DISCOM
Telephone 681-035
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for.....
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote

DS/bs No. 67-7-66/4553
Kaintiba F/R 1/72-73

District Office,
KEREMA.....GULF DISTRICT.

1st May, 1973.

Handwritten initials

Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU.

KAINTIBA PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1972-73,
MR. P. HARRISON, A.D.O., WEI'ABI CENSUS DIVISION.

The abovementioned Report has just been forwarded by the Assistant District Commissioner, Kerema who instituted a search for it at Kaintiba in an attempt to rationalize Report Numbers from that centre.

The report contains a lot of valuable information which has now lost its impact due to the lateness in forwarding.

... Please find attached letter of explanation from A.D.C., Kerema. As the Report updates an area study it is being forwarded primarily for archival purposes. Noted !

Handwritten signature of K.A. Brown
K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner.

c.c. A.D.C., KEREMA.
O.I.C., KAINTIBA.

14

XXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXX
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

NW/bs 67.2.4

Sub District Office,
KEREMA....G.D.

11th April, 1973.


District Commissioner,
KEREMA.

KAINTEBA PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1972-73 MR. P. HARRISON
A.D.O., - WEI'ABI C.D.

... Attached please find three (3) copies of the above report.

As there is no copy of this report in our files and apparently none in yours I assume that the report was never submitted for comment. The copies submitted were made from a report found in the Kaintiba files.

Notes
The report is now nine months old so there is little point in making any detailed comment. It appears that some of the information contained in the appendices may have been submitted to update an earlier area study, however the area study and census revision for the Wei'abi C.D. will be redone in May, 1973 so this information also is of little use.


N. WRIGHT
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. C.I.C., KAINTEBA.

PATROL REPORT

12

REPORT NO: 2 of 1972/73

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Census Revision
Political Education
FAMILIARISATION

DISTRICT: Gulf

STATION: Kaintiba

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: P.W. Harrison

SUB-DISTRICT: Kerema

AREA PATROLLED: Wei'abi

DESIGNATION: Assistant District Officer

DURATION OF PATROL: 8 days

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: 2 Nursing Sisters
1 R.P.N.G.C.

LAST D.D.A. PATROL: March, 1972

NUMBER OF DAYS: 24/7/72 - 31/7/72

LAST O.L.G. PATROL:

TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 885

MAP REFERENCE: Fourmil Wau

COUNCIL AREA: Nil

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: Kerema

The District Commissioner,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS TO ()
- PATROL INSTRUCTIONS, ()
- THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS, ()
- AREA STUDY ()
- UPDATING OF AREA STUDY ()
- SITUATION REPORTS NO's 1 - ()
- PATROL MAP, ()

.....
.....

DATE: 8 / 4 / 1972 .

.....
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- AREA STUDY, ()
- UPDATING OF AREA STUDY ()
- SITUATION REPORT NO's 1 - ()
- ()
- ()

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESSMENT OF
PATROL & REPORT..... ABOVE AVERAGE
AVERAGE
BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: / / 19 .

.....
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1972/73

STATION: Kaintiba

OFFICER COMPILING: P.W. Harrison, A.D.O.

DISTRICT: Gulf

SUB-DISTRICT: Kerema

CENSUS DIVISION: Wei'abi

L.G. COUNCIL: Nil

Introduction: The main object of this patrol was to recompile the census statistics as per District Commissioners instructions; apparently the census patrol conducted by Mr. N.C. McQuilty in January, 1972 was not as per the instructions on census statistics, compilation. The opportunity was also taken to familiarise myself with the census division and the people and, to vaccinate all people present at the census with B.C.G. serum.

Matters of Political Significance: As with the Hamdei Census Division the short political education talks given proved to be almost a waste of time. A number of young men literate in pidgin english were chosen to attend the forthcoming political education course due to commence on the 4th September, 1972. Some of the older people thought that these men chosen to attend the course at Kaintiba were being taken away for good which resulted in a great outcry by the majority. This idea is a direct result of administration officers from Kerema recruiting carriers for their Kareborope patrols; a number of men have never returned. No matter how one explains, the people still hold the administration responsible for the disappearance of their men.

Patrol report No. 11 of 1971/72 comments under matters of political significance is relevant to this census division also; it would possibly be applicable to the entire Kaintiba Administrative area, though I believe the three census divisions west of the Tauri River are even more backward than this side.

Trends in Economic Structure: A general idea of what is going on or perhaps what is not going on in the villages with regard to agricultural development can be seen in appendix 'A' and appendix 'I' of this report. As stated the agricultural officer was only concerned with the village closest to the station until recently. His last patrol to the whole of the census division has sparked off a marked interest in agriculture by the people, especially in cash crop production

Non indigenous agricultural development activities can be noted from appendix 'G' of this report. The breeding of fish for local consumption appears to be the main interest here.

As mentioned in patrol report No. 7 of 1971/72 the people of Tuwin village have said that they will be returning to the old village of Hapaitamanga. Up until now only one family has shifted. With the interest in cash crop production by the village has come the problems of land ownership. The Tuwin people are at present residing on land owned by Putei villagers and it has been said that land owners are becoming quite concerned over the situation. The Tuwin people have been told that to avoid future land problems they should return to their own land opposite Hapaitamanga village and not to plant cash crops where they are now.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1972/73

STATION: Kaintiba
 DISTRICT: Gulf
 CENSUS DIVISION: Wei'abi

Officer compiling: P.W. Harrison, A.D.O.
 SUB-DISTRICT: Kerema
 L.G. COUNCIL: Nil

Trends in Social Structure: Comments on education and health services provided by the Lutheran Mission can be noted from appendix 'G' of the report. The aid post at Kaintiba provides all medical services to the area.

The patrol was accompanied by two qualified nurses from the Catholic Mission, Bema. As well as innoculating all present at the census they attended to the medical needs of the people. It was reported to the station just before the commencement of the patrol that there was a number of people sick in Nangonai village and that some people had died. It was found that six people in all had died since January of this year. The nurse diagnosed the illness as possibly malaria.

The following villages were covered by T.B.

Innoculations:	Vaccinated during patrol
HAPAITAMANGA	100
HAPATAEWA	281
IKOHEAWANSUN	49
MAMBANYA	97
NANGONAI	95
TUWIN	55
TOTAL:	<u>677</u>

The government school at Kaintiba provides the only recognized education facilities for the area. The people prefer however to send their children to the Lutheran Mission pidgin literacy classes held both in the village and on the Lutheran mission station at Kaintiba.

Law and Order.; Only one court was heard during the patrol, this being at Nangonai, a number of complaints were arbitrated.

Mission influence: The extent of the two missions influences can be seen from appendix 'F' of this report. As with the Hamdei Census Division the Lutheran mission has by far the greatest amount of influence in the villages.

Miscellaneous:

Road development: The Kaintiba/Hapaitamanga road is of low priority and therefore little work has been done on it since it was initially opened to motorbike traffic. Before the patrol the people from Hapataewa had cleared slides etc and fixed bridges, it is still opened for motorbikes to the village. From Hapataewa to Hapaitamanga little has been done on the walking track except for the cutting of the grass. The track will have to be re-routed to go around the foot of the mountains. As I said before this is of very low priority. The track from the station to Mambanya was clean.

(P.W. Harrison)
 Assistant District Officer

PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1972/73

STATION: Kaintiba

DISTRICT: Gulf

CENSUS DIVISION: Wei'abi

OFFICER COMPILING: P.W. Harrison, A.D.O.

SUB-DISTRICT: Kerema

L.G. COUNCIL: Nil

POPULATION STATISTICS:

Date	Village	Totals (Excluding Absentees)				Totals (Absentees Resident Outside Electorate)				Totals (Absentees Resident Inside Electorate)				Grand Total
		Child		Adult		Child		Adult		Child		Adult		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
25/7/72	HAPAITAMANGA	31	17	15	27	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	99
24/7/72	HAPATAENA	90	71	59	87	2	-	6	-	10	5	10	4	344
31/7/72	IKOHEAWANSUN	27	23	13	23	-	-	8	-	5	1	1	-	101
2/8/72	MAMBANYA	22	18	27	35	-	-	1	-	10	2	1	-	116
26/7/72	NANGONAI	41	34	31	34	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	144
27/7/72	TUWIN	17	16	18	22	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	81
TOTALS		228	179	163	228	2	-	23	-	33	8	17	4	885

(P.W. Harrison)

Assistant District Officer

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1972/73

STATION: Kaintiba

OFFICER COMPILING: P.W. Harrison, A.D.O.

DISTRICT: Gulf

SUB-DISTRICT: Kerema

CENSUS DIVISION: Wei'abi

L.G. COUNCIL: Nil

APPENDIX 'A' COFFEE TREE PLANTINGS:

Village	No. of Coffee Planted to year 1971	No. of Coffee Planted in year 1972	Total
HAPAITAMANGA	106	-	106
HAPATAEWA	-	423	423
IKOHEAWANSUN	-	-	-
MAMBABYA	-	-	-
NANGONAI	-	-	-
TUWIN	-	-	-
TOTALS:	106	423	529

(P.W. HARRISON)

Assistant District Officer

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1972/73

STATION: Kaintiba
DISTRICT: Gulf
CENSUS DIVISION: Wei'abi

OFFICER COMPILING: P.W. Harrison, A.D.O.
SUB-DISTRICT: Kerema
L.G. COUNCIL: Nil

APPENDIX 'B' R.P. & N.G.C. MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING PATROL:

Number/Rank/Name

Details of Performance

0609 Const I/C POKU

One of the older members of the detachment whose performance was satisfactory throughout the patrol. Rather slow in his ways and in carrying out orders which is possibly due to his old age.

(P.W. HARRISON)
Assistant District Officer.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1972/73

STATION: Kaintiba

OFFICER COMPILING: P.W. Harrison, A.D.O.

DISTRICT: Gulf

SUB-DISTRICT: Kerema

CENSUS DIVISION: Wei'abi

L.G. COUNCIL: Nil

APPENDIX 'C' INDIGENOUS OWNED RADIOS AND GOVERNMENT RADIOS: WEI'ABI

1. Prior to the commencement of the patrol there was only one indigenous owned radio in the whole of the census division, this being owned by a Lutheran mission teacher at Hapataewa village. It was found that on the average four people listen to it and mainly to radio Morobe as pidgin english is used. They occasionally listen to 9PA.

2. Two government radios were distributed to Palangauwa (Hapataewa) and Hapaitamun a villages. These were two that were given by National Radio, Japan for welfare purposes, they are models RL 231W and serial numbers:

Palangauwa: No.71467

Hapaitamanga: No.71632

(P.W. HARRISON)

Assistant District Officer

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1972/73

STATION: Kaintiba
 DISTRICT: Gulf
 CENSUS DIVISION: Wei'abi

OFFICER COMPILING: P.W. Harrison, A.D.O.
 SUB-DISTRICT: Kerema
 L.G. COUNCIL: Nil

APPENDIX 'D' LANGUAGES SPOKEN:

Village	Pidgin		Motu		English	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
HAPAITAMANGA	6	6	-	-	-	-
HAPATAEWA	21	3	-	-	-	-
IKOHEAWANSUN	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAMBANYA	1	-	1	-	-	-
NANGONAI	9	-	-	-	-	-
TUWIN	2	-	2	1	-	-
TOTALS	39	9	3	1		

(P.W. HARRISON)
 Assistant District Officer.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1972/73

STATION: Kaintiba

OFFICER COMPILING: P.W. Harrison, A.D.O.

DISTRICT: Gulf

SUB-DISTRICT: Kerema

CENSUS DIVISION: Wei'abi

L.G. COUNCIL: Nil

APPENDIX 'E' VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Village	Hamlet	Councillor	Village Constable
HAPAITAMANGA	-	ADAWETA - ** MEDAWEBANGU	
HAPATAEWA	Hapataewa	ABODA -	V.C. KENGEKAWU-MAHGO Date appoint 15/11/67 last paid 30/12/70
	Palangauwa	MAWETO	
IKOHEAWANSUN	Ikohea	ANANGU (NOHO)	
MAMBANYA	Mambanya	KOPIEKAUWO	
	Iauwa	MAMEO	
NANGONAJ	-	WINDO **	
		TIAMAINO	
TUWIN	-	MEAWAPONGO	

N.B. ** denotes possible appointees for V.C. positions

(P.W.Harrison)
Assistant District Officer

f

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1972/73

STATION: Kaintiba
 DISTRICT: Gulf
 CENSUS DIVISION: Wei'abi

OFFICER COMPILING: P.W. Harrison, A.D.O.
 SUB-DISTRICT: Kerema
 L.G. COUNCIL: Nil

APPENDIX 'F' MISSIONS:

Locality	Denomination	Establishment	Staff European	Indigenous
HAPAITAMANGA	Lutheran	Bush material school/ church, mission house. Layman Banabas teaches pidgin etc.		1
	Catholic	Missionary has moved with Tuwin people to this village recently.		1
HAPATAEWA (Includes Kaintiba)	Lutheran	Mission station at Kaintiba (See appendix on Kaintiba Mission) Small station at Hapataewa Bush material church/School mission house. Layman teaches pidgin, 14 children at school	1	2
				1
IKOHEAWANSUN	Lutheran	No mission in village		
MAMBANYA	Catholic	Mission bush material house layman does a little medical work.		1
	Lutheran	No establishment in village		
NANGONAI	Lutheran	Mission house and church of bush materials only		1
TUWIN	Catholic	The R.C. Missionary has moved with some villagers to Hapaitamanga.		

(P.W.HARRISON)
 Assistant District Officer.

STATION: Kaintiba
 DISTRICT: Gulf
 CENSUS DIVISION: Wei'abi

OFFICER COMPILING: P.W. Harrison, A.D.O.
 SUB-DISTRICT: Kerema
 L.G. COUNCIL: Nil

APPENDIX 'G' MISSION STATION KAINTIBA.

The Lutheran Mission at Kaintiba is established immediately south of the Kaintiba Government station. It is the only large mission station in the Wei'abi census division and the main Lutheran mission station of the Kaintiba Administrative area.

Staff: Minister: Mr. H. Fink
 Bible School Teacher: Nga'tau Less
 Teacher/Store Keeper: Balang James
 The mission did until recently have an indigenous nurse stationed at Kaintiba; she will not be replaced.

Establishment: Church: Bush materials - it is planned to build a new church in the near future. The Local language is used in the church services
 School: A Pidgin school, brighter pupils to to Lutheran pidgin schools in Lae etc.
 Trade store: Refer Appendix 'H' for store prices of commodities.
 Aid Post: Unstaffed.
 Sawmill: The small saw bench is run off the missions power generator and is used only when required; for mission use; not commercial.
 Fish Ponds: To be dealt with under Agriculture.
 Radio Transceiver: The Mission possesses a single side band set with two crystals: 3196 (C.R.M.F.) 5895 (C.R.M.F.)

Medical and Health: As previously mentioned the mission had a nurse but she has recently been transferred; no replacement is expected. The nurse remained on the mission station and did not do any patrols.

Agriculture: The mission contributes a little to the agricultural development of the area indirectly. On the mission station there are three large fish ponds stocked with two different varieties of fish, Talapia and Carp. A fourth and larger pond is at present under construction. The village people have shown quite a lot of interest in breeding these fish and have constructed a number of ponds in the villages stocked from the mission ponds.

Two pairs (male and female) of pigs, one lot of Hapataewa village the other in Hapaitamanga village; belong to mission laymen. The pigs are of the saddle back breed. The idea is to improve the village stock.

Education: Literacy classes in pidgin english are held when teachers are available. It is thought that next year the mission will see its first local teacher to teach at the mission station.

Trade store: The mission holds a current licence to Trade with Natives. Its store is reasonably well stocked with the usual trade store goods, perhaps a little better than that of the Bema Catholic Mission. All Trade Store goods are bought by mission plane from Lae. Prices seem to be quite reasonable and it is said that some items cost less than in Kerema.

Other: The mission has one firearm, a shotgun, the licence is current. The mission has a 7.5 KVA power plant in working order.

(P.W. Harrison)
 Assistant District Officer

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1972/73

STATION: Kaintiba
 DISTRICT: Gulf
 CENSUS DIVISION: Wei'abi

OFFICER COMPILING: P.W. Harrison, A.D.O.
 SUB DISTRICT: Kerema
 L.G. COUNCIL: Nil

APPENDIX 'H' COST OF RATIONS LUTHERAN MISSION TRADE STORE, KAIN TIBA

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Brown rice	lb	.16
Sugar	lb	.20
Tea	1/4 lb	.25
Square meat	tin	.55
Round meat	tin	.30
Stick tobacco	stick	.10
Small tin fish	5 oz	.12
Lareg tin fish	15 oz	.25
Soap	Bar	.35
Margarine	1lb tin	.50
Dripping	tin	.30
Salt	lb	.10
Plate	ea	.25
Spoon	ea	.15
Towel	ea	1.30
Calico	yard	.50
Shorts	No sold	
Blanket	ea	.90
Shirts	No sold	
Matches	4 boxes	.10
Kerosene	1/2 gal	.60
Mosquito Net	ea	3.10
Mug	ea	.15

(P.W. Harrison)

Assistant District Officer.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1972/73

STATION: Kaintiba

OFFICER COMPILING: P.W. Harrison, A.D.O.

DISTRICT: Gulf

SUB-DISTRICT: Kerema

CENSUS DIVISION: Wei'abi

L.C. COUNCIL: Nil

APPENDIX 'I' AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY IN VILLAGES: (Other than coffee)

There is little agricultural activity in villages in this census division other than the usual subsistence gardening. The last agricultural officer stationed at Kaintiba, Mr. Henry Ameua attempted on a number of patrols and field days to carry out extension work, in fact he was the first agricultural officer to patrol villages further away from the station. He initiated a number of trial plots of chillies and peanuts.

HAPAITAMANGA: The Lutheran missionary has two European (male and female) pigs in the village to improve the local breed. On the 11th April, 1972 the village was visited by D.A.S.F. patrol who issued vegetable seeds and established peanuts and chillie nursery. This was the first D.A.S.F. patrol to the village. European vegetable seeds have been distributed to this village by patrol officers prior to this and as far back as 1964. The quantity and quality of vegetables is not too good.

HAPATAEWA: Being only an hours walk from Kaintiba this village has been under reasonably close supervision by D.A.S.F. when compared with other villages of the area. As in Hapaitamanga the Lutheran missionary has two European pigs. Chillie nurseries have been established. An agricultural committee has been elected however it is not known whether it exists in name only as little information could be got.

IKOHEAWANSUN: A few European vegetables are grown.

MAMBANYA: As with the above; very few vegetables are bought into the station for sale.

MANGONAI: Visited for the first time by D.A.S.F. in April, 1972. Chillie nurseries were established. The people have already planted them out into their gardens. A follow up patrol by D.A.S.F. is warranted for this village. Few European veges are grown.

TUWIN: Again the first patrol to this village by D.A.S.F. in April, 1972. Chillie nurseries were established, and vegetable seeds issued. This village has a land problem which will be mentioned in this report.

(P.W. Harrison)

Assistant District Officer.

Ho 67.2.70

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 2-12-73	Objects of patrol: see instructions
District: GULU	Station: KALITA PATROL AGENT
Patrol conducted by: PATTEN	Subdistrict: KIRIMA
Area patrolled: Wanta + Haggoin	Designation: PATROL OFFICER
Duration of patrol: 165 days	Personnel accompanying: 1 RNOC
Last D.D.A. patrol: March 72	Number of days: 197
Last O.L.G. patrol: 10/12	Total population of area:
Map reference: Summit Wana	Council area:
	House of Assembly Electorate: Kereke open

The District Commissioner,
Eulig
Kereke
 District,

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios (To 10 , (✓)
 - Patrol Instructions, (✓)
 - The Report and my comments, (✓)
 - Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports No's 1— , (✓)
 - Patrol map, ()

DATE: 1 / 3 / 1973.

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

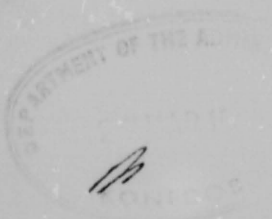
The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Report No's. 1— ()
 - ()
 - ()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report..... Above average
Average
Below average

Date: 16 / 3 / 1973.

K. Brown
 District Commissioner



The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KORORUA

2nd May, 1973.
67-2-70
J.W. Kent
Deputy District Commissioner
67-2-67
16th March, 1973.

KAINTIBA PATROL NO. 2 OF 1972/73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the WENTIA and HANGOKA Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. D. HENTON, Patrol Officer.

An interesting and informative Situation Report which gives a clear picture of the difficulties encountered by officers undertaking political education in the less sophisticated areas of the country. In respect of the comments on the language used in political education material Mr. HENTON should appreciate that, as far as Pidgin is concerned, the bulk of the people understand the terms used which he has quoted. The cost factor alone would preclude the printing of an edition so worded that it would be of use in the few isolated areas such as the KAINTEIBA Administrative Area. It is up to officers such as Mr. HENTON to describe and explain such terms. The Hiri Motu used in the pamphlet "Constitution be Bahaka" is one of two Hiri Motu dialects used in Papua. It is largely confined to the Central District and is influenced both in vocabulary and grammatical structure by the true Motuan language. I agree that it would have been better if the pamphlet had been written in the other and more extensively used dialect, but unfortunately there is little that can be done to remedy the situation at this juncture.

Mr. HENTON is to be commended for a good piece of field work.

W.P.R.
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

time the report is required.

Discom
671-037

7
DPS:MP 67-2-67/4466
Kaintiba R.D. 2/72-73

16th March 1973

District Office
KINEMA
Gulf District

The Assistant District Commissioner
Sub District Office
KINEMA

KAINTEIBA PATR I REPORT NO. 2/1972-73 BY MR. D. HENTON, PATROL
OFFICER - WINTA/HANGOIA CENSUS DIVISIONS

Receipt of the abovementioned Report is acknowledged. My comments
are as follows:

ROADWORKS:

It is obvious that the patrol achieved much in this regard during
its protracted stay in the area. As this area has had little real
development in the past, a copy of the map submitted with the Report
has been forwarded to Headquarters. It is pleasing to see the
amount of Rural Development being achieved in this area over the last
three years and the minimal rates the people have been prepared to
work for.

AIRSTRIPS:

I notice you and Mr. Henton have studiously refrained from the term
"cargo cult" in describing some of the people's preferred involvement
in the S.D.A. airstrip at KWOT'ENGA. I agree that there is a
tendency to label any moves we cannot fully understand or explain
as cults, however it seems to me that the thinking in that particular
area does have cult overtones. It is hoped that with Mr. Skelton's
reposting to Kaintiba the Officer-in-Charge will have staff devote
as much time as is practicable to consolidation of the roadwork,
whilst keeping an eye on the attitude prevailing at KWOT'ENGA.

Is this involvement with the S.D.A. faith as a result of a patrol
or more than one from Menyaya, because if I was made aware of all
the points involved it may be worth consulting with Morobe D.D.A.
officials or with representatives of the Church. Please arrange to
have a concise but factual report made on the history of the Church
at KWOT'ENGA, how this talk of the airstrip commenced. The
information is no doubt contained in reports here, however to save
time the report is required.

POSSIBILITIES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Concerning your recommendations re cattle projects, I would think that Messrs. Henton and Skelton would possibly have their hands full if you did not start them off on the right foot; this because of your knowledge of how these projects got underway at Ialibu. I believe you have already spoken to D.A.S.F. on this.

It would be a valid argument to state that the Kaintiba area as a whole is backward; we are trying to push motorbike tracks (later to be upgraded as vehicular roads) to ensure the people do not get left behind. It is equally important that we get something moving in the sphere of animal husbandry now to keep before the people the necessity for roadwork. I therefore support your comments under this section and elsewhere in the Report.

With regard to the introduction of fish, this will be taken up with the Regional Rural Development Officer in separate correspondence to enable him to chase the matter up before his visit here on 26th of this month.

It is pleasing to see the officer's positive approach as to his course of action on the question of pigs. This matter will also be taken up under separate cover, with the Regional Rural Development Officer. The pigs would not necessarily be as a commercial enterprise but for raising the amount of protein available to the population starved of this. Poultry could be looked at in this regard also.

SITUATION REPORT 1:

A document which shows the interest of the Officer-in-Charge in the vital role of political education in an area such as the one patrolled. The theme is well developed and much of the contents of the paper is a valid criticism of the hoards of material being issued to all stations.

I think it is primarily important that the Chief Government Liaison Officer patrols as much of all areas as is possible in each area, to allow him to have first hand contact with the people.

Whilst Assistant District Commissioners and Officers-in-Charge and their staff must be vitally involved in the political education programme at grass roots level, members of the Government Liaison Office themselves must get out and patrol instead of delegating all the work to officers-in-charge of outstations.

This matter will also be taken up. I shall also investigate the possibilities of "a Cook's Tour" as suggested by Mr. Henton.

I am very pleased with this Report. Whilst the contents of the Report have been assessed as average, the Situation Report is classed as Above Average. I hope to be able to advise on the points to be covered by separate memorandum in the near future.

K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

cc: The Officer-in-Charge
KAINTEBA

Two copies of my comments on your report for your files. A good piece of work and reporting.

K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

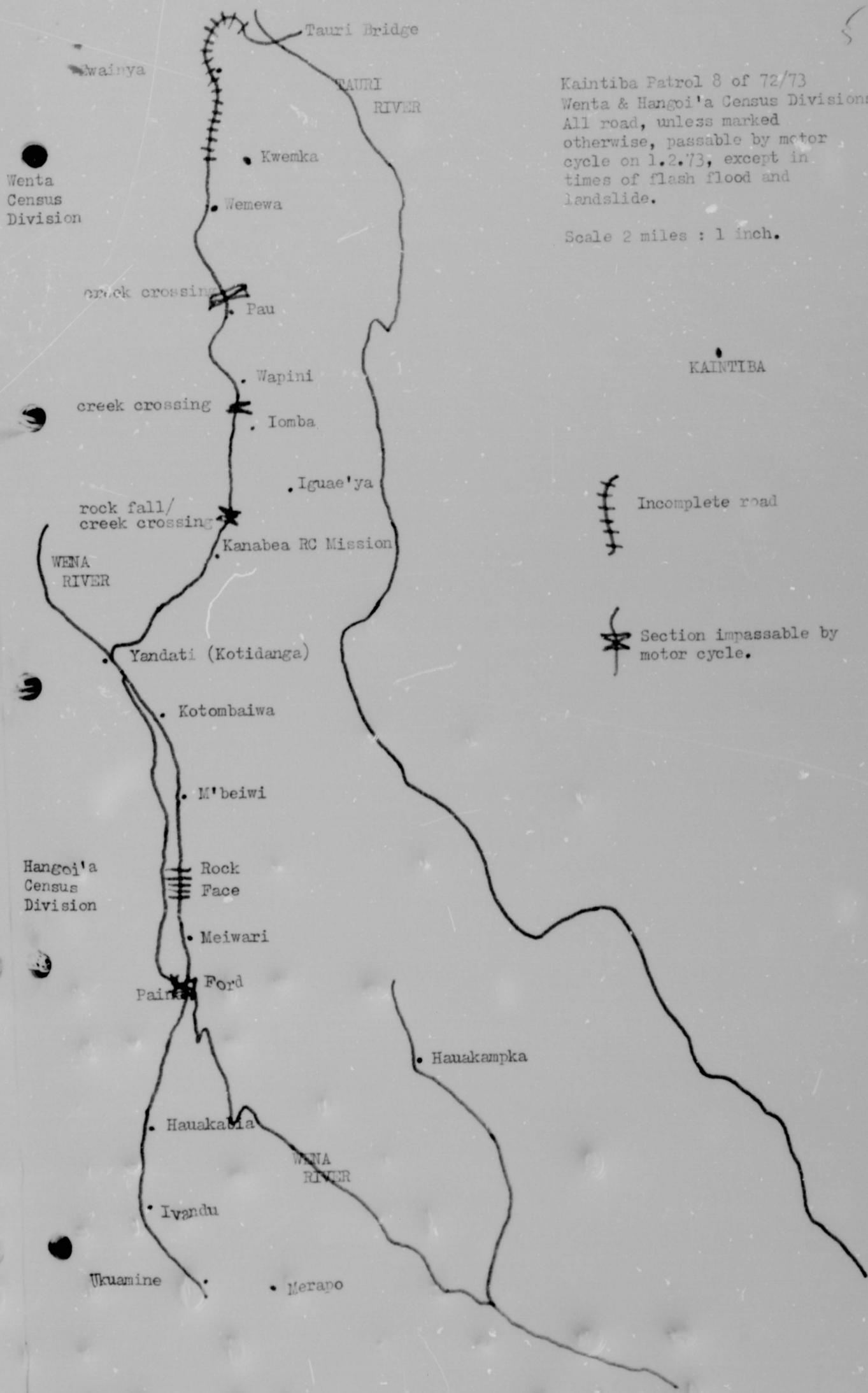
The Secretary
Division of District Administration
KAINTEBA

Please find copy of the map showing progress on the roads, plus Situation Report No. 1 with comments.

K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

Kaintiba Patrol 8 of 72/73
Wenta & Hangoi'a Census Divisions.
All road, unless marked
otherwise, passable by motor
cycle on 1.2.73, except in
times of flash flood and
landslide.

Scale 2 miles : 1 inch.



PATROL REPORT

Report number: 4 of 171/73
 District: GULU
 Patrol conducted by: ...
 Area patrolled: ...
 Duration of patrol: 10 days
 Last D.D.A. patrol: ...
 Last O.L.G. patrol: ...
 Map reference: ...

Objects of patrol: ...
 Station: ...
 Subdistrict: ...
 Designation: Assistant District Officer
 Personnel accompanying: ...
 Number of days: 10 days
 Total population of area: ...
 Council area: ...
 House of Assembly Electorate: ...

The District Commissioner,
 Gulu District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 1-14,	()
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1- ,	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: 20 / 10 / 1973

R. W. ...
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1- ,	()
.....	()
.....	()

Above average
 Average
 Below average

Date: 1 / 11 / 1973

...
 District Commissioner

JWK:SU

P.O. Box 2116
KUALA LUMPUR

7-1-73

7th December, 1972.

The District Commissioner
Gulf District

KAINTIBA PATROL NO. 4-72/73.

Reference your Minute of 1st November, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of part of the HANOI Census Division, together with the appropriate assessment, as submitted by Mr. P.A. HULL, Assistant District Officer.

The Situation Report indicates a most encouraging development in the political education of the people which must be capitalised upon. As political education is a continuing process there must be no slackening off otherwise all that has been gained will be surely lost. The A.D.O. and his staff are to be commended for their efforts and the results they are achieving.

S. J. HULL
Assistant District Officer

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 5 of 1972/73	Objects of patrol: Inspect Tauri Bridge, compile S/Take of materials left at bridge.
District: Gulf	Station: Inspect Food Situation. Organize road labour.
Patrol conducted by: F.W. Harrison	Subdistrict: Kaintiba. Kerema
Area patrolled: Hamdei C/D	Designation: A.D.O.
Duration of patrol: 19/10/72 to 21/10/72	Personnel accompanying: Tom Jones, Interpreter
Last D.D.A. patrol: October, 72.	Number of days: 3
Last O.L.G. patrol: N/A	Total population of area: 4209
Map reference: Fourmil Wau	Council area: N/A
	House of Assembly Electorate: Kerema

The District Commissioner,
Gulf District,
Kerema

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 17 To 18,	(5)
Patrol Instructions,	(-)
The Report and my comments,	(5)
Area study,	(-)
Updating of area study,	(-)
Situation Reports No's 1-2,	(5)
Patrol map,	(-)

DATE: **3 / 11 / 1972.**

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	(-)
Updating of area study,	(-)
Situation Report No's. 1-2	(5)
.....	(-)
.....	(-)
District Headquarters assessment of	- Above average -
Patrol & Report	Average

Date: **17 / 11 / 72**

[Signature]
 District Commissioner



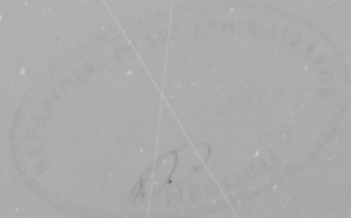
17A 67-2-30

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams DISCOM
Telephone 681-038

In Reply
Please Quote

Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.



HSP/KAM No. 67-7-70/4344

District Office
KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT

17th February 1973

The Secretary
Division of District Administration
Department of the Administrator
P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU

KAINTIBA PATROL No. 5 OF 1972/73

Your 67-2-30 of 1st February 1973, refers.

The situation concerning food is back to normal in the area.

Bouraga

P. BOURAGA
a/District Commissioner

DISCOM
681-035

HSP/KAM 67-7-70/4344

District Office
KEREMA, GULF DISTRICT

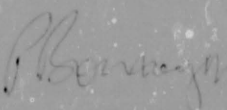
19th February 1973

The Secretary
Division of District Administration
Department of the Administrator
P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU

KAINTIBA PATROL No. 5 OF 1972/73

Your 67-2-30 of 1st February 1973, refers.

The situation concerning food is back to normal in the area.


P. BCURAGA
a/District Commissioner

JJT:LM

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU

67-2-30

1st February, 1973

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KEREMA

KAINTIBA PATROL NO.5 OF 1972/73

Reference your Minute of 17th November, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 and 2 arising out of the above patrol of HAMDEI Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. P.W. HARRISON, Assistant District Officer.

- It is presumed that the effects of the rains in October are now being felt and that food production in the area is back to normal. Please advise me urgently if the situation is otherwise.

C. G. Little
C. G. Little
a/Secretary

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 6 of 1972/73	Objects of patrol: Land Dispute Hearing between Kaintiba Villages and Tawa Village of Aseki
District: Gulf	Station: Kaintiba Kerema
Patrol conducted by: P.W.Harrison	Subdistrict: Kaintiba Kerema
Area patrolled: Hamdei and Aseki Admin, Area	Designation: Assistant District Officer
Duration of patrol: 23/10/72 to 24/10/72	Personnel accompanying: A.O.Skelton. A.P.O.
Last D.D.A. patrol: 19/20/21 October, 1972	Number of days: 2 days
Last O.L.G. patrol: N/A	Total population of area: 5029
Map reference: Fournil Wau	Council area: N/A
	House of Assembly Electorate: Kerema and Menyanya

The District Commissioner,
Gulf District,
Kerema

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 13 To 17,	()
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1—	()
Patrol map,	(✓)

DATE: 21/11/72

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1—	(✓)
	()
	()
District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report	Above average
	Average
	Below average

Date: 27/11/72

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

JAW:RW

P.O. Box 2396
KONIGSHU

67-2-31

3rd January, 1973

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KENYA

KANTIRA PATROL NO.6 ..1972/73

Reference your minute of the 17th November, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the HANDEI Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. P.W. Harrison, Assistant District Officer.

Your comments are noted.

S.J. PHARALL
a/Secretary

88* 49

PATROL REPORT

Station: **Kaintiba**

Population: **12,000 people**

Subdistrict: **Kerema**

Council Area: **Nil**

District: **Gulf**

House of Assembly Electorate: **Kerema**

Report No: **7 of 1972/73**

Map Reference: **Fourmil Wau**

Conducted by: **Peter W. Harrison.**

Last Patrol: **23/10/72 to 24/10/72**

Designation: **Assistant District**

Objects of Patrol: **Road supervision and**

Duration: **Officer**

inspection.

13/11/72 to 17/11/72, and

Political education.

~~No. of Days~~ **12/12/72 to 16/12/72 and**

18/12/72 to 22/12/72.

Census Division: **Hangoia, Wenta and "amdei.**

~~No. of Patrol days:~~ **12 days**

The District Commissioner,

Gulf District.

Kerema.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios ~~21~~ and 24 to 25 (/)

Patrol Instructions, (Nil)

The Report and my comments, (/)

Area study, (Nil)

Updating of area study, (Nil)

Situation Reports Nos 1—, (/)

Patrol map, (/)

DATE: **18/11/73**

Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Reports Nos 1—, ()

()

()

District Headquarters assessment of ~~Above average~~

Patrol & Report..... ~~Average~~

~~Below average~~

Date: **18/11/73**

District Commissioner

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KIRIBATI

9th July, 1973.
67-2-82
R.G. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

4606
14th May, 1973.

KAITIABA PATROL NO. 7-1972/73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of part of HANGOLA, WETEA and HAMEEI Census Divisions, as submitted by Mr. P.W. HARRISON, Assistant District Officer.

Your comments have been noted.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA 67.2.82.

(5)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote

KAE/No. No. /6600

KAE/No. No. 7/72-73

District Office,
KORORUA,
Gulf District.

14th Nov, 1973.

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
PO BOX 111.

KAIWIRA PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1972/73

This 12 day patrol in broken periods was conducted between 13th
November and 22 December, 1972. It reached my office on the
12th May, 1973.

As with Mr. Harrison's Kaiwira Patrol Report No. 1 of 1972/73, I
offer no comment. It is forwarded for record purposes only.

[Handwritten signature]

K.A.
District Commissioner.

C.O. A.D.C., KORORUA
C.T.C., KAIWIRA
Mr. P. Harrison, MALAMBA.

7 of 1972/73 Kaintiba.

Kaintiba

Peter W. Harrison.

Gulf

Malalaua

Hangoia, Wenta, Hamdei

Nil

Introduction: Road development inspection and supervision was the main purpose of the patrol. Results of this inspection will be discussed under headings relating to sections of road.

KAINIIBA/TAURI BRIDGE SECTION: At the commencement of the patrol a motorbike could be ridden from Kaintiba to within two miles from OU'IE creek (Hauwabango) that is a distance of more than 14 miles - at this stage, people were working on the BWAU-HAUWABANGO, HAUWABANGO - KARANGAE, and KARANGAE - TAURI BRIDGE sections or sub-sections. From the progress made it appeared that with a little encouragement the road from Kaintiba to the Tauri Bridge could be opened to motorbike width (ie. an average width of 8 feet) by the end of December. After other commitments were attended to (including a week spent at the District Conference) the patrol again went out into the field and progress on the roads inspected. - the workers had almost completed the Gap/HAUWABANGO subsection. The patrol remained at HAUWABANGO for five days and this section along with trial bridge abutments on the OU'IE creek were completed. It will be interesting to note whether these will stand up to the wet seasons rains. The labourers on this section were paid on the completion of the track.

The HAUWABANGO - KARANGAE sub-section was almost completed at the end of the patrol. However, payments for work could not be made until a number of short sections of road were reconstructed. This section would be about 3½ to 4 miles in length. The sum of \$300.00 had been earmarked for this sections contract price. Very little work will be needed later to upgrade this to motor vehicle standard - the grade is excellent.

This section will be completed in early January ie. except for a small number of rocks to be blasted, however these will not effect the passage of motorbikes at this stage.

The KARAGAE - TAURI BRIDGE sub-section was approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ completed at the end of the patrol. The width is good - 8 feet at least, wide and the grading reasonable. A large number of rocks near the bridge could hinder the passage of motorbikes. Work is expected to be completed to motorbike stage by early January, 1973. The length of this section is approximately 10 miles.


The HUWAWIA - KWOI'INNGA subsection: The village constable from Kwoi'imnga with a small number of men have been working on the last section of bench cut between the two villages. Progress was reported to be proceeding at a steady rate and it is expected that the cut will be completed by the end of December. This small section is approximately 1 mile in length.

Road development west of the Tauri river has been primarily under the control of Mr. D. Henton stationed at a base camp in Yandeti village, approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Kanabea in the Wenna valley. In November the patrol met Mr. Henton at Iwainya to give verbal instructions for his census revision/area study patrol and to inspect road progress between the Tauri bridge and Yandeti. Instructions were given by Mr. Henton to the village people along the route to recommence road construction. Little work has been done on this section of road for a number of months except of course on two areas south of Tau village and north of Kanabea. The section between Kanabea and Yandeti has been completed to motor bike standard; unfortunately rains during November/December have washed away a ford and made a number of small landslides.

On the walk between the Tauri bridge and Yandeti in December it was noticed that little work had been carried out during the past month, especially between Wemue and the Tauri bridge. The last section to be bench cut was completed to a width of 4 feet.

This was between IGUA'YA and IOMBA. Another section of 400 yards had been upgraded to 10 feet wide, this being between Kwemka and Iwainya. It is recommended that when Mr. Henton completes his area study patrol he will spend some time in the area north of Anabea and especially in the Iwainya village on road supervision. It is hoped that the section of road between the Tauri Bridge and Anabea will be opened to motorbike standard towards the end of March, 1973.

Medical and Health: A T.B. Control team member accompanied the patrol in November to Iwainya. Whilst at Iwainya he inoculated a number of people with B.C.G. vaccine. It is planned that the medical assistant will accompany Mr. Henton on his census/area study patrol and therefore achieve a reasonably wide coverage.


Peter W. Harrison.

Assistant District Officer.

207-67-2-64

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 8 - 72/73	Objects of patrol: ROAD BLOCK
District: SULE	Station: KAMUIGA
Patrol conducted by: A. D. SAKTONI	Subdistrict: KOKOMA
Area patrolled: HANAGIA 4/10	Designation: D.P.O.
Duration of patrol: 16/3 - 23/3	Personnel accompanying: D. HENICH (D. C. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.)
Last D.D.A. patrol: 20/11/73	Number of days: 8
Last O.L.G. patrol:	Total population of area:
Map reference:	Council area:
	House of Assembly Electorate: KEREPIA - OPIA

The District Commissioner,
C. J. [Signature]
 District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 7 To ,	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1- ,	(✓)
Patrol map,	()

DATE: 2/3/1973.

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

↖ The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1- ,	(✓)
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report	Above average ✓ Average Below average

Date: 7/3/1973.

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

P.O. Box 2396
KORORUA

67-2-64

J. W. Kent

6th April, 1973

The District Commissioner
District Office
Gulf District
KORORUA

KAITIABA PATROL NO. 8 OF 1972/73

Reference your minute of 7th March, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the HANGOIA Coastal Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. A.O. SKELTON, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Due to the brevity of the comments a Situation Report was not warranted, inclusion in a Patrol Report would have sufficed. No other comments are necessary.

W.P.R.
W.P. LYAN
a/Secretary

DDA 67.2.87

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 9-72-73
 District: *GLF*
 Patrol conducted by: *...*
 Area patrolled: *...*
 Duration of patrol: *1.3.73 to 16.3.73*
 Last D.D.A. patrol: *6.3.73 to 14.3.73*
 Last O.L.G. patrol: *January '73*
 Map reference: *...*

Objects of patrol: *...*
 Station: *...*
 Subdistrict: *...*
 Designation: *...*
 Personnel accompanying: *...*
 Number of days: *15 DAYS*
 Total population of area: *...*
 Council area: *...*
 House of Assembly Electorate: *Kerema Open*

The District Commissioner,
GLF District,

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios To , (✓)
 - Patrol Instructions, (✓)
 - The Report and my comments, (✓)
 - Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports No's 1- , (✓)
 - Patrol map, ()

DATE: / 19 .

J. Williams
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Report No's. 1- (✓)
 - ()
 - ()

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report..... ~~Above average~~
Average

~~Below average~~

A. Brown
District Commissioner

Date: 4, 6/19 73

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KERENA

11th July, 1973
67-2-87
R.G.Orwin
a/DDC

KAINTIBA PATROL NO. 9/1972-73.

Reference your Minute of 4th June, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of part of MINGOI'A Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. D.Henton, Patrol Officer.

I have no further comments to offer.

W.P.BYAN
a/Secretary

67. 2. 66

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 10 of 1972/73
 District: Gulf
 Patrol conducted by: N. Wright
 Area patrolled: Part Hamdel/Wenta/Hongois/
 Kaberone Census Divisions
 Duration of patrol: 19.2.73-27.2.73
 Last D.D.A. patrol: Oct 10, 1972
 Last O.L.G. patrol:
 Map reference:

Objects of patrol: Familiarisation, Road Inspection
 Political Education.
 Station: Kaintiba
 Subdistrict: Kerema
 Designation: Assistant District Commissioner
 Personnel accompanying: Const. 1/C Poku
 Interpreter Tom
 Number of days: 9
 Total population of area: 1007
 Council area: Non Council area
 House of Assembly Electorate: Kerema Open

The District Commissioner,
 Gulf District,
 KEREMA.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 32 To 33 ,	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1— ,	(✓)
Patrol map,	()

DATE: 10/3/73

[Signature]
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUN, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1—	()
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: 6/3/73

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KUREMA

17th May, 1973
67-2-66
J.W. Kent
Deputy District
Commissioner
67-7-5/4475
16th March, 1973

KAINTEIRA PATROL NO. 10 OF 1972/73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report No. 1 arising out of the above patrol, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. N. WRIGHT, Assistant District Commissioner.

The Situation Report requires no specific comment.

N.P.R.
P. RYAN
a/Secretary

District
681-235

67-7-C/4475
Kaintiba P. 10/72-73

16th March 1973

District Office
Kaintiba
Gulf District

The Assistant District Commissioner
Sub District Office
Kaintiba

The Officer-in-Charge
Patrol Post
Kaintiba

KAINTEBA PATROL REPORT NO.10/1972-73 BY ASISTANT DISTRICT
COMMISSIONER MR. N. WRIGHT TO PART HANDEI/INTA/HANGAIA/
KAINTEBA CENSUS DIVISIONS

A routine report requiring little comment.

I agree about remarks concerning Agriculture and as I mentioned
in Mr. Henton's report (No.2) recently processed, I shall be
taking up the matter of Agriculture Department activity in
separate correspondence.

A concise Situation Report occasioning no further comment.

Camping claim signed and returned for payment.

K. A. BROWN
District Commissioner

cc: The Secretary
Division of District Administration
Department of the Administrator
KORNDUJU

Patrol cover and Situation Report forwarded for your information.
The objects of the patrol were: (1) Familiarisation; (2) Road
inspection; (3) Political education.

K. A. Brown
K. A. BROWN
District Commissioner

67-2-78

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 11 of 72/73
 District: 9018
 Patrol conducted by: Lt. Whetton
 Area patrolled: Hanyra C/D
 Duration of patrol: 11 days 24/3-
 Last D.D.A. patrol: November 72
 Last O.L.G. patrol:
 Map reference: Fossil area

Objects of patrol: Engluja Patrol
 Station: Kanihla
 Subdistrict: Kanihla
 Designation: Patrol Officer
 Personnel accompanying: n/a
 Number of days: 11 days
 Total population of area:
 Council area:
 House of Assembly Electorate: Kanihla

The District Commissioner,
Cault District,

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 20 To 24;
 - Patrol Instructions,
 - The Report and my comments,
 - Area study,
 - Updating of area study,
 - Situation Reports No's 1- ,
 - Patrol map,

Claim for Company Allowance

DATE: 30/4/1973.

[Signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study,
 - Updating of area study,
 - Situation Report No's. 1-

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report.....
Above average
Average
Below average

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Date: 7/5/1973.

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KORIMA

9th July, 1973.

67-2-73

R.C. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

67-7-1/4575

7th May, 1973.

KAINTEIRA PATROL NO. 11/1972-73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of HANCOIA Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. A.O. SHELTON, Patrol Officer.

I note appropriate action has been taken.

I regret the delay in acknowledging this Report.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

Date No. 67-7-1/4575
Kaititba P.L. NO. 11/72-73

District Office,
KEREMA,
Gulf District.

11th Dec, 1973.

Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration,
Post Office Box 2396,
MOBILIMBY.

KAITITBA PATROL REPORT 11/72-73 BY MR. A. SHELTON P.O.
MOBILIMBY'S CEREMUS DIVISION.

... Please find enclosed two (2) copies of Situation Report No. 1 again referring
to Influenza in the Kaititba Patrol Post area.

First reports were exaggerated, as they often are, not only from the local
population but through Mission sources. The infection was handled well by
P.H.S. staff after initial organizational teething problems.

... Copy of the Kerema A.D.C.'s covering comments are forwarded for your
further information, the patrolling officers continued on the Wandei area
study/census.

No further comment is necessary.

K.A. Brown
K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner.

c.c. District Health Officer,
P.H.S.,
KEREMA.

... Please find photostat copies of the Situation Report and the A.D.C.'s
covering comments.

K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner.

c.c. A.D.C., KEREMA.

Two copies of my comments, one each for you office and Kaititba
plus two each of the Sitrep comments, being distributed. An
average report on an officious patrol.

K.A. BROWN, District Commissioner.

25

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
GENERAL INVESTIGATION

JIA/bs 67-2-4

Sub District Office,
KAMABA.....SUB DISTRICT.

30th April, 1973.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
KAMABA.....SUB DISTRICT.

KAMABA PATROL REPORT NO. 11 of 72/73
MR. A. G. SKELTON - PATROL OFFICER
KAMABA CENSUS DIVISION (PART ONLY).

...

Attached please find three copies of the above report plus relevant I.C.J. and claim for camping allowance.

The patrol was a special patrol relating to investigating rumours of deaths from influenza in part of the Kamaba Census Division.

Both Mr. Skelton and the District Health Officer agree that the situation is in hand.

The actual virus which caused the deaths has not been isolated but the S.H.O. is sure that the virus was brought into the area from outside (possibly the coast).

Reports from the mission at Kamaba were exaggerated in the number of deaths from influenza.

The reason for the rather late submission of the report is that it was returned to Mr. Skelton for correction on 22/4/73 (please refer to my 67-2-4/4407 dated 24th April, 1973.)

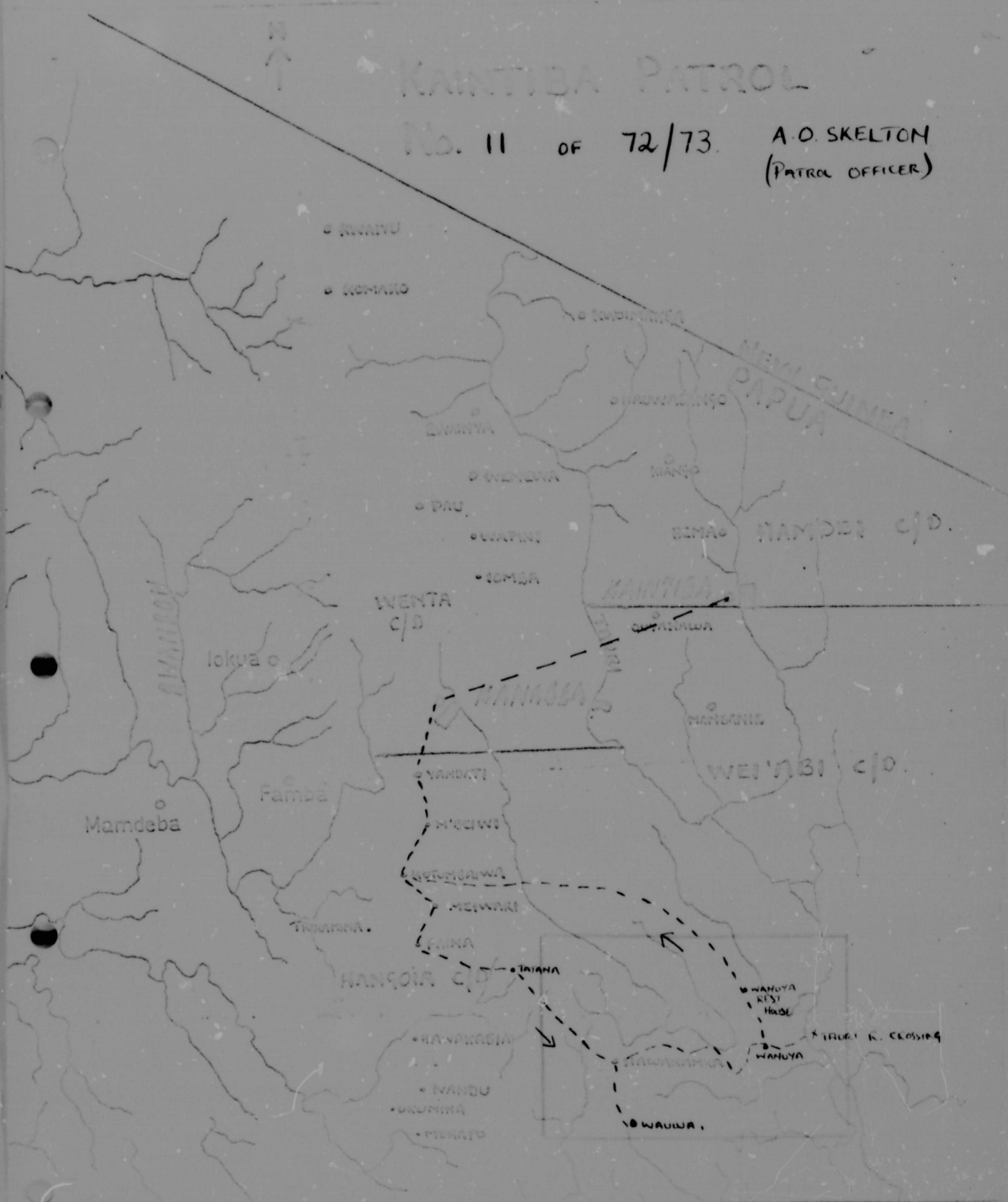
The information contained in the report has been made known to the District Health Officer.

J. C. Murray
J. C. MURRAY
District Commissioner.

KAINTIBA PATROL

No. 11 OF 72/73.

A.O. SKELTON
(PATROL OFFICER)



PATROL ROUTE



EPIDEMIC AREA



DDA
67.2.91

PATROL REPORT

Report number: <i>12</i>	Objects of patrol:
District: <i>14</i>	Station:
Patrol conducted by:	Subdistrict:
Area patrolled:	Designation:
Duration of patrol:	Personnel accompanying:
Last D.D.A. patrol:	Number of days:
Last O.L.G. patrol:	Total population of area:
Map reference:	Council area:
	House of Assembly Electorate:

The District Commissioner,
Caulf District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Field Officers Journal Folios <i>24 To 31</i> ,	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	(✓)
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's <i>1-2</i> ,	(✓)
Patrol map,	(✓)

DATE: *28/5* 19 *71*

J. C. Cleary
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. <i>1-</i>	(✓)
.....	()
.....	()

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average

~~Below average~~
A. H. ...
District Commissioner

Date: *5/6/1973*

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
21.3	...	18	14	19	13					69
21.3	...	40	33	29	31	1		1	1	136
21.3	...	51	39	35	63			7		112 226
11.4	...	42	33	37	43			4		162
12.4	...	41	29	35	54			4		131
12.4	...	113	89	113	113			7		445
14.4	...	20	37	37	51	3		17		165
16.4	...	32	25	36	35			5		133
16.4	...	31	44	36	32			7		190
16.4	...	25	36	43	49			10		173
18.4	...	33	34	34	54			11		231
19.4	...	15	15	13	13			2		58
21.4	...	34	33	36	54			4		166
21.4	...	37	29	30	41			5		165
21.4	...	74	63	117	107			31		394
23.4	...	14	5	24	27			4		74
23.4	...	30	41	48	54			12		189
25.4	...	36	28	41	43			11		167
25.4	...	52	44	37	64			21	1	243
25.4	...	75	63	100	78			19		360
27.4	...	43	51	50	52			10		242
		394	307	1118	1167	4		132	2	4,124

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KEREEMA

11th July, 1973.
67-2-91
R.G. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

KAINTEBA PATROL REPORT NO. 12/1972-73

Reference your Minute of 5th June, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of HANDEI Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. A.O. SKELTON, Patrol Officer.

Covering comments adequately deal with Report. Perhaps you may care to take up locally matters raised by Mr. SKELTON in Situation Report No. 1.

Mr. SKELTON should be advised that when compiling the Area Study each subject heading should be commenced on a separate page to facilitate filing at this Headquarters.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

20

Mr A Skelton
Maitaba Patrol Post
Gulf District.

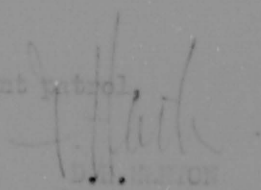
Maitaba Patrol Post,
Gulf District.
19.3.73.

Mr Skelton,
You will now prepare to mount a patrol into the Mandei S/O for the ~~xxx~~
following reasons.

- 1) To conduct the animal census
- 2) To carry out the area study
- 3) To investigate the land disputes that have been reported to this office in recent weeks.
- 4) To investigate reports of a Influenza outbreak, and
- 5) to carry out any road works you think necessary.

You will stay out on this patrol as long as it is necessary to complete the required tasks set down to you.

Wishing you a pleasant patrol.



D. J. MARSH
(ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER)

19

X XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

JIA/bs 67-2-4

Sub District Office,
KERIMA.
Culf District.

14th May, 1973.

District Commissioner,
KERIMA.....G.D.

KAINIWA PATROL REPORT NO. 12 OF 72-73 - MR. A. SKELTON, PATROL OFFICER.
HAMDEI CENSUS DIVISION - AREA STUDY - SITUATION REPORT.

... Enclosed please find three copies of the abovementioned report plus Mr. Skelton's claim for camping allowance.

My comments are as follows:

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL.

Folio No. 26, Paragraph 182 - It is not very clear what Mr. Skelton means by 'Councillor dragged in from the bush....' Mr. Skelton could mean that the V.C. was under arrest and resisting, or possibly he was ill and in that case 'carried' would have been a better word. Mr. Skelton should elaborate, and I will advise him accordingly.

Folio No. 26, Paragraph 183 - Mr. Skelton appears to have a habit of using wrong words and this conveys the wrong meaning to the reader. Mr. Skelton will be instructed to use more suitable words as 'fooling around', could mean anything and doesn't exactly convey the feeling that he was working.

Folio No. 26, Paragraph 184 - Mr. Skelton mentions 'Political Education (Localization) talks given.' I hope the political education talk at Hamdei covered more than localization. To keep harping on localization as if it was significant to an ultimate degree is faulty political education. People, especially villages, naturally become suspicious when officers begin harping on an issues like localization and Independence, and they think that the changes being talked about are too radical. Officers conducting political education should refer to Independence, localization, Self Government as natural consequences of a growing Papua New Guinea and that changes which will occur will be insignificant. It should be explained to the villagers simply as 'The Government has decided to localise the Public Service wherever a local officer can move into the overseas officer's position.' It should be stressed that localization is progressing without difficulty and that local officers are adequately filling the shoes of overseas officers.

Folio No. 30, Paragraph 196 - It would have been of interest to know the outcome of Mr. Skelton's mediation in the desputes.

2.

General F.O.J.

Mr. Skelton is to be advised to head his F.O.J. at the beginning of a patrol for e.g. 'Patrol No. 12 - 72/73' as this makes easier cross referencing and compiling of Statistics when they are filled.

PATROL REPORT.

REMARKS: In paragraph 2 on Page 2 Mr. Skelton mentions that villagers were turned away without being given medicine. It is not quite clear but it appears as if Sister regarded the would be patients as hypochondriacs and that is why she turned them away. (I assume paragraph 3 is a direct reference to paragraph 2.)

Turning away people seeking medical aid even if they have no apparent ills is a problem. The would be patients become indignant and no doubt complain to their villagers that the nurse or orderly concerned is lazy or refused treatment of the sick.

I will instruct field officers at Kaintiba to tell the people that Aid Posts only treat sick people and that stories about non treatment of sick people are false. The people should be informed that drugs and dressings, cost money and should not be wasted. If the mission Aid Posts wish to adopt another line of thought and treat healthy people they should be discouraged from doing so as no doubt the trend will be carried on to Government Aid Posts. Therefore I will advise the O.I.C. at Kaintiba to follow the following procedure when he next visits the area.

- Inform the villagers that (a) Aid Posts are provided to treat sick people only and that all sick people should attend the Aid Posts for treatment regularly.
- Aid Posts will not treat people who are not sick.
- Aid Posts cost money to run and by wasting medicine the stock in Aid Posts are reduced and thus Aid Posts loose something in there effectiveness
- The O.I.C. Kaintiba, will be advised to discuss the matter with the A.F.O.'s and nurses involved stressing the need for one strict policy on the matter of treating hypochondriacs.

Perhaps the District Commissioner, Merema, has some ideas on the problems outlined above.

ROAD WORKS: Maintaining the road now on the basis of self help could bring some problems as has happened in the coastal areas.

CENSUS FIGURES: It would have been of interest to know how many of the absentees mentioned in the statistics are absent from the Sub District and District and possibly how many are working for the Government. It is significant that only two women out of a population of 1976 women were absent from the area (192 men are absent).

AREA STUDY: (a) Introduction - No comment.
(b) Population - Mr. Skelton 'feels for the area' and no doubt this has prompted him to criticise the exodus of young men from the villages to join plantations on the coast. However it must be realised that these men do contribute greatly to the economy by working on plantations even though their own areas suffer. Indirectly the labourers who return to their villages must have gained some knowledge whilst away - perhaps they have seen the higher standard of living on the coast and no doubt would like to see similar conditions in their area. During political education discussions there are the people who would be more liable to take heed of what is being discussed especially when economics or improvement of the area is discussed. Aila of Kwoi'mnga would be an example of such a man.

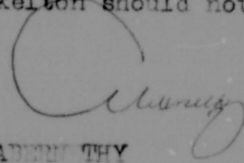
- (c) Social Groups - No comment.
- (d) Leaderships - No comment.
- (e) Land Tenure and Use - No comment.

3. 17

- (f) Literacy - Mr Skelton shows his sense of humour, and he is really saying that the people are illiterate and do not read papers.
- (g) Standard of Living - Mr. Skelton should have elaborated on 'unfortunately nearly all of them own some sort of european clothing.' I presume he means that European dress becomes ragged looking after being worn in the bush without being properly patched or washed.
- (h) Missions - Conflict between the missions always will exist., and it is unfortunate as at a time when the Government is trying to foster unity the powerful institutions like the Churches are unwittingly undermining Government policy by splitting the people into religious groups.
- (i) Non-Indigenous - No comment.
- (j) Communications - Accordingly to P.W.D. they will not be spending any money this year on extending the airstrip at Kaintiba.
- (k) Technical and Clinical Shells - No comment.
- (l) Stage of Political Development - Political Development has been slow but steady and although the area is politically underdeveloped as compared with coastal areas D.A.A. field staff in the area have done an excellent job in political education.
- (m) Economy of the Area - No comment.
- (n) Possibilities of Expanding the Economy - No comment.
- (o) Attitude towards Local Government - No comment.
- (p) Attitude towards Central Government - The fear of Self Government and Independence is real and D.A.A. Field Officers are working to ensure that these fears are eradicated.
- (q) Accommodation, Services, Facilities - No comment.

Mr. Skelton's report and Area Study has been well compiled and it is obvious that he has spent some time on research. His area study is a valuable study and will be of use to officers in the future who follow Mr. Skelton at Kaintiba.

Mr. Skelton should not use such words as 'roaring trade', 'carted off' in his reports.


J.I. ABERNETHY
s/Assistant District Commissioner.

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CHIEF MINISTER'S ADMINISTRATION

JIA/bs 67-2-4

Sub District Office,
KERMA.
Gulf District.

14th May, 1973.

District Commissioner,
KERMA.....S.S.

MAINTIRA PATROL REPORT NO. 12 OF 72-73 - MR. A. SKELTON, PATROL OFFICER.
HARDEI CENSUS DIVISION - AREA STUDY - SITUATION REPORT.

... Enclosed please find three copies of the abovementioned report plus Mr. Skelton's claim for camping allowance.

My comments are as follows:

FIELD OFFICER'S JOURNAL.

Folio No. 26, Paragraph 182 - It is not very clear what Mr. Skelton means by 'Councillor dragged in from the bush....' Mr. Skelton could mean that the V.C. was under arrest and resisting, or possibly he was ill and in that case 'carried' would have been a better word. Mr. Skelton should elaborate, and I will advise him accordingly.

Folio No. 26, Paragraph 183 - Mr. Skelton appears to have a habit of using wrong words and this conveys the wrong meaning to the reader. Mr. Skelton will be instructed to use more suitable words as 'fooling around', could mean anything and doesn't exactly convey the feeling that he was working.

Folio No. 26, Paragraph 184 - Mr. Skelton mentions 'Political Education (localization) talks given.' I hope the political education talk at Hardei covered more than localization. To keep harping on localization as if it was significant to an ultimate degree is faulty political education. People, especially villages, naturally become suspicious when officers begin harping on an issues like localization and Independence, and they think that the changes being talked about are too radical. Officers conducting political education should refer to Independence, localization, Self Government as natural consequences of a growing Papua New Guinea and that changes which will occur will be insignificant. It should be explained to the villagers simply as 'The Government has decided to localise the Public Service wherever a local officer can move into the overseas officer's position.' It should be stressed that localization is progressing without difficulty and that local officers are adequately filling the shoes of overseas officers.

Folio No. 30, Paragraph 196 - It would have been of interest to know the outcome of Mr. Skelton's mediation in the disputes.

2.

General F.O.J.

Mr. Skelton is to be advised to read is F.O.J. at the beginning of a patrol for e.g. 'Patrol No. 12 - 72/73' as this makes easier cross referencing and compiling of statistics when they are filed.

PARCEL REPORT.

PARCEL: In paragraph 2 on Page 2 Mr. Skelton mentions that villagers were turned away without being given medicine. It is not quite clear but it appears as if Sister regarded the would be patients as hypochondriacs and that is why she turned them away. (I assume paragraph 3 is a direct reference to paragraph 2.)

Turning away people seeking medical aid even if they have no apparent illness is a problem. The would be patients become indignant and no doubt complain to their villagers that the nurse or orderly concerned is lazy or refused treatment of the sick.

I will instruct field officers at Faintiba to tell the people that Aid Posts only treat sick people and that stories about non treatment of sick people are false. The people should be informed that drugs and dressings, cost money and should not be wasted. If the mission Aid Posts wish to adopt another line of thought and treat healthy people they should be discouraged from doing so as no doubt the trend will be carried on to Government Aid Posts. Therefore I will advise the C.I.C. at Faintiba to follow the following procedure when he next visits the area.

- Inform the villagers that (a) Aid Posts are provided to treat sick people only and that all sick people should attend the Aid Posts for treatment regularly.
- Aid Posts will not treat people who are not sick.
- Aid Posts cost money to run and by wasting medicine the stock in Aid Posts are reduced and thus Aid Posts loose something in their effectiveness
- The C.I.C. Faintiba, will be advised to discuss the matter with the A.P.O.'s and nurses involved stressing the need for one strict policy on the matter of treating hypochondriacs.

Perhaps the District Commissioner, Kerema, has some ideas on the problems outlined above.

ROAD WORK: Maintaining the road now on the basis of self help could bring some problems as has happened in the coastal areas.

CENSUS FIGURES: It would have been of interest to know how many of the absentees mentioned in the statistics are absent from the Sub District and District and possibly how many are working for the Government. It is significant that only two women out of a population of 1976 women were absent from the area (192 men are absent).

AREA STUDY: (a) Introduction - No comment.

(b) Population - Mr. Skelton 'feels for the area' and no doubt this has prompted him to criticise the exodus of young men from the villages to join plantations on the coast. However it must be realised that these men do contribute greatly to the economy by working on plantations even though their own areas suffer. Indirectly the labourers who return to their villages must have gained some knowledge whilst away - perhaps they have seen the higher standard of living on the coast and no doubt would like to see similar conditions in their area. During political education discussions there are the people who would be more liable to take heed of what is being discussed especially when economics or improvement of the area is discussed. Aila of Kwoi'saga would be an example of such a man.

- (c) Social Groups - No comment.
- (d) Leaderships - No comment.
- (e) Land Tenure and Use - No comment.

3.

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(f) Literacy - Mr. Skelton does in sense of humor, and he is really saying that the people are illiterate and do not read papers.

(g) Standard of living - Mr. Skelton should have elaborated on 'unfortunately nearly on some sort of European and other'. I presume he means that European dress becomes ragged looking after being worn in the bush without being properly patched or washed.

(h) Tensions - Conflict between the missions always will exist., and it is unfortunate as at a time when the Government is trying to foster unity the powerful institutions like the Churches are unwittingly underlining Government policy by splitting the people into religious groups.

(i) Race-Indigenous - No comment.

(j) Communications - Accordingly to P. . . . they will not be spending any money this year on extending the airstrip at Maitiba.

(k) Technical and Clinical Shells - No comment.

(l) Stage of Political Development - Political Development has been slow but steady and although the area is politically underdeveloped as compared with coastal areas P. . . . field staff in the area have done an excellent job in political education.

(m) Economy of the Area - No comment.

(n) Possibilities of Expanding the Economy - No comment.

(o) Attitude towards local Government - No comment.

(p) Attitude towards Central Government - The fear of Self Government and Independence is real and P. . . . field officers are working to ensure that these fears are eradicated.

(q) Accommodation, Services, Facilities - No comment.

Mr. Skelton's report and Area Study has been well compiled and it is obvious that he has spent some time on research. His area study is a valuable study and will be of use to officers in the future who follow Mr. Skelton at Maitiba.

Mr. Skelton should not use such words as 'rearing trade', 'carted off' in his reports.

J. I. ARBUTHNOT
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT No.

Station..... Officer Compiling.....
 District..... Subdistrict.....
 Census Division..... L.G. Council.....

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

Govt. Print.—1694/40000.—9.72.

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

Introduction.

1. The objects for mounting this patrol were as follows :
 - To check on a reported influenza outbreak in the Northern part of the census division.
 - To revise census figures in all villages.
 - Settle land disputes in the Masisi and Wempangu areas.
 - Mark the Kaintiba - Besa section of the road into three parts and inform the villages concerned that they must make an effort to maintain this section.
 - carry out an area study.
 - carry out simple political education.

Land Disputes.

2. Masisi - Wempangu - Masbia
 One particular land dispute in this area dates back before the station at Kaintiba was opened. Looking back through past patrol reports it was noted that Mr Connor P.O. made various attempts to settle it once and for all. (See report No. 5 66/67). I believe he did but since then every officer who visits the area for his first time is approached separately by the two groups in an effort to grab a bit more land from each other. The stories put forward to this patrol were extremely interesting but not very convincing. Before Mr Connors time an unknown officer planted a tree near a creek (KALALI CR.) and this became known as the boundary between the two groups (Masisi - Wempangu Masbia). Mr Connors visited the area in 1966 and confirmed that the two groups still recognised this as the boundary.
3. This patrol met with complaints from the Masbia group that the Masisi men were hunting on Masbia ground. All groups were gathered and told that:
 - 1) They were to recognise this particular spot as the boundary. Masbia group occupying North from this mark, Masisi & Wempangu groups all land South.
 - 2) That councillors and Masbia Policemen to report any violations, and
 - 3) That further patrols were not to be needlessly pestered about this same piece of ground

Mandei

1. As stated, one of the objects of this patrol was to check on reported influenza outbreaks. As in the census revision was carried out in each village, each group was asked to give details of any recent deaths. This patrol found that a more than usual amount of people had died in the past three months, mainly small babies. After the long dry spell in the latter half of last year, conditions have not been good. Continuous rain and colder than normal weather must contribute to the reasons for the deaths. Medical patrols from Kaintiba and Bema have done their fare share of patrol work into the area and have the situation under control.
2. The day before my departure from Kaintiba on the second stage of the patrol I was confronted by the councillor from Kaidanga, a village about 10 min walk from Bema mission. He was in a particular anxious state of mind regarding the Aid Post at Bema. He claimed that he and many other people from the villages surrounding Bema were being turned away without being given medicine by the new nurse stationed there. Teachers at Bema also reported to the H.E.O. Kaintiba that the people from Winka, Mine and Kaidanga villages were complaining to them about the same thing.
3. It is pleasing to note that at last we have someone in the area who is prepared to put the foot down on our rapidly increasing hypochondriac club. The person in question is Miss Nellie Gyres, formerly Matron of the Cowes General Hospital, Victoria. On all accounts she is an extremely capable person having nursed for 20 odd years including a term in the B.S.I.P.
4. In the past both at Kaintiba and Bema people appearing at the aid posts have been given some form of medicine, regardless of whether they are sick or not. I believe this was done for several reasons.
 - 1) A Kania person wanting something and being refused it, can be extremely persistent and hard to shift until he or she gets it - one aspro and a glass of water is usually sufficient.
 - 2) Due to a misconception - if you bring Kau Kau to Bema store you are automatically entitled to some of that medicine that rids all ills. If the nurse in the aid post refuses medicine, don't bring potatoes and instead go to Kaintiba and get a dose. So due to former staff at Bema and Kaintiba not being firm enough, medicine is now expected to be given every single time a person enters the aid post. I although suggest (although I could be mistaken) that staff, particularly at Bema were reluctant to refuse healthy Kania who demanded medicine in fear of losing the regular supply of fresh foods needed to feed the school children.
5. We now have a situation at Bema whereby people from Mine, Winka and Kaidanga are refusing to supply fresh foods because medicine is not being given out on demand. People in this area are just not used to the idea of being refused medicine and understandably have ill formed ideas of just what it's all about. So this patrol under took to point out to every village in the C/D that while it is a good idea to visit the aid posts when they suspect they are ill, it is wrong to become angry with the sister or medical orderly when they refuse medicine. Further patrols should also stress this point in an effort to re-educate and rectify a now ridiculous and unnecessary situation.
6. The new nurse at Bema is also a great believer in prevention rather than cure. She told me she would appreciate it if patrols carried out in the Mandei C/D encouraged pregnant women to visit the aid post once only about one month before they were due. This is to receive pre-natal treatment in an effort to cut down the infant mortality rate. She is also keen to start on a programme whereby all infants under 6 months receive Triple Antigen shots. At the same time she has no illusions as to how difficult this will be to organise but was told that if she comes up with some practical ideas, every assistance will be given by B.S.A. staff with the field work.

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AREA STUDY

HAMDEI CENSUS DIVISION 1972/73

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) The Hamdei Census Division extends North from Kaintiba Patrol Post and is bounded on the North and the East by the Papua New Guinea border. Its Western boundary is the Tauri River. The area is between 2000ft and 4500ft above sea level. There are a number of steep ranges in the area but walking between most villages is relatively easy due to the fact that there is a network of graded tracks connecting most villages.

The average rainfall would be in the vicinity of 150 inches per annum. Temperature varies between 45 and 90 F. The predominant vegetation is of a tropical rainforest type, although the heavily populated valleys around Mauwabango and Kwoimnga have become grasslands. The most dominant grasses are Sour Grass (*Paspalum conjugatum*), considered a weed in Australia and Kunai (*Imperata* Spp.). The soils in the area are fairly deep, acidic, moderately permeable hence have a higher water holding capacity than normal and ranging from uniform fine to medium textured, gravelly and slightly greyish brown to yellowish brown with rocky outcrops.

The geographical information above was taken from an area project report (No. 2 1970/71) carried out in June 1971 by Mr G.D. Gorogo (R.D.O.) of D.A.S.F. Kerema. As far as our records are concerned, this is the only survey of its kind ever to be carried out in the Hamdei C/D. The main object of the investigation was to look into the possibility of a cattle project in the area. Recently a Mr Allan Iorive of D.A.S.F. visited the area to set up a pilot scheme involving cattle. To date this office has received no written report.

(b) Kaintiba usually manages a Government charter from Kerema twice weekly. This is carried out by a Mac Air 206. Aerial Tours also have an R.P.T. flight Kerema Kaintiba every Monday. Averaging three aircraft from Kerema a week is nearly a 100% improvement on previous years. The District and Sub-District Headquarters are at Kerema 25 minutes flying time from Kaintiba. Walking distance from Kaintiba to Kerema is approx 5 days. Communications with the nearest Patrol Posts, Aseki and Menyama (both New Guinea stations) is by Air or walking. Menyama, 2 days walking or 15 minutes flying. Aseki, 2 days walking or 10 minutes flying. No radio communication is available with these two posts. A radio at Kaintiba is used to communicate with Kerema and a D.D.A. sched is held three times a week.

(c) The Northern villages of the Census Division were first administered from Menyama (N.G.) during the early 1950's. Kaintiba was opened as a base camp in 1963 after 29 people were killed in the Yaba massacre. Kaintiba was closed during 1964 but re-opened as a Patrol Post during 1965. The Administration is well respected by the villagers, who will generally do all they can to assist government officers and patrols.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) A copy of the latest village population register is attached. The neo-natal mortality rate is not included.

(b) All villages are linked by walking track. It is possible to drive a tractor North of Kaintiba to Bema Catholic Mission, 5.5 miles away. A motor bike can be ridden, via Bema with some danger and difficulty to the Tauri River bridge, approx. 22 miles away. This road passes through an area containing about 1/3 of the population in the Hamdei C/D. Full details are under section (J).

(b) At the time of the census there were about one third of the able bodied men who would be available for road work, away on the plantations as indentured labour. Often I have seen these men return to Kaintiba from places such as Rabaul, New Ireland, Buka etc. with no more than \$20.00, a 'drink South Pacific' T shirt, little or no knowledge of Pidgin, English or Motu and for the most of them, politically unaware as the day they left Kaintiba. This is after two years absence. I have often heard it said that these men benefit by going away as they return to their area politically aware. If this were the case, our political education programme would be far more advanced than it is now as almost 70% of the adult male population have been away at one time or another as indentured labour. The amount of money earned in two years by one man as indentured labour could be earned by the same man in three months or less if

stayed at home carrying cargo for patrols, working on the road and selling fresh food to station staff and patrols. Men going away as indentured labour are simply being 'used', and the Hamdei C/D being robbed of a valuable work force it cannot afford to spare at this stage of development. I realize areas can no longer be closed, this is extremely unfortunate.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) The Hamdei Census Division is made up of two large land areas. **HAMDEI & HAWE.** All villages north of and including Hauwabango is known as the Hawe area. Villages south of Kaingo come under the Hamdei area. There are seven clans in the area, each being a component social group. Before Kaintiba station was opened the male members of all hamlets belonged to one particular clan. Since the cessation of tribal fighting there have been a number of migrations between villages and hamlets. Listed below are the names of the villages indicating which land area they are in and showing the clans in the villages.

HAMDEI AREA.	Wempangu	Clans	Nauoti, Titama, Kapita
	Hamdei	"	Hapaea, Nauoti
	Wimka	"	Nauoti, Hamdei'a
	Yambona	"	Hapeae, Titama, Nauoti
	Dokuta	"	Yakuye
	Mine	"	Nauoti, Hamdei'a, Titama
	Yewedeba	"	Yakuye
	Kaingo	"	Nauoti, Ikuta
	Sugawiangwa	"	" "
Yakitangwa	"	" "	
HAWE AREA.	Kwoi'mnga	"	Hapaea
	Ata	"	Hamdei'a
	Huwawia	"	Ikuta
	Karangea	"	"
	Hauwabango	"	Hapaea, Hamdei'a
	Ewai-Udidanga	"	Ikuta
	Tetamanga	"	Hapaea
	Gemantua	"	Ikuta
	Wawapini	"	Hapaea
	Hambia	"	Ikuta

(The above notes and list was taken from an area study carried out in 1969 by Patrol Officer, R.Coles. However whilst on patrol I took time and care to compare his observations with the ones I made. The only difference I found was in the spelling and sounding of one clan name. His 'Kapaia' has now become 'Hapaea'.)

(b) The operational social unit is the simple family. In the Hawe area a man builds his house and garden with the assistance of only his ~~wife~~ wife or wives. However in the Hamdei Area, one man alone works the framework of his house and the rest of the village then hop in and help him gather the roofing material and fix it to the frame work. As in the Hawe area, the men in the Hamdei area work their gardens without any assistance from each other. In both areas the above methods are traditional and have not changed with the coming of the administration.

(c) The local language is Kamia, spoken throughout the whole of the Kaintiba area and beyond. However within the Hamdei C/D, the Hamdei and Hawe groups do differ a little in their sounding of certain words and phrases. As far as our records show, no body or individual such as S.I.L. have done detailed studies on the Kamia language. S.I.L. have carried out their studies at Menyanya and Aseki (the language there being almost identical to Kamia) and once or twice visited Kaintiba on day trips to clear up certain variations between the three areas.

(d) As illustrated under (b), each component social group (the simple family) live as individuals with very little communal ties. Traditional friction between the clans in the same area exists but no clear pattern can be formed due to fighting and friction within the clans. When this friction occurs within clans

usually the offended head for the bush for a few months. Friction between two clans mostly arises from two individuals offending each other but in settling the dispute, all members of the two clans are usually involved.

(e) Before the arrival of the Administration, the people of the Hamdei C/D were in continual conflict with the people from Menyanya and Aseki. The Hamdei's Vs the Aseki's, the Hawe's Vs the Menyanya's. Today this friction still exists, especially between the Hawe (Kwoi'mnga & Ata) and the Menyanya's (Katanga). The only difference between then and now is that none of the four groups carry out the bloody raids the frequently took place. The groups still regard each other with suspicion and the New Guinea groups tend to look down at the Hamdei and Hawe as being 'backward Papuans'.

D. LEADERSHIP

(a & b)

IKUTA of Muwawia

Hereditary leadership. Clan leader and large land owner. Married with children. Has travelled to the New Guinea side on three occasions to work as indentured labour. Pro-administration and speaks a little Pidgin English.

KAI'KA'KAU of Mine

Hereditary leadership. Large land owner and former fight leader. Married with children. Pro-administration and speaks local language only.

Fankur

PAULUS of Hamdei

Leadership acquired through fighting ability. Village Constable. Married with children. Former fight leader and large land owner. Pro-administration and speaks Pidgin.

AIIA of Kwoi'mnga

Hereditary leadership. Village Constable. Married with children. Has travelled to the New Guinea coast on several occasions to work as indentured labour. Pro-administration and speaks Pidgin. This man in particular is very keen to see the area developed, and is willing to do plenty of work towards it.

Apart from the four mentioned above, there are still many other men that are former fight leaders and have much influence over their various villages. However apart from the four mentioned, the leaders are mostly old men, have never travelled outside the area, speak no pidgin and take little or no interest in the affairs of the Administration. Therefore they cannot be considered to have any potential as far as influencing people in co-operating with the Government. The four mentioned combine two skills. The ability to settle disputes in the village and to understand (to a certain degree) the workings of the administration and therefore assisting in such projects as road works, census and political education.

(c) The young educated are few and have little influence if any at this stage. The pattern of leadership has changed to a point whereby responsibility in the village is now divided roughly in two. Previously the elders had every word including the final one. With the young men returning from the labour lines, they are able to influence the people in the village with their limited understanding of the outside world. Census, courts, land hearings, in fact anything to do with the administration usually sees the younger men only voicing any opinions. However the traditional leaders still have that final say back in the village when sorting out matters not directly involved with the administration.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) Throughout the Hamdei C/D, a Patrilineal system of inheritance works. On the death of the father the children inherit the land. The wife or the wives

must return to their fathers land or remarry. A girl who inherits land from her father loses right to it to her brother when she marries. The land inherited by the girl cannot be passed over to her husband. In the case of the father dying when the children are too young to use the land, the uncle usually looks after the land until they are of age. Tradition had it that frequently land would change hands when one group wiped or chased out another group. The land would then be split up by the invaders, usually the fight leader doing the allocating and at the same time taking the largest slab. It is fairly well understood throughout the area that whoever held the land at the time of the Patrol Post opening, has now permanent rights to the ground held then. However we have our fair share of land disputes in the area due to most land previously being aquired by conquest. Gardens usually last about one year and old gardens are left fallow from anything between 4 and 8 years, depending on how much land each man has available.

(b) There are no individuals who hold land on lease, neither do the people of this area have the slightest knowledge of tenure conversion. No efforts were made on this patrol to gain any opinions on this matter. The mere census and Political Education is confusing enough.

(c) No cash cropping has started in any significant proportion. Each village grows the odd european vegetable and the only market outlet is limited to the mission stations and patrols that pass through. If cash cropping to extent was introduced, it would probably have to operate on an individual basis due to the nature and outlook of these people.

F. ~~MTXXXXX~~ LITERACY

(a) There are three missions operating in the area and all run schools of some sort. The lutheran and S.D.A. have pidgin Bible schools in the villages they influence and the Catholics run a recognised primary T school at Bema. Figures of attendance are given in Appendix 'A'.

(b) Approx. 10% of the adult male population in the area speak a form of pidgin. The only persons able to speak English are those children who are still at school either at Kaintiba or Bema.

(c) None.

(d) See Appendix 'A' Part 2.

(e) There are about six radio sets in the area, two being Admin. owned. Very few people bother to listen to the radio and when they do it is to Radio Morobe and the news in Pidgin at 8.00pm on 9PA. Radio Kerema is also a favourite but mainly to gather any gossip of coming patrols etc. A news agent in the area would do a roaring trade, with probably the Melbourne Truth topping the sales for its double filtration feature and smooth easy drawing 'country flavour'.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) Housing The ~~xxxxxxx~~ traditional style of the Kamia house is fast dying. The square shaped, two roomed house is replacing it. Traditional materials are still being used but an ever growing amount of nails are being employed in the place of the bush rope. However there would be about 30% of the population that still replace their old houses with the traditional conical style house and no doubt will continue to do so. A visitor to the area could not be shown a typical Kamia village as all villages are a mixture of the two types of houses.

Clothing Unfortunately ~~xxx~~ nearly every person, male or female in the census division own some form of ~~traditional~~ european clothing. 40% (mainly men) wear nothing but european clothing. 30% (mainly women) wear half and half, ie usually a european dress pulled over a grass skirt and the other 30% wear ~~traditional~~ dress but at the same time keep a pair of shorts or a dress handy for such emergencies as falling ill and being carted off to Kerema. For further comments see under Missions in this report.

(b) Lutheran Mission
 is based at Kaintiba Station and has on an evangelist in each village it claims to represent (see list). At Kaintiba a German Pastor, Mr. Pink and his wife run a trade store and small aid post. In each of their villages the Lutherans conduct bible schools in Pidgin. The brighter students are sent to the school on the mission at Kaintiba and from there they are selected to go to the for evangelist training. The Lutherans do not engage in any projects such as cattle, pigs or poultry. They have set up several carp ponds which have met

There has never appeared to be any conflict or tension between the people of the various villages over the affairs of the missions. However in the past and as recently as two or three months ago, relations between the Lutheran and Catholic European staff have not been on a friendly note. The main trouble seems to be the disagreement as to who should be represented in what village(s). This argument is an old one and has spread into the Hanga and Wenta O/D now involving the Catholic Mission at Kanaba, I think Jay blame squarely on both missions for not airing their differences earlier in the presence of a neutral body. Their attitudes towards each other show a lack of common sense and regardless of what both missions think, the village people do notice the conflict. This continual bickering must eventually project a distorted image of what the missions are supposed to represent and is in direct opposite of part of the Political Education programme, National Unity.

New Tribes - Hamba.

S.D.A. Aka, Dokuta, Huvabango, Huvavila, Mine, Kwotimaga.

Catholic Ewai-Baidanga, Huvabango, Iempango, Karanga, Wempango, Wempango, Wempango.

Lutheran Gemantua, Hamba, Hamedel, Kaingo, Mine, Sugwanga, Tetamanga, Wawapini, Wempango, Winka, Yambona, Yaktanga, Yevideba.

(a) Below is a list of the villages and the missions that are represented. In some villages there is more than one mission present.

H. MISSIONS

(c) Sport is limited to soccer, bush style, no organizations present.

wanted.
 heating everything into the fire and being burnt black when a quick meal is cooking the introduced rice but nothing looks like replacing the method of style. Pots are replacing the bamboo tubes for cooking various vegetables and for cooking methods have changed very little from the traditional

(b) The staple diet consists of taro, sweet potatoes, pit pit, sugar cane, marita, bananas, a type of wild cabbage and wild nuts. The introduced or two fine of fish. However rice and tinned fish could not be included in the staple diet as they are purchased only on special occasions.

shotguns mentioned above, remain traditional.
 blade of a pig arrow.
 Little resistance. The old piece of ~~wood~~ steel is used to replace the wood used as the well that stealing is a rarity and that the cheap trade store locks would offer a small padlock. The same people are not sure as to why they do this, knowing full registered shotguns in the area. A number of people lock their houses by means of don't possess 5" - 10" bladed knife for peeling potatoes etc. There are three sighted). Every man has a steel axe and/or a steel bush knife. Very few women One in every three families have a handcarving pressure lamp were If the inhabitants were not, most families by now own a couple of saws such. Village sanitation seems to be no problem, all villages visited were clean, even

6

with moderate success.

Catholic Mission

Is based at Bema, five miles north of Kaintiba. Has one catechist in each village it claims to represent (see list). At the mission station the European staff consist of two Australian priests, one nurse and one male lay worker. A local carpenter from Kikori is employed also. The mission runs an Aid Post, a store and a primary school, with four local teachers to standard 6. The mission have a herd of approx. 35 cattle on leased land and this provides them with a regular fresh meat and milk supply. I believe the mission is attempting to start several cattle projects but on what scale is unknown. A recent change in the staff at that mission has left things unsettled and information on the intended cattle projects involving the village people was proved hard to get.

S.D.A.

This mission is based at Menyamya (N.G.). Is represented in each village by a local teacher conducting simple English and Bible schools. Any bright students are sent to Menyamya and then selected to go to Lae for Evangelist training. These village teachers also dispense simple first aid. The S.D.A. does not involve this area with any projects such as those carried out by the Lutherans and Catholics.

New Tribes

Are confined to one village, Hambia, and very little is seen, heard or known of their sole representative ~~xxxxxx~~ and of his activities.

(c) Generally speaking, the Kamia people in this C/D all claim to belong to one or the other mission. I have found very few people who don't 'belong'. Not because they are a particularly Christian lot but I suppose like most areas at this stage of development, anything different appeals and is worth trying. At times you have a bloke Lutheran one week, Catholic the next etc. Mission staff of all three denominations have much influence over the people, the European staff in particular. What the missions impressed on the people earlier on in the development of the area, still remains in the minds of many.

I. NON - INDIGENES

(a, b, & c) The Catholic Mission at Bema run one small trade store which sells standard trade store items at slightly higher prices than the coastal stores due to the air freight costs. The store is run by the mission staff. With the large number of school children at Bema, the mission purchases approx. \$1500.00 ~~\$900.00~~ worth of potatoes from the surrounding villages each year. This the only outlet for the people in the area to sell fresh foods on a regular basis.

J. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Roads. Within this census division a proposed road route has been surveyed and partly cut to both tractor and motor cycle widths from Kaintiba station to the New Guinea border, 7 hours walking time south of Menyamya. Starting at Kaintiba 5.5 miles of road has been cut to take tractor traffic. This standard finishes at Bema and from Bema to the Tauri River bridge, which marks the boundary of the C/D, it is possible to ride a moto cycle the full length, a total of approx. 18 miles. From the Tauri River bridge the road splits. One route is across the bridge, entering the Wenta C/D and south to Kerema. The other route within the Hamdel C/D heads north towards Menyamya and the New Guinea border. The length of this section would be between 10 - 15 miles, at a rough guess.

From Bema to the N.G. border much work is yet to be done to establish a reliable motor cycle track. The main obstacle is undoubtedly the amount of rock to be blasted. Almost unlimited labour is available for cutting, bridge building and maintenance but until the rock is shifted such work is a waste of time as in many cases the rock prevents good drains being constructed and the next heavy rains wash away the half completed road. Previously portable drills have been supplied but there usage is limited and in sections such as the one between Bema and the 'Cap', totally useless. A portable compressor must be employed if next years R.D.F. are going to be spent with any real effectiveness.

(b & c) No detailed study appears to have been made yet of the estimated production (volume and value) of the above trees by D.A.S.F. Limited staff in the area and the limited amount of time available to observe the growth rate of this newly introduced crop are the reasons.

(d) The Catholic mission at Bera purchases approx. \$150,000 worth of local and introduced vegetables a year to feed the school children that board there.

(e) Total cash earnings by wage labour: For a 12 month period.

Carriers - Administration	590
- Mission	250
Wages (including road and building contracts)	7500
- Administration	800
- Mission	800
Total \$ 12,640.00	

Money brought into the area by returning indentured labour 3,500

(a) Up to 1971 the number of coffee trees planted in the area was 1,170. However in 1972 an additional 4,481 trees were planted bringing the present 5,651, the total number of trees in the area. These are the only figures available as the bulk of the plantings before 1971 were not recorded. However the number of plantings prior to this date would be small and insignificant. Below is a list indicating the total number of trees in each village.

Dokuta	500	Tebananga	205
Hamdel	764	Wempangu	1886
Hambia	330	Wimka	515
Kaingo	366	Yambona	245
Mine	651	Yakibangwa	189
TOTAL : 5,651			

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

Basically, the area still remains politically undeveloped if you want to compare it with other areas such as the rest of the Gulf District. However comparing the present situation with that of 1969 when the last area study was carried out, slight improvement is seen. The mission and the administration is still respected and holds the same degree of authority and isolated groups are now beginning to grasp a very basic understanding of the countries political situation. The Hamdel C/D has no local government council and the only contact between the bulk of the villages and the Admin. is carried out by D.A.S.F. field officers.

The Hamdel C/D is the most advanced area of the whole Kainthba area but at least 10% of the people still remain in isolated groups in the bush away from the villages only at census times etc. The bulk of the people are entirely ignorant to such things as local and central government, their world ending with the Patrol Post at Kainthba. The odd individual has some idea of the working of the central government and its purposes but these people are few and as a whole the Hamdel C/D, like the rest of the Kainthba area has a long way to go before it could be termed as being 'politically aware'.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Not Applicable.

K. TECHNICAL AND CIRCULAR SKILLS

(c) AIB The Kainthba Airstrip is just south of the Hamdel Census Division boundary. I believe that P.W.D. have plans to spend \$9,000.00 at the end of this year in an effort to add length to the present 1200 ft and to reduce the steep grade now existing.

(b) SRA Not Applicable.

4

- (f) No Co-operatives or Rural Progress societies operating in the area.
- (g) No outstanding entrepreneurs.
- (h) There are 102 known commonwealth savings accounts in the area with the deposits totalling approx. \$1250.00
- (i) Non- Council area.
- (j) The approx. Average per capita income for the Hamdei C/D is about \$4.60 (four Dollars). This figure is not evenly realistic as the men earn most of the income and it is mainly the men from the villages situated close to the station and road.
- (k) The only marketing facilities are at Kerema by way of aircraft. Freight charges would make ^{this} route uneconomical.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

- (a) There are large areas available for planting of tree crops. The soil would be suitable although not of a high quality.
- (b) Market gardening could certainly be increased. The soil appears well suited to many types of european and local vegetables. The only draw backs appear to be the problem of transporting the produce to a market at a reasonable cost and the availability of D.A.S.F. staff to supervise. The people in the area are keen gardeners but need this supervision to eliminate the problem of the introduced vegetables becoming of poor quality through lack of selection and culling etc.
- (c) The main employer in the area for labour is the Administration. The missions could not employ any more than they are at present. Funds being made available for road works will increase the wage earnings.
- (d) D.A.S.F. have a responsibility to make greater efforts in introducing new activities in this area. The people fully realize the value of cash cropping and are terribly keen to get it going on a large scale. Apart from Coffee, the spice cardamon seems to be one that would be well suited here. But it is up to D.A.S.F. to put more staff into the area so as to examine the potential of the area and then make some concrete moves to establish a paying economy.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The attitude of the Kamia people in this area towards Local Government remains unchanged. On this patrol (No.12) I tried to explain the advantages of having a Local Government in the area so as to gauge their reaction. As soon as this was mentioned they closed themselves off from the discussion and were completely deaf to any talk. Knowing little of the workings of a L.G.C., these people oppose the idea of one in the area saying that they have'nt any money to pay taxes. They look at the coastal people and immediately see themselves paying out the same amount in taxes if a L.G.C. was introduced.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Attitudes towards the Administration remain favourable. The majority of the population are ignorant to the workings of the Government and take little if any interest in the present changes the Government is making. The handful of men that have some idea of the workings of the House of Assembly have expressed their dissatisfaction in the fact that neither both House of Assembly Members for this area have visited since the last elections. They claim that they have many things they wish their members to bring up to the attention of the Chief Minister, including some present fears of Self Government and Independence.

Q. ACCOMODATION, SERVICES, FACILITIES

None in the area.

For your information, please.

A.O. Skelton
A.O. SKELTON
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX III

<u>WETA PREPARATORY SCHOOL</u>	M	F
Standard 1.	34	5
Standard 2	29	5
Standard 3	12	4
Standard 4	8	5
Standard 5	15	-

Standard 5 children are sent to Kanabea Mission in the Wenta C/D.
There are Eight boys from the area attending High School at Form 1 level.

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 124/73-73
 District: HLL
 Patrol conducted by: D. Manton ADO
 Area patrolled: Hingola and part Westa DD
 Duration of patrol: 9-4-73 to 19-4-73
 Last D.D.A. patrol: January 73
 Last O.L.G. patrol: 1/4
 Map reference:
 Objects of patrol: Census revision, road
 Station: HINGOLA
 Subdistrict: HINGOLA
 Designation: ADO
 Personnel accompanying: 1. MANTON TPO (in part 30 days)
 Number of days: 10
 Total population of area: 2542
 Council area: HLL
 House of Assembly Electorate: Kerema Open

The District Commissioner,
 HLL District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ,	()
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1— ,	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: / / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

Area Study Done

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's 1—	(✓)
.....	()
.....	()

District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....

Above average
 Average
 Below average

Date: 18/7/1973

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
30-4-73	Haukabin									
	Haukampi	42	38	21	42	-	-	-	-	160
24-4-73	Haukampi	54	59	76	74	1	1	-	-	277
27-4-73	Koi'eti	16	7	14	1	-	-	-	-	55
28-4-73	Isoke	12	15	27	25	-	-	-	-	85
27-4-73	Ivandu	42	27	26	44	-	-	-	-	161
8.5.73	Kotomaiwa	41	58	53	50	1	-	-	1	308
	Kaiwokatawa									
26-4-73	Kaiwokatawa	20	24	22	21	-	-	-	-	87
7-5-73	Keivari	51	30	35	33	-	-	7	-	133
26-4-73	Merapo	46	29	29	40	-	-	-	-	164
27-4-73	Matua	13	10	5	8	-	-	-	-	36
3-5-73	Paina	66	102	91	94	-	-	-	-	353
26-4-73	Ukarina	29	23	27	23	-	-	-	-	107
27-4-73	Manu	23	29	25	23	-	-	-	-	101
24-4-73	Manu	23	21	19	17	1	-	3	1	85
19-2-71	Manu	123	129	110	106	2	-	4	1	475
		617	641	617	635	5	1	2	3	2542

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KAIHUA

24th August, 1973.
67-2-107
R.G. Orwin
a./D.C.

KAIHUA PATROL NO. 12/1972-73

Reference your Minute of 19th July, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of HANGOLA and Part of WETEA Census Divisions, and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. D. HENTON, Assistant District Officer.

Your comments adequately cover and complement the Area Study.

I do note that neither the Assistant District Commissioner nor yourself commented on the Situation Report.

Patrol Report is not required at this Headquarters and is returned herewith for your records.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a./Secretary

DDA 67.2.107

Responsibilities of expanding the economy

This matter will be taken up with the District Rural Development Officer when he comes back from his four weeks' course in Popondetta.

Appendix: The matter in the final paragraph of Appendix C has been brought to the attention of the District Health Officer for his investigation.

Appendix E: is well compiled and very interesting.

General:

An excellent area study only marred by using the standard typing paper required to fit in with the Patrol Report Jacket. This report had to be retyped for that reason and is therefore assessed as average.

K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

Minute to

→ The Secretary
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration
KOROROBU

Forwarded herewith two copies of the abovementioned area study by Mr. D. Henton, with appropriate assessments from this office.

K.A. Brown
K.A. BROWN *for Dist.*
District Commissioner

Social Functions:

As stated by the reporting officer, the clans of this stage have very little to do more than ceremonial functions. The functional social unit is not the clan, but rather the extended family. It is traditional in the coastal villages that each member of an extended family feels obliged to assist especially in time of sickness, death and paying bride-price within his extended family group. It is because he expects the other members to do the same for him if and when he comes across these problems.

It could be true that traditional unity is breaking down between the coastal people and the inland people. However there is evidence shown by the coastal people that they still regard the inland as their social inferiors.

Leadership

The characteristics of traditional leadership have changed considerably in Papua New Guinea. Today, more ambitious, intelligence, strong personality young men are being looked upon as leaders. A good example of these types of men becoming leaders is given and discussed in your report.

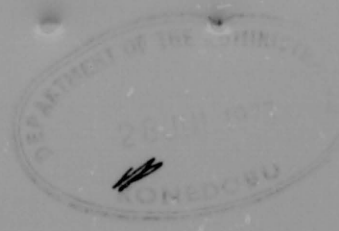
It would be a sweeping statement to say that the fight leaders mentioned in paragraph 49 have no influence outside warlike matters. Experience elsewhere has shown that a good warrior has always been regarded as a leader and holds considerable status in the village and influences village life to a degree. In the Highlands men who are competent gardeners can also gain esteem. This could be further investigated here.

Stage of Political Development

It is obvious that there is a lack of interest shown by some of the members in their constituents once they are elected into the House. If a member of the House of Assembly wants to stay in office at this stage of political development, direct communication is the best method.

Paragraph 71 is interesting and the District Local Government Officer has been informed as to its contents for his information.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION



GP/K.J.

67-4-4/206

P.O. Box 60
KEMBA, GULU DISTRICT

19th July 1973

The Officer-in-Charge
Patrol Post
KEMBA

KEMBA PATROL REPORT No. 12/1973-73
AREA STUDY HANGGIA CENSUS DIVISION

Your 67-1-2 dated 12th June 1973 is acknowledged with thanks.

Patrol Report

Your duration of patrol as stated on the Patrol Report Jacket is from 9.4.73 to 19.5.73. However, your P.O.J. shows that the patrol was commenced on 18.4.73 and ended on 19.5.73. Please advise which is correct.

Village Cattle Schemes

The idea of cattle industries is good on paper, e.g., "Yes, we'll give them a cattle industry". However one must be realistic; one must appreciate the lack of knowledge of cattle by the local people. The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries at the moment lacks staff to assist the people in their projects and it must appear that very little has been done by the people in this regard. If these projects are to succeed, the field staff will have to take a fairly active interest in helping these people along with their projects. I will personally bring this matter up with the District Rural Development Officer for his attention and action if possible.

Area Study:

Introduction:

I would not agree with the point you raise in paragraph 10. Without mentioning the numbers of the patrols, there were roughly ten recorded patrols conducted into the area before 1964.

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AREA STUDY - MANGOIA CENSUS DIVISION

1. Introduction

(a)

1. The Mangoia Census Division is bounded to the south by the Kaberope Census Division administered from Keroma, to the north by the Wena, the Ivori Swanson to the west and the Wei'abi Census Division to the east. Natural boundaries are formed by the Albert Divide and the Tauri River to the west and east respectively. The bulk of the population live in the Wena Valley, a tributary of the Tauri. It rises to the north of the division and is fed by numerous small creeks as it flows down to join the Tauri at Hell's Gate, north of Autei. In the upper part of the division the valley is wide and fertile, bounded by gently sloping mountains. As the river runs south the valley becomes narrower and deeper, and the villages are sited on the valley wall rather than the floor.

2. Hauakampka Village and its hamlets of Wauwa and wanuya is situated on the Me'a or Mena Creek which rises in the divide between the Tauri and Wena Valleys and runs down to join the Wena. Hauakampka at an altitude of about 2,000 feet is the lowest village in the division. The other villages are between 3,000 and 4,000 feet and are situated on the river in the northern sector and about it in the south.

3. There have been no rainfall records kept in the area but figures are available from Kamsbea Catholic Mission situated just to the north of the Census Division boundary. The figures reproduced below are for 1972 and are not representative because of the drought that occurred in the later part of the year. However they are representative of the rainfall in the Wena Valley. An estimated annual average of 170 inches would be reasonably accurate.

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Rainfall in Points</u>	<u>Rainless Days</u>
	January	2,078	5
F	February	2,391	3
	March	1,625	5
	April	1,629	4
	May	2,307	7
	June	458	18
	July	1,605	15
	August	215	23
	September	609	18
	October	413	20
	November	1,311	16
	December	<u>1,270</u>	<u>17</u>
		15,911	151

4. The area is covered predominantly by thick bush and rain-forest although the valley floor in the upper reaches of the wena is grass covered and there are patches of kunai on the hillsides. Areas of secondary growth are evident further down the valley where there have in the past been large gardens. The soil varies from rich river soils near the wena to red and grey clay soils. Gardens seem to grow well in the clay soils, and even at the height of the drought in 1972 there was no shortage of food. Shortages were experienced in other Kaintiba areas where the rainfall was such the same.

5. Working under the general rule that temperature drops 3°F every thousand feet, and taking the average temperature at Kerema as 79.1°F the area should have an average temperature of about 67°F . (Figures from "Encyclopedia of Papua New Guinea" see bibliography.) From experience there is a wide diurnal variation, with hot afternoons and bitterly cold mornings although frosts are not experienced.

6. The most southerly village in the area is Merapo which is a two day walk from Mamuro Village in the Kerema administered area. Mamuro is accessible from Kerema by dinghy. A road route has been marked between Murua and Merapo but as yet only sections of it are cut. With favourable tides Murua can be reached by "K" boat. To the north Yandati village is 4.5 road miles from Kanabea airstrip, which is in turn six minutes flying time to the west and south of Kaintiba. From Kaintiba there are two walking tracks to the area. The first of these is a bush track running directly from Kaintiba to Kanabea. The track is steep and unpleasant to walk on. The Tauri River is crossed on a cane suspension bridge which is repaired periodically by villagers. If this bridge is unserviceable, which it occasionally is, there is no other choice but to return to Kaintiba. Swimming the Tauri is an extremely dangerous operation. Times between 6 and 14 hours have been recorded on this track.

7. Alternatively Kanabea may be reached by the graded track. With a little spade work and a lot of blasting this track will be open to motor cycle standard. The Tauri is crossed between Karangia and Bwainya villages on a bridge constructed in 1970 by P.W.D. and capable of taking vehicular traffic. The walking time on this track is three days.

8. The area can also be reached on foot by walking two days south of Kaintiba, crossing the Tauri on bamboo rafts and walking a day north-west to Kaukaspka village. With the exception of a few miles near Kaintiba, the track is little more than a pig road and is seldom used by anyone.

(Refer Section J and map.)

(c)

9. In late June of 1961 there was a massacre at Yaba village which was eventually heard of at Kenyanya. A police party was sent from Kenyanya and an aerial survey of the area was carried out. The police party reported an estimated 30 deaths with two hostages taken and the remaining 7 villagers escaping. On 17th August 1961 a patrol left Kerema to rendezvous with a Kenyanya patrol that set out on 21st August 1961. As a result of these patrols 34 men were charged with murder. At this time it was deemed to be administratively expedient to open a patrol post in the area. Subsequent patrols investigated sites at Kotidanga (Yandati), Kwambega (the site of Kanabea Catholic Mission today) and Kaintiba. Work was begun on an airstrip at Kaintiba, and the first landing took place in the late afternoon on 18th May 1962. (See Kaintiba Report No. 1 of 1961/62.)

10. Prior to the establishment of Kaintiba, the Hangoia Census Division had had very little if any contact with the government. A.P. Carey, then A.S.O., who led the Kerema patrol investigating the Yaba massacre, walked through the area en route to Yaba. He reports, "During the walk members of the patrol in the lead came across some Kukukuku people making gardens who decamped when the patrol was sighted leading their bark cloaks, bows and arrows, and other items behind them when they fled". Records earlier than 1961 are not available at Kaintiba but from the reported reaction of the people it seems unlikely that there was much contact before that year. Between 1961 and late 1963 there are records of only two patrols into the area, apart from patrols passing through en route Kerema, although a "base camp" was established at Melwari. This is more likely to have been a rest house and there is no record of patrols being based at Melwari.

11. On 4th November 1963 Kaintiba station was closed down and the area left in the charge of an interpreter. It was not until about 1965, when the Catholic Mission began to patrol the area and Kaintiba was re-opened that good contact was established with the people of the area. Patrols to the area in the past have concentrated mainly on contact, census, the establishment of law and order and general administration. More recently the emphasis has been on road work in an attempt to establish some contact between the Hangoia, the coast and Kaintiba.

12. The people of the area are beginning to realise that, being contacted later than coastal areas, they have a long way to go to catch up. They exhibit enthusiasm to try anything new that they think might help them. They are strongly individualistic, to the extent that 10 men will stand watching one man trying to move a heavy stone. The man moving the stone would be offended if they offered to help him as this would be a hint that he was weak for not being able to do it himself. The people are very pro administration and accept the Missions well. It is highly probably that this is not because they have a real understanding of either Church or state, but more because of their materialistic "what-can-I-get-out-of-it" attitude. The area has not yet been disturbed by blatant cargo cultism though on occasions cargo-cult-type thinking has been expressed. Generally speaking, the influence of the government is strong and the contact good.

AREA STUDY - HANGOIA CENSUS DIVISION

B. Population Distribution and Trends

(a)

13. A copy of the census statistics for the area is attached.

(b)

14. All villages in the area are joined by tracks. (See map.)

(c)

15. The Hangoia Census Division is probably the least affected by absenteeism of the Kaintiba area. Most of the absentees are at Larua or elsewhere within the electorate and thus do not appear as absentees in the census records. The 1969/70 Area Study shows 70 men, or 12%, of the male working population as absent. Things have improved rather than got worse.

9. Social Groupings

(a)

16. Within the area under survey there is only one distinct social group. There is in the area a clan system which divides people in name at least into clan groups. However the extent to which these clans are functioning social groups is doubtful. Information on the clan system is hard to elicit. This could either be because it is secret and therefore presumably is a respected and powerful system or because no one really knows very much or cares. The latter seems more likely although it would take an anthropologist with a lot of time and more patience to begin to understand the system.

17. The clan to which most people claim membership is the Nautia clan. Members of this clan are spread from Namuro to Lau. In her paper "The Technology of a Modern Stone Age People in New Guinea", Beatrice Blackwood (see bibliography) studies the people in a village of the upper Watut, who are substantially the same as the Kamia. She states "...they belong to two main groups, the Nauti (sic) and the Ekuti...". A Department of Forests map dated 1965 shows an area marked Nauti to the east of Aski. The area covered by the Nautia clan and the number of people it must encompass makes it radically different from the united, fairly closely knit clan so often found in coastal areas. Perhaps the word "tribe" might be more justly applied to such a large group of people.

18. In second place to the Nautia clan come a succession of smaller clans. The informants (all Nautias) claim that these smaller clans broke away from the original true clan some time in the past, and have an inferior position. There is only one example collected of clansmen uniting for a common purpose. The ceremony that follows the piercing of the nose calls for members of the Nautia clan to perform one - and the most important - function while members of the Ekuta (of the "Ekuta" group of Beatrice Blackwood above), Adia, Titama and Abe'a clans together perform a lesser function. However other more obvious examples of clan cohesiveness are not evident. In villages clansmen do not build their houses close together or in one area, nor do they unite to work on roads, or in their gardens. There seems to be no restrictions on marrying either inside or outside the clan, nor any system of clan leaders.

It seems that the clan has, today, little more than ceremonial functions. The functional social unit is not the clan, but rather the extended family.

19. For the purposes of making new gardens, it is the members of the extended family that unite. In times of sickness, or trouble with the law, members of the extended family, no matter how remote, will gather to assist. Most Kaintiba people, including those of the Mungoia Census Division have little trouble finding accommodation in Wau or Bulolo - there is always some member of the family there who can help out.

(c)

20. The language spoken has been called Kapau by the S.I.L. who have published a Kapau pedagogical grammar, and is classified by them as a Highland language. The language is spoken, with only small regional differences, throughout the entire Kaintiba area, the Aseki area and down to Wau and Bulolo. It is closely related to the Senya language of Kenyanya, and the language of the Upper Vailala. It is known locally as Kamia, as are the people, but this is a name that is not acknowledged by the people as being part of their own language.

21. The language as spoken in the Mungoia Census Division varies only slightly from the rest of the Kaintiba area. Generally speaking, the further south the more guttural become initial "g" and "k" sounds, and the vowels become longer. This is probably more a question of accent than dialect. (For S.I.L. book see bibliography.)

(d)

22. The people of the Mungoia Census Division form one socially cohesive group, without any internal friction. They are very closely related to the people of the neighbouring areas, and marry freely with them. The division of the area west of the Tauri into three census divisions is largely an administrative convenience, as it is impossible to divide the area into three social groups. Recently the distinction between the people north and south of Kanaka Mission has sprung up, and Kanaka happens to be very nearly on the border between the Wenta and the Mungoia census divisions. This is a false distinction and had the Mission been built in a different place the distinction north and south would still be made, regardless of administrative divisions.

(e)

See above. A traditional enmity existed with the coast before contact, but coastal regions are not adjacent, and now the enmity is breaking down. Their only trade with the coast was arrows, fired from bows.

AREA STUDY - HANGOIA CENSUS DIVISION

D. Leadership

(a)

24. As with the rest of the Kaintiba area, the Hangoia is lacking in strong leaders. This probably reflects their individualistic outlook and the former isolated hamlet rather than large village type of existence. There is a story, possibly true and probably irrelevant, about a man who was rebuked at Hangoia for singing the wrong words to a song; the missionary was labouriously teaching them. His reply was, "I am a man, I can sing my own words if I want to".

25. The two most powerful leaders in the area are Sawema, the Manua policeman from Hauakampka, and Papa, the Manua policeman from Ivandu. From time to time other men appear to be leaders, but their power is transient and their leadership dubious. In both cases the leadership seems to be acquired, although Sawema claims leadership of the Nautia clan at Hauakampka. He also claims that this leadership is hereditary, having been passed from his grandfather (Kopeiuku) to his father (Ekema) to him. However he has two elder brothers, both from the same mother and father, who do not have leadership and it seems more likely that he holds the power more through his strong personality and above average intelligence than through his blood line.

(b)

26. Sawema, aged about 30. Nil education. Speaks fluent Hiri Motu and a little pidgin. Formerly employed (briefly) as a domestic servant in the Kerema Residency. Pro Administration, intelligent and quick to learn. Sphere of influence: Hauakampka, Hangoia, Hangoia and to a certain extent, Uruama and Kerapo (probably as a result of the present incumbent's incompetency).

27. Papa, aged about 40. Manua policeman of Ivandu Village. Fluent in both Hiri Motu and pidgin. Nil education. Formerly employed as P.S.D. labourer in Kerema. Nil convictions. Sphere of influence: Ivandu, Moisti, Tutua. Pro Administration, very progressive. Tries at times to play the benevolent despot in the village, but usually soon disillusioned by the people.

28. Neither of these men have ever been further east than Malalaua, or further north than the Morobe District border. From the first days of contact Savana has allied himself with the Administration. He was once employed as a runner, taking messages back and forth to the then Sub-District Office at Kukipi. Both are strong supporters, if not attenders of the Catholic Church.

29. Apart from fight leaders, who had no influence outside warlike matters, the people of the area appear never to have had a system of traditional leaders. Formerly they were not required. Now that the trend is to live in villages, it becomes more essential to have a spokesman and a leader. Often this position is not filled by the appointed village official and the people tend to turn to different people in the village for different things. Catechists or evangelists are used when a literate person is required. A person who speaks Pidgin and who is known from experience to be unlikely to offend officialdom is chosen for dealings with the government. If any pattern of leadership is emerging, then the leadership positions are being sought after by the young, travelled and maybe slightly educated man. After so few years of real contact, and new leadership system must still be in the embryo stage, and in most villages it is impossible to pick a real leader.

AREA STUDY - MANGOIA CENSUS DIVISION

1. Land Tenure and Use

(a)

30. Traditionally a man could hold only as much land as he could defend. Boys, while joining their mother's clan, use and inherit their father's land. At the time of the establishment of the rule of law the Mangoia Census Division there were extensive fights over land. At that time the Erikozina and M'beivi people were scattered wide, having won distant land in battle earlier and wanting to cultivate it. Thus the situation exists where people currently living at Auakampka and Ivandu were caught occupying land a long way from their own area. Now they claim land in both places, and as long as the memory of the fights to win that land exist their claims will probably be undisputed. Luckily there is no real land shortage, and pitched battle over land is unlikely to break out again.

(b)

31. Some of the people have knowledge of land tenure conversion, having visited the resettlement scheme at Purua. However, they have no interest in changing the traditional method of land tenure in their own area. If they saw the need for tenure conversion, as they probably will if either cash cropping or individual cattle projects get a foothold, the Mangoia people would probably have no objection to it. They prefer to work as individuals on their own land at the moment although they need assistance for major clearing of new gardens. After the initial plot was cleared for cash cropping or cattle the need for community assistance would not be so great and individual tenure would probably be acceptable.

(c)

32. Cash cropping has not yet started in the area. The people of Ivandu, Auakabia and Auakampka are keen to start community cattle projects, but the eventual aim is to convert these to individual projects. When and if cash cropping does start, it is likely that it will be on an individual basis.

AREA STUDY - HANGOIA CENSUS DIVISION

F. Literacy

(a)

33. In the area surveyed there are no schools. Children from the area attend the primary school at Kanabea Catholic Mission to receive the beginnings of a formal education. At Kotidanga (Kandati) there is a Fijian school run by the Lutheran Mission with one (untrained) teacher. This school restricts itself to teaching the Fijian language and religion. It is attended by about 25 boys ranging in age from 8 to 18 years. Catholic Mission catechists make sporadic efforts in the villages to run elementary bible classes, and teach the children a smattering of Fijian.

34. Purei, outside the area, is also attended by a number of boys from the Hangoia Census Division. At Purei they are trained to be catechists, although many of them do not make the grade. Apart from bible classes, the students are taught to read and write in Fijian and the more progressive ones also become literate in their own language. They learn basic agricultural techniques, are taught hygiene and are kept abreast of current affairs with political education classes. They are taught in Fijian and their own language, in which the father in charge is fluent. The school is run by the Catholic Mission and the students are drawn from Kanabea. The school aims at giving leadership training and giving the students a non formal education that will be of some use to them when they return to the village. An estimated twenty boys from the Hangoia attend the school, although no statistics are available at Kanabea or Kaintiba.

35. Figures for the Kanabea school are included as an appendix.

(b)

36. Between 40 and 50 men in the area are able to speak and understand either Hiri Motu or Fijian. Hiri Motu is more prevalent in the southern villages, as is Fijian in the northern ones. No women speak either of the lingua franca. The number of speakers of the lingua franca is increasing as people spend more time outside the area, either as contract labourers who learn Fijian, or by working on the Gulf coast and learning Hiri Motu. Apart from catechists, no one speaks English. A very small number of people are semi-literate,

being the more successful Kenbea students and old boys of Lutel. Having left school, the knack of reading and writing is soon lost. Assuming that every student at both Kenbea and Lutel from the Mangoi is literate in at least Pidgin and allowing for ex students living in the villages, there are about 400 literate people in a population of two and a half thousand.

(c)

37. There are six pupils from Kenbea currently attending high school although not all of these come from the Mangoi area. Apart from these, no other people have received a higher education.

(d)

38. The six students noted above attend Hainohana High School, near Vereina in the Central District. There are no students in Australia.

(e)

39. There are at least twelve radios in the area, owned either by catechists or evangelists, or issued by D.I.S.S. They are in the following villages: Sauskampka (2); Ivanda (2); Ukuamina; Madakabia; Trikolina; Heiwari; H'beidi; Kotonbaiwa; Yandati; Mangabaiwa.

40. The most popular station is Radio Morobe, because of its policy of broadcasting in Pidgin. Radio Kereka comes a poor second followed by 9AM. Printed matter has recently been distributed widely in the area but few people show any interest in looking at it. The level of comprehension, even of photographs, is very low. Village men will stare at a photograph of, for example, a session of the House of Assembly for several minutes, holding it up-side-down before becoming tired of trying to decipher it and putting it away. No one is sufficiently literate to be able to read fluently and reading is such a chore that they seldom persevere beyond the first few lines. Posters are sometimes used to decorate houses but this is for their decorative value rather than the information they convey.

AREA STUDY - HANGOIA DISTRICT DIVISION

4. Standard of Living

(a)

41. There are two types of house that are commonly built. The first is the traditional type, often with modifications. This type of house is circular with a high conical roof. In the Hangoia the roof is usually made of bamboo leaves, interspaced with the long leaf that grows on a species of cane (kundu). This leaf is known locally as "ha" and the cane as "he'uga". Sometimes kuni grass is used as a roofing material. The roof comes to within two and a half or three feet from the ground, and the low outside wall is made traditionally from sticks driven into the ground and very closely spaced. A recent modification uses the bark of various trees, most commonly the bark called locally "kodak", bent around to form a wall. I am not familiar with the tree it comes from, but am told it is a species of pandanus. The small door is closed at night by small logs piled one on top of the other and held in place by uprights. Inside the house is a raised platform surrounded by another wall leaving a narrow corridor around the perimeter. The door giving onto the platform is always some distance from the outside door. The inside of the house is dark and smoky; however the house is easy to defend, hard to enter silently, and the smoke keeps the house warm, preserves the roof and discourages mosquitoes.

42. A photograph taken in 1938 in a little contacted village in the ethnologically identical Upper Watut, shows several houses of a design similar to the typical coastal type of house and thus it can be supposed that this style is equally traditional. This style of house can also be seen in the Hangoia as often as the typical roundhouse. The house is rectangular with a raised floor and a ridgepole-type of roof. Although these houses are not as warm or as secure, they are quite popular. This may be because they are easier to build than a roundhouse.

43. Nails are available at the Mission store at Sogaboa and are increasingly used in house building. One or two houses noticed have a sort of hinged door, pivoted on two large nails driven through the lintel and up through the footplate. These are often fastened by a piece of wire and a padlock in the owner's absence. Apart from these innovations, no European materials are used in house building.

44. Second-hand clothing is sold cheaply at Kanbea Mission as well as cheap, new clothing. About 60% of the population own some item of imported clothing, although for everyday wear most people prefer the traditional grass skirt and bark cape. The two styles of clothing are often mixed, with disastrous aesthetic results. Bought clothing is usually in a poor state of repair and is seldom properly washed. It is worn in the same way that traditional clothing is, that is, it is seldom removed until it falls off through dirt and neglect.

45. Blankets are a popular purchase from Kanbea and most people have at least one blanket and a towel. Blankets are regarded in the same light as bark capes, particularly by the women of the area. They are used as a multi purpose covering, to keep off rain and for warmth while walking around. This drastically shortens their useful life and they quickly become torn and dirty. They are seldom intentionally washed, and never with soap. Towels suffer the same fate.

46. Almost without exception every man owns a bush knife and an axe. Small knives are also popular. Between 40% and 50% of households have a cooking pot, used both for cooking and carrying water. About one household in ten has a hurricane lamp, although kerosene is expensive and the lamp is seldom used. Torches are also popular, but because batteries have to be paid for and the torch is cheap in the first place, they have a short life.

47. Most men have a small string bag which they carry with them. It usually contains a cigarette lighter, a piece of mirror, a tobacco tin with money and bush tobacco in it, a small knife, another tin of some sort for lime to be chewed with betel nut, and a miscellaneous of odd small treasures. This is about the total of European artifacts used in the area.

(b)

48. Kanbea Catholic Mission buys large amounts of native food to feed labourers and schoolboys. The types of food bought give an indication of what is grown in the gardens and what the staple diet of the area is. The most popular item is taro, followed by banana and sweet potato, sugar cane, pumpkin and then lesser amounts of cabbage (native) spinach,

water-melon and marita (pandanus fruit). These foods are cooked either by placing directly on hot coals, or in a section of bamboo with a little water. This last method is quite popular and makes an effective type of pressure cooker.

49. Large amounts of tinned fish, meat, brown rice, salt, tea and sugar are sold at Anabeba but these are purchased infrequently by village people of the Magoia. The most commonly bought item by Magoia people is twist tobacco, followed by salt.

(c)

50. There are no community centres in the area and no social organisations. An embryo Women's Club was started at Anabeba, which a few women from the Magoia attended. It was run by Mission staff but died through staff shortages at the Mission. It is to be revived in the future, but affects very few women from the area surveyed. Several villages have rudimentary basketball courts, which are seldom used. A small ball, about the size of a tennis ball, can be made by shaping the resilient core of a large species of fern (locally called wadaka). Young boys often play kick-ball with these, although nothing is organised and there are no rules. The people of the Magoia do not have much team spirit and in games as in everything else it is each man for himself.

AREA STUDY - MANGCIA CENSUS DIVISION

H. Missions

(a)

51. There are two Missions operating in the area, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of New Guinea (E.L.C.N.G.) and the Roman Catholic Mission. The Lutheran Bishop is in Lae and the Catholic Mission is in the diocese of Serena. The list below gives the affiliations of the villages in the area. The village names do not necessarily agree with those recognised by the Administration as the Missions recognise as separate villages what the Administration often see as hamlets of a nearby, larger settlement.

<u>Village:</u>	<u>R.C. Catechist:</u>	<u>Comment:</u>
Kotombaiwa	Peter	Ex Bema primary student
M'beimi	Patrick	ex Bema primary student
Keiwari	Gabriel Anameda	
Trikomina	Allano	Ex Bema primary student
Faina	Kieto	Ex Gollala. Arrived with the first priests.
Kaukabia	Joseph Molova	
Ivandu	Girisio Java	Ex Gollala. Arrived with the first priests.
Ukuamina	Thomas Kokodai	
Maiwokada	Edward	
Kaukankpa	Raphael Morani	

52. Note that with the exception of the Gollala catechists, they are all trained at Futei. They all come from the Mangcia area or the neighbouring Santa Census Division. It is planned to replace the two Gollala catechists with local people eventually, although they are both married locally.

53. The Lutheran Mission has evangelists at Yandati and its hamlet of Mangabaiwa, as well as a teacher at their night school at Yandati.

54. Generally the area is under the influence of the Catholic mission, with Yandati being the only Lutheran village. At Kanabea, Father Boston has a well-established station at which he spends 30 to 40% of his time. Although there is friction between the Missions in the Mangoi area as a whole, this does not appear in the Mangoi Census Division. No doubt it would if representatives of other Missions attempted to move into the predominantly Catholic area, but this seems unlikely at this time. There was some friction between the Lutherans at Yandati and the villagers near Kanabea, when the Lutherans sent for treatment at the aid post at Kanabea station. This was immediately discouraged by the Kanabea staff and soon after by a patrol in the area. However there is no conflict between the only Lutheran village of Yandati and the rest of the Mangoi.

(b)

55. The Catholic Mission is the most active in the area. At Kanabea there is a primary school, aid post, store and airstrip, all of which are used by the people of the Mangoi. The Mission provides the teacher in the school (a nun) and at the moment have three Australian volunteer nurses, an Australian bulldozer operator and two priests. A nun is in charge of the cooking and household duties and runs the store. There are between 30 and 40 men employed on cattle, building and the airstrip projects, of whom about half are from the Mangoi Census Division.

56. All the catechists have a little medical training and are able to treat simple complaints and give injections. They perform a useful medical function in the village and are able to report any serious disease. Where children are unable to attend school, they attempt to give them some education, although this is only at a very basic level and their efforts are not crowned with success.

57. The services of the Lutheran Mission in the area are limited to the village school at Yandati, already mentioned above.

(c)

58. The Missions and their staff are liked and respected by their adherents. Experience in other parts of the Kaintiba area has shown that where a Mission or its representative becomes unpopular, the people have no compunction in asking for the opposition to take over the village. Missions generally are thought of as being part and parcel of the process of becoming sophisticated and villages that have a resident missionary and a rest-house consider themselves well inside the pale of civilization. The extent to which the people are faithful to a particular creed, as opposed to the services and staff offered by either Mission, is hard to assess and answers depend on which missionary is asked. Without a doubt the Catholic Mission is the most influential in the area now, and is likely to remain so. The Catholic Mission is the strongest supporter of traditional culture, though it still sells used clothing. Local Lutheran policy discourages traditional practices, with little effect.

AREA STUDY - HANGOIA CENSUS DIVISION

I. Non-Indigenes

(a)

59. There are no commercial establishments being run by non-indigenes in the area. Mr. Fletcher, who has stores at Murua and Kaintiba, has said that he is considering opening a store in the area, but if it will in fact be opened and if it will be in the Hangoia Census Division is not yet clear. The Catholic Mission is not a commercial enterprise although it does employ men from the Hangoia Census Division.

(b)

60. About half the work-force at Kanabea is made up of men from the Hangoia Census Division. This number varies with the total work-force averaging between 30 and 40 men. They are employed as labourers on various Mission projects, with a few of them learning basic carpentry or animal husbandry skills.

(c)

61. The Mission at Kanabea buys local food to feed their students and labourers. They buy food at an average of two cents per pound and have an average weekly expenditure of \$50. The majority of this money is paid to people of the neighbouring Wenta Census Division, with only four or five dollars worth being provided by Hangoia people each week. There is no other outlet for local produce.

AREA STUDY - HANGOIA CENSUS DIVISION

J. Communications

(a)

62. There is a graded walking track through the length of the area, connecting most of the villages (see map). This is being improved to good motorcycle standard in the hope that it will eventually provide access to the coast. This access is essential if the area is to develop to its full potential.

(b)

63. Being an inland mountain area, there are no ports or wharves in the area. If road access to the coast eventuates, the wharf at Kurua - at the head of Kerema Bay - will be the only sea outlet for the area.

(c)

64. The airstrip at Kanabea, built as a Rural Development project sponsored by the Catholic Mission, was opened in the middle of 1972. Work is still proceeding on it to get the original planned length. This involves considerable blasting of rocks and the movement of enormous amounts of fill. At the moment it can take Cessnas up to the 206 model. The Norman Britten Islander and the Pilatus Porter (category "D" aircraft); 1400 feet are marked with a further 200 feet nearing completion. It is intended to realign the strip and lengthen it to 1800 feet as per initial specifications. (See appendix.)

65. It would be possible to build an airstrip at Maukampa village but it would be difficult to justify the expense. An airstrip site was considered on the valley floor, near Kandati, in the early days of the area. However the ground is boggy after heavy rains and would require extensive draining. There are no other possible airstrip sites in the area. Kanabea is 4.5 road miles north of the Hangoia Census Division boundary but it serves the people of the Hangoia area and this is included in this report.

(d)

66. The major river in the area is the Tauri River, which forms the eastern boundary of the Mangoi Census Division. It is not navigable until far to the south of the region. When not in flood, it may be crossed by bamboo raft at a point to the south and east of Haukampka village but otherwise is fast, rocky and treacherous. In 1961 a Patrol Officer was lost while attempting to swim it. His body was never recovered.

67. The Wena River is likewise unnavigable, but offers numerous fords where it may be crossed unless it is in flood. There are small canoes at Heiwari and down-stream from Iaina. These have been built by men returning from the coast and are principally play-things. Points where the Tauri may be crossed are marked on the map attached.

AREA STUDY - HANGOIA CENSUS DIVISION

K. Technical and Clerical Skills

68. None of the Hangoia people have been trained in any technical or clerical skills.

AREA STUDY - MANGOIA CENSUS DIVISION

L. The Stage of Political Development

69. This was commented on at length in Kaintiba Report No. 2 of 1972/73. The people are generally politically unaware and the average villager finds it hard to comprehend a national system of government. His interests are confined to things that directly affect life in the village. A few of the more progressive men are beginning to realise dimly that decisions taken in the House of Assembly can affect village life, but comprehension is limited by the traditional narrow outlook of the people. Because of a tendency to misunderstand and misinterpret things heard about the government, the people look with suspicion to the future. Before the 1972 elections there was an attempt to nominate a candidate for the House of Assembly without much understanding of what it was all about. The nomination came too late to be accepted.

70. The attitude towards the Administration and non-Europeans generally is good, although perhaps ambivalent. Shortly after the election patrol of 1972 several people in the Mangoia area made a point of letting it be known that they had voted for the native candidate rather than the sitting European candidate because they wanted to vote for someone with the same coloured skin. This was not said aggressively but rather by way of explanation. The European lost the election, but as yet the sitting member has not visited the Mangoia area. Indeed, no member ever has.

71. There is no local government council in the area and the people do not want one. The people have never had to pay any tax and would resent having to do so, even to their own council. Further discussion on the stage of political development may be found in numerous situation reports and particularly in Kaintiba Report No. 2 of 1972/73.

AREA STUDY - MANGOIA CENTRAL DIVISION

II. The economy of the Area

(a)

72. The people of the area are subsistence farmers and there are only two economic trees in the area. These are both lemon trees - one at Herapo and one at Nagabaiwa. The fruit of these trees is sold to passing patrols and the Catholic Mission.

(b) and (c) Not applicable.

(d)

73. The seeds for English potatoes, spring-onions, tomatoes, corn, pumpkin, passionfruit and pineapple have been introduced into the area. These are grown and sold in small quantities to patrols in the area and Kanbea Catholic Mission, together with native produce as listed in paragraph 48. Although difficult to estimate, probably about \$400 to \$500 is earned per year by the Mangoia as a whole through the sale of vegetables.

(e)

74. Earnings from wage labour.

<u>Mission</u>	labourers	\$500
	carriers	200
<u>Administration</u>	labour	3000*
	carriers	800
Cash earnings from sale of food		450
Cash brought in by returning contract labour		<u>200</u>
		<u>\$5150</u>

*Roughly \$5000 was allocated to the area for Rural Development Funds. About \$3000 was paid out at the rate of \$1.50 per week to road labourers in 1972/73.

(f)

75. There are no co-operatives in the area.

76. There are no entrepreneurs in the area.

(h)

77. The Register of Depositors for the Commonwealth Savings Bank at Kaintiba shows three bank accounts in the area, though it is possible that other accounts are held with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Kerema or at wau and Lae. An estimate of a total of 10 accounts is reasonable. Excluding people employed permanently by Missions or government, the average depositor in the Kaintiba area has \$7 in his account, giving an estimated total of \$70 held in accounts by Hangoia Census Division residents.

01)

78. Not applicable.

(j)

79. Average per capita income works out at \$2.03. This would not be distributed evenly between each family in each village and the figures it is based on represent educated guesses only.

AREA STUDY - MANGCIA CENSUS DIVISION

H. Possibilities of expanding the economy

(a)

80. Recently the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries has shown interest in looking at the area to assess the possibilities of introducing cardamon as a cash crop. Preliminary reports seem favourable, but the idea is as yet untested. There are no permanent cash crops in the area as yet and suitable land is available to the village people.

81. There are 18 head of cattle, owned by the Catholic Mission at Huakampka, the majority of them destined for village cattle projects. These cattle thrive on the native grasses and are fat, sleek and free from disease. The people have no land shortage and are keen to start their own cattle projects. There are two disadvantages: (1) There is at the moment no easy way the people could get cattle to an abattoir and market. This is no real disadvantage as a road is marked to Kerema. A cattle industry in the area would help justify the expense of finishing this road to bridle-path standard at least and would give the people some incentive for working on the road. (2) D.A.S.F. have been unable in the past to post enough officers to Kaintiba to organise such projects and it seems unlikely that they will do so in the future. Such cattle projects require constant and regular supervision if they are to succeed. The Mission are already sponsoring their own schemes with Huakampka and Paina villages. It seems unfair to lay the burden of agricultural development solely on the shoulders of the Catholic Mission when there are government departments whose job it is to encourage such rural development.

(b)

82. In the future, market gardening may be a money earner for the Mangcia Census Division. The people have the land and the ability to garden but as yet no market. The cost of carrying vegetables to Kerema, or to Manabea airstrip to be flown out, makes market gardening uneconomical. A road to Kerema would simplify marketing problems and costs and the Mangcia Census Division would be the first to benefit. At the moment the people only produce, above their own needs, what they know they can sell locally.

(c)

83. The Catholic Mission is the only employer of labour and its labour requirements are unlikely to increase much. There seems little chance of increasing wage earnings in the Mangoia Census Division.

(d)

84. The most promising new activities seem to be cardamon and cattle, discussed above. Other activities seem dependent on road access to markets. There are no facilities for tourism and the artifact market is limited. On a national basis there are artifacts for sale better made and more decorative than the local produce. Possibly with organisation some money could be earned from artifacts but it would take organisation and a skillful entrepreneur.

(e)

85. The people of the Mangoia are materialistic and keen to earn a cash income. If the opportunity was there, they would be willing to work hard. The people are prepared to change and to work if they can see some profit in it. As yet they have not had the opportunity.

AREA STUDY - HARGOIN CENSUS DIVISION

C. Attitude to Local Government

(a)

86. From the little people know of local government they do not want a Council. They realize that they would have to pay tax which, with a per capita annual average income of just over \$2 they would have difficulty doing. They see no reason for having a council and are happy as they are.

BARA STUDY - HANCOCK CENSUS DIVISION

1. Attitude towards Central Government

27. The attitude of the people towards central government is neutral, and most of them equate "government" with "kiap". They have little interest in central government because to the villager it seems so remote. They have yet to be visited by a member of the House, and cannot see the relevance of a government in Port Moresby to their daily lives. The few men that have a little knowledge see the House of Assembly as a rather arbitrary body, in a remote place, that neither consults them or really affects them. The government that matters is the government that comes from Kaintiba and Kerema. They are very pro Administration and as far as they are concerned the Administration is enough.

AREA STUDY - HANGOLA CENSUS DIVISION

4. Accommodation Services and Facilities

38. There are none in the area.

AREA STUDY - HANGOI CENSUS DIVISION

H. Navigable Rivers

89. None in the area.

AREA STUDY - HANGOIA CENSUS DIVISION

Appendix 1
Population

<u>Village</u>	<u>Initial Census</u>	<u>11/66</u>	<u>8/68</u>	<u>8/69</u>	<u>8/70</u>	<u>11/71</u>	<u>4/73</u>
Hauakabia			86	138	131	168	160
Kawakampka	504	403	302	333	356	385	277
Hoi'eti	58	45	74	75	56	55	55
Ikoake	95	89	98	114	120	118	85
Ivandu	156	113	148	173	202	198	161
Kotombaiwa			201	206	190	201	208
Haiwokatawa	75		105	119	107	124	87
Meiwari	110	99	118	115	157	193	188
Herapo	148	27	178	181	182	207	164
Kutua	62	76	50	53	47	53	36
Ukuamina	104	98	100	98	130	129	107
Manuya			141	156	145	153	101
Mauwa			79	94	100	89	85
Yandati	206	272	205	?	372	448	475
	1784	1509	2241	2250	2416	2976	2542

The table above shows the census figures for the Hangoia Census Division for its entire censused history. The figures for this census show a decline, and this is particularly so in the more southern villages. The figures for the most recent census are realistic in that they include only those people living in and in the immediate environs of the village. The census books for most villages and particularly the southern villages, reveal a large number of people who appeared for census once only and have not since been sighted. Enquiry at the time showed that these people lived in the bush often more than a day's walk from the village. People who had not appeared for four consecutive censuses were "migrated out" explaining in many cases the apparent sudden drop in village population. The 1971 figure for Paina includes a large number of people from the Ivori Swanson region who came once only and decided they did not like it. They are reported to have returned to their old village sites with no intention of returning. The decreased figures do not indicate a sudden exodus from the area or an epidemic of plague proportions. Nor do they necessarily indicate a natural decrease. They are a rationalisation of the census system in the area.

AREA STUDY - HANGOIA CENSUS DIVISION

Appendix B
Education

Attendance figures for children of the Hangoia Census Division attending Kanabea Primary School.

N.B. All students are boys. 1973 school year.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Std 1</u>	<u>Std 2</u>	<u>Std 3</u>	<u>Std 4</u>	<u>Std 5</u>	<u>Total</u>
Trikomina	4	3	2	2	3	14
Hauakampka	2	6	3	-	1	12
Meiwari	4	1	-	-	1	6
Paina	2	3	1	3	-	9
Hawakabia	-	5	-	1	-	6
Maiwokatawa	4	-	-	-	-	4
M'beivi	-	-	2	-	-	2
Ivandu	7	5	-	-	-	12
Ukuamina	3	1	-	-	-	4
Yandati	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wanuya	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hangabaiwa	1	1	-	-	-	2
Kotombaiwa	1	-	-	-	-	1
<hr/>						
Totals:	29	26	8	6	5	74
<hr/>						
Pupils from other areas	12	12	13	9	15	61
<hr/>						
Totals:	41	38	21	15	20	135
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AREA STUDY - HANGOIA CENSUS DIVISION

Appendix C
Health
Kainabea Aid Post

Table showing the number of treatments over a month period. These figures are the average taken over a nine month period. It can safely be assumed that between 40 and 50% of patients seen come from the Hangoia Census Division.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	3x4
Malaria	61	200	18	2.3	16	-	41.4
Diarrohoea	16	177	3	3.0	2.5	.1	9.0
Pneumonia	-	-	8	3.1	7.5	.2	24.80
Bronchitis	38	27	8.2	2.8	8.1	-	22.96
Burns	22	105	1	1.3	.5	-	1.3
Tropical ulcers	52	411	2	3.0	1.0	-	6.0
Tinea	13	85	-	-	-	-	-
Infected wounds	42	206	1	1.5	1.0	-	1.5
Eye complaints	88	213	.1	.5	-	-	.05
Ear complaints	38	228	.1	.25	-	-	.025
Tuberculosis		(Average one under daily treatment)					
Worms	40	120	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies/sipoma	175	291	-	-	-	-	-
Malnutrition/anaemia	10	-	3	5.4	3.0	-	16.2
Injuries	42	-	2	6.8	1.8	-	13.6
Boils	15	101	-	-	-	-	-
Antenatal care		(Average three under regular care)					
Miscellaneous	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	1352	2164	46.4	29.95	41.4	.3	136.835

- Key: 1 New patients seen
 2 Number of treatments
 3 Number of inpatients
 4 Average number of days per inpatient
 5 Number discharged
 6 Deaths
 3x4 Gives number of inpatient/nights per month

$\frac{136.835}{30} \approx 4.5$ approx.

H.B. These figures make allowance for the treatments given by Mission catechists in their villages.

Figures submitted monthly by the government Aid Post at Keiwari were inspected but were too obviously inaccurate to warrant inclusion in this report.

AREA STUDY - HANGOIA CENSUS DIVISION

Occasional Papers on Technology, 3.
"The Technology of a Modern Stone Age
People in New Guinea"
Beatrice Blackwood, B.Sc., M.A., F.S.A.
In association with the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford
Oxford University Press - 1950

This booklet was written after study in Etua village in
the Upper Watut. The people are ethnologically identical
to the people of the Kaintiba area and includes much
interesting information and many photographs on the
technology of the people. It includes the making of all
their artifacts. The study took place in 1936/37.
There is a copy at Kanbea Catholic Mission

Kapau Pedological Grammar.
Pacific Linguistics Series C, No. 10.
W. & L. Gates of the Summer Institute
of Linguistics.
Published in Canberra 1968 by the
Australian National University.

H.B. The Kapau language is identical to that
of the Kaintiba area.

Encyclopedia of Papua New Guinea.
Published 1972 by the Melbourne University
Press in association with the University
of Papua New Guinea.

Life on the Upper Watut, New Guinea.
Geographical Journal Vol. 94.
Beatrice Blackwood

also

Folk Stories of a Stone Age People
"Folklore" Vol. 1 No. 3 1939.
Beatrice Blackwood. (No copy sighted.)

In 1967/68 a Dr. Gajduseck walked through the Hangoia
Census Division, taking blood samples and collecting
anthropological information for a thesis. The completed
thesis was not published. He was with the University of
New York.

Appendix D - 2
Bibliography

The following patrol reports were recommended reading to the officer who opened Kaintiba Patrol Post in 1961, and may have information on the early history of contact in the area. No copies are held at Kaintiba.

- Kerema No. 2/51-52
- Kerema No. 3/51-52
- Kerema No. 7/51-52
- Kerema No. 6/52-53
- Kerema No. 6/53-54
- Kerema No. 5/57-58
- Kerema No. 6/57-58
- Kikori Special No. 1/55-56

In addition to the above reports there was a F.I.A. patrol that walked from Menyanya to Kerema in 1960 or 1961. It passed through the Mangolia area and made a camp at Kevaiwa (now abandoned) below Kotombaiwa. Local rumour has it that this was not the first Army patrol through the area. Their reports would also contain material of local historical value.

AREA STUDY - HANCOCK COUNTY DIVISION

Appendix B
Anthropology

The following is a summary of the stages in the ceremony of nose piercing. The information was gathered at Hauakampka village in April of 1973. The details given below are forbidden to women and uninitiated boys and the matter should not be mentioned lightly in front of people. It is still considered sacred by the people. They were embarrassed and offended when a film strip of the Korobe District was shown in the villages recently which included a photograph of this ceremony. Apparently it is taken more lightly in the Menyanya area.

1. At a time when there are enough uninitiated boys the old men of the village decide to start the ceremonies. The age of initiates ranges between 7 and 20. The men of the village go to the bush, to an area forbidden to women. They completely clear an area of about one acre of flat ground.
2. People from all areas are invited to come. At Hauakampka they come from as far as Komoko, three days' walk away. By the time they arrive a large house has been prepared or specially built. All sorts of food are gathered; there is a feast and a sing-sing.
3. After the feast the village men return to the prepared initiation site. The cleared area is surrounded by elevated perches, built like long ladders with a wide base and a narrow apex, stood in the ground inclined towards the centre of the cleared area and up to thirty feet high. The height depends on the courage of the builder and eventual occupant, who must not fall.
4. In the middle of the cleared ground a tunnel is constructed on the ground. It is made by propping branches together and has a height and width of about 3 feet. It is about 10 feet long. All the men then return to the village, leaving only the uncles and brothers of the initiates, who will mount the perches. While the other men are bringing the boys, they climb to the top of the perches and tie themselves in place with cane. They are carrying bull-roarers and the legs of the perches are disguised with foliage.

5. The boys are led to the initiation ground. En route they are told that their brothers and uncles are dead and made to sing songs of mourning. When they arrive they do not notice the perches, which are concealed.
6. The village men form two lines leading to the mouth of the tunnel. The initiates are held by their fathers while the rest of the men shout at them, accusing them of stealing food, telling lies and generally breaking all the rules.
7. The boys are then forced to crawl through the tunnel. As they emerge, the men on the perches make bird calls. The boys look up and see them.
8. The men on perches then swing their bull-roarers. The boys are told that they are snakes being swung, and that the noise is that of the snakes calling out. They are very frightened.
9. The noise stops, and the boys are held while the men return to earth. The boys are then beaten with the ropes of the bull-roarers.
10. The bridge of each boy's nose is rubbed forcibly with the bull-roarer, breaking the skin. Then in turn the boys are held down while the septum is pierced by the sharpened fibia of a cassowary. A piece of pitpit is inserted at once. Native salt is later rubbed on the wound.
11. The boys are stood in a line and one of the poles that formed part of a perch is taken down and placed over their shoulders so they carry the full weight. Short boys are held off the ground against the pole. The men then pull the pole back and forth in a sawing motion so that the skin on the shoulder of each boy is broken.
12. The boys are then catechized against adultery, stealing, etc., and told to perform their social obligations. This includes the killing of a man if he murders any relative. They are warned not to let their wives chew sugar-cane or betel nut while the man is asleep (?). They are told to work hard and make good gardens.

13. Close relatives stay with the boys, while the other men get sugar-cane from their gardens and hide it near the village.
14. The boys are led back to the village. When they arrive the other men spring out of hiding and surround the boys, dancing with bundles of sugar-cane on their heads.
15. Fighting shields are brought and held flat over the head, each shield having several men holding it. The boys are shepherded underneath the shields.
16. A big man in the village climbs on each shield and makes fire with a bamboo string, a block of wood and some tinder. When it is burning, he comes down and makes all the boys smell the smoke. The fire is given to the boys who are told it must not go out.
17. The men dance around the boys again, with the sugar-cane. As they dance they break the sugar-cane into pieces and throw it at the boys. When it is all thrown the men collect it to eat it. However they cannot cut it with knives to remove the skin but must tear it with their hands.
18. The boys are then taken to a "spirit house" already prepared in the bush. They leave the village taking a piece of the fire with them. They make a big fire in the house and it must be kept very hot. They live there for about two months, looked after by elder brothers. They are not allowed to eat pandanus fruit (hamanga), two kinds of sugar-cane (kngo andake and kngopiake) and two kinds of native spinach (spike and taq'e).
19. Salt is rubbed into their wounds.
20. After two months or so of isolation, the men of the village hunt for kapul and invite the people to the village for a feast. On the day of the feast the boys are sent for. They are decorated and brought back by their elder brothers. They are given new grass skirts to wear and officially allowed to wear a bark cape. Formerly they had to wear a piece cut from an old cape of their father's.

21. They are led singing back to the village. Pieces of meat are hung over their shoulders in the village and they are told to give some to their grandparents. They must not give any to their parents. The spirit house in the bush is burned down. They are still forbidden to eat pandanus, banana or sugar.

22. In about 6 months there is a further ceremony, details of which are obscure. In essence the boys are further abused and instructed by their elders. Then they are asked if they want to eat pandanus, i.e., marita. When they reply yes, the food is rubbed into their faces making it inedible. They are then beaten with the wing bones of cassowary after which they are allowed to eat the pandanus fruit. The women are allowed to attend this ceremony. While they are eating, the men sneak up and tear the initiates grass skirts off, leaving them naked. They are then led to the creek, allowed to wash, and new grass skirts are given to them. Only at this time are they considered to be men and not boys.

Appendix F
Walking Times
(refer map)

Graded motorcycle track:

. Kanbea-Yandati	1 1/2 hours	
. Yandati-Kotombaiwa	50 minutes	
. Kotombaiwa-M'beivi	1 hour	
. M'beivi-Meiwari	1 hour	
. Meiwari-Frikomina	3/4 hour	
. Frikomina-Paina	1/2 hour	
. Paina-Hauakabia	1 hour	<u>N.B.</u> Ford crossing impossible when river in flood.
. Hauakabia-Ivandu	3/4 hour	
. Ivandu-Ukuamina	1 hour	
. Ukuamina-Merapo	1/2 hour	

walking track:

. Paina-Tatana	3/4 hour	
. Tatana-Hauakampka	7/8 hours	
. Hauakampka-Moi'eti	1 1/2 hours	
. Hauakampka-Ivandu	3 1/2 hours	
. Hauakampka-Wauwa	3 hours	- hearsay only
. Wauwa-crossing point	1 day	- "
. Hauakampka-M'beivi	4 1/2 hours	- direct track
. Yandati-Kangabaiwa	3/4 hour	

Times on the motorcycle track are average times with carriers. Times for walking tracks depend on the state of the track. Times given are minimum times with carriers and a good track.

Relevant walking times outside the Bangoin Census Division:

. Kanbea-Kaintiba	6 to 8 hours depending on the state of the track.
. Ukuamina-Mamuro	16 hours with strong carriers on a dry track. Add 3 hours for Murus.
. Kanbea-Kaintiba	For graded motorcycle track 3 days.
. Crossing point-Kaintiba	1 1/2 days.

Appendix F - 2
Walking Times
(refer map)

In the upper reaches the Wena River may be forded easily in many places except in times of flash flood. It is bridged at Landati. Below Meiwari it becomes difficult to ford. The main crossing is at Paina where it is normally 2 1/2 to 3 feet deep, however this ford crossing becomes impossible after relatively small amounts of rain. There is a precarious locally built bridge upstream from the crossing which can be used in times of moderate flood. Between Ivandu and Hoi'eti the river is normally crossed on a series of big boulders. This is impossible when it is in flood. The track from Hoi'eti which joins the main road between Ukuasina and Ivandu crosses the river on a series of log bridges from rock to rock. These are washed out in floods. An route Hauakampka the main road crosses the river at the Paina ford, goes through the village of Paina and recrosses the river further down stream. The recrossing, by precarious log bridge, is not possible in times of flood. However a largely disused garden path avoids crossing the Wena at all, by following the east bank of the river to join the Hauakampka track. This garden path adds about one hour to the journey.

There are other small paths in the area but they are as a rule so indescribably bad as to be not worth marking.

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 12
 District:
 Patrol conducted by:
 Area patrolled:
 Duration of patrol: 10/4 to 10/5/73
 Last D.D.A. patrol:
 Last O.L.G. patrol:
 Map reference:
 Objects of patrol:
 Station:
 Subdistrict:
 Designation:
 Personnel accompanying:
 Number of days: 30 days.
 Total population of area:
 Council area:
 House of Assembly Electorate:

The District Commissioner,
 District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ,	()
Patrol Instructions,	()
The Report and my comments,	()
Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Reports No's 1— ,	()
Patrol map,	()

DATE: / 19 .

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	()
Updating of area study,	()
Situation Report No's. 1—	()
.....	()
.....	()
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average ✓
	Below average

Date: 16/7/1973 .

District Commissioner

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KIRIBATI

24th August, 1973.
67-2-108
R.C. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

KAIWITIBA PATROL NO. 12A/1972-73

Reference your Minute of 20th July, 1973.

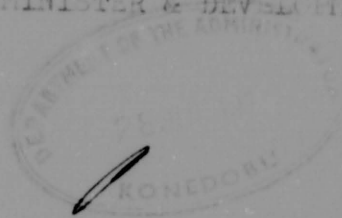
I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of HANCOIA and WETIWA Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. W. AMANI, Trainee Patrol Officer.

Your comments have been noted.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA 67-2-108

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION



GR/RAF

67-4-4/2018

P.O. Box 60
KOROR, GOLF DISTRICT

20th July 1973

The Officer-in-Charge
Patrol Post
KANTIBA

KANTIBA PATROL REPORT No. 12A-1972/73

The above report is acknowledged with thanks.

Your comments adequately cover the report.

Mr. Amani's duration of patrol as shown on the Patrol Report jacket is from 19.4.73 to 18.5.73; however, his P.O.J. shows that the patrol began on 19.4.73 and ended on 17.5.73. Another careless mistake. Please point this out to Mr. Amani, and would you also make sure he spells the place and village names correctly in his future reports.

This report is assessed as average.

K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

Minute to

The Secretary
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration
KONEDOBU

... Herewith a Situation Report and appropriate assessment for your information only.

K. A. Brown
K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

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PATROL REPORT

Report number: 13-72/3

District: Gulf

Patrol conducted by: Joseph Kigin

Area patrolled: jungle census division

Duration of patrol: 1.12.72-22.6.73

Last D.D.A. patrol:

Last O.L.G. patrol:

Map reference:

Objects of patrol: to survey of Maridanga land.

Station: Kambila

Subdistrict: Kerom

Designation: Patrol Officer (Training)

Personnel accompanying: 1 const. 1/e 1815 Monke

Number of days: 10 1 interpreter-Ton Akua

Total population of area:

Council area: non-council

House of Assembly Electorate: Kerom Open

The District Commissioner,
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 1 & 2 To 32, ()

Patrol Instructions, ()

The Report and my comments, ()

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Reports No's 1- , ()

Patrol map, ()

DATE: / 19 .

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, ()

✓ Situation Report No's. 1- ()

..... ()

..... ()

District Headquarters assessment of Above average

Patrol & Report..... Average

Below average

K. A. Brown

District Commissioner

Date: 18 / 17 / 19 73 .

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KEREM

20th August, 1973
67-2-113
R.G. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

MAINTIBA PATROL NO. 13 - 1972/73

Reference your minute of 20th July, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of HANGOLA Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. J. KAIPU, Trainee Patrol Officer.

Your comments have been noted.

Situation Report has been forwarded to Government Liaison Branch.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

Jan 67-2.113

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

GP/KAM 67-4-4/2016

P.O. Box 60
KAROMA, GULF DISTRICT

20th July 1973

The Officer-in-Charge
Patrol Post
KAMITIBA

PATROL REPORT No. 13-1972/73

The above patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.
Mr. Kaipu once again has shown great interest in his job.
No further comments and the report is assessed as average.

K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

Minute to

The Secretary
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration
KORODOSU

Attached please find two copies of a Situation Report
arising out of the abovementioned patrol.

K.A. Brown
K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT

67-2-110

Report number: 14 of 1/12/73

District: Gulf District

Patrol conducted by: Wilson Anani

Area patrolled: No'abli

Duration of patrol: 20/6/73 - 21/6/73

Last D.D.A. patrol: July 1972

Last O.L.G. patrol:

Map reference: Journal Jau

Objects of patrol: Census Revision, Updating of Station: Revision as Study

Subdistrict: Koroma

Designation: Trainee Patrol Officer

Personnel accompanying: Const 1/c 1433 Iain Allan Inspector Kofl, (e)

Number of days: 3 days

Total population of area: 662

Council area:

House of Assembly Electorate: Koroma

The District Commissioner,
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Field Officers Journal Folios To , | () |
| Patrol Instructions, | () |
| The Report and my comments, | () |
| Area study, | () |
| Updating of area study, | () |
| Situation Reports No's 1- , | () |
| Patrol map, | () |

DATE: / 19 .

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

Mrs. Susan D. ...

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Area study, | () |
| Updating of area study, | () |
| Situation Report No's. 1- ✓ | (✓) |
| | () |
| | () |

District Headquarters assessment of
Patrol & Report.....

Above average

Average

Below average

K. P. B. ...

District Commissioner

Date: 20/7/1973.

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
21.6.73	HAPATTANIGA	38	10	21	27					96
22.6.73	HANGHAI	22	23	18	22	4				89
22.6.73	TUNEN	5	2	3	2			1		13
23.6.73	HAPATTAMA	53	46	40	47	6		7		199
23.6.73	PATANGA	27	23	21	28	1	2	2	1	105
25.6.73	WANGGAI	22	14	21	25	3		2		87
26.6.73	IRUHEWANSUN	23	17	15	15	1		2		73
		190	135	139	166	15	2	14	1	662

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KERENA

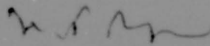
29th August, 1973.
67-2-110
R.G. Orwin
a/D.D.C.

KAINTEBA PATROL NO. 14/1972-73

Reference your Minute of 31st July, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of WSI'ABI Census Division, as submitted by Mr. W. AMANI, Trainee Patrol Officer.

Situation Report has been forwarded to the Government Liaison Branch for information.


W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

WVA 67-2-110

CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

GH/LAH

67-4-4/2056

P.O. Box 60
KUMASI, GULF DISTRICT

31st July 1973

The Officer-in-Charge
Patrol Post
KUMASI

KUMASI PATROL REPORT No. 14-1972/73

The above report is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Amani has misspelt many village and place names. Village names should have been checked against the 1968 Village Directory before submitting the report to this office.

Please make sure Mr. Amani's future reports are typed on the standard typing paper which will fit in with the patrol report jacket.

I agree with you that Mr. Amani has submitted a better report than his last one and shows that he is learning from experience.

The report is assessed as average.

K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

Minute to:

The Secretary
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration
KUMASI

... Herewith a cover of the abovementioned patrol report with two copies of a situation report.

K.A. Brown
K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

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PATROL REPORT

Report number: 15
 District: OHTP
 Patrol conducted by: D. Benton
 Area patrolled: Komoko Village
 Duration of patrol: 25.6.73 to 28.6.73
 D.A. patrol: Kov. 171
 L.G. patrol: N/A
 Map reference: Journal Map

Objects of patrol: Check on health situation
 Census Revision
 General Administration
 Station: Kointibe
 Subdistrict: Kerema
 Designation: APO
 Personnel accompanying: 1 interpreter
 1 member RPHCC
 Number of days: 4 on patrol
 Total population of area: 473 (Village pop)
 Coarcil area: VII
 House of Assembly Electorate: Kerema Open

The District Commissioner,
 District,

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios To , ()
 - Patrol Instructions, ()
 - The Report and my comments, ()
 - Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Reports No's 1— , ()
 - Patrol map, ()

DATE: / / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ()
 - Updating of area study, ()
 - Situation Report No's 1— ()
 - ()
 - ()
- District Headquarters assessment of
 Patrol & Report.....
- Above average
 Average ✓
 Below average

Date: / / 19 73

District Commissioner

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KEREMA

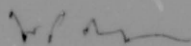
29th August, 1973.
67-2-111
R.G. Orwin
a/D.O.

KAINTIBA PATROL NO. 15/1972-73.

Reference your minute of 31st July, 1973.

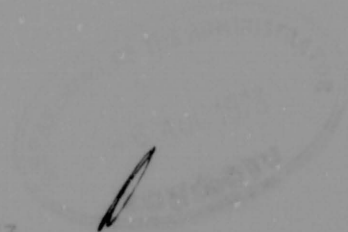
I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of part of Wenta Census Division, as submitted by Mr. D. Henton, Assistant District Officer.

Situation Report has been passed to Government Liaison Branch.


W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

301 67-2-111

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION



GM/KAM

67-4-4/2055

P.O. Box 60
KAINIBIA, GULF DISTRICT

31st July 1973

The Officer-in-Charge
Patrol post
KAINIBIA

KAINIBIA PATROL REPORT No. 15-1972/73

The abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

Your P.O.J.'s. were not included in this report. This office requires one patrol report with two covers, three copies of Situation Reports or extra as required for political education, one patrol instructions and one P.O.J.

Camping allowance claim is attached for payment.

K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

Minute to:

The Secretary
Department of the Chief Minister
and Development Administration
KONSODOBU

... Attached is a patrol report cover with two copies of a Situation Report for your information only.

K.A. Brown
K.A. BROWN
District Commissioner

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X

PATROL REPORT

67. 2. 68.

Report number: 20 of 1972/73

Objects of patrol: See subsequent Report

District: Gulf

Station: Kaintiba

Patrol conducted by: B. Lamont

Subdistrict: Kerema

Area patrolled: Part of Hangei/Hangoia C.D.

Designation: Patrol Officer

Duration of patrol:

Personnel accompanying: Const. 1/C Roy Gawaina
Interpreter Tom

Last D.D.A. patrol:

Number of days: 12

Last O.L.G. patrol:

} Special

Total population of area:

Map reference:

} Report

Council area: Nil

House of Assembly Electorate: Kerema Open

The District Commissioner,
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ()

Patrol Instructions, ()

The Report and my comments, ()

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Reports No's 1- ()

Patrol map, ()

DATE: / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ()

Updating of area study, ()

Situation Report No's. ~~4~~ 3 ()

()

()

District Headquarters assessment of Above average

Patrol & Report..... Average

Below average

District Commissioner

Date: 21/3/73

The District Commissioner
Gulf District
KIEREMA

17th May, 1973.
67-2-68
J.W. Kent
Deputy District
Commissioner

KAIMTIBA PATROL NO. 20 OF 1972/73

Your minute of 21st March, 1973, refers.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report No. 3 arising out of the above patrol, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. B. LAMONT, Patrol Officer.

All action necessary to contain the influenza outbreak was undertaken, which it is hoped is now on the wane.

Please inform Mr. LAMONT that "see subsequent report" will not suffice as an entry for 'Objects of Patrol'. A short concise description should be given. In addition, he failed to show the duration of the patrol although he did show the number of days of the patrol; however, the duration, i.e. the actual dates of commencement and termination must also be given.

W P R
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary