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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1955/56

MENYAMYA

| <u>Patrol No.</u> | <u>Officer Conducting Patrol.</u> | <u>Area Patrolled.</u> |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1-55/56 | R.R.Haviland | Kapal River |
| 3-55/56 | J.E.Wakeford | Northern, Western and Southern boundaries |
| 4-55/56 | F.J.Martin | Eastern Korlts River area |
| 5-55/56 | K.I.Chester | Hauwabunga Area |
| 6-55/56 | R.N.Desailly | Hauwabunga, Kanagatoa, Iwe and Patwa area |
| 7-55/56 | K.I.Chester | Didanga area south of Menyamya |
| 8-55/56 | R.R.Haviland | Vailala river headwaters |
| 9-55/56 | R.R.Haviland | Aiwoma - Arifogo group |

30/7/24

J.N.A



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. S1 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by R.R. Haviland Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled KAPAU River.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

..... 10

Duration—From 7/3/1956 to 10/4/1956

Number of Days 35

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/...../1954

Medical/...../1954

Map Reference WAU Strac. 4 miles to Inoh.

Objects of Patrol.....(1) Survey Native Affairs situation in area.

.....(2) Ascertain possible airstrip sites.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

30/7/24

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MIGRA
In
F

72

NA. 30-9-27

26th March, 1957

The District Officer,
Isc.

Meroue Special P/R. No. I of 55-56.

The above mentioned report is acknowledged with
thanks.

Action was taken when this report was received
at Headquarters.

The delay in acknowledgement is regretted.

A post will definitely be established in the area,
yourself and the District Commissioner will decide on
the best location.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

P/A
20/3

pul



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/9/57

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30/9/57 - 205

DYW.AH



Department of Native Affairs,

11th May, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
P.O. MORESBY.

MOROBE SPECIAL PATROL S1/55-56
CONDUCTED BY R.R. HAVILAND, P.O.

..... Forwarded are two copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report.

As outlined in the instructions, the object of the patrol was to examine the native situation in order that an assessment could be made for the establishing of a Patrol Post in the area.

The patrol appears to have been well conducted and the Report contains some interesting information. The native situation is good considering the lack of attention that has been given to the area. It can be seen that a Patrol Post is more than necessary there. This becomes more obvious when it is known that the people of the area have been within a matter of a few days' walk of the administrative centre of Wau for nearly thirty years and are still either semi-controlled or uncontrolled. At present, Mr. Desailly, Patrol Officer, is doing an extensive patrol of the area in an endeavour to (a) locate the unfinished section of the Menyama-Slate Creek Road and (b) check the possibility of constructing an airstrip on one of the sites mentioned in this Report. The siting of the Kobakini Station will depend to a marked degree on the above two factors.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Haviland did not submit walking times. This may have been an oversight or perhaps he was without a tinopiece.

The comments on page 9 (the translation into English of Luluai OIWA's speech) are interesting.

The Menyama-Slate Creek Road is one which should be concentrated upon. Its completion will allow easier and quicker movement between both points. It is thought that in a few years time, labour from along that road will be offering at Wau or Bulolo and the road will be invaluable when this happens. Mr. Chester has done an excellent job in pushing the road forward to the Kukukuku Range. There is much to be done, however, in getting the road over the range.

I am awaiting with interest Mr. Desailly's report on the locating of this section of the road.

Once again, there is a report on food shortages and bad garden soil and sites. This is going to be one of the biggest problems facing the Administration in this area.

(Signature)
(A.R. Haviland)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER

*U. T. Tongard
Muanan
He is going to
Reports
to get them*

*Check
recount
further
examining
Oxy*

*KOBAKINI
should be found
as soon as
possible.
? Staff
Barton
Oxy*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote



No.

Sub-District Office,
Menyamya.

7 th May 1956

The District Officer,
LAE

Herewith please find four copies of the report for the recent patrol of the KAPAU area undertaken by me. The delay in submission is regretted, but was due mainly to my being transferred to Menyamya. Also enclosed is the claim for camping allowance.

My copy of the Patrol instructions is forwarded. As it will be seen, it is badly mutilated by bush mice. Could the instructions be written again, for attachment to the report, please. The Patrol advance obtained from WAU, will be acquitted at this Office.

[Signature] P.O.

[Signature]
A/DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Sub-District Office,
Menyama.

7 th May 1956

The District Officer,
LAF

Herewith please find four copies of the report for the recent patrol of the KAPAU area undertaken by me. The delay in submission is regretted, but was due mainly to my being transferred to Menyama. Also enclosed is the claim for camping allowance.

My copy of the Patrol instructions is forwarded. As it will be seen, it is badly mutilated by bush mice. Could the instructions be written again, for attachment to the report, please. The Patrol advance obtained from WAU, will be acquitted at this Office.

A. A. Simons P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. - 43

Department of Native Affairs,
Lae.

27th February, 1956.

Mr. R. Haviland,
Patrol Officer,
LAE.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS FOR KAPAU SUB-DIVISION PATROL

On receipt of these instructions, please make arrangements to proceed to the KAPAU area for a 4-6 weeks patrol. Arrange with Transport for a one ton truck or a big Land Rover to take you to Wau next Monday. Rations will be supplied for the patrol from Wau, but all other patrol items should be obtained from the Government Store, Lae.

I have asked the Assistant District Officer, Wau, to assemble carriers. Please advise him by radio at the earliest of the amount of carriers you anticipate will be required. Arrangements will be made for ten police to accompany you. Some of these will be drawn from Lae, others from Wau.

The object of the patrol will be to carry out a survey of the native situation as it exists at present in that area. Do not be drawn into matters that will lengthen the patrol, if they can be avoided. The reason for the survey is that it is intended to re-open the station at KUMAKINI, and the information gained by your patrol will assist to this end.

D. Young Whitford
(D. Young Whitford)
A. DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report No S1 of 2955/56

Patrol Conducted by R.R. HAVILAND P.O.

Area Patrolled KAPAU river

Duration from 5th March 1956
to 10th April 1956

No of days 35

Patrol accompanied by -

Police 9

N.M.O. 1

No other European accompanied.

Sketch Map attached .

Objects of Patrol

- (1) Examine Native Affairs situation in area.
- (2) Find possible airstrip sites.

had hidden their women and children in the bush to be on the 'safe side'.

Sat 24 th

TAGOIU people returned at dawn, bringing food. Other natives arrived from further afield. Decided to remain and 'make friends'. Managed to convince the natives of our intentions and conduct, some went away and returned with their wives carrying more food. Talks with the people concerning the aims and intentions of the Government.

Sun 25 th

Proceeded on through gardens, over a ridge and into the NANAMA creek. We were accompanied by about 20 TAGOIU men who were convinced that their enemies, the WAPA people would attack the patrol. Their concern was obviously more for joining in and settling old scores than for our safety, and I forced them to remain behind when we reached their boundary. The WAPA hamlets were observed on western side of the NANAMA ck., along the top of a ridge. On approaching it was seen that the men had collected at the top of a limestone bluff, which was obviously their defensive position. They appeared rather agitated, but I felt this was due more to ignorance and fear rather than hostility. Six men were observed lower down the ridge, who were obviously the 'advance guard'. We approached these slowly and with care, and finally succeeded in coaxing them to come over to us. A few small gifts 'broke the ice', and they persuaded their fellows to come down from the bluff. We were then escorted to a camping site. The men were quite helpful, and a little food was obtained.

Mon. 26 th

At WAPA. More natives visited the camp. Ample food obtained. A fair amount brought by women. A pig was bought and shot. Talks with people concerning aims of the Government.

Tuesday 27 th

Proceeded down the NANAMA Ck. through gardens and near hamlets of WAPA people. Met three men from the DANA creek; crossed the NANAMA by a bridge and followed the DANA up to a limestone peak called KORBUGA. Not many people in the immediate vicinity. Camped.

Wed 28 th

Proceeded round the side of KORBUGA and came to hamlets and gardens of the BAINU people. Proceeded to ARINGI.

Thur 29 th

At ARINGI. Talks with Luluai and people. A prisoner escaped in night.

Fri 30 th

Search for prisoner.

DIARY

Wed. 7 th March 1956 Departed Lae for #au.

Thur. 8 th March Collected rations and proceeded to Slate Creek.

Fri. 9 th To MSHYI village.

Sat. 10 th To KOBAKINI post.

Sun. 11 th Rest.

Mon. 12 th At KOBAKINI, talks with local Missionary, Officials and natives.

Tues 13 th To ANGEIWANGI. Afternoon spent examining village; talks with Luluai, mission teacher and natives.

Wed 14 th Gear to ANGABENA. Self to Pinamunga then to ANGABENA. Afternoon spent in discussions with Luluai and people.

Thur 15 th Bad landslide on the road above ANGABENA. Cleared this and proceeded to ASEKI.

Fri 16 th At ASEKI, talks with Luluai and natives; inspection of village. AMAMINA men came down and requested a vist from the patrol next day. To AMAMINA and return to ASEKI.

Sat 17 th To OIWA.

Sun 18 th Attempted to contact TITIGWEI'O people.

Mon 19 th Through TITIGWEI'O hamlets, contacted six men who accompanied patrol to AIEWO. Discussions with these and Luluai and people of AIEWO. To nearby hamlet of BAGE. Heard Court case concerning threatening behaviour. Seven men convicted and sentenced. Proceeded to POIYU. Talk with Luluai and people.

Thurs 22 nd To PEISU. Inspection and talks Luluai and people. Met three men from bush hamlet of BAINU.

Fri 23 rd Proceeded up the ridge behind PEISU in a westerly direction. Arrived at a garden on the opposite fell, where three men of the TAGOJU people were contacted. They were quite friendly, and showed us the way round a large limestone cliff called KITAKITA. We proceeded again in a westerly direction arriving at the main gardens of these people. More men were contacted, who, though timid were friendly. They accompanied us through more gardens to the head of the DANA creek where a camp was made. Though the TAGOJU men were helpful and friendly,

74-2 had hidden their women and children in the bush to be on the 'safe side'.

Sat 24 th

TAGOIU people returned at dawn, bringing food. Other natives arrived from further afield. Decided to remain and 'make friends'. Managed to convince them of our good intentions and conduct, some went away and returned with their wives carrying more food. Talk with the people concerning the aims and intentions of the Government.

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Proceeded on through gardens, over a ridge and into the NANAMA creek. We were accompanied by about 20 TAGOIU men who were convinced that their enemies, the WAPA people would attack the patrol. Their concern was obviously more for joining in and settling old scores than for our safety, and I forced them to remain behind when we reached their boundary. The WAPA hamlets were observed on western side of the NANAMA cr., along the top of a ridge. On approaching it was seen that the men had collected at the top of a limestone bluff, which was obviously their defensive position. They appeared rather agitated, but I felt this was due more to ignorance and fear rather than hostility. Six men were observed lower down the ridge, who were obviously the 'advance guard'. We approached these slowly and with care, and finally succeeded in coaxing them to come over to us. A few small gifts 'broke the ice', and they persuaded their fellows to come down from the bluff. We were then escorted to a camping site. The men were quite helpful, and a little food was obtained.

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Proceeded round the side of KORBUGA and came to hamlets and gardens of the BAINU people. Proceeded to ARINGI.

Thur 29 th

At ARINGI. Talks with Luluai and people. A prisoner escaped in night.

Fri 30 th

Search for prisoner.

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <u>Sat</u> 31 st | Search for prisoner. |
| <u>Sun</u> 1 st April | Search. One prisoner recaptured |
| <u>Mon</u> 2 nd | Search. Other prisoner recaptured. |
| <u>Tue</u> 3 rd | Visited PEI'I. To KOKAI, visiting WINDOWI enroute. |
| <u>Wed</u> 4 th | To KOBAKINI |
| <u>Thur</u> 5 th | At KOBAKINI, talks with officials and people. |
| <u>Fri</u> 6 th | As above |
| <u>Sat</u> 7 th | To IKYOU |
| <u>Sun</u> 8 th | Rest. |
| <u>Mon</u> 9 th | To Slave creek and Bulolo. |
| <u>Tue</u> 10 th | Return to LAE |

Introduction

It is intended to re-open the station at KOBAKINI in the KAPAU area. The primary object of the Patrol was to conduct a survey of the Native Affairs situation as it exists at present in the area, to assist in this end. Verbal instructions were also given to continue the search for a possible airstrip site in the area.

Various types of communities were visited, from the more or less settled communities near KOBAKINI, those less so in the ASEKI area, and finally those in the NANAMA creek area where there is almost no Government influence.

The Patrol encountered no acts of hostility. The reception received from various communities varied from open friendliness, to indifference.

4

Native Affairs

The inhabitants of the area are very much akin to the people of the Upper Watut. The two groups speak the same language, are similar in dress and appearance, (though the Upper Watut people are, of course more sophisticated), they inter marry, and visit each other quite often. They claim to have the same origin, which is a place called HAMDEI, in the Menyamya Sub-District. They are commonly referred to as KUKUKUKU's, though they themselves disown the term, and claim that they don't know anything about it. They call themselves 'TO', for our convenience only, for the word means in their language, 'you'.

The degree of Administration influence varies considerably through the area, from the more or less settled area near KOBAKINI, less so in the ASEKI area, to the WAPA area where Administration influence is nonexistent.

The people normally live in small hamlets, usually one family living near their gardens. It is difficult to find any large groups. Apparently raiding was common in the past, with these groups forming alliances as the occasion required.

These alliances have now more or less become census groups, giving themselves a name which may be of a piece of ground, a creek or a mountain, as the fancy strikes them.

From ASEKI down, a more or less uneasy truce exists. The main grounds for argument and bickering being concerned with old garden sites in which have been planted betel nut and GAROKA palms. Apparently the situation has arisen because some time in the past a family may have made a garden in a certain spot, planted these palms, and then been chased out by enemies. The intruders stayed there, in their turn planted palms, and were perhaps also chased out by the original settlers later, (who had probably gone to live with relatives to recuperate). In this way some pieces of land probably changed hands two or three times. At the present time, the descendants

of all parties concerned all lay claim to the land and trees.

This apparently does not worry anyone provided, when he visits the land no one else is there. If, however, a member of the opposing faction happens to be there at the same time, then it becomes a matter of honour, and the argument starts. Seven natives of BAGE were sentenced to TWO MONTHS gaol over such an affair.

The ASEKI people appear to be a surly lot. They have had dealings with several Europeans, and some of them have visited the Upper Watut and Bulolo. Familiarity, however, seems to have bred contempt, Apparently these people forced the New Tribes Mission to withdraw from the area about two years ago, though I was unable to ascertain exactly what happened, though there was no actual violence. About eighteen months ago a woman was murdered with an axe, and another attacked. I was quite unable to discover who the culprit was, the murder occurring at a distant garden when, it is claimed, no one else was about, and the attack occurring at night in a house, the victim did not see the attacker, and he fled before help arrived. About two years ago, the Rest House was burnt down. I informed these people that their conduct left a lot to be desired, and told them in the strongest possible terms that they were liable to get into serious trouble, that it would be a very good idea to rebuild the rest house, that they could count on an increase in Government activity in the area, and that they were treading on very delicate ground indeed. The Luluai accompanied me to Lae, where he was shown the sights, the above points were reiterated, and it was shown to him, that there is considerably more to the Administration than one or two itinerant Patrol Officers. His son, who is a real power in the community accompanied him.

The TITIGWEO murdered, originally sought by Mr. Normcyle in 1953, is still at large. On hearing of the approach of

the Patrol, he, and all his family, packed up and headed for the LANGIMAR river, and points North. I did not betray too much interest in him, hoping to maintain into a sense of false security which may be his undoing for when Mr. Desailly arrives in the area.

Seven men from BAGE were sentenced to TWO MONTHS imprisonment for threatening behaviour towards a man from AI'EWO. (see above). Two of these escaped, and were at large for three days, in spite of the extensive search, before they were recaptured. It would have been a very bad thing indeed, ~~in~~ in this area, had we been unable to effect their recapture.

Contact was made with three new groups, BAINU, TAGOIU and WAPA. Of these, some of the BAINU people had visited previous Patrols at PEISU, some even having their names recorded there in the initial census made by Mr Cottle. It appears to be more appropriate, however, if they would form a census group of their own. The TAGOIU people were contacted by Mr. Cottle.

The WAPA people have seen several Europeans, but only from afar, as they have always previously run away. In spite of the dire predictions of the TAGOIU people, (their traditional enemies) amiable contact was made with them. I feel however, that this was more because of a desire to trade and obtain steel, (and thus keep up with their neighbours) than from any desire to simply make friends with the Government. The WAPA are a large group, it is claimed rather warlike, and apparently the 'top dogs' of that small area. A satisfactory demonstration of firearms was given, and they were informed of the aims of the Administration. The Patrol spent two nights with the TAGOIU people, and two nights with the WAPA people. Both groups were told that Administration activity would increase in their areas, and that they ought to stop fighting and behave themselves.

The TITIGWEIC people are very timid, and in spite of the fact that Mr Cottle censured them. The reason is possibly because

a temporary rest house erected by Mr. Cottle was accidentally burnt down during a grass fire. The Patrol spent two nights at OIWA nearby, and finally six men were contacted. They were reassured ~~convinced~~ ^{convinced} ~~the~~ ^{the} rest house, and said they'd build another one.

Some groups, APONANDA, IAKOBEI and AI'EWO, have congregated into villages. It is quite obvious, however, that all concerned have a 'town house' in the new village, and live in their normal ~~villages~~ ^{hamlets} at their gardens. Generally, the idea of living in villages does not appeal to the people. As a TAGOIU man said, " If we make a village, some of us won't be on our own ground. I have'nt got a good piece of land. If I live somewhere else people will say, ' Why do you live here, why don't you live where you're supposed to be living". No attempt was made during the patrol to gather the people in villages.

The practice of smoking the dead and placing the bodies in caves was once common to the whole area. It is probably still pretty general from ANGAPENA onwards, though the ARINGI people have a cemetery, of which they are extremely proud. Undoubtedly the worst feature of the traditional burial practice is the smoking and mourning.

There is a general apathy towards the Administration, the people feel that they have gained nothing, even the fact, of in some areas being able to walk about in comparative safety does not meet with general approval, as one man said, "We're not men anymore! "

The establishment of a post in the area, an increase in Administration activity, with the emphasis on giving the people something constructive to do, will go a long way towards changing the present attitude.

Village Officials

Most of the Officials in the area are probationary ~~appointed by the Officer.~~ Owing to the fact that shortly a station is to be opened in the area, I refrain from recommending any for confirmation, as the Officer in charge will have a much better opportunity to observe and recommend those who he thinks fit for confirmation.

It was found that, generally speaking, the Officials did not have a clear idea of their duties, and what was required of them. An attempt was made to impart instruction in this direction. It cannot be said at the present time that all Officials are enthusiastically pro Government. The Luluai of ASEKI, for example, appeared to me to be entirely indifferent. At my request, this man accompanied the Patrol to Lae, was shown the sights, and I feel that his attitude has changed, he having realised that there is more to the Government than one of two itinerant Patrol Officers. The Luluais of OIWA, AI'EWO and ARINGI appear to be very pro Government.

Understandably, the Officials at this time have little control over their people. This situation will change with an increase of Government activity in the area.

At the present time, by no means all disputes and similar matters are brought to the notice of the Government; those that are, I feel being mainly brought forward for reasons other than a simple desire for law and order.

Some of the Officials feel that the Government has let them down, particularly the Luluai of OIWA. This comes mainly from a comparison of the amount of patrolling done in the past in the KAPAU area and the amount done in the MENYAMYA area. In this connection, the Luluai of OIWA had some interesting remarks, which are reproduced here, bearing in mind, of course, the understandable tendency to use personalities when discussing systems or situations.

9

Village Officials Cont.

Remarks by Luluai of OTWA -

"Yes I've got some talk. Any time I have a little bit of trouble and I go to the KIAP in Wau, he says,

'All right, I'm getting my gear ready. You go back and get the house Kiap ready and the roads clean and then I'll be there. I come back here, build a house Kiap, get everything cleaned up and no one comes. The house Kiap rots and the place gets dirty again, and everybody laughs at me.

"So I got tired of this and went to the Kiap at Menyamya. He told me that I didn't belong to him, to go to Wau. The Kiap at Menyamya doesn't spell. He works all the time. The Kiap at Wau just sits down. I've tried the Kiap at Menyamya, Mumeng, Iae and Wau. All these places I have seen. When a trouble comes up in the half belonging to Menyamya that Kiap goes there quickly and makes it straight. Over here, if anything happens I go to the Kiap and he says, "Allright go back and I'll come behind". I go back, get everything ready and wait. I wait, wait wait, but he still doesn't come. I'm tired, why doesn't the Government come.

In the Menyamya half the Kiap takes small boys to the station, teaches them to talk pidgin, looks after them, and feeds them. They get rice, meat biscuits and everything. That doesn't happen here, we're bush men, no one cares. I think the Menyamya people are beating us (winim mipela), they have a Kiap close to them."

This Luluai was very interested when I informed him that in the near future a station would be opened in the area, but gave me the impression that he didn't quite believe it, and that he'd wait and see.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

There are no vehicular roads in the area.

As shown on the map a walking track joins all the villages. As far as PEISU and ARINGI, this track has been cleared, and an attempt made to grade it. West of PEISU are native pads.

Though attempts have been made to grade the track, these have not been entirely successful. There are many places where it is almost impossible to stay on the track after rain because of the steep grade and slippery surface. As it exists at the present time, the walking track is unsuitable for conversion to a vehicular road, or to a good road for pack animals.

Maintenance of the existing track is a problem, especially as picks, shovels and other tools are so short in the area. It is suggested that consideration be given to issuing Government tools to each group. The understanding being, of course, that the people carry out proper maintenance as directed on the roads, in return for which they have the use of the tools in their every day life.

The existing tracks in the area are due mainly to the efforts of Sgt. ANGI who was stationed at KOBAKINI for some time, and Mr. A.Cottle who, during the last patrol to the area instituted and supervised the construction of many sections of the track.

It was reported that the road being constructed from MENYAMYA has reached within half a day of OIWA. I believe it is intended that this road be extended to Slate Creek, and thus provide vehicular access to Menyamya. If this is so, there are two obstacles of some importance to be overcome. The first is the cliff above ANGABENA, the second is the divide between the Watut and Kapau rivers (One Tree Lookout). Of these the most difficult appears to be the cliff face. At the present time this is negotiated by ladders. It may be possible

//

Roads and Bridges (Cont.)

to avoid this spot by keeping to the KUKUKU^{KW} Range. However, lack of population may make maintenance more difficult, and in any case it is probable that something worse may be encountered there.

It appears the best course to follow will be a thorough survey of that spot, and then the employment of explosives.

To negotiate one tree lookout will be long and tedious. There appear to be two distinct possibilities. One is to run a grade up through the area which the present walking track now runs. The other is the ridge upon which the KOBAKINI post is situated. It is reported that this ridge is wide enough at the top for a road, is nearly flat, and runs to the head of the divide.

If a suitable airstrip site cannot be found, then a road will obviously be of primary importance to the KOBAKINI post, as it will be in any case, for MENYAMYA.

Having heard rumours of impending road construction a few men from the WATUT have already gone away to work.

At the present time, there are no bridges of any size in the area.

AIRSTRIPS

There are no airstrips in the area at present.

Two possible sites were seen. These have been marked on the map. Both will require considerable levelling, and will only be suitable for small aircraft. It is possible, but doubtful, that other sites may be discovered in that area.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Food is available in the area, but is not over abundant. Crops include; Sweet potato, Taro, Bananas, Pitpit, corn, MARITA, and native greens. In the vicinity of KOBAKINI a few European vegetables are available.

The soils in the area does not appear to be good. The topography is very rugged. Near PEISU a garden was seen on a particularly steep concave slope. The slope was measured by protractor and plumbob, and found to be 37 deg!

It was intended to collect a few samples of soil from various gardens for the Agricultural Officer at Lae to examine. After obtaining one sample, however, I heard a rumour that some men in the area claimed that crops have deteriorated with the extension of Government influence. As I did not want my actions to be misinterpreted as a form of magic, I did not take any more samples. These people, as are most primitives, are very superstitious where their gardens are concerned. One rather awkward belief is that if salt is placed upon certain food before eating it will cause the crop to wither and die in the garden. As the people are well aware that the European and his servants usually eat most things with salt, they are reluctant to trade with certain foods. One of these is a variety of Pitpit, and most of the others are native greens. To get over this difficulty, the New Tribes mission at KOBAKINI is forced to grow in their own garden items which fall in this category.

Throughout the area a few pigs are kept. These appear to be mainly for ceremonial occasions. Fowls are almost nonexistent.

The inhabitants hunt for small animals and birds, neither of which appear to be overabundant, with varying, but mostly rather limited success.

Health

The health of the people in the area seems surprisingly good. Very few cases of sores or illness were seen. Without being facetious, it appears that ~~the people are either very much alive and well, or~~ stone dead, with nothing in between. It is very probable, however, that the sick are hidden, or simply forgotten about. If this is the case, this state of affairs can be expected to improve with more patrolling.

It was reported to the patrol that in the PEISU and BAINU areas twelve people had died. According to the people the deaths were due to a 'big sick' brought by a very strong, cold wind from the NANAMA Creek. As far as I could ascertain, this happened in the beginning of March, at about the same time as the unseasonal winds in Lae. The symptoms described appeared to be similar to pneumonia. The weather during the patrol was wet, and very cold. It appears that the deaths were due to pneumonia, brought on by unseasonally cold weather and aggravated by inadequate housing.

Facilities for medical treatment in the area are - One Medical Tultul at ASEKI, another near KOBAKINI, and the New Tribes Mission at KOBAKINI.

HOUSING

The style of housing most common in the area is the round conical type. Those built in the 'new' villages being formed are well made and provide adequate shelter. The standard deteriorates, however, in bush hamlets and gardens, where probably most of the peoples' time is spent. The walls of some of these garden houses appear to be composed solely of heaps of firewood. While this no doubt ensures an adequate supply of fuel for the fire inside, it cannot be said to be conducive to keeping out the draught.

HYGIENE

In the 'new' villages being formed, the standard of cleanliness is quite good. The areas are kept cleared, rubbish is collected and disposed of, and latrines have been constructed. The Lutheran Mission teachers in the area have been a good influence in this direction.

Once again, however, the standard in bush hamlets and garden houses deteriorates considerably.

MISSION INFLUENCE

There are two missions operating in the area. The New Tribes Mission at KOBAKINI, which is staffed by Europeans, and the Lutheran Mission, which is staffed by native teachers in all villages except PEISU and POIYU.

It is the object of the New Tribes Mission to enter only those areas not under influence of other missions. To this end they started operations at KOBAKINI. As soon as this happened, the Lutheran Mission also commenced operations. Whether this was to save the people from heathenism or heresy I do not know.

At the present time, neither mission has had very much effect on native life in the area, everyone concerned being engaged in trying to learn the language.

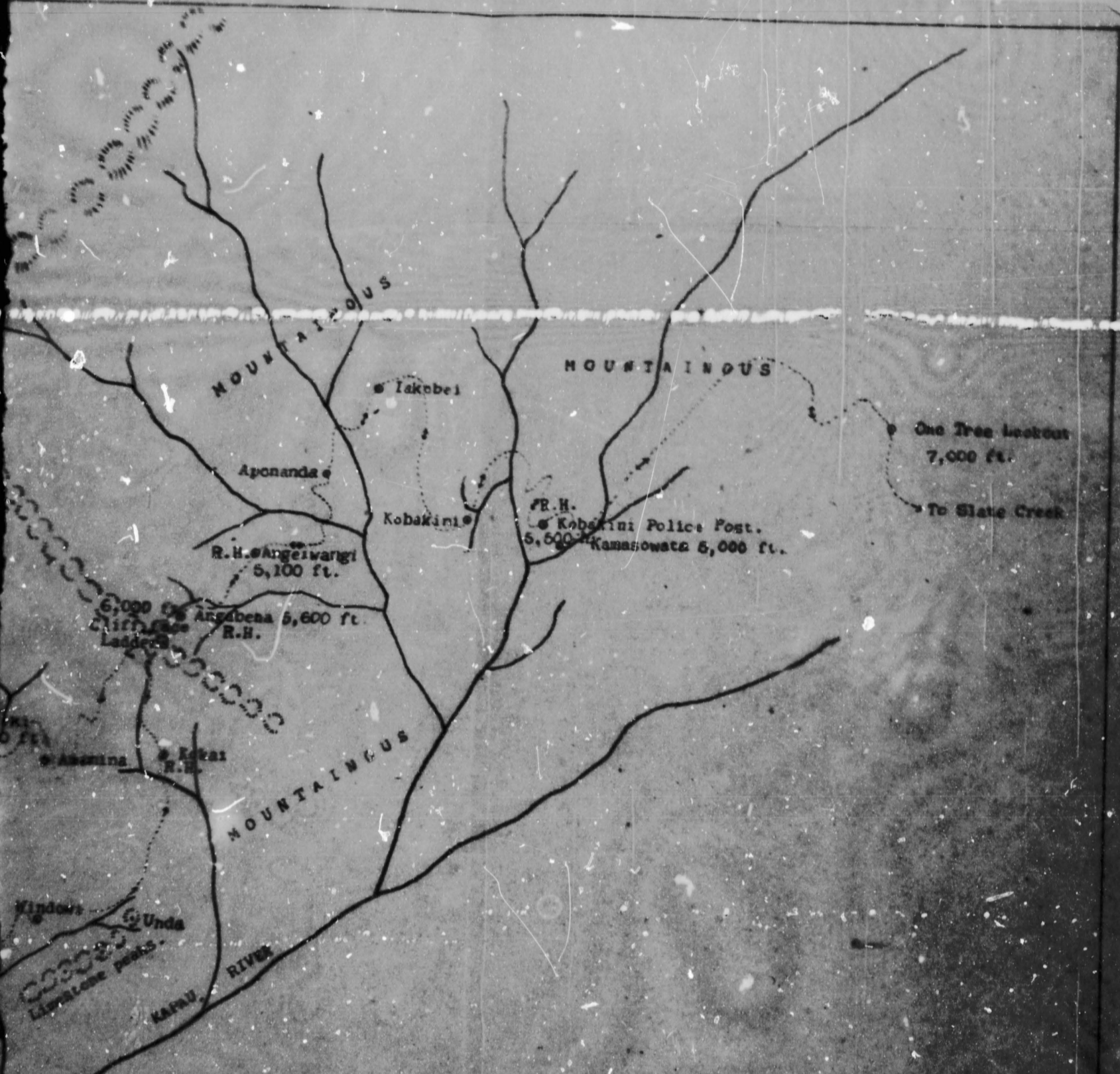
There is evidence that the Lutheran teachers are encouraging the people to live in larger communities, near the missionary's house. It could be that the outcome of this will be that each group will have two communities, one of heathens, and the other of those who are 'saved'. The acquisition of a Mission teacher appears to be a mark of sophistication. When a point arises in conversation, people say, "Oh yes, we know all about that, we're not bushmen, we have our own black missionary you know".

Where Mission teachers are operating in remote areas without proper supervision, there appears to be a danger of them deviating from the policy of their mission.



KAPAU RIVER

SUB-DISTRICT NOROBE DISTRICT



KAPAU RIVER

SUB-DISTRICT MOORSE DISTRICT

R.E.B. April 1906. District Map.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NIENYAMYA, Morobe Report No. 3 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by J.E. Wakeford A.D.O.

Area Patrolled Northern, Western and Southern Boundaries

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 30 / 5 / 1955 to 2 / 8 / 1955

Number of Days 61

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

ula

20/9/11



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HPS. LH.

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-7-20



Department of Native Affairs,

15th October, 1955.

(41A) 55/3

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

MENYAMYA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1955/1956.
BY A.D.O. J.E. WAKEFORD.

I submit a long Patrol Report by the Assistant District Officer at Menyamya for your information and consideration, please. It is over four months since this patrol commenced, and actually concluded on the 2nd August, but Mr. Wakeford was compelled by extenuating circumstances to undertake a Special Patrol immediately after returning to his Post, and also am forwarding a copy of this Special Report with this correspondence. This long patrol was planned by Mr. Wakeford as a finale prior to his departure on leave. My comments are as follows:-

AGRICULTURE:

Slow progress has been made in the improvement of the diet of these groups by the distribution of European vegetables. Instructions to the A.D.O. at Menyamya have been issued to requisition on the Department of Agriculture for larger stocks of vegetable seeds for planting. I know these KUKU-KUKUS are hungry men and introduced varieties of vegetables could force them to understand that we are trying to assist them, and by improving their badly balanced diet with introduced varieties of vegetables, we may improve their present grumpy outlook.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

It was a pity that no European Medical Assistant was available to accompany Mr. Wakeford on this patrol. The condition of the natives of POIYUPAPUNGA could have been well investigated on the spot, and the fact that they were or were not suffering from T.B. established had a European Medical Assistant been with the party. At the same time, he would have been able to treat the cases of Conjunctivitis and possible malaria, which Mr. Wakeford has reported.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS:

Mr. Wakeford reports that the road systems are primitive throughout the District, and in this I agree. I am at present issuing instructions that the importance of a road system be intimated to these KUKU-KUKUS, and I hope that they might become sufficiently interested in building decent roads when they see the prison lines at Menyamya, commencing a wide bench cut track towards KOBAKINI and the head of the Watut area.

Mr. Wakeford's patrol has been carried out most satisfactorily. On reading the report, unless one is aware of the conditions under which the patrol was conducted, it would appear to be just another patrol. However, this is not the case, and Mr. Wakeford is to be commended for his patience and energy.

During the period of Mr. Wakeford's posting as Assistant District Officer, Menyamya, he has made slow but steady progress with these people, and it is expected that only with regular patrolling by such thorough officers as Mr. Wakeford that ultimate

Mr Wakeford states that coming comments by Director made already been received in his report submitted on leave in November.

(41A)

success can ever be achieved with these difficult little people.

H. P. Seale

(H.P. Seale)

~~RESISTANCE~~

PARTIAL OCCUPATION BY...

S. S. SALESFORD.

April 3.

SECTION...

SEVENTY-SIX DAYS.

PROPERTY...

| | | |
|---------|------|--------------|
| 100 MI. | 1243 | 10010 WASH. |
| " | 8145 | 20000 GAINO. |
| " | 8169 | " WIS 20. |
| " | 7303 | " SIBING. |
| " | 8147 | " PAPHAN. |
| " | 8100 | " SIBING. |
| " | 8187 | " SIBING. |
| " | 8033 | " SIBING. |
| " | 8073 | " SIBING. |
| " | 7300 | " SIBING. |

PROPERTY...

PROPERTY...

PROPERTY...

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MENYAMYA PATROL REPORT. No. 3 - 55. NORTHERN,
WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN BOUNDARIES.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:-

J.E.WAKEFORD.
A.D.O.

DURATION.

SIXTY ONE DAYS.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:-

| | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|-----------|
| REG NO. | 3243. | L/Cpl | UJARA. |
| " " | 8346. | CONST. | GAYO. |
| " " | 8149. | " | WAENGO. |
| " " | 7393. | " | SISIRIP. |
| " " | 8147. | " | PATENGI. |
| " " | 8109. | " | MERA. |
| " " | 6937. | " | NARIS. |
| " " | 8833. | " | RUTEA. |
| " " | 8873. | " | MAYAM. |
| " " | 7388. | " | WARUWARI. |

N.M.O.

KUMBUNG.

INTERPRETERS:-

TAPANIKATA. MIAWAT.

CARRIERS:-

FORTY SIX.

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INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was divided into three parts. The first part was to the north and north western boundaries of the sub district. During a previous visit in February of this year to this area, the patrol experienced trouble with the Aiwomba group, which is one of the largest in this sector. The objective of the patrol was to see if the people had settled down. This was found to be so, and the patrol moved further to the north west to the headwaters of the Banir river, this is the boundary in the northern part of the sub district.

This area has not been previously visited, and the objective here was to make contact with the people, and this was done successfully.

The second part of the patrol was to the western boundary of the sub district. The groups in this sector are situated mainly round the headwaters of the Lakwoi river. This area has been visited previously and a count taken. The objective of this patrol to this area was to take a census and to issue Village Registers, and this was done.

The third part of the patrol was to the southern boundaries of the sub district. It was originally intended to move to the eastern boundary, but circumstances prevented this, and the patrol turned back to the south western boundary instead.

None of these sectors had been visited before, and here again the objective of this patrol was to make contact with the people. Considerable fighting took place between the people of the southern sector, but at no time did they make the slightest attempt to fight with the patrol. Added to the objective of making contact, was the need to stop the fighting, and this was done with no casualties on either side.

In the south western sector good contact was made with the people who were most friendly and cooperative. Since the return of the patrol to Kenyama, a large number of people from this sector have visited the station.

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PATROL DIARY.

MAY 30th, 1955.

The patrol left the Government Station at Menyamya and moved to Yinimba.

MAY 31st.

Census taken of Yinimba people. Usual trouble over names. Two Court cases settled. People given talk on necessity of making more than one garden a year.

JUNE 1st.

Heavy fog, visibility reduced to a matter of yards. Waited until clear and then moved to Sengiapa. People had erected a new Rest House and Police Quarters. Took census.

JUNE 2nd.

The patrol moved to Teanjanogo. Took census. Food very short and had to issue rice to carriers.

JUNE 3rd.

The patrol started off to Arifdgo, but the river was too high. Turned back, but still long delay in crossing. Decided to go to Aiwomba. Arrived very late in afternoon. People friendly and brought in food.

JUNE 4th.

The patrol at Aiwomba.

JUNE 5th.

With a large Aiwomba escort, the patrol moved to the first of the Siminapa groups. Made contact with the people and asked for food. People bringing in food whilst patrol made camp.

JUNE 6th.

After a lot of calling out, and with the assistance of the Aiwomba escort we managed to assemble a good line. Names taken and a count made.

JUNE 7th.

The patrol crossed the range at eight and a half thousand feet and came to the headwaters of the Banir river. Crossing the main stream, the patrol made contact with another of the Siminapa groups, Hauwauweipa. People bringing food, and one of the largest pigs ever seen. Patrol made camp.

JUNE 8th.

Lined and counted the people of Hauwauweipa. Terrific rainstorm right in the middle of lining, and people moved away. Word received from adjoining group that they intended to fight with patrol.

JUNE 9th.

Moving slowly through bush on the bank of Banir river towards the next group. People observed jumping up and down on ridges. Moved slowly up the ridge to village. A large number sitting outside the houses all crying and covered with ground. Assured the people

PATROL DIARY CONTD.

That they had nothing to fear from the patrol. Persuaded some young boys to cut some posts, these were bought with shell. Patrol overwhelmed with people bringing in food and timber and being paid in shell. Made camp.

JUNE 10th.

As usual most of the people had taken fright during the night, and had gone to the bush. After much calling out a large number of people came back, and were lined and counted.

JUNE 11th.

Some more people came in today, and their names were added to the list. Late afternoon and some more in. However one hamlet refused to have anything to do with the patrol. These people had been involved in a big fight a few weeks previously. These people were left alone.

JUNE 12th.

The patrol moved to Poiyuyapunga and made camp.

JUNE 13th.

Lined and made a count of the Poiyuyapunga people.

JUNE 14th.

The patrol moved to Arifogo.

JUNE 15th.

In camp at Arifogo.

JUNE 16th.

The patrol moved to Wctuwu.

JUNE 17th.

Moved back to Hengiapa. No food, issued rice to carriers.

JUNE 18th.

At Hengiapa.

JUNE 19th.

The patrol moved to Yekwana.

JUNE 20th.

Lined and took census of Yekwana.

JUNE 21st.

The patrol moved over the ridge to Yekwana No.2 and lined the nearby hamlets.

JUNE 22nd.

At Yekwana No.2 and finished taking census. The Patrol moved to Yekwihinya. Made camp.

JUNE 23rd.

Lined and made census of all hamlets in the Yekwihinya group.

PATROL DIARY CONTD.JUNE 23th.

The patrol moved to Iwaiya. Lined and took census.

JUNE 25th.

Moved to Asuara.

JUNE 26th.

Lined and took census.

JUNE 27th.

Returned to Government Station Menyanya for supplies and new carrier line.

JUNE 29th.

The patrol moved south east of Menyanya to Katunga.

JUNE 30th.

At Katunga waiting for the people to come in.

JULY 1st.

Lined and took census.

JULY 2nd.

The patrol moved south east, crossed over the range to Hauwabungo. Made camp.

JULY 3rd.

In camp at Hauwabungo. Fight started between two hamlets. Fight stopped.

JULY 4th.

Persuaded the people to come in and have their names recorded. Good line. Strong reports being received on the attitude of the Umdei people.

JULY 5th.

Another fight started. Took some police and moved over and stopped fight. Lined the hamlet of Udiduoganga.

Reported by special runner to District Commissioner on attitude of Umdei people.

JULY 6th.

Fighting again broke out. This time with the Pagumana people. Went over, plane passed overhead looking for patrol. Stopped fight and returned to base. Plane over again and dropped letter.

JULY 7th.

Fighting broke out just opposite the camp over the river. Fired two shots in the air, no more fighting. Carrier line in to-day with seeds and Sweet Potato vines from Government Station, made distribution.

JULY 8th.

Patrol moved to Pagumana, good reception, made camp. Extra police arrived from Lae. Lined and made a distribution of seeds and plants.

PATROL DIARY CONTD.

JULY 9th.

The patrol moved to Angeianga. As we were approaching the group and moving through a garden, fighting broke out. The carrier line was stopped and a number of police left to look after them, the remainder went with me, and we stopped the fight. Made camp.

JULY 10th.

Three large hamlets comprise the Angeianga group. These were lined at the base camp, and a very good line turned up.

JULY 11th.

Broke camp and moved to Tataungianga. Made camp.

JULY 12th.

Lined the people of Tataungianga. Whilst doing so, a number of men from the western side of the Korlte river visited the patrol, and asked that we should go to their area.

JULY 13th.

The patrol crossed the Korlte river and moved into an entirely new area, known generally as the Wendara. Arrived at Leiwi. Made camp.

JULY 14th.

Lined the people of Leiwi. Later in the afternoon some people from a place called Nunnunungeiwi came along. These too were lined and given a book.

JULY 15th.

Broke camp and the patrol moved back across the Korlte river to Yeiwunga. Made camp and then moved over towards Wieipai hamlet and stopped a fight.

JULY 16th.

At Yeiwunga waiting for the people to come in to line. Early afternoon and a really good line was obtained.

JULY 17th.

Went with some of the police to Wieipai hamlet and lined the people. Returned to base camp. Cloudburst, and flooded out. L/Cpl Ujara taken very ill during the night.

JULY 18th.

Received word that Umdai visit not to be carried out. Patrol moved back to Camp No. 4. (Tataungiangi) L/Cpl Ujara very sick again. Lae police to return to Lae.

JULY 19th.

Lae police and carriers for L/Cpl Ujara sent back to Menyamya.

JULY 20th.

Moved over the Korlte river to the western side and arrived at Miawatunga. Made camp.

PATROL DIARY CONTD.

JULY 21st.

Lined, and made Katunga Luluais give the people a talk on the folly of all this fighting.

JULY 22nd.

Moved on to Komagakamga. Not a house to be seen, but natives by the hundred. Made camp.

JULY 23rd.

Three groups in to line. One group having a large morning ceremony. These were promised a visit next time. People from another group, but by the waving of arms, it seemed as if this group must be well and truly into Papua. Too far south for this patrol.

JULY 24th.

At Komagakamga. And people from far away groups coming to see the patrol. Two very large wild pigs shot.

JULY 25th.

Moved north west to the Kwaiyu group. Made camp.

JULY 26th.

Lined the Kwaiyu group.

JULY 27th.

The patrol moved to Wiama No.2. Made camp.

JULY 28th.

Lined Wiama No.2.

JULY 29th.

To Wiama No. 1. Lined and took census.

JULY 30th.

The patrol moved to Kainyei.

AUGUST 1st.

The patrol at Hata.

AUGUST 2nd.

Returned to Government Station Menyama.

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TOPOGRAPHY.

The north western area presented some of the roughest country in the Territory. The mountain ranges went to a height of eight and a half thousand feet.

The geological structure of the ranges consists of both igneous and sedimentary types of rocks. In the headwaters of the Banir river, the main outcrops appear to be limestone quartzite.

The country in the western sector is not so rugged as that in the northern, and the geological structure is also different. Here, the main structure is comprised of sedimentary types of rocks, of a fine grained shale. Outcrops of hornblend predominate. The ranges too are much lower, rarely going above the seven thousand feet.

The southern sector is even at a lower level than either of the two other sectors covered by the patrol. Rarely were we above the five thousand feet mark, and at one stage we were down to one thousand seven hundred feet. The geological structure of the ranges in this sector were mainly igneous, consisting of outcrops of quartzite and granite; whilst the spurs consist of sedimentary rocks, hornblend mainly predominating.

CLIMATE.

The northern sector was extremely cold. Nearly every afternoon about three o'clock, especially in the headwaters of the Banir river area, thick mists would blanket everything. On several occasions it was necessary to light the lamp at four o'clock. These mists were full of moisture, consequently everything became saturated and mildewed. Short, but extremely heavy rainstorms were experienced by the patrol whilst in this sector. These occurred mostly about mid-day.

The western sector was hot and dry with strong north easterly winds. Rivers were low, and great cracks were seen in the ground on the spurs.

The southern sector can best be described as 'coastal', being hot and humid. Again in this area the patrol was subjected to short, heavy showers during the afternoons.

FLORA AND FAUNA.

The northern sector is heavily timbered throughout. Small stands of Pine were seen, but these were scattered, and would be of no commercial value.

Trees in this sector grow to an immense size, and consist of both hardwoods and softwoods. Some of the police with the patrol recognized trees which they said were to be found in the hinterlands of the Sepik and Madang districts. Two varieties of Pandanus were noted. One, the specie of the Screw Pine having no aerial roots, the other, having aerial roots and growing to an immense height.

Perhaps the most impressive sight of all in this sector is the fern growth. Nowhere have I ever seen such luxuriant growth, nor so many different varieties, they seemed almost to cover everything.

In the western sector, the timber is confined to the higher levels on the ranges. Occasional patches of pine may be seen, and there are some fairly good stands of Casuarina. The spurs and lower levels are grasslands - mainly kunai.

The southern sector is heavily timbered, and especially so in food trees. Here may be found in considerable numbers the coastal type of Breadfruit, the Okari nut (*Perminata Kaembachii*). This fruit is to the southern people, what the pandanus is to the northern people of the same district, and is also the basis of the many feasts. Another type of food tree which grows extensively in this southern region is the *Pangium edule*. The process by which the nuts are turned into a food is described in the section of this report under Medical and Hygiene. Another of the food trees found in this sector is the New Guinea Cabbage, *Gnetum gnemon*, which grows thickly along the lower levels by the Korlta river. There are two species of wild oak, both of which are used for food. One the *Castanopsis acuminatissima*, and the other, *Pasania*. Also found is the Wild Yam, *Dioscorea alata*. In this area too, but only in patches, are the Sago palms. These are used for food, but the process of extraction is much more crude than that followed in the Sago growing areas of the Sepik and Madang.

There are many stands of both hardwoods and softwoods, unfortunately no-one could tell us their names. To the people they were merely, 'strong' or not 'strong'. Pines too were plentiful, but are scattered, thus having little commercial value.

No doubt what contributes mainly to the magnificent timber growth in this sector, is the fact that all burning in garden making is strictly forbidden, and this is observed right throughout the area.

FAUNA.

The northern sector can surely lay claim to having the greatest number of opossums of any area in the Territory, they are there in their hundreds. This claim can be closely followed by one for bush rats. Walking through the bush in the Arifogo area we gave up trying to count the number of opossums and rats that were caught in traps spread throughout the bush. The people were preparing for a large initiation ceremony, consequently almost every tree had a trap set in one or more of its boughs. Whilst the rat traps were every few yards along the tracks.

In the headwaters of the Banir river, the sulphur crested cockatoo is a proper pest. Thirty two were counted in one garden, and they make havoc with the sweet potato. Apparently there is some prohibition against killing these birds, as after getting to know the people better, it was suggested that a party be made up to go shooting, however to this the people would not agree.

There is little fauna in the western sector, possibly owing to the lack of any large stretches of timber country.

In the southern sector, a large number of Birds of Paradise were seen. Mostly that species with the long black tail. Bronze wing pigeons were there in hundreds. Countless numbers of gaily coloured finches and parrots were seen, and the river teemed with duck.

Throughout the bush in this sector we found a large number of the dancing grounds of the bower bird, but none of the birds themselves were seen. The natives in this sector use the drum - 'Kundu' - the end of which is covered with a snake skin. A number of these skins were brought into the patrol, but no live snakes were seen at all.

FAUNA CONTD.

At Leiwi two natives brought in an almost complete snake skin; it had the appearance of having come from a very large python.

The Cassowary also inhabits this sector, and a number were seen on the slopes going down to the Korlta river. In the Korlta river many eel traps were seen. At the Hipamano camp which was situated on one of the main tributaries of the Korlta river, a number of fish were caught. There was also the appearance of a small mallee.

With so many of the Okari nut trees, the wild oak, and the wild yams, it is only natural to expect a large pig population to be found in the bush; this was so, and a number of them were shot and eaten. The pigs shot were all of good size, black in colour, and in very good condition. One bear was of such a size that, after having been shot, it was necessary to carry it spread between two poles, and took four carriers all their time to get it back to camp. However, even the police had to admit that it was very rank to eat.

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AGRICULTURE.

Throughout the three sections covered by the patrol, the agricultural pattern followed by the people is that known as 'shifting cultivation', of which the main characteristic is the rotation of areas rather than crops. Whilst the pattern is the same throughout, the methods followed vary considerably.

In the northern section the people make huge gardens on the hillsides. From a distance these gardens have a terraced appearance. All are fenced, mainly with *Casuarina* palings. The method followed is to select an area of bush land, cut down the trees and put a fire through the area after having selected certain of the trees and cut the palings. In this sector in some places it was noticed that ringbarking had been adopted, and in one or two cases, sapping had been done. I am inclined to think however that this was accidental. Possibly the man had an extra sharp axe, and happened to go deeper than the bark.

The crops grown are sweet potato, bananas, sugar, pit pit, abika, and a little corn. Taking a bag of corn seed with us, as well as some European vegetable seeds, we were able to make a distribution of them to the people, they were greatly appreciated. On a previous patrol in February of this year a distribution of seeds was made to the Sengiapa, Tsansanjogo, Aiwomba, and Arifogo groups, and this patrol reaped the benefit; there were vegetables in abundance, especially potatoes and tomatoes.

The staple food is the sweet potato, followed by bananas, all of the cooking variety. The sugar grown is mostly of that dark plum coloured variety, and is very sweet. There is no shortage of food in this sector.

The western sector presents a vastly different picture. Food is extremely short in this sector, and I fear is likely to remain so. Mainly I think for two reasons. Firstly these people have always been notorious burners, consequently the majority of their lands consist of kunai covered spurs without a vestige of shade. With the burning sun, and hot dry winds so prevalent in this area, crops have little chance to grow, unless they get away in an exceptionally cool and wet season. Secondly, for some unknown reason these people believe that crops cannot, or should not be planted in the bush areas where the pandanus grows. Why this is I do not know. However, my second carrier line consisted of men from this sector, and I encouraged as many Luluais to come with us as I could. Coming into the southern sector where this pandanus belief is not held, I took every opportunity I could to draw both the Luluai's attention, and also the carrier's attention to this fact. I am hoping now that this may lead to a change in the agricultural pattern of the western sector.

It is hard to say just what the staple crop of the western sector really is, as they seem to plant a little of everything. It was noticed that Taro seems to be coming into prominence in this sector. The people plant this crop in gullies at the foot and between the spurs. Here the ground is sheltered and nearly always moist. However the crop whilst no doubt is edible to a hungry people, is not by any means a good one. The tuber is badly pitted with holes from the Taro beetle, and is extremely coarse. The sugar grown here is very thin in the stalk and not very sweet. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the staple food of these people is the pandanus nut, as they seem to have an almost unlimited supply of these stored in the roofs of their houses.

The agricultural method is to burn the kunai, then with sharpened sticks break up the ground in a small area where the plant is to be planted, and plant. All gardens are fenced, the materials used have to be carried for miles. Gardens in this sector are mainly concentrated around the houses, this is done I suppose because all ground is the same, and the necessity to shift, or make a new house in new bushland does not arise.

AGRICULTURE CONTD.

After having seen so much burning, it was something of a shock to come into an area where burning is strictly forbidden. Such is the law in the southern sector. Here the agricultural pattern is entirely different. Two patterns are followed. One, an area is selected and all undergrowth is cut down, the area is then swept, and the undergrowth collected into heaps mostly against old stumps of decayed trees. The crops are then planted. It was necessary to roll the soil under the trees, and find growing crops under growing trees. At a later stage when the crops have taken root, the trees are cut down, but nothing is burnt, not even the heaps of sweepings. It does seem that this pattern will produce astounding crops of bananas and sugar cane, but it will certainly not produce sweet potato crops. Nowhere in this southern sector did I see a decent sweet potato tuber. The largest seen was no larger than a decent sized English potato.

The staple food here is undoubtedly the banana. They were all shapes, colours, and sizes. The largest seen measured fourteen inches. The smallest was a short squat variety, pale red in colour, blending to a deep yellow in the skin, whilst the fruit was a deep yellow colour. I was informed that after eating this variety, the urine turns dark yellow. I gathered as many varieties of bananas as I could. Unfortunately not being able to send back to the station, owing to what appeared to be the hostile nature of the people, I was only able to bring back two or three samples to be identified, and even then they were too over ripe to be classified other than the fact that they were either cooking or sweet varieties. The sugar cane too was the largest I have ever seen. Two main varieties are grown, the dark plume coloured type, and the large yellow type, both of which are extremely sweet. These large varieties of banana and sugar cane were grown in the area that followed the agricultural pattern mentioned above.

The other pattern follows similar lines, except that after the area has been selected, all the tress and scrub are cut and allowed to rot. Whilst this is going on, the fence is built around the garden. This work having been done, the area is planted. Under this pattern, the ground is not swept, and the crops are planted in a thick bed of mulch. This may account for the failure of the sweet potato. It seems that in the planting of bananas and sugar cane, the mulch is first pushed aside and the plant planted in the actual ground, this has to be done in order to hold the plant firm, but with the sweet potato vine, this is merely planted in the mulch. On being asked could they account for the failure of the sweet potato, the people gave us to understand that the variety had 'run out'. This may be so, and with this in mind I at once sent a line of carriers back to the station with a strong police escort to obtain some cuttings of sweet potato vines that we had obtained through the District Commissioner, Morobe District sometime before, and which had been most successful at Menyamya. The carrier line dully arrived back some days later with a large number of bags of cuttings, and these were distributed throughout this sector. It will be interesting to note if they are a success. The people certainly wasted no time in planting them. It was also interesting to note that the cuttings had been planted in ground, and not in the mulch, no doubt due to instructions given to the people by the police and carriers. These people had never seen corn and peanuts, and it had all to be explained to them just what these really were. We were also able to distribute some Soya Bean seed, and a few vegetable seeds. A parcel of vegetable seeds over and above our usual quota is badly needed for distribution amongst these people.

Fit Bit is also grown in this sector, but is very coarse. A variegated plant is also grown having an edible leaf, this is cooked in bamboo and eaten as a vegetable. There is no shortage of food in this area, as has already been stated, the food trees are numberless, whilst the bananas and sugar cane are the best I have seen anywhere in the Territory.

Throughout the area covered by the patrol, it was noted that there was considerable variation in the colour and texture of the soils. In the northern section, the soils were chocolate coloured loam tending to be somewhat impervious. The soil was usually at a depth of six inches, overlying a heavy subsoil of grey clayey gravel over granite rocks. This type of soil was found mostly in the gullies, whilst the soil of the ridges was a shallow greyish-brown sandy soil with a red gravelly subsoil derived from granite rocks. In the lowlands of the Benue river on the higher mountain slopes the soil is a deep brown friable loam, rich in organic matter developed in situ over limestone.

In the western sector the soil is a heavy clay loam of light brown colour, varying in depth from two to four inches over an extremely heavy clay sub-soil, with a strong tendency to crack on drying.

In the southern sector the soils are lighter in both colour and texture, tending rather to a sandy nature, due no doubt to the high proportion of decomposed vegetable matter found in them which is brought about by the complete lack of any burning.

LIVESTOCK.

In all three sections covered by the patrol quite a number of pigs were seen. With exception of a few in the western sector, all are progeny of wild pigs. Pigs are hunted in the bush, and if possible the very young pigs are caught, brought back to the villages, and partly domesticated. In the northern sector some very fine pigs were seen. They are black in colour, long snouted, and inclined to be razor backed, thus retaining most of the characteristics of the wild pig. Young pigs caught in the bush are suckled by the women, and are taught to follow the women to the gardens. On reaching maturity, the pigs seem to spend most of their time in the bush, and there does not appear to be any regular system of feeding. Occasionally some may be seen around the houses late in the afternoon, picking up scraps from around the cooking quarters.

The pigs seen by the patrol were remarkably free from disease, and those that were purchased and killed had plenty of meat on them, but it was very coarse, and had very little flavour. Litters are small, and the largest seen was only seven piglets.

The people in the western sector are given pigs by the Administration and they appear to be doing fairly well, although here again litters are small. This may be due to in breeding, or the lack of proper foods and feeding. These conditions do not apply to the southern sector where there is feed in abundance in the bush, and the pigs seen looked fat and well. In the Wendara area there are large numbers of wild pigs in the bush, tracks and wallows can be seen all over the area, and during the patrol's stay in this area, a large number of pigs were shot. The people were constantly asking for parties of police to be made up to go pig hunting. A remarkable thing is, that although there are these large numbers of wild pigs about, they do very little damage to the gardens. No doubt this is due mainly to the abundance of food there is to be found in the bush. In places the ground is covered in acorns from the wild oak, there are patches of wild yams, and during the season there is no lack of Okari nuts and breadfruit available.

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HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Very little sickness was seen amongst the people in the three sections visited by the patrol. In the northern section a few cases of Yaws were seen, and these were treated, using penicillin.

At Poiyuyapunga, in the Siminapa group, a number of families were observed having a hoarseness and a chronic cough. All were short winded, and all were in very poor condition. Their skins had that paleness, and there were deep hollows under the collar bones, *which could be associated with Y.S.* *J.S.* ~~Some very bad cases of scabies were seen and treated amongst the northern people.~~

In the western sector there were a number of cases of what appeared to be malaria. Again in this sector I found what has been found on my other patrols in this district. The persons affected are, in most cases unable to walk, they complain of severe headaches, pains in the region of the spleen, and all go through the stages of coldness with shivering and vomiting. The whites of the eyes are often a deep yellow in colour. In some cases it does appear that the persons are suffering from convulsions. In an entire group, there may be perhaps four or five of such cases. Where it has been possible to get these people to hospital, they have been sent. After treatment they return to their groups, appear to be quite well for two or three months, and then go down again with the same symptoms.

In the southern sector, just one or two cases of yaws were seen and treated. Here the most prevalent disease is scabies, and some really bad cases were seen and treated. A number of cases of conjunctivitis were treated amongst these southern people. In some babies the eyes were practically sealed with the discharge of pus. Finding this disease amongst these people was surprising, as the entire area is forest country, whereas conjunctivitis is usually associated with hot dry and dusty conditions.

Some isolated cases of goitre were seen in all three sections, some in very advanced stages.

Albinism. A few of these cases were seen, that is of course, if it is true albinism. None were seen having blue eyes. In most cases the colour of the eyes was the palest of browns. In all cases they were pathetic, badly sunburned, and scaly. The most remarkable sight seen in the southern section was natives with ginger hair. I was under the impression that this condition was brought about by the application to the hair of red clay, but on close examination I found that this was not so, and was assured that the colour was natural. Over a black skin the ginger colour is not so distinctive as over a white skin, but there is no doubt that it is ginger.

PHYSIQUE.

In the northern and western sectors, the average height of the men would be about five feet four, but in the southern sector, it is doubtful if the average height of the men would be above five feet one. The women in all sectors would top the men, and are more sturdily built.

The skin colour of the peoples in the northern sector is black, whilst those of the western and southern sectors is a pale brown. In all the staying power is poor, and especially so in the western sector where double the amount of carriers had to be used.

CLOTHING.

The bark cape is worn throughout the three sections. The top of the cape is gathered on a loop of string which is pulled over the tuft of hair at the back of the head. Suspended in this manner, the cape hangs straight down the back reaching in some cases to cover the buttocks, whilst in others it reaches just below the knees. This cape is worn by both men and women.

CLOTHING CONTD.

In the northern and western sectors a 'sporrán' is worn by the men, whilst the buttocks are covered with a smaller bark cape suspended by a loop from around the neck. This type of dress varies in the southern sector. In the south west, a grass skirt is worn by both men and women. In the south east, the 'sporrán' is worn by the men, but the buttocks are covered with a wide piece of bark cloth which hangs from the waist.

In all three sectors the yellow bandoliers are worn by the men and boys. The bandolier is made of a plant which grows very much like an orchid in trees. Occasionally with the yellow bandolier there will also be worn a black one. This is made of threaded seeds from a plant which is found in the kunai. With the two colours worn at the one time, the effect is most striking.

In the western sector the 'sporrán' is very large and is shaped to fit between the thighs. It consists of layers and layers of beaten rushes one on top of the other. The top ends are beautifully sewn to a thin strip of bark cloth. In the other sectors, the 'sporrán' is very scanty, and in fact barely makes a coverage.

The women in all sectors wore the same type of clothing. The bark cape suspended from a tuft of hair on the head and reaching to the knees, and a large grass skirt. These are the only items of dress other than a few ornaments, such as some pieces of broken shell, or occasionally two or three ropes of giri giri. (small cowrie shells)

HYGIENE.

Hygiene is non-existent. The roads, just outside the houses, these are the latrines, however in none of the sectors was the patrol bothered with flies. The only rubbish is chewed up sugar cane, and as this soon dries it becomes harmless. Sweet potato and bananas are cooked in the fire and eaten by the fire, and peelings are burnt.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The country is extremely rugged, and as all hamlets and groups are located at the headwaters of streams, there is no lack of a water supply for any of them.

The water is clear, sparkling, and icy cold.

DIET.

There seems little doubt that under normal conditions, the natives seen on the patrol are able to obtain enough food to sustain life and health, but the diet is badly balanced according to modern standards. Something will have to be done in an endeavour to try and persuade these people to make more than one garden at a time, and so avoid those periods when there is little or no food available for them. The present diet is probably adequate in calories but too many of these are provided by carbohydrate and not enough by fat and protein. The diet is markedly inadequate in protein. This deficiency exerts a more detrimental effect upon children than adults not only because of the overall low intake but because customs dictate that most of the animal protein available is reserved for the adult males.

The diets of the natives seen on the patrol are composed of the general classes of foodstuffs:- A staple consisting of a starchy vegetable such as sweet potato, banana, small quantities of taro, and in the southern sector, some sago. Cereals and legumes in the form of corn and beans. Green leafy vegetables, abika and pit pit. Nuts in the form of pandanus and okari, and finally, meat in the form of opossums, rats, and an occasional pig. The staple foodstuff is by far the greatest bulk of the food consumed. Salt is procured by extracting it from plant ashes, and involves to these people considerable effort and labour. The existence of areas of endemic goitre does suggest that the intake of iodine is insufficient.

FOOD STORAGE.

In all three sectors visited by the patrol it was noticed that the gardens were huge, and that the entire area was planted. This does to some extent give these people a form of food storage, as the food is stored as a living plant in the ground. On harvesting the sweet potato tuber, the plant itself is little disturbed, perhaps only one or two tubers being taken at the one time, the rest being allowed to remain in the ground. Whilst this is no doubt a form of storage, it cannot be considered to be a very successful one, as in most cases the tubers that are left become so coarse and stringy, that even when cut into small pieces are hardly edible.

In the southern sector where there are large areas of bananas growing, it was noticed that as soon as the fruit had formed, the entire bunch was carefully wrapped in leaves. It was thought that this was done as a precaution against flying foxes, but this is not so. It is done to prevent a quick ripening, thus spreading the crop over a longer period.

Perhaps the most interesting form of food manufacture and storage was seen in the southern sector. Here, growing in large numbers is a tree, the botanical name being *Pongium edule*. This tree bears a nut fruit about the size of a large walnut. These are contained in a large cone almost the size of a football. When ripe the cone falls to the ground and bursts; the nuts are then gathered by the people and put into short lengths of bamboo and roasted. The nuts are then taken out and the shells removed leaving a white kernel. A site is then selected being a depression in the ground in which water can be run into. If there are a lot of nuts the depression is made deeper and is carefully lined with bark, both the bottom and the sides. Water is then turned in around the outer side of the bark. The kernels are then crushed to a pulp and a layer of the pulp is spread over the bottom bark for about four inches, this is then covered with leaves, and another layer of kernels put on top, again being covered with leaves until the pit is filled. The top layer is sealed with both leaves and bark. The pit is then left from one to three months being kept moist all the time with water; but no water must be allowed to penetrate to the mixture. At the end of the period the bark and leaf coverings are removed and the mixture is put into short lengths of bamboo which are stored in the roofs of the houses. The mixture when properly cured is white in colour and has the appearance of cream cheese; the smell is too awful to describe. The mixture is either eaten alone, or spread over sweet potato tubers that have been boiled or roasted.

In the northern and western sectors, pandanus nuts are gathered and stored on the bamboo ceilings of the houses where they are smoked. In some cases they are merely heaped on the ceiling, whilst in other cases, they are plaited into containers. In the southern sector the okari nut is treated in the same way, as is also the breadfruit, and the ago.

Food preparation and cooking. This appears to take up very little time. Sugar is eaten raw. Bananas are placed in the fire and roasted. Sweet potato tubers are cooked either on hot stones, or placed in the ashes of the fire. Occasionally cooking is done using short lengths of bamboo, when the food is boiled.

It does seem that these people have two regular meals a day, that is judging by the smoke that can be seen coming from the houses in the early morning and again in the late afternoon. However, on meeting people on the tracks it will be seen that all are carrying a little food, short lengths of sugar cane, and sweet potato tubers, either cooked, or raw. It doesn't seem to matter how short a rest period these people may take during the day, for as soon as they sit down, someone has a fire going and the tubers are placed in the fire, and they will have a snack.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

HOUSING. The groups visited by the patrol consisted of a large number of hamlets scattered over a wide area. A hamlet may consist of anything up to a dozen houses, on the other hand, it may consist of only two houses. Throughout the three sectors the main house is the round type with the conical roof. The construction varies very little. In most cases the thatching is of kunai, but in some cases consists of bamboo leaves. In the Siminapa group in the dense timber country some half round houses were seen, these were thatched with pandanus leaves.

In the southern sector the houses are much larger and more squat. The conical roof slopes down to within three feet of the ground, and the doorway is built from a platform which is just under the eave of the roof. This style is adopted as a safety measure, as it is most difficult to get into, and makes it fairly easy to repulse a frontal attack.

All the houses were built up off the ground, and all had plaited bamboo floors and bamboo ceilings. Pigs and dogs live under the floors, whilst the loft above the ceiling is used for the storage of food, weapons, and bark cloth.

In close proximity to the main house are one or two outhouses, these are used for the preparation of food, and as a sitting down place. In some cases they are walled in with palings, but in the majority of cases they consist merely of four posts and a pandanus roof. At Arifogo the walls of the outhouses consist of interlaced logs. Here this type of house seems to have far more use than in other places, in fact it does appear to be used as much as the main house for sleeping purposes.

Houses are also maintained in the gardens, but never the round type house. In the northern and western sectors these houses are all thatched with pandanus leaves, but in the southern sector bark is used as a roof covering. They vary in type, some are gabled, whilst others are of the skillon type.

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ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads there were none, but in the western sector there were some well defined tracks making fairly easy walking between the groups.

In the northern sector there appears to be a number of trade routes leading to what is known as the salt country. This country lies to the north west and is known as the Azana. Other trade routes lead to the north east to the Katsieng group, and hence down to the Markham river. The salt which is brought from the Azana country is extremely valuable and is used for many purposes, it is also used as part of the 'Bride Price'.

In the southern sector the trade routes are not so well defined, but there is evidence that they do exist in the fact that some of the people were wearing pieces of kina shell which they said they had obtained from the direction of Kerema. The southern people use the bark of the Gnetum gnemon for the manufacture of bark capes and loin cloths. When made this cloth is white in colour and has the feel of chamois. They also make the 'sporrin' from a certain type of pandanus. This with the bark cloth is exchanged for shell, salt, and old knives and axes.

It was interesting to note that in the southern sector the language is the same as that used in the Watut; this was most helpful as four Watut policemen with the patrol were able to converse freely with the people. Intermingled with this language were a number of Motuan words which the police recognized.

The western sector has its own language, and only a very few of the big Menya group are able to understand it. The northern sector is a hotch potch of languages. The Menya language goes as far as Tsenjanjogo, the Awomba group has its own language which touches part of the big Siminapa group, while to the east, the big Arifogo group has a language of its own.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

Right throughout the area covered by the patrol the initiation ceremony for boys is the piercing of the nasal septum. Following this, the boys assume the dress of adult males.

The disposal of the dead. This varied in the different sectors. In the north the corpse is partly smoked in a house. It seems that the smoking only lasts as long as the mourning ceremony, which may be from two to three weeks. After this the corpse is taken out and placed in a bamboo cage which, in the case of a child is suspended from a tree, or, in the case of an adult, is raised on stilts beneath a tree in one of the gardens. In the western sector the body after a period of smoking is taken and buried in a slit cut in the side of a spur. The slit is then walled up, leaving an opening for the face to peer out. The sight is uncanny. In the south east the body is not smoked at all, but is placed in an upright position in a cage which is completely covered in and hung in a tree. In the south west the body is either taken into the bush and buried, or may be buried under the floor of the house.

In all sectors both Levirate and Junior Levirate marriages are made, and these rules are strictly observed. In some cases it does seem that the widow of the deceased is married to the brother as soon as the mourning ceremony is over, as in a number of cases the women were seen to be wearing the mourning garb. This consists of strings and strings of white seeds suspended from the head, and reaching to well below the knees, completely covering the face. This is worn by both men and women.

Sorcery is rife throughout the area covered by the patrol. Leaves of the wild Yaro seem to be the most used. These are crushed and placed over tracks, or put into water holes where it is customary to drink.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES CONTD.

Leaves from a certain tree are also used. This tree is recognized throughout the area covered by the patrol, and on passing one growing in the bush, all carriers broke off twigs, ferns, and other leaves, and carefully placed them over the roots of this particular tree. No-one would pass under a certain vine growing above the track if it was at all possible to go around it, however if they did have to go under the vine, each one touched it gently with his hand as he passed.

The patrol had the object of obtaining names. In the southern sector, people when being asked their name would shrug one shoulder and make clicking noises with their tongues. Usually the name would be whispered by one person to another, going through perhaps four people before being recorded in the book. On one occasion whilst waiting for someone to make up his mind about his name I started whistling. In a matter of seconds everyone was talking at the top of their voices, about their pigs, their houses, their wives, their children, in fact about everything. It turned out later that only the most harmful of spirits made whistling noises, and that they must on no account hear them, hence the outburst of talking.

In the northern sector, it is the young man who is decorated with shell, plumes, and new bandoliers at his marriage ceremony, whilst the girl wears only a new grass skirt and no decorations at all.

Polygyny is common throughout the three sectors, and so is child marriage. It was noticed in the southern sector that there is a tendency for the girl to be much older than the boy at marriage. In a number of cases seen, it is doubtful if the boy had reached puberty.

I am still undecided as to whether these people follow the clan system or, whether the hamlets are extended families. There is no doubt that the people seen by the patrol are a patrilineal society, and that the father's brother ranks high in their customs of inheritance, initiation, and marriage, but beyond that I am not prepared to go.

Another problem is the residence of the children. On this patrol as on others, it was found that the children seem to please themselves as to whom they go and live with. Again I was assured that the child would eventually return to its own parents, and that it still retained its inheritance rights in land and trees. Whether such practices are to emphasize the wider kinship bonds of the child in contradistinction to those of the individual family, I cannot say.

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THE GROUPS.

The first group visited by the patrol was the Yinimba group. These people are a breakaway from the big Menya group. Previous patrols had trouble with these people, as they were scattered all over the bush, and refused to line. They seem now to be settling down, and it was only necessary to send a line of police to one hamlet to get the people to come to the rest house.

A young man from this group was given the position of buluai, (protom) and he accompanied the patrol through the northern and western sectors. He proved to be well liked by all the people and was used as a second interpreter in the Aiwomba, Arifogo, and Siminapa groups.

The Yinimba people are at present occupying Arifogo lands, and there is a movement throughout the Arifogo group to move back and re-occupy these lands.

The second group visited was the Hengeiapa group. These people too are a breakaway from the Menya group. They are a placid type and cause little trouble to anyone. I am most concerned about the position of these people, as previously they, with the help of the Menya's drove out the Aiwomba people, and whilst the Aiwomba have now grown to a very powerful people, the Hengeiapa have declined. The Aiwomba are now turning back to their previous lands, and have already occupied the only bushland available to the Hengeiapa. What is to become of the Hengeiapa people I do not know. Present indications are that they will not be absorbed into the Aiwomba; and they cannot rejoin the Menya people who are increasing, and who are already getting short of lands. At any rate the Menya's are not the true owners of the lands they now occupy, as they were driven from their lands by the Himerka and Kabong groups on the eastern side of the Korito river.

The third group visited is also a breakaway from Menya. These people, the Tsanjanjogo group have extended further northwards to the foothills of the Aiwomba ranges. They too are greatly concerned over the present Aiwomba attitude, who they say are constantly watching them, day after day. To date no fighting has taken place, nor have any rushes been made, but unless patrols are maintained throughout this area, or better still, a patrol post established, it is only a matter of time before killings start.

The fourth group visited were the Aiwomba. During a previous patrol in February of this year, trouble was experienced with these people. I am fully convinced that the trouble was caused through the interpreter. I was suspicious of him at the time, and recorded my suspicions in the Village Register. On my return to the station this time, and intending to take action against him, I found that he had disappeared - he has not been heard of since.

On this patrol the Aiwomba people were at first rather truculent but later cooperated with us wholeheartedly. They are moving back to the south, and new hamlets can be seen springing up all through the ranges. I asked them what was their attitude towards the Hengeiapas and the Tsansanjogo people; they replied that they could remain. I warned them that the Administration would take strong action against them in the event of any killings, and they said there would be none.

These people spend a considerable time in the Azana country manufacturing salt, and I would say, comprise the bulk of the population of that area.

With Aiwomba assistance the patrol was able to make contact with the fifth group, the Siminapa. Although not great in numbers, these people are spread over a huge area. The bulk of the group are to be found spread along the northern bank of the Banir river. Our first contact with them was made about six and a half hours north of Aiwomba, and on our approach the people just dropped everything and took to the bush.

A camp was established and with the help of the Aiwomba, the people were persuaded to come back, bring food, and have their names recorded. Our second contact with these people was made in the headwaters of the Banir river. The people here were all in mourning as a terrific fight had taken place between the hamlets about two months previously, and a number had been killed.

The fight had occurred over the failure of a woman to observe the Levirate rule. It is remarkable how strictly this rule is enforced right throughout this district.

Keeping to the northern bank of the Banir river, the patrol moved slowly towards the next of the Siminapa groups. Word had been received that these people would fight. They thought that we had come to make arrests for the recent killings. However nothing happened, and we got in amongst them; tempted them with some shell and steel, and they brought in food and timber. They were very suspicious, and had I have lined them on arrival, would I feel sure have recorded many more names than I did, however I thought it best to establish camp first of all. As it was a complete hamlet vanished during the night, and the next day were seen jumping up and down on the spurs all carrying bows and arrows, and shields. The remaining people were assured that it was not the policy of the Administration to come newly into a place, make wholesale arrests and cart people off to prison; they were warned however that such behaviour would not be tolerated in the future. They were told that fighting and killings must stop or else there would be trouble for them.

From this place the patrol turned south east and re-crossed the Banir river. In doing so we completely missed three places which have never been visited. However it couldnt be helped, as even the Aiwomba didnt know the route. We passed through an area which was at one time one of the large Katsiong villages; these people have been driven out by the Siminapa. From here we came to the final Siminapa group. These people gave the patrol a magnificent reception. They will have nothing to do with the rest of the Siminapa, whom they describe as animals.

We struck difficulty here. On asking for the route to Arifogo, everyone looked blank, they had never heard of it. After a lot of pointing in the general direction, it was found that these people were of an entirely different language group, and Arifogo to them was a place with an entirely different name. However they provided guides, and we reached Arifogo.

Little time was spent at Arifogo by the patrol, as only about a dozen people were left in the group, the remainder were away hunting in the bush in preparation for a large initiation ceremony that was about to take place.

From Arifogo the patrol moved to Watawu. These are the advanced guard from Arifogo who are moving back to land now occupied by the Yinimba. From Watawu the patrol moved across country to Hengiapa.

Leaving Hengiapa the patrol moved to the west to the Headwater people. The first of these groups are the Yekwana people. Actually the four groups in this area can be taken as one people; they all speak the one language with only very slight variations, and are of one kind. They are most remarkable people, too lazy to make new gardens, too lazy to even repair their houses, too lazy even to get married. The number of unmarried males and females amongst these people is astounding. A medical man would undoubtedly describe these people as a perfect example of 'Tropical neurasthenics'. Too lazy to select names for themselves. Throughout the entire area a woman is named either 'Paljabo' or 'Maljabo' and with the men it is the same. Even the language has that slow sing song sound, vastly different to the gutteral clipped tone that is heard amongst the other peoples of this district. Where these people originated from is hard to say. With their light skins, they have almost a coastal appearance. Those of them to the south west have tattoo marks on their arms and faces, reminiscent of some of the Lapuans.

THE GROUPS CONTD.

After replenishing stores and obtaining a new carrier line, the patrol moved to the south east of the Government Station and reached the Katunga group.

These people have been much feared especially by the Menawe who are to the north east of them. A number of fights have taken place between these two groups, however the Katunga are settling down, and are constant visitors to the station.

From Katunga the patrol moved south east to the Wanda area. This area has not been visited previously. The people were very timid at first, but on seeing that the patrol was friendly and willing to pay for things obtained in shell and steel, they soon rallied round and gave us every assistance.

Some days were spent in this area, and every hamlet large and small was visited; this was done to stop the fighting. Fights would break out every day between the people of the various hamlets. On one occasion the patrol was descending a hill and on passing through a garden in which there were a lot of people gathering food, a fight started between them. Arrows were flying all around, but no attempt was made to shoot at the patrol. Halting the line, and leaving some police to guard the carriers, I went with the other police and stopped the fight. The people made no attempt to run away, but just put their bows and arrows on the ground and stood by them. Again on this occasion the fight was over a woman who had failed to observe the Levirate rule. On another occasion a fight started opposite the camp on the other side of the river. Two large parties all armed advanced towards one another, the women all moved higher up the hill and sat down to watch. Our shouting out to the men was useless, and we were too far away to get in amongst them and stop it in time. I took a rifle and fired one shot over each of the advancing parties. I then stopped that fight. Later both parties brought down a pig each and asked the patrol to accept them; they were however purchased. The fights are mainly over the stealing of the Okari nut by those who have none of these trees growing in their particular area.

It was intended, after having finished the Nauti area to continue over the range to the east and patrol the Umdai area. But reports, backed by some concrete evidence were such that I decided to seek advice as to the advisability of going into that area. An appreciation of the situation was sent to the District Commissioner, and the patrol continued in the Nauti area pending advice from him. On the day that that advice was received, it looked to the people as if the patrol would be proceeding into Umdai - we had more than finished in the Nauti area. On this day some Umdai people had come to the top of the eastern range and set the entire range alight. Had the wind been coming from the south east instead of from the south west, the patrol would have been burnt out.

Advice having been received saying not to go into the Umdai, the patrol turned back through the Nauti area, crossed the Korlta river and entered the Wendara area in the south west. This was another area that no patrol had visited before. Throughout this area, the patrol was received with the utmost friendliness. By all accounts these people live quietly together, any disputes that do arise are talked out, rather than fought out.

Whilst in this area the patrol was frequently visited by numbers of people from still further south west. All requested a visit, and all assured the patrol of friendly intentions. Unfortunately time did not permit such visits to be made, and at any rate I feel sure that had the patrol gone any further south and south west we should have been well and truly outside our jurisdiction, and well and truly into Papua.

.....

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The problem, or rather the problems, now remain as to what can be done for these people.

It has been pointed out in the report, that whilst sufficient food is produced by these people to maintain a certain standard of health, their diet is far below that required to produce a healthy and virile people. If this is true, then the first problem to overcome is an endeavour to find means of improvement in their present methods of production. This must involve the incorporation of greater amounts of protein foods, including the production of greater quantities of greater quantities of nutritionally desirable crops, and an increase in the varieties of foods grown.

With the object of improving the nutritional status a combination of cereals and legumes is recommended. Amongst cereals, corn and sorghum, and in some cases rice, and amongst legumes, peas, beans, and peanuts are worthy of consideration. Supplementary green leafy vegetables as a source of calcium have a special importance. One such vegetable which could be tried is the *Ipomea Aquatica* Forsk. This plant thrives in swampy ground, in pools, and along the banks of rivers and streams. It has a high vitamin A content as well as appreciable amounts of mineral salts, and vitamins of groups B and C. It can be consumed either raw or cooked, and provides very good pig food.

It is recognized that greater nutritional value may be derived from increasing the consumption of animal products. Whilst I fully recognize this, I am however dubious about the introduction of animal husbandry to these people as yet. In previous reports I have stressed that these people are in no way 'animal conscious'. There is also another aspect. Livestock on the Government Station here do not do well; and this, despite regular feeding, good housing and bedding, and regular drenching. B sheep and pigs here have every known form of worm infestation and continue to die with monotonous regularity.

What form then can the animal protein take for these people? I suggest that protein in the form of fish be tried. Successful experiments have been made in the Highlands with the pond culture of *Tilapia*. Worked in conjunction with *Ipomea Aquatica* would give a decided impetus to the nutritional value of the diet of these people.

Another problem is to endeavour to unite these people and for them to manage their own affairs. To do this, it would seem that perhaps one of the most essential features is that of education. It is not suggested that education alone will create that unity that we are seeking, but it has been shown in other colonies that education will give to the people an understanding of the ways in which modern knowledge can help them to improved health and agricultural methods and to improved techniques. With these they can reach a higher standard of prosperity, and may give them a stronger and more understanding knowledge of citizenship. The goal of all education must include preparation of the normal individual for the economic role that falls his lot in later life. Such an educational programme properly carried out may be the means of creating a sphere of common interest and co-activity which in the end will transcend the sectional interests of the component group segments which are so manifest amongst these people at present - I mean of course fighting and killing.

Within the last few months the Lutheran Mission here has started yet another school. They have at present fifty six regular pupils, they could have five hundred, if they had the staff to cope with them. Cannot the Administration do something along these lines for the people of this district? I do not for one moment suggest a school which will tend to take people away from productive employments in favour of administrative or "white collar" work, but rather a school of the type having a strong agricultural bias.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

And finally, economic development. I am of the opinion that it would be unrealistic, even harmful to promote economic development among these people at present through methods and facilities that have been developed to meet the needs of metropolitan and other environments where "individualism" is the rule and not the exception. Whatever scheme is envisaged for these people must be on co-operative lines within the groups.

To promote a successful economic development programme, three things are essential. (1) Incentives. (2) Organisation. (3) Instruction. At present there is little incentive among these people, other than fighting. There is however a 'glimmer' appearing in that there are an increasing number who desire to go away and work. I think that every encouragement should be given to this and as many got away as possible. This at present small incentive could be the nucleus of a greater incentive required in economic development at home. Organisation. You cannot have organisation for development without education. Instruction. Without schools this is not possible.

No. I am of the opinion that the measures and institutions available for meeting the needs and making the best use of the favourable circumstances obtaining in this region, education offers the greatest promise of success.

J. E. Wakeford
J. E. Wakeford.
A. B. U.

HAUWAD

AIWOMBA GROUP

TSANJANJOGO

YEKWANA No 2

YEKWANA

YEKWIHINA GROUP

YEKWIHINA

WAWA

MENYA

WIAMA No

WIAMA

KWAINU GROUP

KOMAGAKANGA GROUP

MAWATUNGA GROUP

LEWU GROUP

TATA INGIANGA GROUP

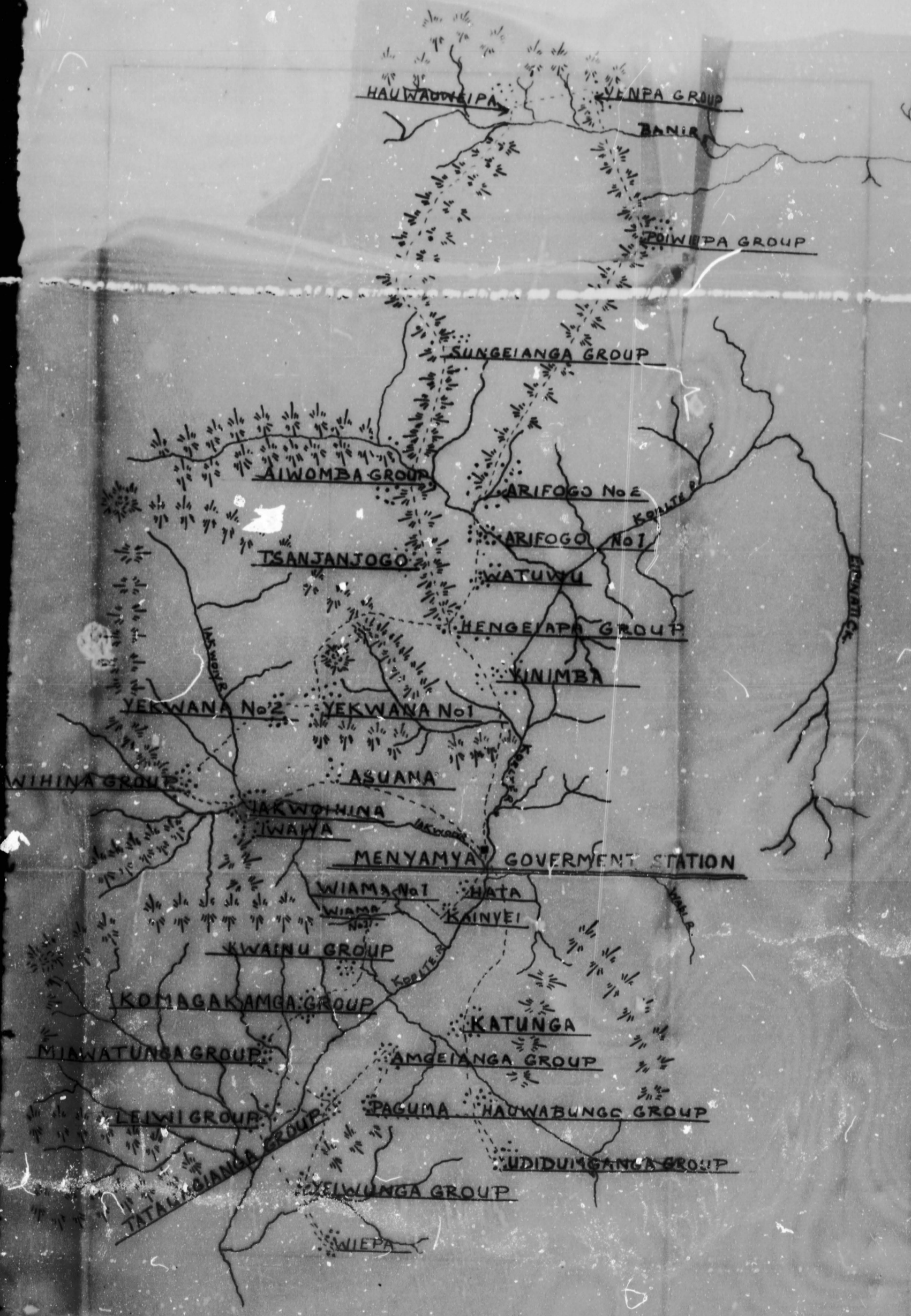
YELWUNGA

WIEFA

SKETCH MAP MENYAMYA

PATROL No 3 - 55

Handwritten signature
480.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Menyamya, Morobe District Report No. 4 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by F.J. Martin P.O.

Area Patrolled Eastern KOROBE River area of the Menyamya S.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 6 / 8 / 19 55 to 10 / 10 / 19 55

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol General and routine

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

popul

| |
|-----|
| MIG |
| in |
| M |
| F |

XXX NA.30-9-15

C.C. GADO MENYAWA

10th December, 1955.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1955/56
- F.J. MARTIN

1. Receipt is acknowledged of the above routine field work report; as you say, it has been unduly delayed. It gives a fair picture of the area.

2. Please do your best to meet the Assistant District Officer's requirements for road-building tools. With people at this stage, and with the terrain of the area, any interest evinced by the villagers in improving communications must be encouraged.

3. If you really mean what you say in the final paragraph of your covering memorandum, concerning education, I must conclude that your appreciation of the role of education in furthering Administration native policy needs reorienting. Education is the tool of civilisation, and the key to advancement in health, agriculture or any technical skills.

4. Once sufficient pacification has been achieved to provide reasonable insurance against any collection of pupils furthering tribal feuds in the class room, the introduction of education can never be "premature". The assimilation of new ideas by the young at school facilitates the assimilation of new ideas by adults in many other activities. The prevailing curse of native administration in this country is the inadequacy of our technical resources. Any opportunity that presents itself to Field Staff for acquiring a share of the meagre technical skills available should be grasped with both hands.

5. Finally, it should be clearly understood that the provision of medical and educational facilities is primarily a responsibility of Government. Any assistance forthcoming from Missions is to be appreciated, but it must be borne in mind that they regard education primarily as a proselytising weapon, and their presence in an area cannot be used as an excuse for withholding Government services.

SIC.
Would you please have
extract re KOTAKI letters ✓
(see para 2. "Native Affairs")
D.O.'s 30/7/55 & 31/7/55
sent to D.O. please for
checking & reply to D.O. ✓
16/12/55 Bof

J.K. McCarthy
A/Director

17/12/55

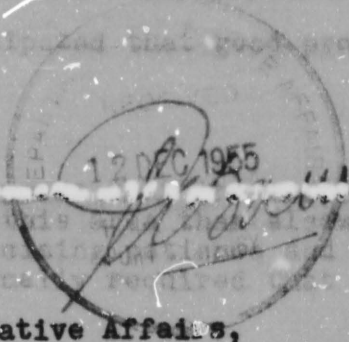
20/9/15 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DYw.AH

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30-7-21



Department of Native Affairs,
LAE.

December 5th 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

MENYAMYA - PATROL NO. 4 of 1955

.....
The A/M Patrol Report is forwarded. There has been a delay in forwarding it and the A.D.O. has been advised to have patrol reports submitted as soon as possible after a patrol has been completed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The section dealing with Native Affairs is very meagre; it could contain more information. However, the overall situation appears to be satisfactory.

It is interesting to note the willingness of the group visited to go out of the area as labourers. Before commenting further on this matter, I would like to obtain a report on the manner in which the Koutaki Plantation line is settling in and would be grateful if you would arrange one. According to reports received here, the line recently returned from the Wau Sub-District and appeared to be contented with conditions experienced there.

KOITAKI

AGRICULTURE

It is thought that not much can be done regarding burning off of kunai grass at this early stage of administration. Legal action is not desirable as it may cause resentment and all that can be done is to try and dissuade the natives by pointing out to them the harmful effects of such a practice.

On the question of the poor situation regarding pigs, I have to advise that the District Agricultural Officer is making two Berkshire boars available early in the New Year. These will remain on the Government Station and pig owners will bring sows in for service. If the demands or conditions warrant more than two boars, more boars will be obtained and forwarded.

In addition to the above, it is understood that the District Agricultural Officer is making a quantity of Rhode Island Red and White cross 6-8 week chickens available for Menyamya early next year.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

There is certainly a great need for improvement in the present roads and bridges. Due to various other commitments, it has not been possible to provide the full amount of tools requisitioned for, but it is hoped that they will be made available out of maintenance votes for the 3rd and 4th quarters of the current financial year.

Mr Chester recognises the settling value that roads have

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

-2-

December 5th 1955.

and it is anticipated that good progress will be made in this direction.

CENSUS

It would appear that the recording of names is more troublesome in this area than elsewhere in the Territory. It is only by exercising patience and spending more time on the task than is usually required that the difficulty will be overcome.

EDUCATION

The question of introducing Administration schools to the area is a big one. It is thought that the Australian Lutheran Mission is coping satisfactorily with present needs, and that the introduction of an Administration school would be premature. I have discussed the matter with the District Education Officer and he agrees with this view.

My views on the matter are that it will be some time before formal education will be required as there is no economic development present to justify the employment of clerks, etc. in villages. It is not worth while introducing schools to meet Administration requirements. When it is found that economic development is increasing at a steady and big enough rate, it will then be time to introduce schools. Up until then, the Mission schools will be able to handle education requirements.

Agricultural education is essential and I intend making arrangements in this direction.

W. Young-Whitforde
(W. Young-Whitforde)
DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1-55

Sub-District Office
MENYAMYA

16th November, 1955

District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1955

Attached hereto please find copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Martin Patrol Officer.

Mr. Martin's patrol was interrupted from the 21st August to 3rd October, owing to his having to go to Lae in connection with the forthcoming Local Examination, and by his having to accompany the ADO on a Special Patrol to the WAPI area.

EDUCATION

As can be seen a start has been made on the education of these people by the Australian Lutheran Mission. It is unfortunate that the school at KWAIGAMA has been closed temporarily, but the Headquarter station at Menyamyas has approximately thirty pupils in attendance there. Simple arithmetic, plain English and religious instruction are the main subjects, and the teacher, Miss Thamm says that progress is being made.

I would very much like to see a school established on the station here. Given the teacher, we can put up the necessary school buildings and accommodation using volunteer labour with little expense to the Administration.

I draw your attention to the remarks of my predecessor Mr. Wakeford on the last page of his Patrol Report No. 3 of 1955 on this subject.

ROADS

We have had numerous requests from some of the village officials for picks and shovels, so that they may build approach roads to their villages. The District Officer has been asked to forward some, and I understand that fifty of each are on their way. This will not be enough but will be of help.

LABOUR RECRUITS

Sixty six recruits have gone away to work this month. Forty have gone to Koitaki Plantation near Sogeri, and the other twenty six have gone to Bulolo. All have signed for eighteen months.

Mr. Martin seems to have carried out a successful patrol of routine administration, and all is quiet in the area.

K. Blunt
s/Asst. District Officer



Territory of Papua and New Guinea

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1

Sub-District Office,
MENYAMYA

The Assistant District Officer,
MENYAMYA.

MENYAMYA PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1955.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : F.J.MARLIN P.O.

AREA PATROLLED : Eastern Korlte River Area of the Menyamya Sub-District.

ACCOMPANIED BY : Reg. No. 8346 Const. GAIKO.
Reg. No. 3242 Const. LOTAKWORAK.
Reg. No. 7393 Const. SISERIP.
Reg. No. 6150PA Const. JAURI.
Reg. No. 6941 Const. SIKANI.
Reg. No. 3673 Const. MAYAM.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : (1) Census Revision.
(2) Routine Administration.

DIARY OF PATROL.

6th Aug. 1955 : Left Menyamya Station at 9.20, proceeded to HIMERKA Rest House by rough track, 5 hours.

7th Aug. 1955 : Observed.

8th Aug. 1955 : HIMERKA No.1 Lined and censused.

9th Aug. 1955 : HIMERKA No.2 Lined and censused.

10th Aug. 1955 : To KANAGOGEI Rest House 1 1/2 hours through forest. Camped.

11th Aug. 1955 : To Lined and Censused KANAGOGEI.

12th Aug. 1955 : To WAPI.A.KUMGA. 1 hour. Set up camp.

13th Aug. 1955 : Lined and censused WAPI.A.KUMGA.

14th Aug. 1955 : To AKWANJE Rest House 2 hours 5 mins. Camped.

15th Aug. 1955 : Departed for YAGEPA to find Supreme Court witness. 3 hours walk over bad tracks. Of 6 people seen luckily enough witness was one. All other people went bus. Camped night.

Aug. 15th 1955 : Back to AKWANJE. Witness sent under escort to Menyamya.

17th. Aug. 1955 : Taking census at AKWANJE.

- 18th. Aug. 1955. : Taking Census at AKWANJE.
- 19th. Aug. 1955. : Finished census at Akwanje, thence to TAUPA, 1hr. 50 mins. Joined Mr. Gilbert E.M.A. and Medical Patrol at Taupa. Stayed night.
- 20th. Aug. 1955. : Lined and censused TAUPA.
- 21st. Aug. 1955. : Returned to Menyama. Local Engineer with Mr. Gilbert. Patrol interrupted so that I could proceed Lae to attend Local Examination conference. On return Lae I proceeded on Special Patrol No. 4 with Mr. Wakeford A.D.O. to Wapi Area. Patrol resumed early October.
- 3rd. Oct. 1955. : Left Menyama at 9.00, arrived KABONG after 3 hours. Set up camp. Stayed night.
- 4th. Oct. 1955. : Lined and Censused KABONG No.s 1 and 2. Departed for AI.OGI late afternoon 1 1/2 hrs. Set up camp. Stayed night.
- 5th Oct. 1955. : At AI.OGI taking Census.
- 6th. Oct. 1955. : At AI.OGI taking Census.
- 7th. Oct. 1955. : Completed Census at Ai.ogi, left for SIKWONG at midday. 2 hrs. over fair track. Camped.
- 8th. October 1955. : Taking census at SIKWONG.
- 9th. Oct. 1955. : Observed.
- 10th. Oct. 1955. : Completed census at SIKWONG. Returned to Menyama. 4 hours.

INTRODUCTION.

The Eastern Korlte River Area of the Menyama Sub-District was last patrolled by Mr. Wakeford A.D.O. in Feb-Mar. 1954. This area is by far the most consistently contacted area and the most civilised part of the Sub-District. A Lutheran Mission Station has just recently been established at Kwaigama, a hamlet of AI.OGI Village, but at the time of the patrol the Missionary, Mr. T. Lutze, had just proceeded on six months leave, so that the Station is now temporarily closed. Before proceeding on leave, he had an average daily attendance of 47 pupils.

On this patrol it was decided to carry cargo from village to village instead of using a line of carriers. This was a success even though at times we had to wait a while before sufficient carriers came forward.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native position seems to be quite good in this area. The patrol was quiet and uneventful. At no time was any unfriendliness shown towards us. Luluais and villagers were most co-operative. In only one village, Akwanje, was any difficulty experienced. Here, the population of two of the hamlets 'went bush' when called upon to line for Census. But after the Luluais from their own and the other hamlets had gone after them and found them, they returned and were duly counted.

Natives from the area patrolled are frequent visitors to the Station at Menyamya, bringing in large quantities of native foods and building materials to be bought.

Just recently about fifty natives from this area went away to work at Wau and Bulolo, and many more are eager to go.

During the patrol word was sent from Menyamya that a witness for a Supreme Court case was at Yagepa Village and was urgently needed, so the Patrol proceeded to the village which is on the border of the Langimar area. As luck would have it, the witness was amongst the few who greeted the patrol, all the rest having run away. He was sent to Menyamya, and as the Supreme Court visited Menyamya a few days later, he was able to return to his village quickly and quieten the fears of his relatives who didn't believe us when we said he would be coming back soon.

No complaints were made and no court cases heard during the Patrol.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The main foodstuff in the area, as in the whole of the Menyamya Sub-District is the Sweet Potato. This is supplemented by Sugar Cane and Pitpit. Only one garden is planted per year and to do this an area on a hillside is burnt off and fenced. Each year a different section of the land is burnt off, so that as time goes by the timber line recedes more and more up the slopes of the hills, leaving the ridges to be covered in kunai grass. This kunai grass is continually being burnt when the natives are hunting for rats and grasshoppers, so that secondary growth has no chance to take hold and no re-forestation can take place.

When the old gardens have run out, and the new ones are not yet in production the whole community goes into the bush and exists on the Pandanus nut and any animal that can be found, e.g.: tree kangaroos, birds and sometimes wild pigs and cassowaries.

Pigs are not very common throughout the area, although each village has some and there seems to be more now than there was before, judging by earlier patrol reports. Dogs were heard howling in all villages but were very rarely seen. Those that were seen were of the bushy tailed native wild dog variety, and were well kept and in good condition.

All villages in the area are growing small quantities of European vegetables i.e.: ~~potatoes~~ potatoes, tomatoes, Spring onion, cabbage and lettuce, which they bring into the Station at Menyamya regularly for sale for cash. These come from seeds which have been distributed from the Government Station. They also use these European vegetables to provide added variety to their own diet, but not to a great extent at the moment, preferring to receive cash from their sale.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND REST HOUSES.

The village of Sikwong is the only village with anything like a road and this exists only within the village boundaries, all the rest of the villages have only native paths but

most of these are quite fair and provide reasonably good walking.

No bridges at all exist within the area and all creeks and rivers have to be forded. As the mateol was carried out at the end of the dry season, no trouble at all was encountered in crossing any of the streams.

All the villages visited have fairly good rest houses and police houses. They are usually built on a flat piece of ground near, but not in, the main hamlet of a village group. Most of the rest houses were constructed by previous patrols and have been kept clean and tidy since by the natives themselves.

HOUSING.

The houses throughout the area follow the usual conical shaped design and each family group usually has two or three of these houses fenced in together. The floors, which are of plaited bamboo are raised about a foot off the ground. The walls are very short being only about two or three feet high, and the kumai roof comes down to within two feet of the ground. The doorway is a small entrance admirably suited for defence, as anyone attempting to enter must do so with bent head.

Garden houses are also constructed. These are tent shaped and walls and roof are made of the leaf of the pandanus palm. As gardens are sometimes quite some distance from the hamlet site, the natives often sleep in these garden houses when working in their gardens.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Most of the village officials in the area are the fight leaders of the community, and as such enjoy their own high prestige and when they are actively pro-government they make things much easier for the Patrolling Officer. Most of the Luluais are doing a fair job, but as these are very primitive people, the only real part of a Luluais duties that they do perform is the maintenance of law and order in their own particular village. A list of Village Officials is attached in the Appendices.

CENSUS.

As is usual with the Kukukuku's great difficulty was experienced in the compilation of the census. Village registers have previously been issued in this area on two occasions at least, yet when names were called no-one seemed to know who should step forward. This left no alternative but to issue new books to each village, and I have no doubt that when the next census is done in the area, the officer compiling the census will have the same trouble. This springs from the unwillingness of the natives to give their correct names. When asked for a name they give the name of a tree, a pig, rain, wind or anything else that seems to spring into mind on the spur of the moment. Thus the census in the area amounts to nothing more than a count of heads. This state of affairs seems bound to exist for some considerable time to come.

With the exception of the villages of AI.OGI and SIWONG, increases were noted in the number of people turning up to line in the villages. At the time the patrol was at AI.OGI and SIWONG an initiation ceremony was being held at Yagepa in the Langimar area and many of the young boys and men together with some of the women had gone away for the ceremony. This accounts for the decrease in the numbers at these two villages.

Difficulty was experienced at AKWANJE in getting some of the people to line, and the day after the patrol returned from Yagepa the population of two of the hamlets ran away into the bush. However after much talk and persuasion on the part of the Luluais they came back to the rest house area and were eventually lined and censused.

Although more people are lining, it is felt that in every village there are a great number who do not come down to line, however as time goes on this state of affairs should straighten itself out.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

A separate report is attached for submission to the Director of Public Health.

MAP.

A sketch map of the Patrol route is attached.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

In this area the hamlet group seems to follow the extended family system. Descent is Patrilineal and marriage is Patrilocal. A system of bride price is used, the payment being made with steel implements such as knives and axes, ~~xxx~~ and native valuables such as strings of Girigiri shell, new bark cloaks and packets of native made salt, which last are regarded as very valuable. Occasionally pigs are used as part of the bride price but not often, owing no doubt to the fact that pigs are not very plentiful. Marriages are arranged by the parents and kin of the bride and groom but apparently the women has the right of rejection as many cases were heard of where the woman had ran back to her parents and in these cases the bride price already paid ~~is~~ is returned.

When it is noticeable that a woman is pregnant she ceases work and is fed by her immediate female relations. When the child is due she retires to a very small building away from the living quarters. The child is born there and stays for the best part of a week. At this time the husband goes into the bush and hunts the bush wallaby. When he has collected quite a lot he returns home and all the female relations have a feast of wallaby and the baby has armbands and anklebands made from the fur and several ~~xxxx~~ dried wallaby testicles are hung around its neck. These are supposed to have the property of making the baby strong. The child usually remains un-named until the age of a year or fifteen months, when his first name is given to him. This name is changed at the initiation ceremony in the case of boys.

The initiation ceremony in this area consists of shooting the septum of the nose with a sharp bone. A ceremony is only held every five years or so in each village so that boys from the age of about five to twelve go through the ceremony. Great importance is attached to the initiation and people go long distances to be present at them. Now that tribal fighting has ceased in the area, people who would not previously travel to another village's initiation ceremonies, do so now without the slightest worry.

During the patrol men people were seen with grease and soot on their foreheads denoting that some near relative had died and that they were engaged in the smoking of the body. It seems that only the bodies of fully grown men and women are smoked, the rest being buried in the ground. Smoking usually takes from six to eight months.

The Opiya Language is spoken right throughout the area visited.

MISSIONS.

The only Mission in the area is the Australian Lutheran Mission. Besides the main station at Menyama there is a Mission station at Kwaigama, a hamlet of Ai.ogi Village. Approximately 47 pupils attend there daily and all of these come from the Ai.ogi and Sikwong Groups. As the Rev. Mr. Lutze, the teacher is at present away on six months furlough, the station is closed and it is not known whether it will be opened until his return.

CONCLUSION.

The natives of this area have reached the stage where they are ready to advance out of their primitive state. The only way of helping them to do this, at the moment, is by allowing the young men to go away to work on plantations and other industries, allowing them thereby to gain worldly wealth and also an appreciation of the manner in which other people live. They could then come back to their villages with new ideas and living habits.

At present some are going to work at Bulolo and there is ample population for many more to go. With proper supervision they make good workers and there would be no trouble with recruiting as almost daily men come to the Station wanting work, either on the Station or anywhere else.

F. J. Martin
 F. J. MARTIN Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'B'

MEDICAL AND HEALTH REPORT ON A PATROL TO THE EASTERN KORITE RIVER AREA
OF THE MENYAMIA SUB-DISTRICT FOR SUBMISSION TO
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

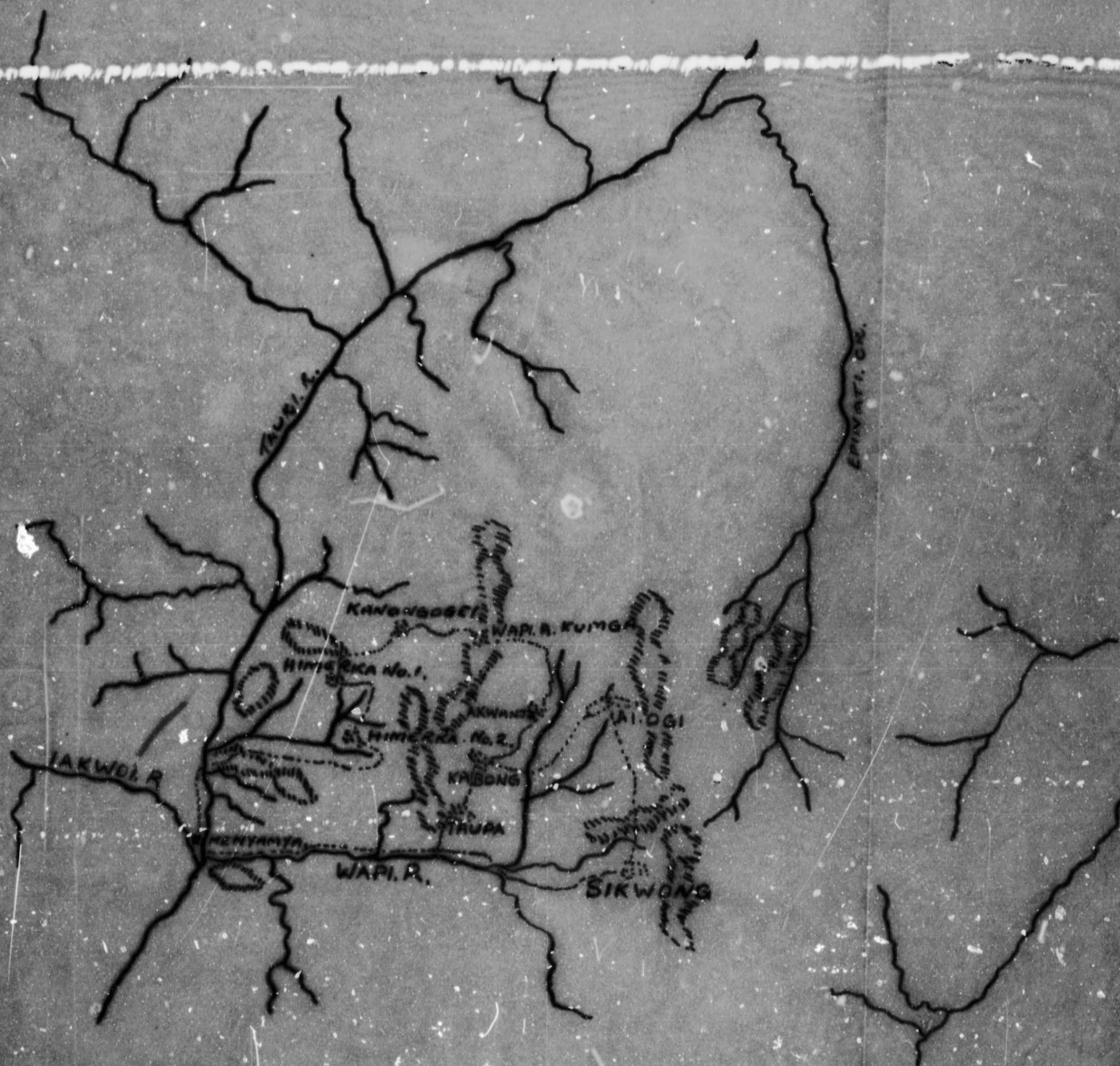
During the whole of the Patrol it was noted that the people seemed to be remarkably healthy. A few cases of Yaws, Tropical ulcers and burns were seen. The most common sickness however was scabies. This occurs on the hips and arms where the skin is abraded by the tight thongs of the sporran and armbands.

A Medical Patrol was sent to the area during the first part of the Patrol in early August and over a thousand treatments were made. This could account for the healthy appearance of some of the villages, but those the Medical Patrol did not go to seemed as healthy as those that it had.

Another thing to take the eye was the numerous scars of head wounds on the natives. In many cases it appeared that the skull had been split right open but without medical treatment the wounds had healed up and the native had gone on living normally, whereas if the same thing had happened to a European he probably would have died immediately.

The Medical Patrol above-mentioned was the first to go through this particular area, and judging from the good response obtained, the Kukukuku is at last beginning to appreciate the value of medical treatment.

.....
F.J. MARTIN Patrol Officer.



SKETCH MAP OF MENYAMYA PATROL No. 4 OF 1935

SCALE 1:120,000

PATROL ROUTE -----

VILLAGE GROUPS ●

F. J. MARTIN, P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Menyama, Morobe Report No. 5 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by K.I. Chester a/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled HAUWABUNGA Area - Southern Boundary of Sub-District

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

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

Number of Days 28

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Murder investigation

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

30/9/22 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

DYW.AH

No. 30/7/22

Department of Native Affairs,
LAE.

27 1956
[Signature]

23rd February, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

MENYAMYA PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 55/56

The original and duplicate, together with map, of the above Patrol Report are forwarded.

This patrol was in response to a report received by the Assistant District Officer, Menyamya, to the effect that seven murders had been committed in the area south of Menyamya. Mr. Chester proceeded on patrol to the area, remained there for twentyeight days, returning to Menyamya on the 6th February. On the 19th February, Mr. Desailly, Patrol Officer, proceeded to the same area with the object of apprehending murderers not apprehended by Mr. Chester. At present, it is my intention to have a patrol in that area until such times as the murderers are apprehended. I have forwarded a letter (1-4-7 of 23rd instant) outlining the policy being carried out in the Menyamya area at present.

The fact that Mr. Chester did not apprehend the total amount of murderers is no reflection on his ability. The patrol was carried out under difficult conditions and Mr. Chester's levelheaded handling of the situations that arose is to be commended.

DIARY:

The Diary Entry for Wednesday, 25th January, shows that a party of police led by Sergeant BAIYAK was fired upon. I have spoken to Mr. Chester about this, and he explained that the warning shots fired over the heads of the natives were absolutely necessary in view of -

1. The attacking natives were at close quarters and well and truly within direct bow and arrow range;
2. The natives were definitely hostile and discharging many arrows into the midst of the police.

As known to yourself, Sergeant BAIYAK has had over five years continuous service in the Menyamya area and rose from the rank of L/Corporal to Sergeant as a direct result of his ability to prudently handle the Menyamya natives. I am satisfied that the action taken by BAIYAK was the only course open to him under the circumstances.

MURDER IN PAPUA:

I have studied the legal position regarding jurisdiction of the Assistant District Officer, Menyamya, in relation to offences committed in Papua and it would seem that if the Assistant District Officer, Menyamya, is made Coroner, Police Officer and Magistrate for Papua, he can deal with cases arising within Papuan jurisdiction. However, once having dealt with the matter which results in the persons being committed for trial or sentenced to imprisonment, he still has no authority to take such persons over the border into New Guinea. It seems that under present Legislation, such persons have to remain within Papuan Territory and be forwarded to the nearest administration centre, which would be KESEMA, twentythree

23rd February, 1956.

walking days from Menyamya. If this is the case, it seems that the only satisfactory solution is the opening of a Patrol Post somewhere in the Papuan Headquarters of the TAURI River as shown on Australian Aeronautical Map B8. The exact position on the ground of where the Papuan-New Guinea boundary crosses the TAURI River is not known, but it is thought to be in the vicinity of the blue cross marked on the accompanying patrol sketch map.

I cannot help but feel that the basic problem in the Menyamya area is traceable to agriculture. I feel sure that if agriculture can be improved, the native situation will improve at the same time. Whether it is -

1. The quality of the soil is poor and natives are continually hungry and therefore are continually searching for fresh ground; or
2. Their unsatiateable desire to do battle with neighbouring tribes causes them to neglect agricultural requirements for subsistence,

I am unable to establish definitely. It would seem that it is the firstmentioned case. At present, the Assistant District Officer at Menyamya is investigating this angle, and when we establish which of the above is the true cause of poor gardening results, we will be able to plan accordingly. The District Agricultural Officer is making available the services of a Native Agricultural Assistant who will be posted to Menyamya in approximately one month's time.

Young Whitforde
(S. Young Whitforde)
DISTRICT OFFICER

7th March, 1956.

His Honour the Administrator,
PORT MORESBY.

MENYANYA PATROL REPORT NO. 5-55/56.


I forward for Your Honour's information a patrol report submitted by Mr. K. Chester, J/A.D.O. of Menyanya. The area patrolled is one of the most difficult in New Guinea and I have previously referred to the native population (Kukukukus) as being just as difficult as the country they inhabit. Mr. Chester's work is to be commended although he was not fully successful in capturing all persons implicated in the tribal murders being investigated.

2. Prior to the commencement of this patrol, I communicated by telephone with the Secretary for Law in an effort to obtain clarification concerning the Territorial boundary complication. This situation exemplifies a difficulty which occurs when officers are called upon to cross the boundary in patrols of this nature. Time did not permit me to arrange for Mr. Chester to be made a Justice and Coroner in the Territory of Papua. This would have necessitated Mr. Chester leaving Menyanya to be "sworn in" in this Territory. Given the desirable authorities he could have transferred any persons committed for trial or sentenced to imprisonment to Port Moresby via Menyanya, although this in itself could lead to legal complications. I propose to refer again to the Secretary for Law, with the object of obtaining a workable solution to the problem.

3. The population density in this portion of the western Tauri headwaters is barely sufficient to justify the establishment of a patrol post on the Papuan side of the boundary at present. It is planned for the future.

4. It is suggested that the Public Relations Officer prepare a press release in respect of this patrol. The local representative of the A.B.C. has already obtained some information from Iac, and has interviewed me concerning what actually happened. He is aware that arrows were fired at the patrol and is confining his immediate release to matters of a general nature.

5. Forwarded for Your Honour's information, please.


(A. A. Roberts)
Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Administration
Press Release
No. 21

Port Moresby,
March 9, 1956.

PATROL INVESTIGATES TRIBAL FIGHTING IN THE
MENYAMYA AREA

(Statement issued by the Director of Native Affairs,
Mr. A.A. Roberts)

Seven people are reported to have been killed in tribal clashes in country south of Menyamya Station. This is a restricted area of the Menyamya Sub-District which has been visited only twice since the Station was opened in 1950. It is an extremely mountainous region where the Kukukuku people are as difficult in temperament as the country they inhabit.

On learning of the fighting the Assistant District Officer at Menyamya, Mr. K.I. Chester, took a patrol into the area to investigate, and continued his enquiries for 28 days. He arrested three men alleged to be implicated in the first killing which precipitated revenge attacks resulting in the death of six people.

Mr. Chester's report of the feud in this particular locality is indicative of the manner in which an isolated act of violence among the Kukukukus and similar primitive Territory people quickly involves whole communities in raids and counter raids.

On investigation Mr. Chester learned that a man from Hauwabunga village was reported to have so severely wounded his wife, a Pewabunga woman, that she died shortly after returning to her own tribe. In revenge her brothers went to Hauwabunga and allegedly killed the first man they chanced to meet. His people then joined with those of several other hamlets and raided Katungae village which, it appeared, had had no part in the death of the Hauwabunga man. Under the Kukukuku code it was enough excuse for the raiders that the Katungae and the Pewabunga people were friendly.

The sympathies of most of the people in the area during the patrol appeared to be with the raiders, and very little information could be obtained. Mr. Chester comments that this was quite understandable as most of their hamlets had allegedly been involved in the Katungae raid during which it is reported that five people were killed. However several volunteers came forward with information during the latter part of the patrol and it was possible to get the names and other details about the wanted men.

The spokesman for one clan demanded to know what the patrol was doing walking about their country, and suggested that the party should go back to the Station. He was told of the reason for the patrol being in the area, and informed that the search for the alleged murderers would be continued until all had been arrested.

On two occasions during the patrol arrows were fired at police parties operating in close proximity to the main patrol, and as the arrows were being discharged at short range it was necessary to fire warning shots over the heads of the attackers. This immediately dispersed the bowmen. The only casualty was a carrier who received a slight arrow wound.

After Mr. Chester returned to Menyama Station a second patrol of the charge of Patrol Officer H.N. Basailly went back to the area where the fighting had occurred, and set up a base camp from which to continue the search for the men said to have taken part in the Katungae raid.

The District Officer for the Morote area, Mr. D. Young-Whitford, considers that the fighting which occurs sporadically among the Kukulukus is probably due to one or two causes. Either they are constantly on the move in search of fresh ground for their food gardens because of the poor soil, thus coming into conflict with other groups, or they start quarrels from sheer love of fighting. He considers that in most cases the first cause is the most likely reason, and efforts are being made to improve the food supplies of the region by introducing new varieties of yams and sweet potatoes, and starting the cultivation of peanuts. Mr. Chester advises that the soil is very poor, with only a few inches of top soil above clay, and that there are very few pigs and no poultry in the hamlets. Village officials from hamlets near the Station who are co-operating well with the Administration, are watching the experiments in the Station gardens, and being given imported cuttings and seeds for testing in their own food plots. A Native Agricultural Assistant is to be posted to Menyama shortly.

The people of Katunga, one of the villages just outside the area where the fighting occurred, welcomed the patrol when it passed through their hamlet. They have been under Administration influence for some time and their Luluais are making a creditable effort to carry out their duties. Recently one of them returned an escaped prisoner to Menyama, and the people are interested in starting road construction. Mr. Chester states however that road building in the Menyama district will be slow because of the difficult terrain and the sparsity of population.

XXX HA. 1-2-9
30-9-2

5th. June, 1956.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

MENYANA SUB-DISTRICT

APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE - PAPUA.

I refer to your memorandum 30/7/22 of 13rd. February, 1956, in which you raise the subject of the jurisdiction of the Assistant District Officer, Menyana, in relation to offences committed in Papua.

Before Mr. Chester proceeds on recreation leave, action should be taken to have his successor appointed a Justice of the Peace for Papua.

Your recommendation should be forwarded to this Office in due course, and arrangements should be made for the officer to make his oath of allegiance and office at Port Moresby before taking up duty at Menyana.

7a
6/6

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

XXX NA.30-9-2
NA. 1-2-9


7th March, 1956.

The District Officer,
L.A.E.

MENYAMBA PATROL REPORT NO.5-55/56.

The attached copies of my NA.30-9-2 of even date are forwarded for your information, and for the information of the A.D.O., Menyamba.

2. I will discuss the general problem of administration of the whole Kukukuku area with you on my forthcoming visit to Iae. Your memorandum No. 1.4.7 of the 23rd February has received full consideration and I am sure a programme for the future development of this most difficult area can be devised. However, it must be taken into account that although these are mountain people the Menyamba area differs from the normal highland country and the people themselves have distinct characteristics. It is doubtful whether the highland pattern of development would be entirely suitable in the administration of the Kukukuku tribes.


(A. A. Roberts)
Director.

*Subsequent Correspondence
referred to*

11/1/16

PA 29/3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MENYAMBA PATROL REPORT, No. 5 of 55/56.

PATROL TO : HAUWABUNGA AREA -- SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF SUB DISTRICT.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : K.I. CHESTER. a/A.D.O.

DURATION : TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING :

- REG No. 2523. Sgt. DAIYAK.
- " " 3059B I/Cpl ZOWA.
- " " 3242. CONET. LOTAKWORAK.
- " " 2308. " TIMBLA.
- " " 3902. " SONGUA.
- " " 8109. " MERA.
- " " 8149. " WAENGO.
- " " 8346. " GAIKO.
- " " 8673. " KAYAM.
- " " 8833. " DUTUA.
- " " 9083. " KANAR.

N.M.O. : DENGGE.

INTERPRETER : KWONDENI.

CARRIERS : THIRTY.

INTRODUCTION.

On the 5th January, a report was received at MENYAMYA that five natives had been killed in a raid on KATUNGAE village to the South of the Station. Accordingly, the patrol left on the 9th January to investigate.

PATROL DIARY.

MONDAY, 9th JANUARY: Left Station at 8.30 a.m. after having been delayed by the bridge being washed away during last night's heavy rain. Arrived at KATUNGA 6½ hours later and friendly welcome accorded patrol.

TUESDAY, 10th JANUARY: At KATUNGA making discreet enquiries re alleged murders. Sent the man who made the complaint down to KATUNGAE to contact survivors and ask them to come to KATUNGA. Our knowledge of the alleged offence is very limited, and I want more information before proceeding. Investigating another murder which occurred well down into Papua.

WEDNESDAY, 11th JANUARY: At KATUNGA. Building a new Rest House. Our messenger to KATUNGAE returned saying that people don't want anything to do with us, and suggest that we go home and leave the murderers alone as the people of KANAKATOA may kill us.

THURSDAY, 12th JANUARY: At KATUNGA. Completing Rest House. Very little information available here so will move on to PEWABUNGA.

FRIDAY, 13th JANUARY: Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. and arrived at PEWABUNGA at 1.30 hours and camp made in pouring rain. Rest House built by previous patrol has been burnt and no sign of any of the village officials appointed by last patrol. People seem suspicious and little food brought in for sale.

SATURDAY, 14th JANUARY: At PEWABUNGA. Sent a messenger to the KATUNGAE people, who are just over the ridge from here to bring some of them back with him. He returned late in the afternoon with half a dozen or so. One is an eye witness to the raid and witnessed one man being killed. Says the

reason for the raid was a pay back for a killing by some men of PEWABUNGA recently. This explains why people are nervous of patrol, and the absence of village officials. The two "hat" men finally came in after being sent for. Will remain here and attempt to arrest the men who committed this murder first before going ahead with the investigation of the raid.

SUNDAY, 15th JANUARY: At PEWABUNGA. Nobody knows anything. All I can get is shrugging of shoulders and clicking of tongues. Our eye witness from KATUNGAE has disappeared after my taking him into my confidence, and he promising his help. Nobody from PEWABUNGA visiting the camp, but we are being supplied with food from other hamlets nearby.

MONDAY, 16th JANUARY: At PEWABUNGA. Carriers occupied in building Resh House and Police quarters. In the course of conversation with Luluai of KATUNGA, found out that he knows all about the murder. He has been with us for days, but has not volunteered any information at all. Says that he was afraid that he would be killed if he told us anything.

TUESDAY, 17th JANUARY: At PEWABUNGA. Sent a party of police under the Sergeant to examine a cave where one of the alleged murders is supposed to be hiding nearby. They returned with the man, who has an arrow head in his foot. He immediately went into the act of knowing nothing and denying everything.

WEDNESDAY, 18th JANUARY: At PEWABUNGA. Lulusi and locals keeping well away, and it looks like being a long drawn out business. The arrested man DAIWIJO finally, after a deal of examination admits to having killed one KOTKAUAKAM of IWA, thus directly causing the raid on KATUNGAE. He was helped by his two brothers who have cleared out.

THURSDAY, 19th JANUARY: At PEWABUNGA. Still the whereabouts of the other two men unknown.

FRIDAY, 20th JANUARY: At PEWABUNGA. Making a search of the area. Found another relative of the arrested man.

After questioning, he was sent to GUAJ which is on the other side of the TAURI, as he believes that one of the wanted men is there. Told to bring back the Luluai of WENDARA with him.

SATURDAY, 21st JANUARY: Continued searching area and found ~~the man~~ assisted the wanted man to bridge the TAURI, so that he could escape. He tells us that he has crossed over to GUAJ in the WENDARA area. Carriers from MENYAMIA with supplies.

SUNDAY, 22nd JANUARY: Our messenger to WENDARA returned with wanted man and Luluai of WENDARA. Luluai pleads for mercy for the man as he says it is his first killing. Believe the third man is at HIMERTA so will move on there tomorrow.

MONDAY, 23rd JANUARY: Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. and arrived HIMERTA 10.30 a.m. The third man came in and gave himself up. The Luluai came down and ^{then} disappeared, and there is no sign of any of the inhabitants. Sent a couple of the WATUT police to call out for the Luluai of HAUWABUNGA which is nearby. They returned later saying their calls were answered by jeers from neighbouring spurs telling them to go home.

TUESDAY, 24th JANUARY: At HIMERTA. Carriers occupied in building Rest House. Luluai of HAUWABUNGA finally arrived after having been sent for. Questioned him about the raid on KATUNGAE. Once again he knows nothing and denies everything. This is becoming exasperating. There are five other "hat" men in this area, two of whom I believe were well and truly in the raid. This Luluai says he will collect the other two and return on Thursday.

WEDNESDAY, 25th JANUARY: At HIMERTA. Beaver aircraft came over and dropped some mail and supplies. Again had to send for the Luluai and he came in with the Tultul of HAUWABUNGA and the Luluai of PATAWO village. All know nothing but after much questioning Luluai of PATAWO admits

to knowing where several of the raiders are. Party of police under Sgt. Baiyak sent with Lulual to investigate. They returned later reporting that they had been attacked, and had been forced to fire several warning shots. One carrier slightly wounded by an arrow in the stomach. They, following instructions, rather than to head to NAWANGA, the place where this incident occurred tomorrow.

THURSDAY, 26th JANUARY: Broke camp at 0800 hours, and arrived at Wakeford's old camp below NAWANGA at 11 a.m., after being slowed down considerably by our prisoner, DAIWIJO who cannot walk because of the arrow wound. Forty or fifty armed men with shields could be plainly seen guarding both approaches to the village, which is on a sharp spur about 1000 feet above us. Called out to them to come down and meet us but received no answer, and to our suggestion that we meet them on their own ground, also no answer. Took a party of police and moved cautiously up towards the village and after a stiff climb entered only to find it deserted. Brought the remainder of the party up and camped.

FRIDAY, 27th JANUARY: At NAWANGA. Trying to contact people without success.

SATURDAY, 28th JANUARY: At NAWANGA. No sign of anyone, although one man called out to us to go away.

SUNDAY, 29th JANUARY: At NAWANGA. Searching the area. Contacted two men and sent them off to contact others.

MONDAY, 30th JANUARY: At NAWANGA. Place seems deserted. Raining continuously.

TUESDAY, 31st JANUARY: One of our messengers returned. Says everyone has cleared out towards the HAMDEI area.

WEDNESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY: At NAWANGA. Still trying to contact people but it seems hopeless. Has been raining continuously for days and everyone very weary. Apparently, these people were not in the rain, but several of the raiders from PATAWO have been staying with them.

THURSDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY: Broke camp 7.30 a.m. and moved towards IWA. As we crossed the divide between the two places we could see a dozen or so men on guard at IWA. Attempted encircling maneuver under cover and possibly may have succeeded, but the Sergeant's party had to fire a warning shot after another group surprised them on the road and fired arrows at them. Everybody cleared out and we continued up to the village where camp was made.

FRIDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY: At IWA. Contacted half a dozen people from KOTITANGATOA and one man in particular proved very helpful. Although he was not an actual witness to the raid, he gave some very useful information, names of people and places, and he is the first man of the dozens interviewed who appeared in any way straight forward. At 3.45 p.m., a party of HAMDEI came busting into the camp and before they were halted pandemonium was let loose. Carriers were screaming threats at the visitors and vice versa, and it looked a nasty situation until we cleared them out of our camp and managed to get them to sit down. Their spokesman demanded to know what we thought we were doing, walking about the country and making a general nuisance of ourselves. We explained the business to him and he demanded the release of our prisoners and told us to go home. We told him we would be going soon, but would return and stay until we had captured all the raiders. He then warned us not to go over to his side, and he was told that if any of the raiders took shelter with him, then he could expect a visit. They then left. I was then informed by one of the carriers that there was a TAMAI man amongst them, and he had told them that the people from KANAKATOA had sent word to the HAMDEI to help them and that they were going to fight the patrol. He also said that they had made sorcery against us so that the bullets from the rifles would not hurt them.

SATURDAY, 4th FEBRUARY: Remained at IWA. It had been my intention to move on to KATUNGA today, but after having

been told to get out, I thought it would look bad for Government prestige if we moved immediately. Actually, today I learnt more about the raid than I have throughout a month's patrolling, and I now have a list of names and places of those involved (about all I have to show for a month's work). However, I have heard that Prince Officer Desailly has been posted to Menyanya, so I shall now return to the Station, and send a fresh party of police and carriers with Mr. Desailly to set up a base camp and continue with the job.

SUNDAY, 5th FEBRUARY: To KATUNGA, arriving 3 p.m..

MONDAY, 6th FEBRUARY: Returned to Menyanya, arriving 12 noon.

END OF DIARY.

The people from IMA then joined up with the KAMERAI, PATANG, IMA-WE and several other haplets since by now raided KAMERAI was very sparse, it appears, completely bereft of any part in the killing of the IMA man. It was fortunate enough that the KAMERAI and the KAMERAI people were friendly.

The patrol managed to arrest the three men involved in the killing of the IMA man, and they have been committed for trial. However, the patrol had no success with the KAMERAI raiders at all.

The sympathies of the area appear to be with the raiders, and this is quite understandable, since most of the area patrolled were in the raid.

The area is completely unpopulated, and no more than the occasional visit from a few carriers was reported. The last patrol, see P/13, was well received and several precautionary balloons and flares were applied as well as an initial search of the village being made. However, fighting was reported in the area and the previous patrol was turned in to the area. One of the men killed was a IMA man, and the other two were KAMERAI. The raiders were reported to have been seen in the area and the patrol was turned in to the area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The object of this patrol was to investigate a report of a raid on KATUNGAE village in which five people were killed.

On arrival at PEWABUNGA, it was found that all told, seven people had been killed.

A man from HAUWABUNGA had so severely wounded his wife, a PEWABUNGA woman, that she died shortly after returning home. Her three brothers then determined to avenge her death and went to HAUWABUNGA where they surprised a man from IWA village and killed him. It mattered not to them that the man killed was completely innocent. He just happened to be on the spot and so he lost his life.

The people from IWA then joined up with the KANAKATOA, PATAWO, INANGE and several other hamlets close by and raided KATUNGAE who were, it appears, completely innocent of any part in the killing of the IWA man. It was justification enough that the KATUNGAE and the PEWABUNGA people were friendly.

The patrol managed to arrest the three men involved in the killing of the IWA man, and they have been committed for trial. However, the patrol had no success with the KATUNGAE raiders at all.

The sympathies of the area appear to be with the raiders, and that is quite understandable, because most of the area patrolled were in the raid.

This area is completely uncontrolled, and has had no more than two previous visits from patrols since Menyamya was reopened. The last patrol, see P/R No. 3 of 55, was well received and several probationary Lulusis and Fultuls were appointed as well as an initial census conducted, with village books being issued. However, fighting was going on in the area and the previous patrol was forced to intervene several times. One of the men killed was a Lulusi so I felt that the murders should be investigated and an attempt made to arrest the murderers.

Unfortunately, after the three men from PEWABUNGA had been arrested the whole area became alarmed, and all took to the bush on the approach of the patrol, and very few people were seen. However, on the last day in the area I was able to get a list of names and places involved and this information has been passed on to Mr. Desailly.

Having once started on this course, I feel that it should be carried through to its natural conclusion, and Mr. Desailly who was recently posted to this sub-District, left on the 19th February to set up a base camp in the area and to continue with this difficult task.

Murder in Papua.

Prior to the patrol leaving the Station, the Lulusi from KATUNGA reported that a man had been killed by some men from KEMBA, which is a village well down into Papua. Apparently, a group of young men from KATUNGA set off for KEMBA on a trading expedition for "KINA". They arrived at KEMBA and when only a few yards away from the village, they called out to a group of men who were sitting in the village that they had to come to trade for shell. One of the men jumped up and said "What a time to come and ask us to trade! We have just had a big man killed in a fight and you ask us to trade!", whereupon he fired an arrow at the trading party killing one of the men. The others hastily withdrew, leaving their dead companion behind.

I asked the other members of the trading party didn't they think they were being foolhardy by travelling so far from home, and they replied that their fathers used to go down there for shell years ago. Also now that the Government was at Menyama and that they (KATUNGA) had a Lulusi, they thought it would be alright.

This raises an interesting legal point. Has the A.D.O., Menyama any jurisdiction in a case such as this? Apparently not! Unfortunately, this patrol was unable to do anything about it, as we had our hands full closer to

homo, but it was originally intended to pay these KEMBA people a visit. This may still be possible after the mess in the HAUWABUNGA area is cleared up.

The only friendly welcome accorded the patrol was at KATUNGA, which has for some time been less under control. The Lulusais there are trying to do a job and are having a certain amount of success. One of them brought in an escaped prisoner, which was a creditable effort considering these people.

AGRICULTURE.

I was very disappointed in the agricultural potentialities of the area seen by this patrol. Although a complete layman in these matters, I have no hesitation in stating that the soil in the area is poor, there being but a few inches of top soil, and the rest, clay.

Very little kukau can be grown, and the main crops are bananas, sugar cane and pitpit. The last patrol to the area distributed some European vegetable seeds, and on enquiring as to the progress made by these, I was informed in a rather disinterested manner that they had not even germinated. However, we will persevere with the introduction of seeds.

Pigs are in short supply and poultry non-existent. Possibly the people have as much as they can do to feed themselves on the poor soil without feeding pigs.

The sub-District plan for Agriculture is to concentrate on the improving of food supplies. I have written to the O.I.C. Muzang Patrol Post asking him to obtain some seed yams from the Buang Area, and these will be planted on the Station in a demonstration plot. Village officials will be present during the planting and will take some yams back with them. Whether or not they will grow in the poor soil here is another matter.

Peanut seed has been obtained and this also will be distributed together with Sweet Potato cuttings from the Station gardens.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

I didn't see enough people to really comment on health in the area, but from the villages and hamlets seen I would say hygiene was nil. However, as they are for the main part living in isolated houses, the lack of sanitation is not such a great problem at the moment.

Scabies is prevalent, and other than infected sores and wounds, I saw no other easily discernable complaints. No goitres or yaws cases were seen.

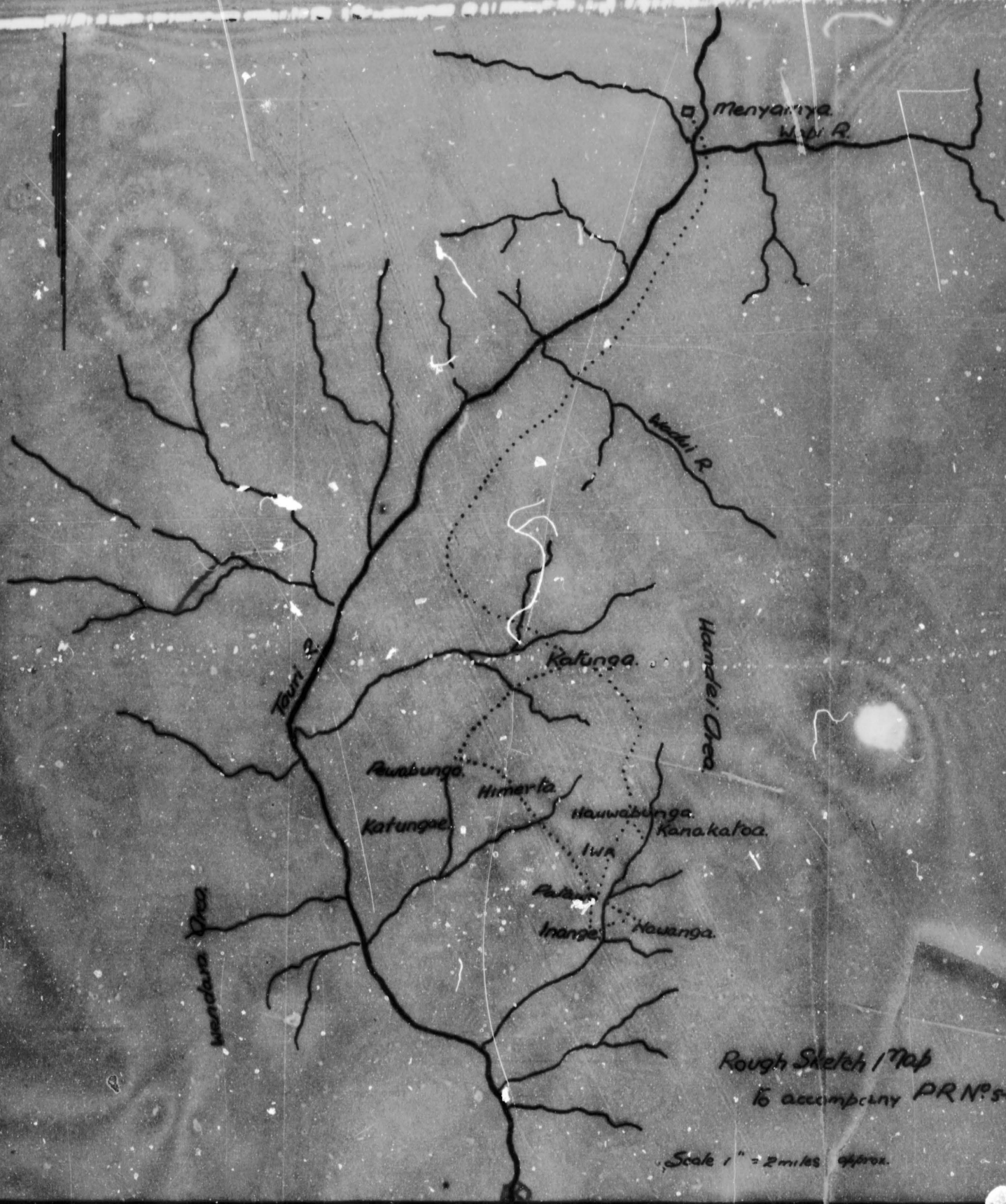
ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are no roads worthy of the name and the tracks are appalling. We have recently received a supply of road making tools, and a road from the Station to KATUNGA and points further south is soon to be started. The KATUNGA people have expressed an interest in this road, but the big trouble here is the small population and the difficult terrain.

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

The conduct of the police was excellent, under very trying conditions and to this, I give full credit to the senior N.C.O., Sgt. BAIYAK.

K. H. ...
A.A.D.O.



Rough Sketch / Map
to accompany PR N° 5554

Scale 1" = 2 miles approx.

K. I. CHESTER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Menyamya, Morobe Report No. 6 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by R.N. Desailly P.O.

Area Patrolled HAUABUNGA, KANAGATOA, IWA, PALAWA Area

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

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

Number of Days.....27.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Investigate murders

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

bula

MICR

M. F.

XXX NA. 30-9-26

6th June, 1956

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

Patrol Report No. 6 of 1955-56 - MENYAMBA.

Receipt of your memorandum 30/7/23 of the
4th May, 1956 and the above patrol report is acknow-
ledged.

Although Mr. Desailly was unable to achieve his
primary objective, that of arresting the murderers,
his patrol appears to have realized other very worth-
while results in relation to the general native situa-
tion. A good patrol, capably conducted.

It is noted from your paragraph 3 that the remaining
murderers have since been apprehended. We do not appear
to have received a report from Mr. Chester covering his
patrol, and I shall be glad if you will forward it as
soon as it is available.

A.A.R.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

Recd 2/7/56
DM
4/6

30/9/57 Submitted to H.A.
for his perusal on 26/6/56
DM
4/6

bula

30/9/26



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/9/26-107

DYW.AH

Department of Native Affairs

4th May, 1956.



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 1955/56 - MENYAMYA
MR. R.N. DESAILLY, PATROL OFFICER

.....

Forwarded is the abovementioned Patrol Report and Patrol Instructions and comments made by the Assistant District Officer, Menyamya, on the patrol.

The patrol was a follow-up patrol on that conducted by Mr. Chester into that area. As you know, a report was received earlier in the year to the effect that seven murders had been committed in the area. Mr. Chester proceeded to the area and made three arrests. These natives were recently sentenced to three years imprisonment at Rabaul by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Chester's patrol returned to Menyamya and Mr. Desailly moved out to the same area in an endeavour to apprehend the remaining murderers. He has conducted a good patrol and is to be complimented on his levelheaded behaviour. It was unfortunate that he was unsuccessful in apprehending the murderers, but his patrol contributed to the success of the recent patrol completed by Mr. Chester in which the remaining murderers were apprehended.

The comments made by the Assistant District Officer, Menyamya, regarding trade items are being followed up.

I consider the patrol was successful in that the people of the area are beginning to realise that the Administration is prepared to follow up murder reports and apprehend murderers.

D. Young-Whitforde
(D. Young-Whitforde)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER

D3/15



30/1 - 41

Sub-District Office,
MENYAMBA

21 st March, 1956

District Officer,
Morobe Distráct,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT No. 6/55-56

P.O. DESAILLY

Attached hereto please find four copies of the above-mentioned patrol report, submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer Desailly, on his return from the HAUNABU GA Area.

Whilst the patrol was not successful in arresting any of the raiders, friendly relations were re-established with the non raiders in the area, and the next patrol may benefit from that. This was only accomplished after long and patient handling of the people.

Another patrol will leave after Easter, to continue with the task of arresting the ring leaders and the actual killers.

I draw your attention to the remarks on Trade Goods contained in the Appendix, and would appreciate your obtaining a trial lot of "KINA", "YAMBU shell" and the green snail shell. Requisitions for beads on the Government Store at LAE, have been returned marked No Stock. Beads are highly prized in this area, and because of their light weight, are ideal for the purchase of native food on patrol. Perhaps they could be bought locally.

Summing up then, this patrol gave the raiders every opportunity to give themselves up, and the people not directly concerned, know that they have nothing to fear from future patrols. The people also know that the Administration do not view murder lightly, and that every attempt will be made to arrest the actual culprits.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

District Office,
MENYAMYA.

15th February, 1956.

Mr. N. Desailly,
Patrol Officer,
MENYAMYA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - PATROL REPORT NO. 6

Please prepare for a patrol of one month's duration to the KANAKATOA, IWA, PATAWO and INANGE areas to the South of the station.

The objects of the patrol are to apprehend those natives who were involved in the raid on KATANGAE village in which five men were killed. A

As you know, I have just returned from the area after an unsuccessful attempt to apprehend these men. I have a list of names and places which may be of help to you and several statements. The story behind the raid, as I have it, is as follows: A native from HAUWABUNGA killed a woman from PEWABUNGA. Three natives from PEWABUNGA (they were arrested by my patrol) then killed a man from IWA who are friendly with the HAUWABUNGA people. The natives of KANAKATOA, IWA, PATAWO, INANGE and possibly several other places nearby got together and raided KATANGAE killing five men including the luluai. The names of the deceased are - NATAIFENGO (Luluai), IATANATO, TALENGO, HALDENETO and one other. The ring leaders of the raid are alleged to be WINIAPANATO and IEWATA.

After my patrol had arrested the three men from PEWABUNGA, the whole area was alarmed and from then on we saw very few people. Even the people who were not involved in the raid avoided us, and the sympathies of the whole area appear to be with the raiders.

Your first job will probably have to be to contact those people who were not in the raid and establish friendly relations with them. It is suggested then that you set up your first camp at HAUWABUNGA. There are two luluais from that area, both of whom were of no assistance to me. One accompanied me back to the station and will return with you. After seeing our establishment here he may have a change of heart and perhaps prove useful. As far as I have been able to ascertain the people of HAUWABUNGA did not accompany the raiders, but I have no doubt that they can supply some useful information.

From this camp, you will be able to get a good idea of the area and decide on the best position for your base camp from which to start your patrolling.

Impress on these people that we are determined to clean up this matter and will remain in the area until we do so. If, after a month's activity the ring leaders and the actual murderers are still at large, I will relieve you and carry on where you leave off.

Take all precautions for the safety of your party. These people have a reputation for treachery and on two occasions during my patrol, arrows were fired at the police. There are also rumours going about that the HAMDEI may join with the raiders and attack your patrol. This sort of gossip has been going on for years and it is quite possible that it is unfounded, but these people are most unpredictable and are already acquainted with the Circular instruction re firing on natives, so there is no need to elaborate on this.

You will have a portable transceiver and we will conduct regular skeds at convenient times.

Any further stores you may require, I will send on request to KATUNGA, and you can pick up some from there.

K.I. Chester
(K.I. Chester)
S/ASST. DISTRICT OFFICER




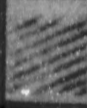
GENERAL SERVICE MAP TO ACCOMPANY

SIKILAKA PARISH REPORT

No. 6 OF 1955-56

January, 1956

MERYAMU

| | |
|--|---|
|  | Patrol route and direction |
|  | Trap site |
|  | Approx. height in feet |
|  | Approx. area in which houses and gardens of residents are located |
| Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile | |



Distances and bearings are approximate, and are only intended to show relative positions of the various points. Inhabitation is only scattered houses and small hamlets in the area concerned.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MERYAMIA PATROL REPORT No. 6 OF 55 -56

PATROL TO: **HAUABUNGA, KANAGATOA, IWA, PATAWA AREA.**

DURATION OF PATROL: **TWENTY SEVEN DAYS**

PATROL PERSONNEL: **L/Cpl. TALANGIT**
Const. MAMBU
" PATENGI
" SAHO
" UNBE
" SISIRIP
" LOTAWORAK
" SONGUA
" LAMAN
" MERA
" WARUWARI
" NARIS
" MAYAM

34 CARRIERS

PURPOSE OF PATROL: **To continue investigation into murders in the Katangae area commenced by Patrol no. 5 of 1955-56.**

INTRODUCTION

As indicated by the patrol instructions this patrol was to continue with the investigation commenced by Mr A.D.O. Chester into several murders which had been committed in the area to the south of Menyama.

From information supplied by Mr Chester I formed the opinion, based on the situation, that it was most unlikely that we would have much success in arresting the wanted men without co-operation from at least some of the local natives. The country is very rough and the people, who live in scattered houses in inaccessible places, keep a constant watch against surprise or ambush.

Unfortunately even the people not directly concerned in the murder raid showed that they were sympathetic towards the raiding party. They had sheltered and assisted them, and on one occasion appeared ready to fight on their behalf. (I refer to the incident with Mr Chester's patrol when the Hamdei men visited them at Iwa).

There were also rumours that people of the Hamdei area were preparing to attack any future patrol to the area, and even though such rumours may be unfounded they are usually sufficient to discourage natives who might otherwise be of some help.

Accordingly it was decided that the best plan would be to attempt to establish friendly relations with as many as possible of the natives in the area with the idea of possibly getting assistance from them. It was felt that even if they could be persuaded to remain strictly neutral this would help a lot.

The people we most wished to apprehend invariably leave their villages when a patrol approaches, so that they need somewhere to take refuge. Food supplies being what they are no guest is welcome if he stays for a lengthy period, and if patrols remain in the area it seems likely that refugees might wear out their welcome formerly extended to them by their neighbours. Further, if it could be made clear that we only wanted actual killers and were prepared to be friendly and generous towards all others, it seemed likely that many people would become weary of the whole business and come over to our side or refuse further aid to the wanted men.

Obviously it is necessary to show the people that we intend to enforce conformity with our version of law and order, but it is unfortunate that we must appear in the role of manhunters at this early stage. For this reason also it was felt that any time spent in becoming friendly with as many natives as possible would not be time wasted.

PATROL DIARY

Monday 20th February Patrol left Menyama 0800 and arrived at Katanga eight hours later after a slow trip, the latter part of which was in heavy rain. Food bought to carriers and paid for with girigiri shell.

Tuesday 21st Nine carriers deserted during the night, probably because the natives told them of the rumours of probable attacks on the patrol. Some time lost in seeking replacements from Katanga, so that it was decided to remain there until the following day. Some time spent in discussion with Isebungo, the man from the Hauabunga area who had returned to Menyama with Mr Chester. Sent him off ahead of the patrol to tell the people not to run away from us and that we had no intention of arresting any but the killers.

Wednesday 22nd Patrol arrived Hauabunga 1.45 p.m. after approximately six hours walking. Most of the people kept well away from us, but eventually a luluai and a small group of people brought in food. Some discussion on aims of the Administration in general and the patrol in particular. This man denies that he or his group were involved in the raid, and from other information this appears to be true, but most of them ran away from the patrol even so.

Thursday 23rd. Natives bought food and a few, having overcome some of their fears, helped gather kunai for the temporary buildings we were erecting. Isebungo, who had left the patrol at Katanga, returned with two others from his village carrying sugar cane. The people are becoming more friendly, though about half of them have kept away, and the luluai stated that he felt embarrassed and ashamed because some of them would not come to see us. He was told that if they knew more about us they would not be afraid, and we had quite a long discussion about the aims and ideals of the government. Later he brought two young boys to me with the idea that they should return to Menyama with us and learn pidgin and our ways. Both the boys and the parents seemed quite happy about this idea, so I agreed to do as they suggested. During the day groups of natives have been seen watching us from the high ridge to the east of the camp, and there is little doubt that the groups involved in the raid are keeping a close watch on us.

Friday 24th More local people in with food, and a pig brought by the luluai, who still seemed to feel that he must do something to make up for the people who would not come in.

Saturday 25th A larger group than previously came in with food. Two men, when questioned, admitted that they had at first hidden in the bush, but they became tired of the discomfort and when they learned that there appeared to be no danger they decided to risk a visit. Most of the people are back in their hamlets here now, though many still a little shy. That they are still suspicious is obvious, and on one occasion when some misunderstood word or action alarmed them they all hurried out of the camp area. We persuaded them to come back and they settled down again but it was a good indication of how uneasy they are. These people deal so much in treachery and violence that they are constantly looking for signs of it in others, and, as I have heard said of them, they "live on their nerves" the whole time.

Sunday 26th More food brought, and a quiet day buying food and talking with the people.

Monday 27th February Left Hauabanga 8.30 a.m. passed a small hamlet named Kotetangetoa. As usual a protective belt of pitpit had been planted around the houses and the narrow track was barricaded with sapplings. Some people were seen but they kept partly under cover and were very timid in their behaviour. The patrol climbed the ridge to one of the Patawa hamlets without seeing any natives, but on the southern side of the ridge four local natives met us on the track. These people were friendly but this small group was silent and obviously worried. The leader was a small man wearing a tultul cap (given to him by Mr Wakeford on his first visit to the area in July last year) who appeared slightly reassured after a short conversation and agreed to show us the track to our next camp site. Camp was set up on a kunai patch which gave a clear field of vision for at least fifty or sixty yards in any direction. It was immediately below the ridge on which the hamlet named Imaua or Nuwanga (both names are used) is situated. This was the hamlet from which arrows had been fired at members of Mr Chester's patrol, and we could see armed natives watching us from the high ridge which rises at a very steep angle. Our first tentative attempts to contact these people only resulted in two or three arrows fired at us at rather extreme range. I decided to make no attempt to climb the hill, feeling that we would have little chance of talking with them if we did, and instructed an interpreter to try calling out to them.

Meanwhile a few Patawa people brought us food, which was bought, as usual, with girigiri shell. Apparently one Imaua man was hiding in the bush fairly close to us and saw this going on. Also it transpired that his garden was very near our camp, and he feared that it would be robbed. In any case he decided to take a risk and called out in answer to the interpreter. Being reassured he slowly approached the camp carrying a bundle of sugar cane and calling out all the time. We had a talk with him and told him that we wished to see the others of his group and would want to buy food. We paid him for his sugar cane with girigiri shell and gave him a present of a small knife before he left. He seemed well content.

Tuesday 28th Group from Patawa in with food again, and soon afterwards nine men and several young boys from Imaua also brought food. Food bought with salt, girigiri and small knives. The Imaua people seem quite happy now, and explained that they had misunderstood earlier or they would not have fired arrows at the patrol. These people were not involved in the raid, but reports were that they had sheltered and assisted those who were, so it was explained to them that we wished to be friends but that we did not want them to help the fugitives. Much the same line of propaganda used here as earlier on the patrol, mainly that our work was to establish peace and to help them to a better way of life.

Wednesday 29th Patawa people brought two pigs, which were bought with an axe and a large knife. Both pigs were shot while the people were present. In answer to requests passed through the Imaua people a small group of Hamdei people came in to trade for girigiri in the afternoon. They left their weapons and half the party about two hundred yards from the camp and came in with food. We gave a little salt as a present as well as the normal payment for the food and told them to come again and bring others.

Thursday 1st March Most of the local people are still keeping out of our way, but a few brought food again. Another pig was brought and paid for with a large bush knife.

Tuesday 6th March Contact made with Patawa people to the north of the camp, to whom it was pointed out that we were still waiting for news of the people they promised to contact for us. They were also told that we had no intention of leaving at this stage. Later more food was brought to the camp, but the continual rain made me unwilling to detain them too long in the camp to question them.

Wednesday 7th Group from Imaua ~~was~~ brought more food and fairly friendly this time. The man who had been so excited on a previous visit, and who had never been particularly friendly was singled out for another discussion. Today he told us that he had been afraid of what we might do, and also had seen carriers getting firewood and thought that they were raiding gardens. He was told that if carriers took food from gardens he should tell me and that I would punish them, but until such time as that did happen he should not jump to conclusions. This time the crowd stayed around the camp for some time and seemed much more at ease and quite inquisitive about us and our equipment. For the first time we discussed the actual details of their brush with the police, and one man produced a small wound which he claimed was a bullet wound. I examined it and came to the conclusion that he had probably been injured by a sharp stick, or something of the sort, during the excitement. As I pointed out to him, a bullet would have done far more damage had it struck him, because the wound was on the thigh muscle and probably ^{his leg} would have been broken ~~if it was~~ if it was caused by a bullet. When I saw it the wound was almost completely healed.

Some Patawa people also came in, and another large group from the Hamdei area. The general atmosphere much more friendly than on any previous visit, and two Patawa men asked to be employed as labourers at Menyamya. Apparently they had been talking with some of the patrol personnel, and I thought it a good idea to accept them. The tultul said that their people were ignorant of us, and if the two men went to stay at the station for a time they may be different in future.

Thursday 8th Imaua people again visited the camp bringing food, and this time accompanied by several women. This is the first time they have brought women into the camp with them, and it seems a good sign. The women left almost as soon as the food had been paid for, but the men stayed for an hour or two.

Several men from Patawa brought food and a rumour that there is a patrol or something resembling one to the north east of here. This is probably due to speculation and worry mixed with a little nervousness, as it is most unlikely that any such party would be unknown to the D.O. Menyamya, with whom I have been in wireless contact fairly frequently.

Friday 9th Another group in from the Hamdei area, this time including two old women. As has become customary, during visits, Constables Mambu and Patengi each established himself among a group of the visitors and engaged in a lot of gossip and general talk with a little propaganda introduced here and there. These two men, and to a lesser extent Constable Mera, have proved invaluable to this patrol because of their ability to speak the local dialect and their willing and intelligent application of this knowledge. The three men come from the Watut area, where the same language is spoken as that found south and east of Katanga.

Saturday 10th More food and visitors from the now friendly Imaua and Hamdei groups. Two of the Imaua men, when asked, said that they would like to see Menyamya and agreed to come back to the station with us.

Sunday 11th A number of people from Patawa, Imaua and some of the Hamdei groups brought food. Strangely enough, since the Imaua people were told that they

need not bring food they have been bringing more than ever. Apparently either our trade items appeal to them or they were not speaking the truth when they said that they were short of food.

The Patawa tultul today told us that the people we want have all moved across into the Hamdei area, near Inange and Kanagatoa. He said that he had passed on my messages to them but that they refused to believe me, and when the tultul insisted that they would not be ill-treated they scornfully suggested that he, the tultul, should go to Menyanya.

More visitors from the Hamdei area in the afternoon, and it appears that they are coming from quite a long distance now. These people were asked not to shelter fugitives, and it was pointed out that our chief desire was to stop fighting and killing and become friends with all groups. This seemed quite well received, but they probably do not feel very concerned about our problems anyway, being so far from our field of operations.

Monday 12th March More food brought by Imaua people. The large number of visitors has been rather more than had been anticipated, and the supply of girigiri is now rather low. Salt, however, once they tasted and understood what it was, seems fairly welcome and a few boxes of matches were also used today to buy food.

Tuesday 13th March From further conversation with Patawa people it seems likely that most of the people who have left the area around Patawa and Iwa are near Titama and Kanagatoa, so that it may be advisable to return that way. Unfortunately the shortage of supplies, after three weeks in the area, does not permit us to spend much time there.

Wednesday 14th March Arrangements made with Patawa tultul to act as guide for patrol through Iwa and Kanagatoa area. Several other men stated that they would also come with us, and they were invited to visit the station.

Thursday 15th March Left camp at 7.15 A.M. and climbed through Patawa and Iwa. Iwa is deserted, though there are signs that a few people have been there from time to time. Patawa people say that they are afraid of the Katangae and most had gone even before the patrol came. From Iwa the patrol moved into the Kanagatoa area, but although a few people were seen at a distance and a few shouts heard no contact was made. After having halted for a while in a clear place without any signs of anybody coming near us the patrol moved on into the Titama area. Here also all houses were empty by the time we reached them. In this area there are houses, sometimes single and sometimes in groups of from three to five or so, scattered about every way we look, so that it is assumed that there is a fairly large population here.

Just before the subsequent camp site was reached we found a Titama man standing on the side of the track. He looked determined, though obviously a little frightened, and as I came up to him he took a handful of soil and rubbed it on his face and chest, the inference being that the land was his and that we had no right there. We spoke with him for a few minutes and told him to tell his fellows that we wished to buy food and talk to them, and that we would sleep in the area. He departed rapidly, apparently to do as we asked.

The camp site which I decided upon was near and slightly above one of the small hamlets, and the people, who had apparently heard from our contact man, called out to say that they did not intend to run away. After a few shouted invitations several of them came up to us, and later they brought us food. I again repeated what had been said to the various groups contacted, and they said that they would not become involved in the trouble over raiders. After initial contact the people seemed quite friendly and stayed around the camp until dark in spite of the heavy rain then falling.

Friday 16th March Broke camp at 7 a.m. and climbed over the divide to the headwaters of the Wadui Creek. At the beginning of the return trip several men from Imaua and Patawa, apart from the youngsters from Hauabunga, had been with the patrol. Also several men from Titama had been invited to come with us, but apart from one lad from Kanagatoa, who had been visiting there at Titama, all declined. I hadn't expected such a good response as I got, so that I was not disappointed at the refusal of the Titama people to come with us. However several men changed their minds about coming this morning, and finally two from Imaua, one of whom appears to be a fight leader, and one from Patawa were the only adults left. The youngsters all stayed, however, and seemed very happy at the idea. The patrol arrived at Nenewei at 1.15 p.m. and hastened to make camp before the inevitable rain began to fall.

Saturday 17th March Broke camp at 7 a.m. and arrived at Menyamya shortly before noon. The three men mentioned and the boys still remained with the patrol, and they were handed over to a policeman to be fed and shown the sights of Menyamya.

CONCLUSION The patrol was unsuccessful in that it did not arrest any of wanted men, but I feel that the native situation has definitely improved as a result of the visit and that because of this subsequent patrols may yield results.

The shaded portion of the sketch map with this report indicates, roughly, the area over which the houses and gardens of the raiders are scattered. Contact was made with all nearby groups who are friendly with these people but who were not themselves involved, including those people of the Patawa group who did not go with the raiders.

Most of the people contacted readily agreed not to shelter fugitives (though this will not necessarily be their true attitude) and eventually all became fairly friendly, so that although still a little wary they are not likely to become panicky for no good reason, as happened previously.

The two Imaua men and the Patawa tultul have seen the station, watched the carriers being paid and apparently begun to see possible advantages in being on our side. While still somewhat in awe of the things they had seen here the men were given a few hints and a little subtle propaganda which may have had some effect, and it is hoped that cupidity may prove the weakness to exploit in gaining assistance, without which the task is almost impossible.

APPENDIX TO PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1955-56

TRADE GOODS USED ON PATROL

After conversations with a number of natives in the area contacted I feel that subsequent patrols would boost the supply of food by carrying some or all of the items of trade shown below.

Trade now available at Menyamya is girigiri, and there is a tendency towards devaluation as more and more is introduced into the local economy, although it still retains quite a high value in native eyes.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Gold lip pearl shell. | Kina appears to be very rare and highly prized, and would be useful for large payments. |
| Green snail shell. | None seen, but would probably be valued highly and a few sample shells would be worth a try. |
| Red cloth. | Highly prized for its decorative value. |
| Beads | Some seen, but hard to come by. |
| Face paint | Probably the red paint would be popular, and a sample would soon show their liking or otherwise. |
| Tambu shell. | Very little seen, but said to be valued highly. |
| Salt. | Some used during this patrol and fairly well received as small trade. |
| Razor blades. | A number of natives asked for razor blades |

R.N. Desailly
.....P.O.
(R.N. Desailly)

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MENYAMYA Morobe Report No. 7 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by K.I. Chester A.D.O.

Area Patrolled DIDAM3A area south of Menyamya

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 7/4/1956 to 25/4/1956

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol To apprehend murderers

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

pula

MIG

M F

XX NA. 30-9-37

19th June, 1956

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
Lae.

Menyava Patrol Report No. 7 - 1955/56.

Receipt of the above patrol report is acknowledged.

The successful outcome of the three patrols undertaken in connection with the Katungae murders is very satisfactory, and Mr. Chester is to be commended for the manner in which the investigations were undertaken and the final arrests made.

I agree that a further patrol within three months would be of value.

*Please pass to A. Roberts.
with covering memo.*

[Handwritten signature]
20/6

A.A.
(A.A. Roberts)
Director. *[Signature]*

pul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

26th June, 1956

Memorandum for---

His Honour the Acting Administrator,
Port Moresby.

Menyamya Patrol Report - No. 7 - 1955/56

The above patrol report is forwarded for
Your Honour's information, please.

This is the third successful patrol to the
area since January of this year and with the arrest
of the KATUNGAE murderers the situation should be
much improved.

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

*Noted. pls send
report to Dept
Minister. Read
28/6.*

Director Native Affairs

Category 1 pls.

pul

NA.30.9.39

Department of the Administrator,
Port Moresby.

4th July, 1956.

The Secretary,
Department of Territories,
Canberra A.C.T.

Menyama Patrol Report - 7-55/56.

I forward for the information of the Honourable the Minister, a copy of a Report of a Patrol conducted by Mr. K.I. Chester in the MIDANGA Area south of Menyama. This was the third successive patrol since January, 1956, and resulted in the apprehension of the KATUNGA murderers.

Mr. Chester has been complimented on his conduct of the patrol.

R. W. W.

(R.W. Wilson)
Acting Administrator.



9/11
10/7

pul

30/9/37 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. - 251

Department of Native Affairs,

5th. June, 1956.

[Handwritten signature]

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

MENYANYA PATROL REPORT No. 7 OF 1955/56

....

Forwarded is the Report of a Special Patrol conducted by Mr. K.I. Chester for the purpose of apprehending murderers in the DIDAMGA area south of Menyanya.

It is intended to have the accused in these cases brought before the Supreme Court during its current circuit and, if possible, to have the Court Sittings at Menyanya.

Mr. Chester did very well to apprehend these accomplished dodgers.

[Handwritten signature]
(A.R. Haviland)
DISTRICT OFFICER

[Handwritten initials]
Lear. 18/6

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MENYAMYA PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 55/56

PATROL TO DIDAMGA AREA) SOUTH OF MENYAMYA
PATROL CONDUCTED BY K.I.CHESTER A.D.O.
DURATION 19 DAYS

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING

| Reg.No. | Rank | Name |
|---------|-------|----------|
| 5059B | L/CPL | ZOWA |
| 2308 | Const | TIMBIA |
| 5104B | " | SISERTA |
| 7388 | " | WARUWARI |
| 6937 | " | NARIS |
| 7393 | " | SISIRIP |
| 6941 | " | SIKANI |
| 7559 | " | LAMAN |
| 8147 | " | PATENGI |
| 8149 | " | WAENGO |
| 8196 | " | UNDE |
| 8833 | " | NEUA |

N.M.O. KAMBANG

INTERPRETOR MATTAMAKAM

THIRTY FIVE CARRIERS

.....

55

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was undertaken with the object of apprehending murderers who were responsible for four deaths in the KATUNGAE(KARUNGAE) area. This was the third patrol to the area. Since the murders were reported by P/R 5, vide P/R 7 by the writer, and P/R 6 by P.O. Desailly.

Since these two patrols, our knowledge of the incident had increased, and this patrol proceeded direct to DIDAMGA, where a base camp was set up. Since it would have been impossible to arrest the fifty or so persons who took place in the raid, it was decided that only the actual killers, and the ringleaders were to be arrested.

PATROL DIARY.

- Saturday 7th April Left Station at 0700 hrs, and arrived at Nenevo at 1130 and camped. Ample food was brought in, and no complaints were received. One man here must have spent weeks digging a deep pig trench around the Rest House, and for his public spiritades, he was suitable rewarded.
- Sunday 8th April Broke camp at 0730 and moved off towards DIDAMGA, following the same track as I had used in February, 1951, when accompanied by C.P.O.s Vizard and Keenam, we first contacted the DIDAMGA people. Arrived at 1530 hrs. Few people to welcome us.
- Monday 9th April Commenced building base camp. Some of the locals assisting in bringing in materials etc. Buildings finished by late afternoon.
- Tuesday 10th April Moved into new buildings.
- Wednesday 11th April Persuaded two men to accept Luluais hats - one from DIDAMGA and one from HAMBIA. Explained why we were here, and that we expected their assistance. Sent them to bring all their people in.
- Thursday 12th April Fifty people from HAMBIA, DIDAMGA and KANAKTOA visited the camp, and the Luluai of DIDAMGA pointed out two of the men we want, and they were later arrested. The Luluai then brought a third man to us who was also put under arrest.
- Friday 13th April Few visitors to the camp today, and little food brought in. No smoke coming up from the surrounding houses, and it looks as though everyone is alarmed over yesterdays arrests. The two new Luluais want us to go now, but we explained that we couldn't go until the murderers had been arrested.
- Saturday 14th April Visit from the Luluai of IMAUA (NUWAGA) One of the wanted men is a relative of his, and accompanied him to the camp, but became alarmed and by the time we had found out this, he had gone. Luluai sent to get him, but doubt whether we will see him again.
- Sunday 15th April A police party under I/Cpl ZOWA and accompanied by the two Luluais sent to HAUWABUNGA to check up on a rumour that one of the wanted men is hiding with relatives there.
- Monday 16th April Cpl's party returned with two men. We now have five men under arrest, all of them having made confessions to their guilt.

(2)

Monday(Cont). We need two more to finish the job.

Tuesday 17th April At DIDAMGA. No further information to hand

Wednesday 18th April At DIDAMGA.

Thursday 19th April At DIDAMGA

Friday 20th April At DIDAMGA

Saturday 21st April At DIDAMGA. Everybody fed up with this continued inactivity. It is hoped that the locals themselves are also tired of our sitting on their doorstep as it were. Eventually someone must give one of them away.

Sunday 22nd April At DIDAMGA.

Monday 23rd April Police party under Const. WAENGO, a Watut lad, who speaks the same language as these people, to IOMAIA to see what he can find out.

Tuesday 24th April Police Party returned with the last two men. Examined all the prisoners once again, checking each statement against the others, and am satisfied that we have the actual killers of the four KARUNGAE men. In accordance with our assurance to all and sundry, that once the wanted men were captured we would depart, preparations were made to leave in the morning.

At 5 pm a large group of men, well over a hundred I would say, with loud wailings attempted to barge their way in to our camp, with demands and entreaties for the release of the prisoners. After order was restored, persuaded one of the spokesmen to accept a hat, and "bought him" with an axe and knife. His people were divided as to whether it was a good thing or not, and this remains to be seen. They declined our offer of a visit to Menyama, but heard our talk on the aims of the Administration, and then departed, to their homes to the south. Later that afternoon one solitary arrow was fired at the water party by an unseen bowman. Nobody was hurt, and I think it was more of an act of bravado by one of the more irresponsibles. There was no action we could take, so the incident was dismissed.

Wednesday 25th April Broke camp at 6am, and following the same track as we had come passed through NENEWE, and on to MENYAMA arriving at 3.30pm.

END OF DIARY.

CONCLUSION. As this was more in the nature of a special patrol, I will not comment under the usual heading of Native Affairs Health and Hygiene etc.

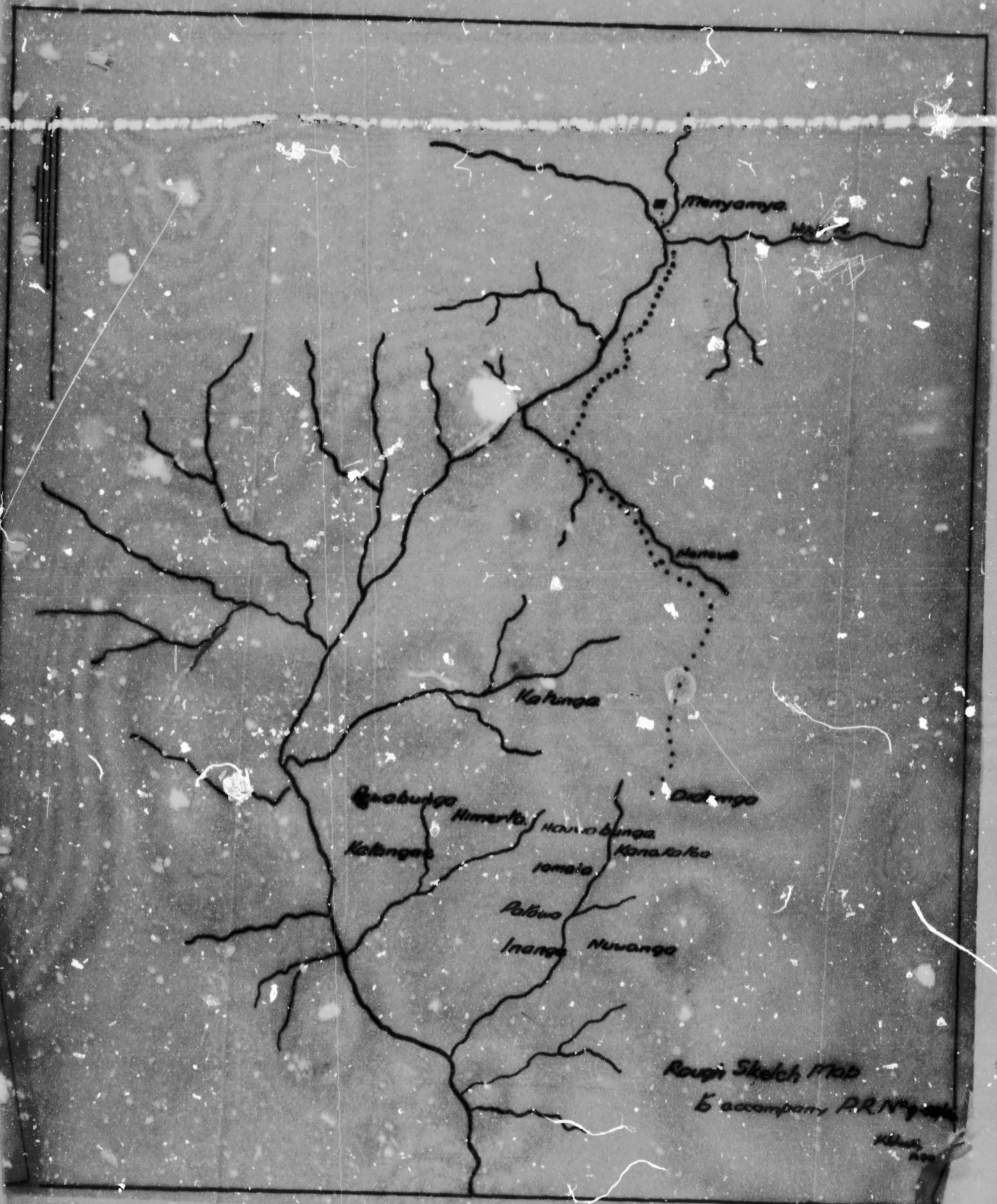
The patrol accomplished its objects, namely the arrest of the murderers of the four KARANGAE men. They are at present lodged in the Menyama Gaol awaiting trial.

Three individuals were appointed, two of which worked extremely well. The other one is an unknown quantity as yet and the next patrol may find him helpful or otherwise.

Although the area visited is outside the area recommended for consolidation and extensive patrolling, I should like to get another patrol down there in no later than these months. I have let it be known as widely as possible that any offences prior to these last three patrols would not be gone into, but any future offences would be thoroughly investigated. It would be good administration if the next patrol could visit the area with purely friendly motives, and not have to upset the whole area again by carting off the leaders and influential men.

K.I. Chester

(K. I. CHESTER)
Asst. District Officer



Rough Sketch Map
to accompany PRN...

Handwritten signature or initials



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MENYAMYA Morobe Report No. 8 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by R.R. Haviland P.O.

Area Patrolled Vailala Head water

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 12/5/1956 to 24/5/1956

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Investigate a reported epidemic

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

pula

MICR
M F

N.A. 30-9-39

21st March, 1957.

District Officer,
L A E.

MENYAKYA PATROL REPORT NO. 8 OF 1955/56.

The abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

An exceptionally fine piece of work.

I hope the Kukukukus realise that we are here to help them.

A copy of this report has been sent to the Public Health Department.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

[Handwritten signature]
17/3/57
3.

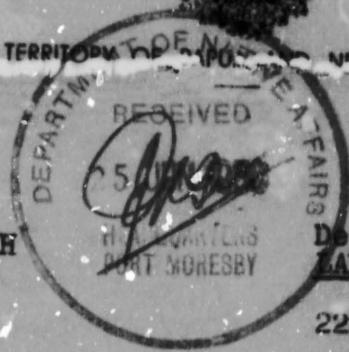
pula

MICRO

F

20/9/56

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA



In Reply Please Quote No. 30/126 - 276

ARH.AH

Department of Native Affairs, LAE.

22nd. June, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - MENYAMYA No. 3/55-56

....

Forwarded is the report of a Patrol by Mr. R.R. Haviland, Patrol Officer, to the Headwaters of the Vailala River.

The patrol was of a medical nature and was at the invitation of the people of the restricted area themselves.

Progressive reports of the action taken by the patrol were relayed to the District Medical Officer, Lae, and a copy of this report will be forwarded to him.

Handwritten signature/initials

A.R. Haviland
(A.R. Haviland)
A/DISTRICT OFFICER

pula



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No 30/1

Sub-District Office,
MENYAMYA.

11th May, 1956.

District Officer,
Serebe District,
S.P.

Patrol Officer Haviland,
MENYAMYA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS. PATROL No. 8/55-56

As you are aware, the Lulusai from the Headwaters, has reported that many natives of the Vailala Headwaters Villages are dying from some sort of epidemic, the symptoms of which are very vague.

Therefore please be prepared to leave for a patrol to that area tomorrow, with the following objects in view.

- (1) Ascertain the correctness or otherwise of the report.
- (2) If Report is true, take all measures possible to prevent the spread of the disease, and treat those found suffering from the disease. The Medical Assistant has made two medical orderlies available for this purpose.
- (3) Send a report by radio as soon as you are in a position to do so, and if it looks like being a long job, and /or an epidemic of serious proportions I will try and arrange for a Medical Assistant and more orderlies to be sent to relieve you.
- (4) If the report is false return to the station.

Take the usual precautions of guards etc.

K.I. Chester
(K.I. Chester)
ASST. DISTRICT OFFICER.

30/1 - 69

Sub-District Office,
MENYAMBA

5th June 1956

District Officer,
Morebe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT No 8 of 55/56

Enclosed herewith please find copies of the above Patrol Report, submitted by Patrol Officer Haviland, following a patrol to the Vailala Headwaters to investigate a report of an epidemic of influenza.

This in my opinion is one of the best patrols carried out from Menyamba in recent years. Certainly it is the first time that the people themselves have sent for us for assistance. The report arrived here on Thursday and the Lulusi was sent back to get carriers. He returned on Friday afternoon with sufficient carriers to move the patrol, and the patrol left on Saturday and was treating the sick by Monday. If anything will impress on these people that our aims are to help them, then this patrol should. But the Kukukukus are strange people - witness the pig incident - and I would hesitate to make any predictions regarding a change in attitude towards us.

The patrol was a complete success, and no further outbreaks have been reported. It appears that the outbreak was a kind of virus influenza, and it was unfortunate that they left it so long before reporting it.

Could you please have copies made of the accompanying sketch map, and forward two copies to this office.

K.I. Chester

(K.I. Chester)

ASST. DISTRICT OFFICER.

1a
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Special Patrol Menyanya Sub-District No 1

Area Patrolled VALLALA Head waters.

Conducted by T.R. Hayward Patrol Officer

Duration 12 th to 22 nd May 1956

No of days 11

Personnel Accompanying

| | | |
|------|--------|----------|
| 3176 | Cpl | GIAR |
| 5149 | Const. | MAERCO |
| 2308 | " | TIMBLA |
| 8833 | " | TUTUA |
| 7559 | " | LANAN |
| 7388 | " | MARIWARI |

N.M.C. DAICI

Interpreter KOMBANGA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Introduction

A report was received at Menyamya on Thursday the 10th May 1956 that there was an epidemic among the people inhabiting the headwaters of the VAILALA river. The informant, a local man, stated that there had been many deaths, and that the people effected had sent word to him to get the Government to come and help them.

The people of the VAILALA headwaters have been visited twice in recent years, and it was felt that if, in fact they had asked for help, quite apart from the humanitarian aspect, it would be a golden opportunity to further friendly relations with them.

DIARY

Saturday 12th May 1956

Patrol departed Menyamya 0915, proceeded to KOKWANA, arriving at 1400, made camp. During the afternoon a report was heard that a man who had visited the VAILALA area from KOKWANA had returned home, and was now suffering from the sickness reported to be prevalent there. This man was sent for, his symptoms noted, and at 1700 hrs. a conversation was held by portable wireless with the A.D.O. and Medical Assistant. Treatment was prescribed by wireless, and arrangements to transport the sick man to Menyamya without delay were made.

Sunday 13th May

0645 people unwilling to carry the sick man to hospital, as they claimed he was nearly dead anyway. Pressure brought to bear and they set off at about 0715. Consider this justified in order to save his life, and at the same time to enable proper diagnosis to be made to enable the efficient combating of the epidemic. Patrol proceeded crossing a ridge at 6,000 ft, and descending again before approaching the divide. At the top of this ridge two jet aircraft were observed. The vapour trails frightened the carriers, who claimed they were snakes. One carrier deserted, but managed to calm the rest. Crossed the divide at 8,000 ft, descended to where water available and made camp in an old garden site at 1630 hrs. Radio contact with Menyamya at 1700 hrs.

Monday 14th May

Left camp at 0800 and proceeded to KUIEAGA camp made at 1230. Word had been sent ahead that we were coming, and to gather any sick people together. Thirty seven arrived that afternoon. Radio contact with Menyamya at 1700.

DIARY (cont.)

Tuesday 15 th May

At MEINAGA. Thirty five more patients arrived. Temporary shelters erected. Treatments given. Const. LAMAN returned from taking first patient to Menyamya. Radio contact with Menyamya 1700

Wednesday 16 th May

At MEINAGA. Work commenced on permanent camp. Treatments given. Patients responding well. More patients arrived. Radio contact with MENYAMYA 1700.

Thursday 17 th May

At MEINAGA. More patients arrived. Total now 103. Treatments given, patients responding. Work on camp continued. Radio contact with Menyamya 1700.

Friday 18 th May

First patients discharged. Work on camp completed. Treatments continued. Radio contact with MENYAMYA.

Saturday 19 th May

More patients discharged. Former patients returned bringing food. Treatments continued. Radio contact with Menyamya.

Sunday 20 th May

All patients discharged. Enquiries made to ascertain if any more sick in hamlets. Radio contact with Menyamya.

Monday 21 st May

No further patients. All police and carriers to surrounding hamlets and gardens, no further sick people found. Radio contact with Menyamya.

Tuesday 22 nd May

Left camp 0600 crossed divide by short road at 1100, descended and passed through Headwaters hamlets arriving at MENYAMYA at 1750 hrs.

Some of the people effected appeared to have malaria, others flu, and some both. Symptoms were - Temperature between 104 and 99, feeling feverish, shivering, sweating, pains in limbs and shoulders. A few only, had coughs. Penicillin, Sulpha drugs and camequine were administered and we were fortunate in that no one died, recovery was remarkable in all cases, and this increased the confidence of the people.

An attempt was made to find out how many had died as a result of the epidemic. At first the people were rather reticent about it. One old man claiming that we should have come earlier, that as we did'nt, a lot of people had died, and that we'd better forget all about the epidemic, was explained to him, however, that we came as soon as we heard, and that the delay was really their own fault, as they had not sent a runner direct to the station, but had relied upon sending 'talk'.

A count was finally made by a group of men calling out the names of those dead, and lining small sticks. The total for the whole area was 41. They claimed that the sickness had been there for ten months, and that the names mentioned were of those who had died during this period. Two days later, I decided upon another check, which was carried out in the following manner. As the people have apparently divided themselves into four groups, men from each group were to sit down seperately, call the names of those dead, and arrange sticks in separate bundles for males and females.

The result was as follows-

| | | | |
|------------|-------|----|-------|
| WADENIA | M | 16 | |
| | F | 2 | 18 |
| IESOGANA | M | 3 | |
| | F | 6 | 9 |
| MEINAGA | M | 3 | |
| | F | 5 | 8 |
| NALANDEI'A | M | 22 | |
| | F | 8 | 30 |
| | | | ----- |
| | Total | | 65 |

It would appear then, that about 40-60 people have died over the last ten months, how many from the sickness, and how many from other causes I am not able to state, as all deaths are attributed to the one cause.

I did not consider it wise to start scouring the country side with police parties immediately to round up all the sick, as this would have created nervousness and hostility, and at the very least would have resulted in people 'taking to the scrub', if not causing more serious incidents. In any case the whole object of the patrol would have been thwarted.

As it was, through our extreme good luck in having no deaths in the first group of patients, the people submitted themselves quite readily. When the first group was discharged, it was pointed out that having been cured themselves, unless they wanted to become sick again, they had better make sure that no other sick people remained. This they did.

Food was readily available at all times, the only unpleasantness being on one occasion when I enquired if anyone wished to trade a pig. A man called out, 'And have you given us a pig to look after so we can give it to you?' I interviewed this man, and amongst other things said to him, 'The medicine we are giving your people, did you give it to us to look after so we could give it back to you?' Later, we successfully traded for a pig.

The conduct of native personnel accompanying the patrol was good, and all carried out their duties satisfactorily, particularly W.M.O. DAIGI. Besides being quite competent, he is a fine man, and any success in achieving the objects of the Patrol was due mainly to his efforts.

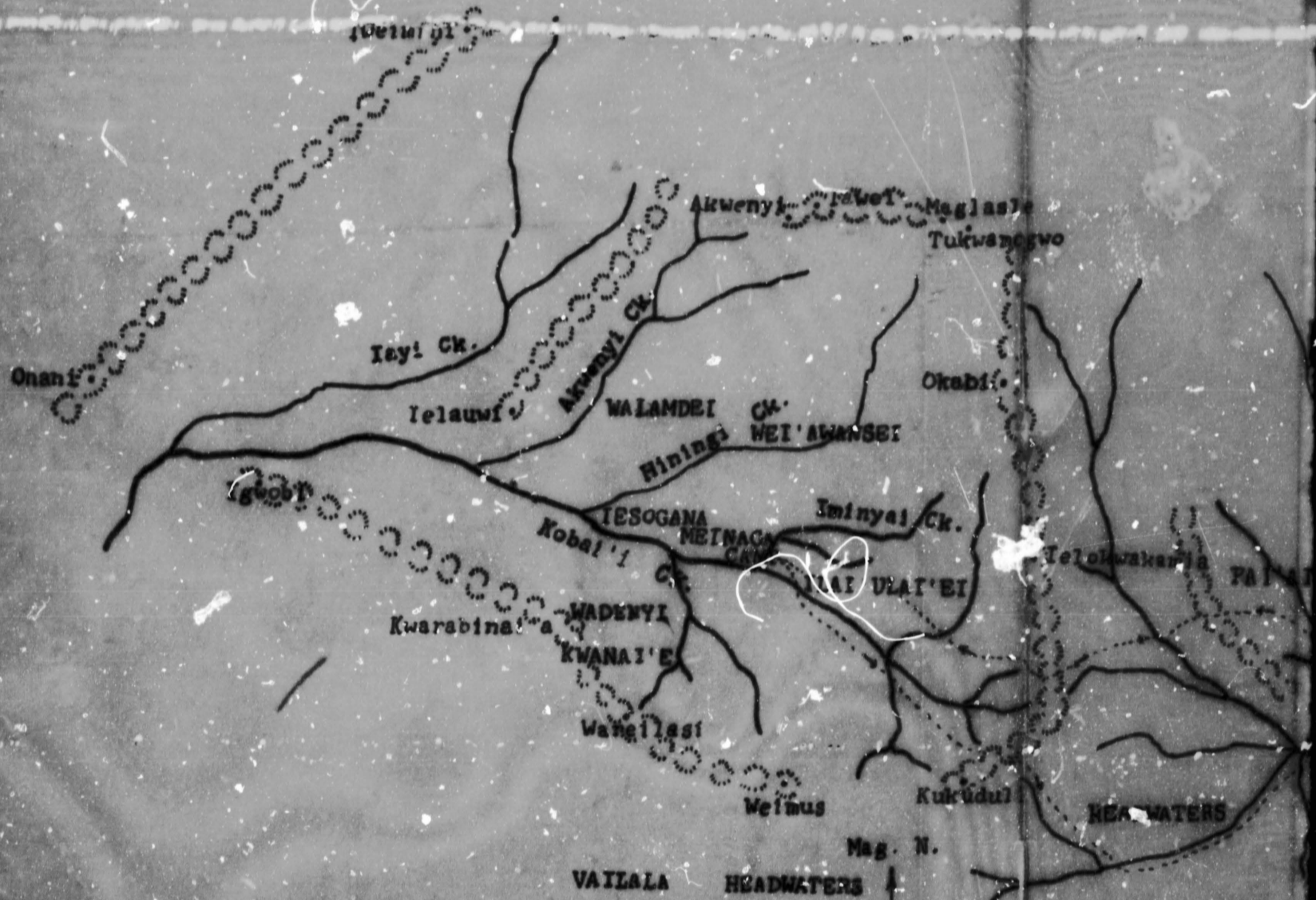
Throughout the patrol, the people generally were most helpful and co-operative. They even appeared to be grateful for what was done.

Conclusion

During the patrol treatments were given to all sick people found. Enquiries failed to uncover any sick untreated. At the time of leaving the area the epidemic had ceased. Friendly relations were maintained and extended with the people of the area.

A sketch map is attached.

R.R. Haviland
R.R. Haviland Patrol Officer.

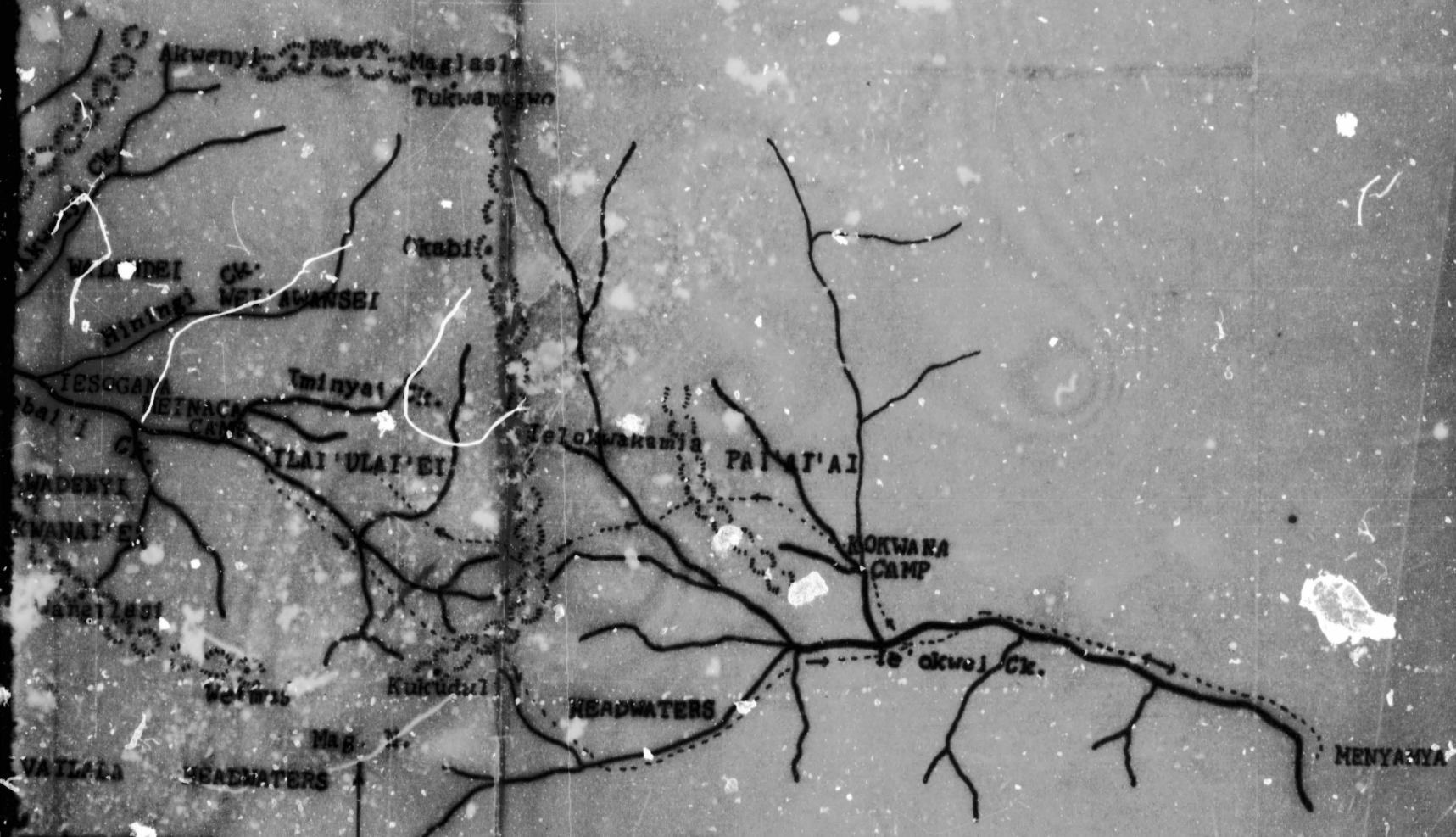


Scale 1 inch = 2 miles.

- LEGEND
- Streams
 - Hanlets
 - Ranges & Peaks
 - Patrol Route

Menyama Patrol Report 1955-56

R.R.H. S/D Office Menyama 1956



LEGEND

- Streams —————
- Hamlets ———
- Ranges & Peaks ———
- Patrol Route - - - - -
- METNAGA ———
- Onani ———

Patrol Report 1955-56

S/D Office Menyanya 1956



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MEYAMA, Morobe Report No. 9 of 55/56

Patrol Conducted by R.R. Haviland P.O.

Area Patrolled AIWOMBA - ARIFOGO Groups

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 15./6./19.56 to 19./7./19.56

Number of Days 35

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Census and routine

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

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MIGRA
M F



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1 - 103.

Sub District Office,
MENYAMYA.

6th August, 1956.

District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT 9 55/56.

Attached please find three copies of the a bovementioned
Patrol Report submitted by Mr. P.O. Haviland after a patrol
to the AIWOMBA - ARIFOGO groups and intermediate villages.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native affairs position appears good, in so much
that a 35 day patrol of the area failed to discover any serious
crimes of violence. The friendly approach of the patrol, and
the fact that it was not found necessary to make any arrests
should go a long way to convincing these people that our aims
are friendly.

We can expect quite a lot of migrating in and out during
the next five years or so, as the people move back to areas, which
previously they could not inhabit for fear of being raided and
killed. Land disputes will be a headache in the future, and of
course they will have to be dealt with on their merits, but as a
general rule, we will recognise the boundaries that existed on
the arrival of the Administration.

Past reports have shown that the ARIFOGO and AIWOMBA
groups are difficult and need continual watching. However,
they do appear to be settling down a little. As Mr. Haviland
mentions, they will only be a day or so away when the road reaches
them, and I support his recommendation that a couple of reliable
police be stationed there to supervise the construction of the
road. By so doing, we can ensure that the road conforms to
standards, and we will be able to receive reliable reports of
what is going on there between patrols.

I am fully aware of the dangers involved in the
indiscriminate posting of police in areas such as these, but I
believe that we have at least two police here, who can be relied
upon to do this job, without causing any incidents. However, at
the moment we have insufficient police to allow us to make this
posting, and on arrival of reinforcements and dependent on the
existing native situation, I will again bring up this subject.

It is not intended to do anything about the reported
murder in the AZANA area at the moment. This area is outside
our area for consolidation, and it is considered that when the
time comes for us to extend this sphere, our initial approach
should be one of friendship, and not for purpose of arresting
murderers. Our hands are pretty much full closer to home, and
we have not the staff available to carry out the necessary follow
up patrols. However, should any raiders from the AZANA come
across into the area for consolidation, then action will be taken.
This is not likely, and the people have been told that we are

only able to offer protection to those people living within our sphere of consolidation.

HEALTH.

Unfortunately the "Blind" man had a change of party and decamped before he could be flown out for examination.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

The practice of continually burning off is being discouraged by the use of propaganda, but at this stage, I do not think the use of the Native Regulations is desirable.

The coffee nurseries were laid out in accordance with proper agricultural practice; these plantings are in the nature of an experiment and in an endeavour to create an interest in the planting of "foreign" seeds. Its economic value was not stressed, and the people will not be encouraged to grow it until such time as there are signs of it proving a suitable crop. The soil is poor, and I am not very optimistic about its future development.

Poultry is on order from the Agriculture Department, who have promised us supplies for distribution when available.

CENSUS.

As the report indicates this is a difficult job. Mr. Haviland's idea of using identification slips is a good one, and future patrols will continue with this practice. At a later date we will request that the Government Printer supply small pieces of cardboard, which will be more durable than slips of paper.

This was a good patrol, covered by an informative report giving a complete picture of the area patrolled.

K. I. Chester
(K. I. Chester)
ASST. DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1 - 75

Sub-District Office,
MENYAMBA

12th June, 1956.


Patrol Officer Haviland,
MENYAMBA.

PATROL No. 9 of 1955-56.

As previously discussed with you, please prepare for a patrol of from 4 weeks duration to the Northern boundaries of the Sub - District, leaving about the 14th July.

The objects of the patrol are as follows -

1. Census and routine administration. As far as we know there are no outstanding crimes etc to be investigated. Give particular attention to the spelling of place names, as I am anxious once and for all to standardise the names and spelling of the main groups.
2. Bring back a list of the main groups, and where possible the names of the hamlets which form that group. Also a list showing the names of the various luluais, their groups, and their hamlets.
3. Try and find the best route for a road to the farthest group. After discussions with the people, see if you can organise them into groups of a hundred or so, so that they will be ready to start work on the completion of your patrol.
4. Construct permanent rest houses of the type we have already discussed, in or near each main group.
5. Establish small coffee nurseries at each Rest House.
6. Distribute some corn and peanut seed amongst each group.
7. Take the usual precautions of guards etc. and maintain regular scheds with the portable transceiver


(K.I. Chester)
ASST. DISTRICT OFFICER.

20/7/56 - 407

Department of Native Affairs,
T.M.

20th. August, 1956.

Mr. R.R. Haviland,
Patrol Officer,
MENYAMA.

PATROL REPORT N.O. MENYAMA 9 OF 55/56

2. This is the report of a well-conducted patrol and the report itself interesting.
3. AZANA is within the jurisdiction of the Kainantu Sub-District of the Eastern Highlands District. In this case, you should communicate all the evidence you have with the names of the victim, witnesses, etc. Write direct to the Assistant District Officer, Kainantu, through the Assistant District Officer, Menyama, with a copy to the District Commissioner, Goroka.
4. Where native people burn off grass country, they do it as a sport and a means of providing meats. To deprive them of the sport is the same thing as closing a salmon fishing season to a European sportsman. However, because of the damage done to the soil, the burning off of the country must be discouraged in areas such as the Aivuba-Arifogo. In more settled areas, it must be stepped as long as there are other sources of meat diet.
5. On your next visit to the area patrolled, try to recruit some of these troublesome unmarried young men for the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary.
6. I refer to the final paragraph under sub-heading NATIVE AFFAIRS. You may place two experienced constables on this road job. I shall be glad though if they are not left too long without a visit by a European Officer. Send married men if possible and let them "dig in".
7. Try again later to get the blind men from Menyama to come to Lae. There is a very good man (Eye Specialist) here and it is a pity not to have an opinion.
8. Your idea for census check, using slips of paper, is excellent.
9. I will see what can be done to provide road and garden tools and you may anticipate some at least.
10. The most important thing about this report is that it clearly evidences the fact that you are becoming familiar with the area in which you work and the people in it.
11. I would suggest that you read your reports through before sending them in here.


 (A.R. Haviland)
DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office.

NA. 30-9-47

12th March, 1957.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

MEYANA P/R NO. 9 of 55/56.

The above-mentioned report is acknowledged with
thanks.

An interesting and informative patrol.

The area appears to be settling down and with
more frequent visits they may become friendly with the Ad-
ministration.

Road construction should be encouraged as much
as possible.

The paper slips for census is good, particularly
when the people give the first name that enters their heads.
It will probably take some years before a complete and reli-
able census is compiled.

(A.A. Roberts) *[Signature]*
District Officer.

[Handwritten notes]
P/A
18/3



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/9/57 ✓

ARH.AH



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30/7/57

Department of Native Affairs,
LAE.

20th. August, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORSBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. MEL JNYA 9 OF 1955/56

..... Herewith is a report of a patrol by Mr. R.R. Haviland, Patrol Officer to the Aiwomba-Arifogo group of the Menyamya Sub-District.

The report is interesting and shows clearly that this Officer is becoming well acquainted with the area in which he works and has achieved an understanding of its people.

to send

A.R. Haviland
(A.R. Haviland)
DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
MENYAMYA.

1 st August 1956.

The Assistant District Officer
MENYAMYA

REPORT OF PATROL No 9 1955-56

Area patrolled To AIWOMBA - ARIFOGO groups, and intermediate groups.

Conducted by R.R. Haviland Patrol Officer.

Duration From 15 th June 1956
To 19 th July 1956.

No of days 35

Personnel accompanying

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Police | 8 |
| N.M.O. | 1 |
| Interpreter | 1 |

Map Ref Sketch Map attached.

Objects of Patrol

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Census |
| 2 | Routine Administration |
| 3 | Ascertain road route. |
| 4 | Distribution of seeds. |

(see patrol instructions)

Patrol No 9 of 1955-56

MENYAMYA

DIARY

Friday 15 th June 1956

Departed Menyama station for MENYA rest house, arriving at 1330.

Saturday 16 th

At MENYA, talks with people.

Sunday 17 th

At MENYA. Census of Menya No 1. Many people absent at an initiation ceremony.

Monday 18 th

At Menya. Census of TUAPAI'ARI. Some people absent at an initiation ceremony. Mr. R.G. CRAIR, an American journalist arrived for a visit. To local hamlets in afternoon.

Tuesday 19 th

At MENYA. To local hamlets. Discussions with people.

Wednesday 20 th

At Menya. Census of TAIGWA and EIWAGI. New Books made out as the old ones were impossible to follow owing to the people having given different names.

Thursday 21 st

Census of Menya and Kweiogana. Work started on coffee nursery. Arranged for a blind man to proceed to Menyama and Lae for treatment.

Friday 22 nd

Coffee nursery completed. Mapping.

Saturday 23 rd

Mapping.

Sunday 24 th

Depart Menya 0830 arrived at YINIMBA rest house at 1130.

Monday 25 th

Census of YINIMBA. Coffee nursery made. Peanut seed distributed.

Tuesday 26 th

Departed YINIMBA 0930 arrived at HENGEIAPA at 1330. Luluai away in bush.

Wednesday 27 th

Census of HENGEIAPA.

DIARY Cont.

Thursday 12 th

Census of KWASIMBERGA. Coffee nursery made.

Friday 13 th

Proceeded to ARIFOGO about 3 hours walk.

Saturday 14 th

Census of ARIFOGO. Many people have migrated to KATSIONG. These people appear to have changed their attitude and are less aggressive than formerly.

Sunday 15 th

Heard a rumour that sickness had broken out at KANAGOGEI.

Monday 16 th

To KANAGOGEI, 9 hours walk.

Tuesday 17 th

Census of KANAGOGEI, seventeen people suffering from minor ailments, but no epidemic. Coffee nursery made.

Wednesday 18 th

Census of hamlet of MAPIAKOMGA. Proceeded to HIMERKA, 3 hours walk.

Thursday 19 th

Census of all HIMERKA people, coffee nursery made during census. Proceeded to Menyamya station, hours walk.

Introduction

The area visited is to the North of the Menyamya station. As there have been no 'incidents' reported from this area for some time, and there is nothing outstanding, it was thought to be a good opportunity to conduct a routine patrol without having to search for offenders or escapees. Within the area are the AIVOMBA and ARIFOGO people, who, in the past have been rather truculent and unco-operative. No crimes of violence were encountered, and no violence or threats were offered to the patrol. Other objects of the patrol are set out in the instructions.

Particulars were taken of a murder which occurred in the AZANA area. Briefly, the victim went to the AZANA to trade for salt, and while there was murdered for his bush knife. The AZANA is at present outside the sphere of operations from this station, and there appears to be some doubt whether the area lies in the Morobe district.

TOPOGRAPHICAL

The area patrolled lies to the North of Kenyanya Station, and consists of the headwaters and surroundings of the KORLITE river. The country is rather rugged, with many steep ridges. The patrol operated at altitudes between 1,500 to 3,000 feet above sea level.

VEGETATION

Except for the far Northern part of the area, which is thickly forested, the area mainly consists of grass country, with timber growing at the tops of ridges, and back on off the main river. The grass is burnt by the inhabitants, and this undoubtedly prevents reforestation. The forest was probably originally denuded, as it still is being, by the action of man.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

From the Native Affairs point of view, the area can be divided in two. South of ARIFOGO, the people have more or less accepted the fact that the Administration is here to stay, and are beginning to settle down quite well. There is a fair amount of migration going on, as all the 'displaced persons' from previous fights and arguments are returning to their homes. Habitation is becoming, if anything, more fragmented, owing to there being no need to have large groups for the purpose of defence. North of, and including ARIFOGO, however, the people appear to be just waiting; waiting to see how long this state of affairs is going to continue.

The ARIFOGOS and AIWOMBAS are definitely not to be trusted at present. Though they have definitely calmed down a lot since Mr. Wakeford's last visit to the area. About 200 of these people have moved over towards TSANJANJOGO and now live there. Apparently the land at present occupied by the TSANJANJOGO originally belonged to the AIWOMBAS, and they have in the past attempted to remove the 'squatters'. The TSANJANJOGOS, however, were allied with the MENYAS, and proved too strong for the AIWOMBAS. Accordingly, they moved further away. They have now moved back. To date there has been no hostility on any one's part, and from what I saw of the AIWOMBAS when visiting the patrol at TSANJANJOGO, every one seems to be on the best of terms.

A large number of the ARIFOGO have migrated away to KATSIONG, which is over toward MUMENG. I was not able to discover the exact reason for this. It is either to get away from the Government, or they are going to their proper homes, now that there is no need for the ARIFOGO to maintain a large group for the purposes of fighting. These people have ~~definitely~~ calmed down a lot, and the Luluai assured me that he for one, had had quite enough of trying conclusions with the government. However, though it is quite probable that they have calmed down, and that the migration occurred because of people going home, these people have too bad a record for this to be accepted at face value at the moment.

There were no outstanding crimes to be investigated, and none were uncovered during the patrol. There was one case of domestic fight at TSANJANJOGO which arose after the patrol left. This was settled at Kenyanya by Mr Chester.

The people of MENYA, HIMERKA, YINIMBA, HENGELAPA and KANOGOTI were quite co-operative.

During the patrol, carriers from village to village were used as is the custom on the coast. This was in the nature of an experiment, the people will have to learn to do it sooner or later. The attempt was reasonably successful, though at times trying to the patience. At UMBAI we were delayed a day, and at AIWOMBA, KWASIMERGA and ARIFOGO from one to two hours while obtaining carriers. At AIWOMBA and KWASIMERGA, many of the men went off into the bush, where they were hidden, and were liable to injury by stationing themselves in full view on the top of a ridge about a mile away. However, we finally obtained carriers, so I suppose we won in the long run. The people were told that as far as the Administration was concerned they could take their choice, either provide carriers, and get the pay themselves, in which case we still buy all the food they offer, or have to feed a horde of hungry carriers accompanying the patrol all the way.

The people of the AIWOMBA group appear to be a brazen lot at the best of times. At UMBAI, one of them stole a shovel from us, this was later recovered, but the culprit was not known. At AIWOMBA itself, the people sent word to the effect they had been censured once, and they couldn't see the point of having their names recorded again. A man, when caught out in some trifling misdemeanour, told eight different stories, when I taxed him with this, he simply replied, 'I can't hear you any more, I'm not listening.'

The people at UMBAI were rather annoyed and ashamed about being caught out in stealing the shovel, and it was a day or so before everybody was friendly again.

The biggest difficulty encountered in the AIWOMBA area when attempting to find out anything or organise something, is that we have not one friend in the place. As the people apparently tell lies to the Government on principle, it is very difficult to find out anything. The area is forested, and the people shift their hamlets about. Consequently it is even hard to find out exactly where they live. They are very touchy, and many of them are rather timid. The people are, of course still very suspicious of our motives, and even the simplest enquiry or request is met with evasions if not with downright lies.

Organised raiding seems to have lapsed since Mr. Wakeford's visit. It is perhaps too early to say that raiding has finished, but time will tell. At the present time there does not seem to be any desire on the part of these people for progress or improvement in their lot. They appeared interested in the coffee, and most accepted the peanut seed with enthusiasm, one group however, at KWASIMERGA, threw the peanut seed away.

These people rarely, if ever, visit the Station, it is to be hoped that this will improve when access is made easier.

While no hostility at all was shown to the patrol, it was quite apparent that there is no love lost on the part of the AIWOMBAS and ARIFOGOS towards us. They really give the impression that they are waiting - they don't want any trouble with the Government, but are biding their time to see what is going to happen next. Time and more contact with them will, of course improve relations with these difficult people.

It was noted during the patrol that a rather troublesome group is making its presence felt among the young men. This group seems to consist mainly of young unmarried men, who have 'grown up' in the last two years, and who behave in a rather bombastic and aggressive manner. This was common to most groups visited. These men are probably unsure of themselves in the changing order of things, and feel a need to assert themselves.

Mr. Wakeford noted that during his visit, interpretation left a lot to be desired. Unfortunately this is still the case, though it may have improved slightly. The situation will improve further as the present station interpreters gain more practice.

Full particulars of the AZANA murder were taken, and will be held at Menyamba pending a decision on the action which will be taken. The people were warned that at the present time we guarantee them no protection if they wish to go away places such as the AZANA, and advised to remain in their own area.

It is apparent that there has been a good improvement in the native affairs situation over the last year or so. South of ARIFOGO, the people are settling down well. They make frequent trips to the station with produce; the patrol was received in these places in a reasonably friendly manner, and the people are beginning to take advantage of the hospital at the station. North of ARIFOGO the people are not as hostile as they were formerly, and there have been no disturbances over the last year.

To maintain this progress, however, a good watch should be kept on the area in order to 'nip in the bud', any if possible any flare up which may occur. A road to the area will greatly facilitate this. (see below) There can be no doubt that the progress apparent in the area at the present time is due in a large part to the efforts of Mr Wakeford A.D.O. during the last patrol to the area.

With the construction of a road to the area, the ARIFOGO and AITOMBA groups will be within a days' walk of the station. It is doubtful at the present time if these people will join in the construction of a road through their groups. When the road reaches the limit of the KANAGOGEI ground, could consideration be given to the establishment of a more or less permanent camp there, and stationing two reliable police at the camp. This would enable us to keep a better watch on the area, ensure that there are at least two men in the area who are 'our way', and who will be in a position to find out more about the area and its people. This will also enable advice and assistance to be given to the people when they start their road. It is realised that this is not the usual policy to be followed, but it is pointed out that if permitted, it will be only a temporary measure, the Police engaged will be merely 'watching' and reporting, and providing advice and assistance in road work, and not engaged in Native Administration as such. The road to their camp will enable frequent visits to be paid from Menyamba, and this should prevent them being left to their own devices and perhaps exerting a bad influence on the people.

MISSION INFLUENCE

The only Mission in the area is the Australian Lutheran Mission, which is situated at MENYAMYA. Periodic visits are paid by members of the Mission to the MENYA and HIMERKA areas, but as yet there has been little influence, either on native life or custom.

EDUCATION

A few youths attend the Mission school at Menyamya, but not enough at the present time to make any difference to the way of life of the people.

EUROPEAN ENTERPRISE

There is none in the area.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are no navigable inland waterways in the area.

REST HOUSES

It was intended to construct Rest houses at each group, as it thought there would not be any rest houses in the area, owing to the fact that the inhabitants, in the past, have not been in the habit of making them, or if they did, of burning or destroying the buildings after the patrol left. It was therefore rather surprising to discover that all groups, with the exception of ARIFOGO have constructed rest houses. These, while not being palatial, were quite adequate, and owing to some building materials being hard to get, and some, such as bamboo, being limited, I felt that it would be unnecessarily hard to insist that the job be done over again.

At ARIFOGO, the police barracks had been constructed, and the people claimed that we arrived before they had time to finish the rest house. They were instructed to build one, and it was intended to remain there to supervise, but a report of sickness at KANOCOGEI was received, and the patrol left earlier than anticipated.

Some of the roofing was not the best, and this was rectified. It remains to be seen, however, if the houses will be maintained. As the houses were built quite voluntarily, there seems to be a good chance that they will look after them.

HYGINE

Personal hygiene, of course, leaves a lot to be desired, the people having this trait in common with most inland people.

Areas round living quarters are kept reasonably clean, and free from refuse and muck. Latrines are unknown, the people either using a stream or a portion of the bush. As the hamlets are, for the most part small and scattered, and there is rarely any concentration of people for any length of time, the problem is not serious. The small scattered groups would also tend to assist in checking any epidemic that may arise.

Drinking water is available at all rest houses, and if obtained from springs, can be drunk unboiled without ill effect.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Generally, the health of the people appeared to be fair. Though it is possible that there were other sick, who were either deliberately hidden, or were simply not produced, but this is only to be expected.

The usual collection of cuts, sores etc., were seen, and treatment for minor matters of this nature was given on the spot. The people will accept treatment quite readily in the villages, but will not come to Menyamya Hospital. The main reasons for this are that they like to go to Menyamya in their own good time, and for their own reasons, not when told to do so, and that they are suspicious of, and do not as yet understand our motives. MENYA and HIMERKA people quite often attend hospital, but the practice is, to stay only as long as they feel like it, and quite often go away half cured. This, of course, is by no means peculiar to the KUKUKUKU.

/ only

A blind man was sent down from MENYA to see if anything could be done for him. He wanted to go to Lae for treatment, and it was readily arranged. It was rumoured that his relatives and friends tried to stop him going; they are supposed to have told him that the doctor in Lae would ruin his eyes for good. He had complained that people were taking advantage of his condition and staling his property, and I managed to convince him that there was more than a possibility that the culprits were the same people who did not want his eyesight improved, and who were trying to persuade him not to go, as it would be in their interest to maintain the status quo. He finally decided that ~~that~~ he had nothing to loose, that they were his own eyes anyway, and went. Nothing has been heard to date, and it is to be hoped that something can be done for him, as he could be a very good piece of walking propaganda.

In the ARIFOGO - AIWOMBA area about six children were seen with a discharge from the eyes. I tried to talk them into coming to Menyamya, but they would have none of it, (that is the parents,) I refrained from using compulsion, as the action would not have been appreciated, would have been misinterpreted, and in view of former happenings in that area, would have led to a deterioration in relationships with the rest of the people. A man from the same area came in with a broken collarbone. I arranged to move him to Menyamya, but he disappeared at the last moment.

The report of the epidemic at KANOGOGEI fortunately proved to be untrue. Seventeen people were found suffering from malaria, colds, scabies and sores. Arrangements were made to move these people to Menyamya, and they all went, having had more contact with the Administration than others of the area.

Time and more contact are the only things that will improve the peoples' attitude toward going to hospital and being treated properly, from the nearer groups, of course, the people are already coming in.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Food supplies were adequate in the area, and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining supplies.

At MENYA, HIMERKA, KANAGOGEI and VINIMBA, European vegetables are obtainable. At AIWOMBA and ARIFOGO, one or two people have

Peanut seed was distributed in each group, and a new variety of KAUKAU, obtained from the Agriculture Dept. was distributed at TSANJALJOGO, UMBAI, and AIWOMBA.

A small coffee nursery was established at each rest house, and instructions given as to its care. The object of this is to see how it grows, rather than to provide distribution points.

Food available in the area consists of KAUKAU, PITPIT, Sugar cane, TARO, and native greens.

Quite a few pigs are kept, and at Menya some of European type have been introduced. Either one of these, or the offspring of one, has been castrated. Hardly an act to increase the breeding potential. If captured young, cassowaries are caged and fed till they reach a reasonable size, then eaten.

The people devote a lot of time to hunting. The main object of the chase seems to be the possum, which apparently has great ritual significance to the people, being much in demand at initiations and other ceremonies, and also, it is felt that by giving the meat to a woman after childbirth, it assists her to regain her strength quickly.

The possums are caught both by hand, and also with the aid of a rather ingenious trap, which is set on a limb, or one placed in position, where the possum walks. An adaption of this trap is used to trap eels, instead of a limb being used, the trap is made with a bark cylinder.

Poultry is almost nonexistent.

As the people at the present time prefer to live on steep hillsides, near the bush, the amount of arable land nearby is very limited. One reason why they live near to the bush as possible, is to obtain firewood and building materials. In the future, if cash cropping is to be considered, it may be advisable for them to move down onto the lesser slopes. This, however, is something for them to decide. In the meantime, perhaps a scheme whereby old garden sites, and areas on the lesser slopes were planted with perhaps casurina and pine would be helpful. It may help in preventing too much further denuding of the forest on the hills, and provide timber and firewood for the future on the lesser slopes. A start could be made by planting casurinas in old garden sites before they are abandoned, that is, if we can get the idea across, and restrict burning in the planted areas.

It is probable, that the people may not be interested. Though most of them displayed a good deal of interest in the coffee and peanut seed, at KWASIMERKA, it was found that some people had thrown peanut seed away, it would not have been anywhere nearly as bad had they eaten it.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

Officers have previously found it very difficult to census these people. This patrol was no exception to the rule, and a really accurate census does not exist here as yet.

and view our activities with grave suspicion, there is a tremendous amount of migration going on, the fine weather has provided a golden opportunity to get out and hunt, three separate initiation ceremonies were going on in other areas, a fair bit of visiting goes on between friends, relations and allies, and of course, the usual trading trips. When these people go on a visit or journey for some reason, they usually go a fair distance and spend a bit of time there. It is quite often to a place where they cannot be contacted easily, such as the AZANA. The people live in small groups, are very independent, and not very keen on doing anything which does not interest them. So much for actual physical presence. Then there are names. There is, of course, the natural native aversion to calling your own name, in one or two places, there is the idea that the whole business of census is some ingenious new form of sorcery, so they dare not give their proper names. The people change their names, and at best, most of the names are difficult to record. On other occasions, they have given the names of creeks, trees, stones etc., to be recorded. This would be perfectly all right except that they are by no means possessed of infallible memories. Interpretation is not good at the moment, and the people do not like discussing their personal affairs, such as the number of wives, and who married who etc., It can be seen, that census taking in this area is not without interest.

Some difficulty is only to be expected, as the most any of groups have been censused is three times, while the AIWOMBAS and ARIFOGOS only once, this being the second time. I feel it will be quite a while yet before the people get used to the idea.

Most of the books were useless, not through any fault of those who compiled them, but because the people had forgotten the names. New books were issued. Figures for births and deaths were obtained mainly by enquiry, and are probably fictitious. The total number of names recorded was 2822, but it would seem that there are more people in the area than this, probably about 3,500. Very little can be seen from the figures, except that the people are probably hiding young females. Figures for deaths are quite fictitious. There appear to be a fair number of infants, of an age which would not have been recorded in the last census. A total of 49 men are away at work, mostly Mau and Bulolo. It is quite probable that some of these have gone away on their own. People who admitted migrating were entered as such, while others, whose names could not be located were entered as 'new names'. This, of course, occurred in the books that could be understood.

Two men only were convicted of offences in connection with census. These made it so obvious that an example had to be made, one by calmly sitting down on a ridge about half a mile away, the other by blatantly denying he had two other wives, after ordering them to remain away. I feel that at the present time in the area, there is more to be gained by patience than prosecution, thought it will not hurt to demonstrate that punishment can be incurred for offences of this sort.

It was more of a head count than a census, however, in order to try and make things easier next time, each person of a reasonable age was given a slip of paper upon which was entered the name of the group, his name, sex, and a cypher showing what family he belonged to, and what page in the book his name was entered. It is unlikely that all slips will be lost, and as long as one member of the family holds onto one it will enable the f

family at least to be identified. Likewise, if one member of the family, (in spite of all instructions to the contrary) holds all the slips, it still enables the family to be located.

There should not be too much difficulty in preserving the papers, as most of the people have valuables such as feathers etc., which they manage to keep in a safe place.

An attempt was made to get the natives to give up their possession of a slip meant that a person was 'someone', that it enabled the government to ascertain his dependants and see that they were provided for if anything happened to the owner, (this often causes dissension). Also, to many natives, there is a magical quality about a pass, which they feel will help.

The whole thing was merely an experiment, and if it proves helpful at the next census, perhaps some special cards could be printed, trimmings from cardboard files etc., would be ideal.

The scheme justified itself on several occasions in the case of marriages etc., where a name had to be found in the book.

The idea is put forward, simply to assist in taking census, and being able to know 'who is who', not with any idea of the 'police state' or restricting liberty. It is the simplest method I can think of ensuring that the same books can be used more than once to enable us to get a more accurate census. It does not interfere with compiling the required figures, the procedure is the same, it just takes a little longer, but which may mean the job is shorter next time.

An example is attached as appendix 'A'.

Courts for Native Affairs

Three cases only were dealt with. Two in connection with census, (mentioned above), and one man was convicted for not taking his child for medical treatment. The man comes from HIMERKA, quite near the station, and neglected to do so after having been told, and arrangements for moving the child made.

Village Officials

With the exception of TOMAKAU and MOMAKAU of the MENYA group, the Luluais of HIMERKA and HENGEIAPA, the other Officials are little more than 'keepers of the book', at present. This, at the present stage of development is only to be expected, and the position will no doubt improve as influence is extended. The Luluai of ARIFOGO, who in the past has been a very unsavoury character, (see Special report No 2 of March 1955 by J.E. WAKEFORD A.D.O.) seems to have improved somewhat. He accompanied the Patrol to KANOGOGEI, and I sent him back to ARIFOGO with instructions to convey a very sick man to Menyama. It took him and his men a week to get round to it, but to my surprise he did, and was suitably rewarded. A pleasing feature was that in the interval between the last Patrol and this no Luluais have burnt the books, rest houses, thrown away their hats or engaged in similar activities.

HOUSING

For the main part, this consists of the normal round house type common in the area, and having been adequately described before needs no comment here. Quite a few of the people of the MENYA group have built themselves houses of the square type. I do not know if this can be described as an advantage, though it could be they may be easier to keep clean.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The only road at present in the area visited is from Menyanya Station to the MENYA rest house. This is quite a fair road, and would not require too much work to convert to a vehicular road, so far as grading is concerned.

The easiest route for a road to the Norther boundary is up the KORLITE river, where the hills are steep. The ridges on either side are rather high and steep, but near the river itself the country is somewhat easier. A start can be made within the month from MENYAMYA working up towards KANOGOGEI. In this area it will be necessary to cross the river in order to get over to the ARIFOGO and AIWOMBA villages. There is at least one good bridge site near here. I feel this should be attempted first, and the section to AIWOMBA considered at a later date, when we can have easy access to these people. The present attitude of these people, of course is an important factor.

The YINIMBA people are interested in constructing a road to their area. The MENYA people have intimated that they will assist, owing to the fact that the YINIMBAS assisted them on their road. The best route for this appears to be to continue on from where the MENYA road starts the big climb, and thus follow the KORLITE river on the opposite side to the other proposed road. Having gained access to YINIMBA, we can continue on to HENGEIAPA, and probably TSANJANJOGO.

By starting the Menyanya - KANOGOGEI section first, it will improve access to the ARIFOGO - AIWOMBA area, and enable more attention to be paid to them when they start.

Considering the nature of the terrain, and the population, we can, of course only consider a good foot track at this stage, however, we can probably make this suitable for bicycles, and horses, and perhaps motor bikes.

After completing sections of the proposed road, could consideration be given to issuing picks shovels and other tools to the local people for maintenance? The tools can then be used for maintenance and in their gardens, and all will benefit. This is perhaps anticipating things a little, but maintenance will have to be considered.

Police

Seven members of the R.F.&N.G.C. accompanied the patrol. All performed their duties satisfactorily, and their behaviour gave no cause for complaint.

Cpl. GIAR was most helpful at all times, and is a very good patrol N.C.O. He should improve as his knowledge of the area increases.

Const. WAENGO is a very fine Constable, and I recommend him for consideration for N.C.O.'s school. I consider he would make a very valuable N.C.O.

A. R. Stewart P.O.

APPENDIX 'A'

Names are recorded in the usual way. To each person of a responsible age is handed a slip, on which the following notations are made.

Top Centre Name of village or group

Top right hand corner Number of page

Centre Cypher, name and sex.

In the case of the first male name in the page, the cypher (A/1) is placed next to the name. The 'A' refers to the family, the '1' refers to the order the name appears in the family group. Following members are numbered (a/2), (A/3), (A/4), etc.

In the case of the second family, the cypher (B/1) and so on used. Additions to the family simply 'follow on', without disturbing the numerical order.

The first family on following pages starts again at 'A', and the procedure repeated.

.....*B. B. ...* P.O.

| MALES. | FEMALES. | Estimated or known year of Birth. | | REMARKS. |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|----------|
| | | M. | F. | |
| KWOI'ANO | (A/1) (1) PI'A'WI (A/2) | 1923 | 1923 | Tultul |
| | (2) MABUNGI (A/3) | | 1923 | |
| | (3) IMAMPAI (A/4) | | 1932 | |
| GOTO | (A/5) | 1949 | | |
| | IWAGEIWI (A/6) | | 1950 | |
| | AMINGA (a/7) | | 1953 | |
| | YANANDEI (A/8) | | 1953 | |
| MATIWAI'O | (B/1) AIWANI (B/2) A | | A | |
| GOYO | (B/3) | 1941 | | |
| HEIMAHO | (B/4) | 1943 | | adopted |
| TAMONETA | (B/5) | 1947 | | |