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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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Kagua 1-4 (incl) 1958/59

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1958/59

KAGUA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>KAGUA</u>		
1 - 58/59	B.Jinks	North West Kagua and Kuare Valleys and Iaro River Area
2 - 58/59	J.M.Wearne	Vicinity of Junction of Sugu and Erave Rivers
3 - 58/59	B.Jinks	Kari, Tiburu and Iaro Valleys
4 - 58/59	J.M.Wearne	Lower Kagua and Para Valleys



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of...SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS..... Report No...KAGUA NO.1 of 1958/59....

Patrol Conducted by.....B...JINKS, P.O.....

Area Patrolled...NORTH-WEST KAGUA AND KUARE VALLEYS AND IARO RIVER AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....MR. J. BIRKIN, E.M.A.

Natives.....8.....

Duration—From...23 7 58 27 7 58
20/.....8/19.58...to...1.../10./1958...

Number of Days.....44.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....Yes.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../12/1957..... (Kuare)
(Iaro)

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

Map Reference.....SKETCH MAP ATTACHED.....

Objects of Patrol.....INITIAL CENSUS AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

31 112/1958

D. Clifton Bennett
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

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

30-18-112.

28th January, 1959.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

Patrol Report No. 1, 1958/59-Kagua.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

Since despatch of this report you have no doubt received a copy of the Secretary for Law's ruling in the matter of aerodromes constructed on native land. This ruling would equally apply to Mission Houses mentioned in paragraph 2 of your covering memorandum to me.

Is corn a common crop in the area? We found in the Kainantu area that the introduction of corn assisted the people over lean periods.

I am gratified to note that a record has been made of the history of some of the people, in particular, those mentioned at pages 22 and 23. This information will be invaluable in the future and should be carefully preserved at district level.

A very good patrol report which has been well dealt with in the covering memoranda.

aa r
p (A. A. Roberts.)
Director.

"DCB:DJL."



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/12/112 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/L-651



District Headquarters,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

30th. December, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 1 KAGUA 1958/59.

I forward herewith the above mentioned
Patrol Report together with my covering comments to the
Assistant District Officer, Erave.

As you will see on Page 24, Para 4, houses
are being built in various areas for sole occupation by
the visiting Missionary in charge, usually at a distance
from the main Station. I would be pleased of your
advice on the Administration's policy in this matter.
Under the Land Ordinance it is quite clear that Europeans
may not occupy native land without proper authority but
in the cases cited it is a question of whether temporary
visits constitute "occupation".

No 1

D. Clifton-Bassett
.....
D. Clifton-Bassett,
Acting District Commissioner.

"DCB:DJL."



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 30/1-650

District Headquarters,
Southern Highlands District,
MENI.

30th. December, 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,
ERAVE.

PATROL REPORT No. 1 KAGUA OF 1958/9.

The above mentioned report is acknowledged.

In this patrol and in the submission of the report I think that Mr. Jinks has done a first class job. Some of Mr. Jink's reports have been subject to rather severe criticism from me but I am very pleased to see that the opinion I expressed in Erave Patrol Report No. 3 of 1957/8 to the effect that Mr. Jinks had the ability and the makings of a first class Officer is now being substantiated. It is a pity that we are to shortly loose him to A.S.O.P.A when he is beginning to really find his feet and know his job thoroughly in the Highland areas.

The following comments are submitted @-

PAGE 10. Para 1 - LABOUR:

The problem of obtaining work outside of the District for people of the Southern Highlands generally is in hand. I discussed the matter with the Director and the Chief of Division of Government and Research when last in Port Moresby.

PAGE 12 :

Mr. Jinks is to be commended on successfully contacting and winning over the KAWARI people.

PAGE 16 and 17 : VILLAGE OFFICIALS -

The position in regard to Village Constables has been dealt with very well and adequately outlined in the report. I am in full agreement with Mr. Jink's action.

PAGE 20 :
Para. 3 ?

What are your views on Mr. Jink's comments in

PAGE 22 : Please ensure that the land disputes listed under the section "Land" are brought to Mr. Neville's attention when he relieves you at Erave. Mr. Neville may wish to discuss these matters further with Mr. Wearne.

PAGE 24 :

I will ask the Director of Native Affairs for his views on the construction of dwellings for European Missionaries for the purpose of irregular visits.

PAGE 25 : CENSUS DIVISION BOUNDARIES:

The Census division boundaries as recommended by Mr. Jinks and confirmed by you in your covering comments are approved.

Your covering memorandum deals well with the report and I have no further comments to make.

D.C.B.
.....
D. Clifton-Bassett
Acting District Commissioner.

30/1 - 282

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

15th December, 1958.

The District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

PATROL REPORT No. KAGUA 1 OF 1958/59

NORTH WEST KAGUA & KUARE VALLEYS & IARO RIVER

AREA

MR. B. JINKS, P/O.

Attached please find three copies of the abovementioned report.

This is the third patrol to pass through the area in the past year; Mr. Butler marched through in December and the writer in June. However this patrol is the first one to spend any time in the area and Mr. Jinks is to be congratulated on his comprehensive patrol and well written report.

The reception received by this slow moving patrol shows that the native situation in the whole area is excellent. This is understandable in the villages within the KAGUA Valley where the people have been working on the airstrip, visiting the hospital for treatment, selling food and having their complaints adjudicated, for eighteen months. But in the KUARE and IARO areas none of this has taken place. Some villagers have seen a few patrols using their tracks as means of getting to other areas, but many others have never been visited before and most inhabitants have not previously seen a European.

The KAWARI people were dealt with decisively. KAGUA depends on rations etc brought from IALINU along the road which passes through this area. Carriers and other travellers are for the most part unescorted and it is essential that there be no fear of being attacked along its length.

The census taking also shows the native situation to be excellent. Census shows 68% of the people estimated to be in the area appeared for the initial census and of these, 41% were females. The suggest names of the two census divisions are geographical and should cause no confusion so they are recommended. The census for the third group is forwarded unnamed. They fall in the area now being patrolled by Mr. Wearne who will forward the name at a future date.

In the past year or two there has been great migrations in the KUARE, KAGUA and SUGU Valleys of the conquered back to their tribal lands. This a sign that the Administration with its policy of peace has been accepted and also that the Administration is well regarded by all. In the SUGU Valley villagers moved back on to their tribal land without incident. No complaint or request for payment has been made to the last two patrols by the pre-Administration conquerors of the land so it does appear that none will be made.

In the KAGUA region however there has been complaints as the report shows. One complaint not listed is that of the KAGUA Administrative Post's land where the people forced off the land in pre-Administration days are requesting payment for the land, as are present owners.

The main difficulty in these disputes is the length of time which has elapsed since the takeover of the land. The recent KALBELI dispute can be settled immediately by payment. The others will have to be further investigated and the most equitable settlement arrived at. The present Officer in Charge at KAGUA, Mr. Wearne has the greatest knowledge of the area and he will be asked to do this as a matter of expediency.

A thorough investigation has been made into the appointments of Village Constables throughout this area. As long as they carry out their duties effeciently there is no far to their appointment by the next patrol.

Village Constables are appointed by the Administration to police and control a group where as Councillors are elected by the people as their representative. The trouble throughtout the Territory with the councillor system is that they do not do the work they are elected for but act as Assistant Village Constables. Appointment of Councillors as Mr. Jinks envisages it would be, in the appointee eyes, a direct invitation to act as a Village Constable.

I cannot see that the shortage of food in the area is because the people have been working on the airstrip at KAGUA for a long period of time. There has been a shortage of the staple, sweet potato, for many months in the two valley systems between ERAVE and KAGUA, the SUGU and KARI. Except for a small group of central SUGU people none of these have been to work. The PARA River people also have been short of food and they do not work on the strip. The period of shortage was the wet season and it does appear that it is a normal seasonal shortage.

Agricultural practice in the area is the worst seen by the writer in many years. They have need of instruction and also provision of new types of seeds with which to rotate their fields and to improve their diet.

Work on the roads is proceeding well. The work is done by volunteers and was suggested by the Lower KUARE Village Constables in June. The terrain is such that there are no obstacles to be over come on the route to KAGUA.

Now that work on the KAGUA strip has finished for a time a commencement will be made on the road to IALIBU.

It does appear that the Lutheran Mission is racing to get as much territory and people under their control as possible. This is usually the way when two opposing missions enter an area at the one time. The Roman Catholic Mission however, in this instance, is not forcing the pace.

There has been a few incidences in the past with Lutheran Evangelists building Mission station on land where they have not been granted permission by the owners. Mission stations are now covering quite a large amount of land, usually in densely populated areas.

Section 10(1) of the Lands Ordinance appears to state plainly that Europeans shall not occupy native owned land. If this is so (an opinion re European Missionaries is requested) then the Lutheran Mission will be asked to make application to lease the blocks of land in question.

In addition to the normal fournal sketch map an excellent one mile map showing group boundary is attached.

Contingencies for camping allowance are attached.

Mr. Jinks will patrol through the KUARE and KAGUA river sections on his return to KAGUA from BRAVE, where he attended the Supreme Court.

The Assistant District Officer,
Lara Kuroo Sub-District,
K.A.S.I.

KAGUA PATROL REPORT TO 1-53/12

Area Patrolled:

KUARA *K. Bell*
.....
V.L.L. (R.S. Bell)
Assistant District Officer.

Patrol Conducted by:

S. Jinks, P.O.

Patrol Accompanied by:
Europeans:
Natives:

Mr. J.S. Birkin, R.N.I.
R.P.M.S.C.: 6
M.W.O.: 1
Interpreters: 1

Dates:

23rd to 27th July, 1958 and
20th August to 1st October, 1958
- 44 days

Map Reference:

Sketch map site 540

Objects of Patrol:

Initial survey and identification
of boundaries of the area.

INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled was first surveyed in June, 1958 by Col. H. Bell, R.N.I., and Mr. D. Buckler, V.L.L. (R.S. Bell), and by Mr. A. Jinks, P.O., in August, 1958 (Lara River and Northern Kuroo).

The area was subsequently visited by the patrol in August with the Administrative Officer, Kuroo.

The patrol was in Kuroo in July in order to observe the behaviour of the people on the 13th July. It was found that the people either did not know the patrol, but soon realized the nature of the patrol. These are contacted by the patrol shortly afterwards, and in the month of September.

The patrol was also used to demand the village, and the treatment and expenses involved, and will be received.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Post,
KAGUA, S.H.D.
20th November, 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,
Lake Kutubu Sub-District,
E. R. A. V. E.

KAGUA PATROL REPORT NO 1-58/59

Area Patrolled: KUARE River Valley,
North-Eastern KAGUA
Valley and Southern
IARO River area.

Patrol Conducted by: B. Jinks, P.O.

Patrol Accompanied by:
Europeans: Mr. J.S. Birkin, E.M.A.
Natives: R.P.&N.G.C.: 6
N.M.O.: 1
Interpreter: 1

Duration: 23rd to 27th July, 1958 and
20th August to 1st October, 1958.
- 44 days

Map Reference: Sketch Map attached

Objects of Patrol: Initial Census and Consolidation
of Administration influence.

INTRODUCTION

The areas patrolled were last visited in June, 1958 by Mr. R. Bell, A.D.O. (Kuare Valley), by Mr. D. Butler, P.O. in December, 1957 (Iaro River area) and by Mr. R. Andrews, C.P.O. in November, 1957 (Iaro River and Northern Kagua areas).

Only four villages had not previously been visited by patrols, while all had had contact with the Administration through road and airstrip works.

Five patrol days were spent at KAWARI in July in order to investigate reports of threatening behaviour against carrier lines from Ialibu on the 18th July. In this instance some of the people either fled or threatened the patrol, but soon realized the absurdity of their attitude. Those not contacted in the village visited Kagua station shortly afterwards, and on the second visit in September proved extremely co-operative.

The rest of the patrol was aimed at censusing the villages, providing medical treatment and extending influence, and was very well received.

The delay in submitting the report is regretted, but is due to the writer's preparations for A.S.O.P.A. examinations and a patrol to the Kari and Tiburu Valleys on return from the examinations in Mendi.

DIARY

23rd July

Patrol departed Kagua station 9 a.m. and arrived at the houses of the WANGUREBA people, near KAWARI at 11.15. People could be seen running away, and although the interpreters called out to them not to be afraid, they would not return. Patrol continued on and camped at KAWARI dancing-ground. A few men approached and shouted that they were going to get food. They did not return, and in mid-afternoon the MUNGUREBA people of MUNDARO came to the camp with enormous amounts of food, and expressed their "shame" at the attitude of the WANGUREBA people. MUNGUREBA men and patrol interpreters then called out to the people, asking them to come for talks and not to be afraid. A few men appeared on nearby ridges, waving axes and bows and inviting the patrol to "come and get them". Otherwise there was no response. Sufficient food for three days purchased.

24th July

No WANGUREBA people arrived after much calling during the morning, although a number of men shouted abuse and obscenities from the forest across the IARO River. A party left the camp in the afternoon to examine foot-tracks in the area. All tracks led towards the Iaro River bridge, and all houses were barred and deserted. The roads were blocked by branches at frequent intervals, particularly the main road to Ialibu. These were cleared. An examination of the Iaro River bridge through binoculars revealed a number of WANGUREBA men tying vine across it, while others stood guard. Most of the men were known to the patrol interpreters and police. Party approached the bridge, attempting to contact them, but all fled, so returned to camp. The Village Councillor from PAIBA told the interpreters where the WANGUREBA men were sleeping.

25th July

Party left camp at 4.30 a.m. and descended to the Iaro River. The obstructions across the bridge, to which branches had been added, were cleared, and the party crossed. The houses in which the WANGUREBA men were sleeping were surrounded and eleven men, three women and six children were apprehended. The women and children were released and the men were questioned and arrested for contravening Regulation 118 (7) of the N.R.O. Charges were not pressed against them, but they were told of the law regarding the blocking of roads and accompanied the party back to camp. They left later in the morning and returned with food. A party left camp in the afternoon, with the WANGUREBA men as guides, and contacted another five men south of the Iaro River. They then returned to their houses, promising to bring more people to the camp next morning.

26th July

A total of 28 men visited the camp in the

morning with food, and reported that the rest of the people had gone into the bush on the other side of the Iaro River. A party left camp and walk d South-East across timbered ridges to determine population density. Very few houses in the area, and the party turned back after reaching TUMBARERE land. Six women and three children were contacted as they were digging food, some of which they brought to the camp.

27th July

Patrol departed KAWARI at 9.15 and arrived Kagua station at 11.50.

28th July to 19th August

At Kagua to appear in C.P.E. Patrol stood down while Mr. Wearne, O.I.C. Kagua, investigated tribal fighting in the Sugu River area.

Shortly after the patrol's return, most of the WANGUREBA people came to work on the airstrip, and talks were held with them on the station. The aims of the Administration were explained, and complete understanding reached. It was intended to re-visit this village immediately on the resumption of the patrol, but as contact was fully established on the station, other areas were visited first so that the KAWARI people would learn of the peaceful nature of the patrol. The subsequent visit to their area showed a vast improvement in their attitude (see below).

20th August

Departed Kagua station at 8.30 for TUMBARERE, arriving at 10 a.m. Met by TUMBARERE men who assisted in pitching camp. TIGILIMI and TUMBARERE people soon arrived with food and wood. Talks with people and village leaders, reasons for census explained and headman TOMBE appointed Village Constable. Medical treatments given, and women returned to their homes. Further talks with men and V.C. instructed in his duties. Sufficient food for two days purchased.

21st August

As Mr. Clifton-Bassett. D.C. Mendi was expected at Kagua a party proceeded to the station with a number of TUMBARERE people. Mr. Bassett did not arrive, and the party returned to camp in the afternoon. General talks with village men. Rain during the night.

22nd August

People from TUMBARERE and TIGILIMI hamlets arrived for census, which was begun at 9.30 and completed at 1 p.m. Medical check of all people, and treatments given. Further talk with people, who returned home when rain began to fall. Rain continued until dusk, but headmen remained in camp.

23rd August

Departed TUMBARERE at 8.30 for ANDARI, which was reached at 9.45 a.m. Carriers paid off and camp made. Village women brought food, but work was interrupted at 12.30 by very heavy rain, which continued until 5 p.m. Talks with a few men under shelter. Sufficient food purchased.

24th August

Census of ANDARI, medical check and treatments given. The headman and several people from KUMBIANDA arrived for talks with ANDARI concerning land. Land boundaries inspected, and all available information gathered (see below). ANDARI people brought food in the afternoon. Thunder and rain from 3 p.m. to midnight.

25th August

Headmen from PAWABI visited camp for short talks re ANDARI land, then returned to village. A party proceeded to KUMBIANDA, 15 minutes' walk away. The people were ready, and census was taken. Medical check and treatments given. V.C. LAMARI appointed, and the people told of his duties. Party proceeded to second KUMBIANDA men's house to check land boundaries. Then returned to camp, accompanied by people with food. V.C. instructed in his duties and further talks re land. Rain in the afternoon. Sufficient food purchased.

26th August

Rain during the night continued until 9 a.m., when camp was broken. Patrol descended steeply to floor of the Kagua Valley, and reached the Unevangelized Fields Mission station at 9.40. Departed U.F.M. at 10.45, climbed past LOMBO hamlet and on to PAWABI dancing ground, where camp was made at 11.50. People arrived with food - talk re census, then medical treatments given. Walk through PAWABI houses and gardens.

27th August

People of PAWABI arrived slowly for census, which was begun at 10.30. Medical check and treatments given and general talks with the people. Child with suspected peritonitis proceeded to Kagua with parents for transport to Mendi. Rain in the afternoon and all night. Sufficient food purchased.

28th August

Misty rain all day. Headmen of IDA arrived, and talks with them and men of PAWABI. PIJA of PAWABI appointed Village Constable for that group. People brought food in the afternoon and were told of the V.C.'s duties. Complaint of adultery but no evidence and dismissed. Sufficient food purchased. Rain all night.

29th August

Patrol departed PAWABI at 8.30, and arrived KUARE at 9.05, where camp was made at the dancing-ground. People arrived with food, and talk with men re population distribution. Census begun at 10.30 and completed at 2 p.m. Village Constable MERE appointed and people told of his duties. General talks, and medical treatments given. Sufficient food purchased. Rain all night.

30th August

Party departed camp for LOMBO houses to the north, arriving after 20 minutes' walk. People were ready and census was taken. General talk and medical check, and the people were told of the Village Constable's duties. Visited LOMBO and KUARE gardens with people of

those hamlets on return to camp. Sufficient food for patrol needs was brought in and purchased. Two complaints of damage to gardens heard. Rain in afternoon and all night.

31st August

Rain stopped at 8.30, when camp was broken. Patrol descended to KUARE River Valley, passed through ARANDA hamlet and crossed the flooded KUARE River. Heavy rain from 9.30, but despite this many KALABELI people joined the patrol when it reached their village at 11.30, and walked on to the Rest House with food. People streamed in from all directions, and a rough count showed over 200 people selling food, despite the misty rain. Villages Constables and headmen visited the camp, and talks with them and the people re census and their work on the roads. Ample food purchased. Rain all night.

1st September

Despite showers of rain, people began to arrive from 7 a.m. "to see the patrol", and by 10 o'clock there was an enormous pile of food in the centre of the camp area; at one time there were over 400 people in the camp. A pig was bought, and a number of elder men stayed to cook food and have a minor feast with the patrol personnel. Talk with the people, and medical treatments given. Inspection of road works and visits to nearby houses and gardens in company with headmen. Payment given to the parents of a child drowned in a road-ditch (see below). Rain all night.

2nd September

Rain stopped at 6 a.m., but during the night the underground channel of the Kuare River had blocked, and a lake some ten acres in area had formed in the basin below the Rest House. This rose four feet during the day. People from the nearby hamlets of KALABELI, IBAPIRI and WARUANDA arrived in the camp and the census was taken and medical treatments given. Talks with the people and several minor complaints heard. Many other villagers visited the camp during the day. Rain from late afternoon through the night.

3rd September

Steady rain all day. A short piece of road from the Rest House towards KILIBIMI was marked, but work was abandoned to the rain at noon. The Kuare Valley people left for a three-day pig-kill and feast at FORE, across the Iaro River. Lake rose two feet during the day, and steady rain through the night.

4th September

Party left camp and attempted to find a road route around the rim of the basin above the level of the lake. Route obstructed by limestone outcrops and earth subsidences. Heavy rain from 1 p.m., and party returned to camp. The headmen of KALABELI and WARUANDA visited camp on their return from FCREA and gave their defence to a land complaint, as yet unlaid, by the people of TAGUANDA. Talks on the matter, and details taken. Rain stopped at dusk - lake stationary during the day.

5th September

Visits to houses and gardens of KUWI and

WARUANDA hamlets on the North and South ridges of the Valley respectively. Survey of Valley and Iaro River area for population density and road routes. Talks with a few people at houses and in gardens. Returned via KILIBIMI, and further road marked near that village. A number of people brought food to the camp on their return from FOREA. Rain began in late afternoon.

6th September

Patrol departed KALABELI Rest House at 7.30 in light rain, walking back along the EUARE road, reaching the northern turn-off at 9 a.m., and IDA dancing ground at 9.45. People arrived with food and sheltered from rain showers in men's houses. General talks and medical treatments given. Village Constable NAHADABE appointed and people told of his duties. Sufficient food purchased. Steady rain all night.

7th September

Rain until 10 a.m., when people arrived for census, which was taken and further medical treatments given. Talks with people and several minor complaints heard. Rain began again at 3 p.m. and continued through the night.

8th September

Patrol departed IDA at 8 a.m. and arrived at the lake below the Rest House at 9.45. The next hour was spent cutting a road around the lake, which risen another five feet. Climbed to the Rest House, where people were waiting with food. Roads in the KALABELI - KILIBIMI area marked during the afternoon.

9th September

Village men and "bossboys" visited Rest House for talks re the KALABELI land dispute (see below). Village Constables KOMELI and TEMA appointed for WARUANDA and KALABELI villages respectively and instructed in their duties. Inspection and marking of KILIBIMI road.

10th September

Patrol departed KALABELI Rest House at 8.15 and walked east, reaching KARURGE hamlet at 9 a.m. Camp was made and a number of people arrived with food. General talk re census and the people's dispute with KUWI, then talk with Village Constables and headmen of KILIBIMI, KUWI, PULABI and KONOKA. Inspection of terrain towards PULABI, and sections of road marked. Sufficient food purchased.

11th September

People arrived from 9 a.m. and the census of KILIBIMI village and KONOKA hamlet was begun at 9.30. Village Constable for KONOKA appointed, and the people told of his duties. Medical check and treatments given, and further short talks with the people. Headmen of FOREA village, Mendi sub-district visited the camp with a complaint of sorcery against men of KUWI village. Details taken, and as the KUWI men had left

their village for a few days, the FOREA were asked to visit the patrol again at KUWI. Sufficient food purchased.

12th September

Heavy rain in the early morning stopped at 8.30 and the patrol departed KARUEGE, passed through KILIBIMI hamlet and arrived at the PULABI dancing-ground at 9.30. A number of people were waiting with food, and camp was made. General talks, then the census of TINDANE hamlet was taken. Medical check and treatments given. Examination of the area towards KALAWIDA for population and possible road routes.

13th September

People arrived from 7.30 a.m., and census was begun at 8.30, with names for PULABI and MAMINYIMI hamlets being recorded. Village Constables appointed for PULABI and TINDANE, and the people told of their duties. Talk, and medical treatments given. Talk with V.C.s and headmen, and site for Rest House marked. Sections of road towards KILIBIMI marked out. Sufficient food purchased.

14th September

Patrol departed PULABI at 7.45, walking back through KILIBIMI and AMARU, then climbing to the north, passing through KONOKA and reaching a camping ground in the middle of KUWI land at 10.10. People from KUWI, MABIRE and KONOKA arrived with food. General talks with villagers, and medical treatments given.

15th September

People arrived from 9 a.m., and the census of KUWI village and MABIRE hamlets was taken. Talks re fighting during January - the present position was discussed and the people told of the Government attitude in the matter. A few men arrived from FOREA and said that the MOTUANDA people who had laid the sorcery charge at KILIBIMI had dropped the matter. The KUWI argument was heard and the complaint dismissed. Sufficient food purchased.

16th September

Patrol departed KUWI at 7.35, descended steeply to cross the IOBENE Creek, and climbed to TAGUANDA, arriving at 8.40. People arrived with food, talks held and medical treatments given. Details of a land dispute between TAGUANDA and KUWI taken, and the disputed area inspected. Visits to houses and gardens in the area in company with a number of the people.

17th September

People living at TAGUANDA and a number now at MONDUANDA, north of the Iaro River, arrived at 9 a.m. Talks with Village Constable and headmen, and census of the group taken. The people are re-settling their land after a fight with IDA, KUARE and KILIBIMI, and discussions were held with the headmen from all these villages regarding the return of the TAGUANDA.

Assurances were given that the matter was completely settled, and that there was now no animosity between the groups concerned. Complaint and counter-complaint of adultery heard. Sufficient food purchased.

18th September

Patrol departed TAGUANDA at 7.50, climbed south-west over the saddle between Mts. LIMBA and TAGUANDA and arrived at AGU at 9 a.m. At 6,600 feet, AGU appears to be the highest village south of the Iaro River. Camp was made and the people arrived with food. Talk with people and with AGU, IDA and KUARE headmen concerning their old dispute. It was learned that this is also completely settled. Visits to new houses and gardens in the area.

19th September

Census of AGU village taken, and further medical treatments given. Village Constable ORE appointed, and the people told of his duties. Talks with KAMUREBA and KURI headmen concerning the former's land at KALABELI, Kuare Valley. Sufficient food purchased.

20th September

Patrol departed AGU at 8 a.m., passing through IDA village and TIMI hamlet and descended to MABUANDA, which was reached at 11.05. Camp was made and the people arrived with food. Talks with headmen of the four MABUANDA hamlets. Inspection of houses and gardens was interrupted by rain, which lasted through the afternoon and night.

21st September

Rain stopped at 1 p.m., and the people of MABUANDA and MUNGAROMA arrived with food. Check of population location to the west, and survey of area for road routes.

22nd September

Census of the four hamlets of MABUANDA taken, medical check and treatments given. General talks, Village Constable PERE appointed and the people told of his duties. Three minor complaints heard. Sufficient food purchased.

23rd September

Patrol departed MABUANDA at 8 a.m., passing through KENGAWI hamlet and arriving at KAWARI at 9.30. A number of men joined the patrol, which then proceeded to MUNGARO dancing-ground. Talks with people who arrived with food, and some medical treatments given. Visits to houses and gardens in the area, but heavy rain began at 4 p.m.

24th September

People of KAWARI arrived by 10 a.m., and the census was taken. Medical check and treatments given. General talks with the people. Sufficient food purchased. Rain fell from 3 p.m.

25th September

People of MUNGARO assembled at the camp,

and the census was taken. Medical check and treatments given, and general talks with the people and headmen. Patrol departed MUNGARO at 4 p.m. and arrived Kagua station at 6.05.

26th to 29th September

Patrol stood down at Kagua station

30th September

Party departed Kagua station at 8 a.m. and arrived at IAME village at 8.20. People assembled and census of IAME and TALELOMA hamlets recorded. Medical check, treatments given, and talk with the people. Visit to houses and gardens as the party returned to the station.

1st October

Party departed Kagua station at 8.10 a.m. and arrived POKENI village at 8.35. People assembled and census taken. Medical inspection and general talks. Party returned to the station.

Native Situation

The situation in the whole of the area patrolled is extremely good. When it is remembered that several thousand of the Kagua Valley people were engaged in a tribal fight in mid-1956, and that the Kuare Valley people were fighting as recently as January this year, the present position seems the more gratifying. What is more important, many people expressed their relief at the cessation of fighting, and hope that it would not break out again. Nor did this appear to be mere lip-service.

Most of the change is due to the penetration of Administration influence through the Erave and Ialibu peoples, and from patrolling and contact during the construction of Kagua airstrip. The people themselves must take considerable credit, however, for they show a forthright and co-operative outlook which augurs well for the future.

In all villages visited most of the people visited the camp, and there is obviously little fear of the Administration, although naturally a little suspicion and nervousness. Talks were held with every group, and the response of the men was pleasing. The Kagua people as a whole are candid and always willing to express their own opinion. Patrol talks often resemble lectures, but in this instance they were more like discussions - the men usually replied with expressions of approval or delivered careful opinions or objections. Main topics were Administration aims and laws, the advantages of medical treatment, Rest Houses and roads, gardens, food supplies and European vegetable crops, the position and duties of Village Constables, and the needs and advantages of census.

Besides discussing these points, the people brought forward a number of minor complaints, and four disputes concerning land, details of which are given below. Civil complaints are most common, and undoubtedly many disputes are not brought to the Administration's notice. Only one criminal complaint

of assault was laid, and the defendant was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. In normal times the people are fairly level-headed, and the use of violence in settling disputes is decreasing.

On a number of occasions developments in other Districts were discussed, and many men were curious about these areas. The subject of labour often arose, and the prospect of wages and particularly that of seeing something of other peoples and places proved most attractive. The conditions of working under agreement were explained, and several youths wished to "sign" on the spot. Most of the people would readily accept the principle of agreement labour, and this would give them a knowledge of other areas that seems most desirable for them. The Kagua people at present have no contact with any other language group than their own. In the first instance labour from such a new area would probably be less efficient than that from more sophisticated groups, but everyone must learn. Perhaps the demand, if any, for labour from new areas could be investigated and any future applicants could receive consideration if there are any positions open to them.

Present trends vary somewhat in each of the areas visited.

North-East Kagua Valley

None of the people here are more than two hours' walk from Kagua station, all have been working on the airstrip and most have been visited by previous patrols. They are well aware of Administration laws and policy and are moving from the stage of early contact to that of initial development. The area is controlled by the extensive, powerful KUKJMBUREBA clan (which could almost be considered a loose-knit tribe). Because of this clan's power the area has been undisturbed by fighting for some years, and the people are established in well-developed hamlets.

Administration influence is well consolidated here, and the people have accepted the establishment of Mission stations quite well. Experimental plots of coffee or other cash crops could probably soon be considered.

Kuare Valley

The situation in this Valley has been in a state of flux for some time, dating notably to extensive tribal fighting during 1952 or '53 between the dominant clans, KURI of KILIBIMI and ADUREBA of TAGUANDA. Since then there have been regular disturbances, and at present only the KURI and the lower-Valley people are consolidated on their own land. All groups have closer affinity to the people of the Ialibu area than to the Kagua Valley clans, and the balance of power has been swung in favour of the KURI by the intervention on their behalf of the people of FOREA, on the eastern bank of the Iarā River.

The fighting in this area during January was between the KURI and the ADUREBA of KUWI, and was really an extension of the 1952 dispute. The encounter

was inconclusive, mainly due to the interest taken by the Administration in the matter, and both parties are adapting themselves slowly to the settlement of their differences. Tension has relaxed considerably, and providing there is constant patrolling there should be no further disturbances. Attitude towards the Administration is very friendly, and mediation will be a most important function of the Government until the people have learned to live with each other again. Friendly competition in the building of Rest Houses, roads etc. will be helpful in channelling energy into more peaceful pursuits.

Land disputes will be common for some time, and although each of those brought to the patrol was settled as to present rights to use the land, the decisions are only temporary. The land question seems basically responsible for the warfare, as population pressure within their group has undoubtedly tempted the KURI to expand by conquest.

Contact has now been extended right through the Kuare Valley, and although the people have not reached the stage of the Kagua villagers as yet, development has been very satisfactory and future prospects are good. The area south of the Kuare River is classed as Restricted, but tension in this area is considerably less than in the de-restricted norther sector. It is most unlikely that a European or a patrol will be attacked here, and doubtful if tribal fighting will again break out. After further observation and patrolling the area could possibly be considered for de-restriction by June, 1959.

Three days before the patrol arrived at KALABELI, a three-years-old boy from that village was drowned in a drain dug beside the new road. There had been heavy rain for the preceding two weeks, and the drain had blocked, leaving a pool of water fifteen feet long by three wide and two feet in depth. The child's house was fifty yards away, and he had wandered away from it in mid-afternoon. The mother was in the house, but did not look the boy until sunset, when the body was soon found. No complaints were made to the Constable at the camp on the patrol on its arrival, and the father stated that he considered his wife at fault for not watching the child more closely.

The funeral ceremonies were in progress at the time of the patrol's visit, and these were visited by the writer and the Constable from the rest camp. Three M.O.P. shells and three knives were given to the family and were accepted not as payment but as part of the sympathy tributes presented at these ceremonies. The child had been buried and was not seen, but the information gathered indicated that there was no need to conduct further investigations. They would probably have been resented by the people. No blame was attached by the people to the Administration or to road works, and particularly after the tribute was given the people seemed quite satisfied. Relations with the Administration should not have been impaired.

Southern Iaro River Area

The only large villages in this area are TAGUANDA, MABUANDA and MUNGARO-KAWARI. They are widely spaced and the people have little in

common. The MUNGARO people are in constant contact with the Administration and the Catholic and Lutheran Missions, and the situation here is equal to that of any village in the main Valley. The other people have had considerable contact with the Government, mainly through trips to Ialibu and work at Kagua, but police camps, particularly at TAGUANDA, would be helpful in bringing and keeping them closer to the Administration.

The WANGUREBA people of KAWARI were until this patrol isolating themselves from Administration contact. This attitude was unusual, particularly as MUNGUREBA of MUNGARO, the other sub-clan of the total group, have been one of the friendliest and most co-operative villages in the area. The WANGUREBA until recently had not worked on the MULI roads (Ialibu area) nor on Kagua airstrip, and although four previous patrols had visited MUNGARO nearby, none had slept on KAWARI land. The position was further aggravated by the attitude of the leaders MAGIRE and KANDI. On 18th July these men had been seen with parties, shouting abuse and threats at carrier lines from Ialibu, and they had obviously been fomenting antagonism towards the Administration within their group. After they were contacted they stated that nothing unlawful or unfriendly had ever been done to anyone in the group by a member of the Government, and that they had threatened carrier lines because they objected to them walking through KAWARI land. As this is the main road to the Ialibu area, dating long before the arrival of the Government, there was no ground for objection on that point.

The powerful headman of MUNGARO, MURA, stated that in his opinion the KAWARI leaders had been trying to bolster their positions. It was found that neither was particularly wealthy, nor did they appear to have much power or control over the villagers. Both had been minor fight-leaders before the death of the traditional KAWARI headman, but on his death the KAWARI people gave recognition to MURA. In an attempt to regain favour MAGIRE and KANDI had laid sorcery charges against MABUANDA men, but the KAWARI would not attack the powerful KURUMBUREBA at MABUANDA. The Government was apparently the next choice, but MAGIRE and KANDI could not provoke an incident to unite the people behind them.

Every effort was made to contact the people for two days on the first visit of the patrol, both by shouting and through envoys from the friendly MUNGUREBA people. These were met with verbal threats and axe-waving from a safe distance. A few men were later seen blocking the Ialibu road and the only bridge over the Iaro River. It was felt that if this open defiance and rejection of offers of friendship was not countered, the people would become bolder and be tempted to attack Administration personnel. The men seen blocking the roads had moved to MULI land across the Iaro, believing that a patrol from Kagua could not apprehend them on Ialibu land. This belief was fostered by a messenger from MUNGARO and the following morning the houses in which the men were sleeping were surrounded and the men were apprehended. The leaders MAGIRE and KANDI were among them.

In the next few days almost all the WANGUREBA people were contacted at KAWARI or at Kagua station. Most dissociated themselves from the leaders, and on the second visit of the patrol

reception and contact were normal and friendly. The people have since volunteered regularly for work on the airstrip.

There is at present no enmity among the people of the Iaro area, and regular patrolling will bring good progress.

The following summaries give clan affiliations and any special points concerning each of the village groups visited:

Tumbarere

Two hamlets, TUMBARERE and TIGILIMI are combined in this group. They are close together, and combine in most activities. Two clans, TAGEREBE and KURUMBUREBA make up the group, the latter at TIGILIMI and the former at both hamlets. KURUMBUREBA controls land from the Iaro River below MABUANDA to the Kuare River. The people at TIGILIMI are occupying some of the land of the KI people, now at KUMBIANDA. A total of 161 people were sighted for census, and 217 names were recorded.

Andari

This is a small settlement of KURUMBUREBA occupying land claimed by the KUNAREBA of KUMBIANDA. 39 people were sighted and 49 names recorded.

Kumbianda

The KUNAREBA people of KUMBIANDA share houses with the people of KI, who were evicted from their land by KURUMBUREBA, and wish the KI to return to their own villages. The KI leaders are widely scattered, and did not bring forward their land dispute. 102 people sighted and 135 names recorded.

Pawabi

This is a large powerful group and the original home of the KURUMBUREBA, the PAWABI branch being known as IANDABIA. It also includes the MAREBA people of ARANDA, the latter having apparently been absorbed into KURUMBUREBA many years ago. The people intend moving their present men's houses because of sickness there, and a position on the floor of the Kuare Valley was being considered. 165 people sighted and 229 names recorded.

Kuare

The KUARE group includes the hamlets of KUARE, LOMBO and LALI, all the people belonging to the KAMBE sub-clan of KURUMBUREBA. The KUARE men's houses are at present on the ridge dividing the Kagua and Kuare Valleys, but the people intend moving them now that there is less need for a good defensive position. 109 people sighted and 154 names recorded.

Kalabeli

The people now at KALABELI are the SANGAREBA sub-clan of KURI of KILIBIMI. They are occupying land captured from the KAMUREBA clan, most of whom are making new houses at TAGUANDA. 79 people were sighted and 98 names recorded.

Waruanda

The three hamlets in this group, WARUANDA

IBAPIRI and KWOI'I are south of KALABELI, and the people are of the MANDUREBA clan. Although a different clan from the KURI, they are fighting partners of the latter. The three names merely distinguish house sites, and they were grouped in one census book. 141 people sighted and 189 names recorded.

IDA

The people of IDA belong to the WARU'-ABEREBA clan, which is also located north of the Iaro and at KONOKA and FOREA. The IDA came originally from north of the Iaro, but now occupy uncontested land. They claim some land from KUBIA, south of the Kuare River, but the latter live in the Sugu Valley at present and were not contacted during this patrol. 120 people sighted and 136 names recorded.

KILIBIMI

The people of this group, the KURI, are spread right through the lower Kuare Valley. There are a number of hamlet names, but KILIBIMI is the original one, and this name was used for the group. Division was made into KILIBIMI I, which includes KWARI, AMURU and KARUEGE hamlets and KILIBIMI II, the main men's house. KILIBIMI I: 90 people sighted and 132 names recorded; KILIBIMI II: 46 sighted and 57 recorded

KOKOKA

This hamlet is occupied by WARU'ABEREBA people, and is really an extension of FOREA. Although the people have very strong ties with the latter, they live permanently in the Kagua administrative area at the junction of the Iaro and Kuare Rivers.

TINDANE

These people are of the EGEREBA clan, which also has villages north of the Iaro. The TINDANE branch has distant connections with these other clans-people, but not with their immediate neighbours at PULABI. Relations are very good, however, and the people consider themselves virtually one group. 60 people sighted and 73 names recorded.

PULABI

This group includes the MAREBA people of PULABI hamlet (no connection with their namesake clan at ARANDA) and the LOYA people of MIMINYAMI. Each is a separate clan, but houses and gardens are mixed, and they were grouped together for census. This group is large and as co-operative as any seen, despite its distance from Kagua.

KUWI

This is a scattered group which was routed by KILIBIMI and FOREA during January, and many of the people are still living north of the Iaro River. Except for a few pigs still owed by KILIBIMI, the matter has been settled, but the KUWI are still being harrassed by the other two groups. MABIRE, an ally of KILIBIMI, has refused them use of land once "loaned" to them, and FOREA presented, then dropped, a charge of sorcery against them. They are regarded as fair game by these two powerful groups, who apparently feel they were baulked of their fair share of spoils by Government intervention in the January fighting. 83 people sighted

and 120 names recorded.

TAGUANDA

The people of this group were driven from their land some five years ago by KUARE, IDA and KILIBIMI, and only half of them have so far returned. The dispute is now fully settled, and none of their former enemies objected to TAGUANDA's return during discussion at the patrol camp. The KAMUREBA, formerly of KALABELI are returning with this group, as the KURI now on their land refuse to leave. Both TAGUANDA and KUWI are of the ADUREBA clan, but a split occurred some 30 years ago, and a piece of land west of the IOBENE Creek is still disputed. 147 people sighted and 212 names recorded.

AGU

The AGU people were driven from their land at the same time as TAGUANDA, but most of them have returned and are re-establishing themselves. The majority are of the ADUREBA clan, with a few from the small PIMAREBA line, which is almost defunct. Discussions with IDA, KUARE and KILIBIMI were also held here, and the old dispute is fully settled. 69 sighted; 93 names recorded.

MABUANDA

This group has split into four hamlets in seeking better garden land, but the majority are still close together at MABUANDA and MUNGAROMA. The people are of the KURUMBUREBA clan, which in this sector also extends to the north of the Iaro River. A total of 249 people were sighted and 272 names were recorded.

MUNGARO

This is a large group formed by two clans, MUNGUREBA and WANGUREBA. They originally lived together on what is now Kagua station, but were driven to the south bank of the Iaro River some 30 years ago. Here they split up and formed the two hamlets of MUNGARO and KAWARI. They are still quite close and consider themselves as together making up the full MUNGARO group. Some of the people have moved back to an old village site at ARAWIYA, near the Kagua River, but the remainder are in no hurry to return. A total of 362 people were sighted and 391 names were recorded.

IAME

This is a large group on the northern bank of the Kagua River. The people are of the IBIRI clan, which has a sub-clan, ARAMIREBA at TALELOMA. Although they are on the boundary of Kagua station, the people are not particularly co-operative and need more intelligent leaders to bring them closer to the Administration. 200 people sighted and 259 names recorded.

PORANE

This is also part of the IBIRI Line, being the original home of the clan. The people are virtually leaderless and have remained isolated although they are only a few minutes' walk from Kagua station. 152 people sighted and 189 names recorded.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

During the patrol twelve new Village Constables were appointed on probation. Of these, seven were headmen having firm traditional authority in their groups, and five were men who were in the process of establishing themselves as leaders. The traditional headmen appointed were in each case the most powerful men in their groups, and they should have no difficulty in discharging their duties if they apply themselves.

The other five appointees were from villages in which the traditional headmen had either been killed in fighting or were unable to assume the position from excessive age or illness. In these groups the absence or incapacity of an established leader has led to the emergence of a number of "boss-boys", and considerable enquiry was made into the status and authority of these men.

It appears that their development largely follows that of pre-Administration times, where a man slowly acquired wealth and prestige sufficient for him to emerge as the dominant figure in his clan. There has, however, been the complication of contact and relations with the Administration, and this has led to a variation in the established pattern.

Formerly a number of aspiring young men contested in purely village matters to assume leadership of the group. Since the advent of the Administration, however, each also vies with the others in establishing relations with the Government. Some of them now feel that the Administration can give them full authority over the people, thus saving them the laborious process of building wealth, prestige and consequent recognition as a leader of the clan. This development seems less pronounced south of the Kagua River, and has occurred in the Kuare Valley because of the dearth of established leaders and the peoples' contact with the villagers of the Ialibu area.

Many young men from the Kuare visited Ialibu Patrol Post before the establishment of Kagua station, and were told to report fighting etc. This gained them initial recognition by the Administration. They noticed that leaders in the Ialibu area were discharging similar functions, and held walking-canes as a badge of authority. Although the cane is recognized in Kagua as denoting leadership, it was previously uncommon, and never held by the young prospective headmen. Once they had visited Ialibu, or on no grounds other than ambition, these aspiring leaders acquired canes, however, and let it be known that they had been given it by the Government as a sign of authority in their clan. They also adopted the title "boss-boy" which is now common usage in the Kagua dialect.

As rivalry among the young men became keener, more acquired canes until at the time of the patrol it was common to see five "boss-boys" each claiming full authority over the group, as at IDA. Each regards himself as having been recognized by the Administration, and the rivalry among them makes for greater confusion in dealing with a group having no outstanding leader.

It would require several years for one man to emerge in these groups as dominant over his rivals, and if the appointment of Village Constables were delayed

until then the confusion would undoubtedly grow. For this reason the "boss-boys" were appointed as officials in the Kuare Valley. In each case it was definitely ascertained that no established headman was available to take the position. There was more than one "boss-boy" in each group, and the choice was made after observing the best man for age and maturity, appearance of character and intelligence and the recognition accorded him by the group.

It is realized that the appointment of established headmen is the best way of ensuring good control by the Village Constable, and this was followed where possible. It was felt that "boss-boys" should be appointed in the Kuare Valley for the following reasons:

- 1) the emergence of a single leader would take too long, and in these days of Administration contact a Village Constable is necessary to establish some degree of control in the group
- 2) the rivalry between the "boss-boys" leads to confusion among the people concerning the aims of the Administration
- 3) the tales spread by the "boss-boys" have given some of the people the impression that leaders are being forced upon them by the Administration. It was emphasized in all appointments that the V.C.s have authority from the Administration only in Government matters
- 4) men having legal authority are needed to ensure that any further disturbances in the Kuare are reported immediately.

None of the "boss-boys" was appointed by the Administration - the development has been spontaneous. The people were told that "boss-boys" as such are not recognized as having Government authority, but it is suggested that this be emphasized. Owing to the manner in which Kagua groups are divided into several hamlets, contacts with all of them through a single V.C. is difficult. The election of Councillors should overcome this break in contact. Although the position of Councillors is open to misunderstanding and occasional abuse, the gap should be filled. It is suggested that the next patrol supervise the election of Councillors, on the basis of one for each hamlet.

Each official was told that he was on probation, but that he would receive full support while he held his position. Should any prove unsatisfactory, there is no bar to their dismissal.

Following are details of Village Constables appointed or holding office in the area patrolled:

TUMBARERE

TOMBE, traditional headman of TAGEREBA was appointed. TURIA of KURUMBUREBA clan (TIGILIMI) seems a stronger man, but his line is smaller than TAGEREBA and he may have difficulty in controlling the latter if appointed V.C.

KUMBIANDA

LAMARI, traditional headman of KUNAREBA clan was appointed, with control over the KI people living on his land for Administration matters. As the ANDARI line is small, and may move to one of its clan villages later, no V.C. was appointed.

PAWABI

The traditional leader of this group has Hansen's disease and PIJA was appointed as being the

best of the three "boss-boys". The ARANDA hamlet of PAWABI has no headman, but as it is isolated, KUBA could possibly be appointed for this group later.

KUARE

MERE of KUARE was appointed Village Constable. He is the son of the old headman KOI'AMO and is a leader in his own right. He also has traditional authority over LOMBO and LALI hamlets.

WARUANDA

KOMELI, a "boss-boy" of WARUANDA was appointed. Although he is still establishing himself, the people consider him their main leader. There is little to choose between the other two "boss-boys" in the village, although KWOI'I of IBAPIRI hamlet seems next most promising if KOMELI is unsatisfactory.

KALABELI

TEMA was appointed. He, too, has assumed authority recently, but has quite firm control over his group. The other headman, PARI, seems an intelligent man, but his true clan is KURUMBUREBA and his authority in KALABELI may not be complete. He would be next choice, however, if TEMA is unsuitable.

IDA

There are five "boss-boys" in IDA and of these NANDABE was chosen as appearing most suitable. He appears to have more control than the others, and should not be opposed by them. ANDE would be second choice - he is intelligent but less forceful.

KONOKA

TABUWEWE, who has traditional authority, was appointed. Although young, he has firm control, and seems very promising.

KILIBIMI

The two Village Constables in this group were appointed by Mr. Boll, A.D.O. Erave in June. KEABU controls KWARI and AMURU hamlets, and WI, KARUEGE and KILIBIMI hamlets. KEABU has firm authority and a good idea of his duties. WI was ill during the patrol's stay, but it was apparent that he is quite powerful and the main headman in the group.

TINDANE

MARA was appointed. He has assumed authority recently, and has been leading his group in road work. The traditional headman is very old for a Village Constable's duties.

PULABI

WEREMA, son of the traditional headman, was appointed. He has assumed the "boss-boy's" position and has been controlling the group in Government work for some months.

KUWI

The Village Constable, AIBI'OWA, was appointed in June, and has had a difficult time because of the friction between KUWI and KILIBIMI. He is from the broken-up TUNGITA hamlet of the group, and has difficulty in controlling the main KUWI hamlet. The KUWI headman, PORA, is unimpressive, however, and AIBI'OWA has been a good spokesman for the group. Once the disputes with KILIBIMI have been settled, this V.C. should improve his position if given full support.

TAGUANDA

WARAWIYA, the Village Constable, was appointed from Ialibu several years ago. He is the traditional headman of this branch of the ADUREBA clan, and an intelligent and forceful man.

AGU

ORE, the traditional headman, was appointed. He is not particularly powerful, but as there is no other headman, he should be able to control the group.

MABUANDA

PERE, headman of MUNGAROMA hamlet, was appointed. He has traditional authority in his own group, and should have no trouble controlling the other three hamlets.

MUNGARO

The Village Constable KUNA was appointed in June, 1957 and is a good worker with a fair understanding of his duties. He has some traditional authority, and although not particularly powerful, he has no difficulty in controlling the MUNGUREBA clan at MUNGARO. The WANGUREBA people of KAWARI do not generally recognize him, however, and a second official could be appointed here when the headmen are better known. MAGIRE and KANDI have a little authority in this group, but at present neither man seems suitable.

IAME

There are two Village Constables in this group, AGEYA of IAME hamlet and NANDE of TALELOMA. Both were appointed in January, 1958, and have a fair knowledge of their duties. They are traditional leaders of their respective groups, but at present they are not applying themselves fully. An official is needed at PORANE, and although AGEYA of IAME has authority over this group he does not exercise it in Government matters. The only claimant to the position of PORANE boss-boy, MADU, is quite unsatisfactory, but his elder brother TAGURI seems better and could perhaps be appointed on probation when he is better known.

With reference to the District Commissioner's memorandum 14/9-481 of 4th November, 1958, it is advised that all Village Constables seen and appointed in the area patrolled were completely satisfied with their uniforms. On appointment most of them request the patrol police to cut their hair, and they request and are issued with soap regularly to keep themselves and their uniforms clean. The appointees are also very glad of the warmth which the uniforms give them in cold weather.

All officials seen were very proud of their uniforms, and their bearing improves greatly once they are given them. The uniform is recognized by the people as a sign of firm Government authority and presence, without making the Village Constable's position far removed from that of his people. It is doubtful if a badge would be as effective, particularly in areas where the uniform has become common and accepted. The people would perhaps consider it a down-grading of their V.C., and his authority and prestige would suffer.

AGRICULTURE

Throughout the period of the patrol food was in short supply, and in a few villages the position was quite serious. A number of new gardens are now being harvested, but for some two months the people's diet was mainly sugar-cane and pit pit.

The shortage is probably due to the interruptions in the normal gardening cycle by the people's work on the Kagua airstrip. This does not mean that the work has been too much to be expected. The people have in fact volunteered in great numbers, and are extremely proud of their efforts. They have been working one week in three, which leaves ample time for gardening once the cycle has been adapted to this pattern. By the end of the patrol this appeared to have been done, and new gardens were bearing quite well. At present there is sufficient food in all villages, but no surplus.

The people realize that by adapting their gardening pattern and reporting the shortage earlier the position could have been averted, and no real blame is attached to the Administration or the airstrip work. To ensure that there is no recurrence of the shortage, and to ensure a surplus of most crops, it is suggested that the following steps should be taken:

- 1) That work to extend the airstrip to DC 3 standard should not be resumed by village people until three months after the section to 2,500 feet has been completed
- 2) That the villages should be re-rostered to provide for one week's work in four
- 3) That the large numbers of women volunteering for airstrip work be requested or directed to stay at home, and men only work.

The main crops of the area are sweet potato, edible pit pit, native greens, bananas, sugar cane and a little taro in that order. In the northern Iaro River villages, bananas take precedence over greens. All foods are of quite good quality, although about one quarter of the sweet potato seen was considerably under-sized. This was usually from gardens that had been planted for two seasons in succession - these are generally close to the houses, and are roughly planted. They are used to supply food on very wet days or for visitors (including patrols), and are only a small proportion of the total area planted. This practice unfortunately ruins what was originally some of the best land, but it will be many years before the people can be persuaded to give it up.

There is little weeding done in gardens once the sweet potato runners begin to spread, and in a number of areas dense growths of weeds were seen which must greatly affect crop growth. During talks it was suggested that the use of land for only one season and removal of the larger weeds would bring better crops. This was acknowledged, and the people seem to realize that a little more effort would improve the food supply, but they are unwilling to make it. The establishment of the proposed Rural Bias School in the Kagua Valley should eventually be very useful in introducing better techniques.

A quantity of vegetable seed was distributed

in the villages, and was accepted eagerly. Some vegetables which had been planted earlier were seen, among them corn, tomatoes and pumpkin, but they were generally lost in a wilderness of weeds, and were very poor. Gardening techniques will have to be improved, and plantings closely supervised, if the Kagua people are to plant cash crops.

The Kuare Valley villagers have obtained apple cucumber seed from Ialibu and Kagua, and large quantities of this vegetable were seen. It is now given to small children, and considered a delicacy, as is corn, although the latter is not yet plentiful. The villagers accept European vegetables as a welcome addition to their own diet, and are realizing that their value as trade is greater than that of native foods. They were encouraged to keep a quantity of seed from their own crops for re-planting, and some were doing this.

The Constable in charge of KALABELI Rest Camp has a very neat garden planted, and this was pointed out to the people as a model for their own. Unfortunately many of the vegetables were badly infested with insects, both above and below ground. A quantity of DDT spray could be supplied from Kagua for the leaf vegetables, but this would perhaps be ineffective against the grubs which had infested the root vegetables. Perhaps a remedy could be suggested, as half the vegetables grown in the Kagua area are usually inedible.

The Rest Camp garden was originally covered with low kunai grass, and adjoining areas appear very poor. The land in the Kuare Valley in particular is heavily gardened, and many areas appear to be exhausted. Although it may be poor for potato and unsuitable for coffee, green vegetable crops at the Rest Camp are very prolific, and it is possible that a survey would show that another cash-crop, possibly peanuts, could be planted to utilize some of the large areas of grass-land.

LAND

In the two years since Kagua Patrol Post was established, a number of people have been returning to their old lands from which they were driven during inter-village fighting. In most cases the victors have made little or no use of these areas, and have made no objections to their old enemies' return. The following cases were brought to the patrol, however, and in each instance a decision was made only as to the present rights to occupy the land in question. The disputes are either very old or need only exchange of payments to settle them. The people still feel strongly on these questions, and final settlement should be made by a more senior officer whose decisions, besides being respected by the people, will also be followed by future officers.

The disputes are as follows:

KUMBIANDA

Two generations or more ago the KUNAREBA clan were driven from their land at KUMBIANDA and ANDARI by a sub-clan of KURUMBUREBA. The latter had left their land near the present site of the U.F.N. Mission and gone to TONGOMA. They enlisted TONGOMA's help to drive out the KUNAREBA, who went to MENDO and then to TONGOMA. They in turn were helped by TONGOMA, and regained the western end of their land, KUMBIANDA, but not ANDARI. The KURUMBUREBA, who still occupy ANDARI, acknowledge the KUNAREBA claim to it, but refuse to move and claim right of conquest, as they have occupied it for so long. It is most unlikely that there will be any disturbances over this or any other disputed land, and the people were told to use the same divisions and boundaries as previously.

KUBIA

This land, south of the upper Kuare River and extending over the southern ridge, was captured from the IAMBERABE clan by the WARU'ABEREBA of IDA. The latter group were themselves driven from their land north of the Iaro River several generations ago, and they now occupy an area of rocky hills on the south bank of the Iaro. This land is poor, and population pressure seems the main reason for their campaign to gain KUBIA. The IDA have made little use of the area since the Administration's arrival, and are willing to give most of it back. They want payment from the IAMBERABE, however, and wish to retain about 200 acres on the south bank of the Kuare River. As mentioned above, the IAMBERABE case was not heard, as they are in the Sava Valley, but once the two groups are brought together a settlement should be effected easily.

KALABELI

The KURI clan of KILIBIMI captured KALABELI from the KAMUREBA clan during extensive fighting some six years ago. The KAMUREBA fled to the north of the Iaro River with the ADUREBA of TAGUANLA and AGU. The first of the ADUREBA returned to TAGUANLA in May, and a few of the KAMUREBA came with them. They had made no effort to return to their land at KALABELI, but the KURI people presented a detailed defence of their claim to the patrol.

They acknowledge the land as belonging to the KAMUREBA line, but want fourteen named M.O.P. shells returned to them as payment to vacate the land. These shells were given to old men of KAMUREBA some fifteen years ago and would be irretrievable by now - the KURI are using delaying tactics in this instance. Unfortunately the senior members of KAMUREBA are still scattered throughout the Ialibu area, and it will be some months before enough have gathered to give the full story and effect an equitable settlement.

TUNGITARI

This is an area of some 150 acres of land on the western bank of the IOBENE creek, between KUWI and TAGUANDA. It was originally the site of a hamlet, TUNGITARI, occupied by ADUREBA people, who were defeated by their compatriots in TAGUANDA and LIMBA hamlets. The clan then split and the TUNGITARI people moved to the top of the ridge at KUWI. The dispute is 25 or 30 years old, but the KUWI Village Constable demanded return of the land, and the TAGUANDA people adamantly refused.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Owing to the construction of the Kagua airstrip, no roads were marked in those villages engaged in this work. The people in the Kuare Valley are building a graded bridle-path twelve feet wide, and under the supervision of a Constable they have done excellent work. They are extremely keen, and an average of 200 people daily have been volunteering. On a roster of one week's work in three, the total number of workers would be in the vicinity of 700. In six weeks two miles of the track had been built.

The policeman in charge, No. 9081 Constable AWA'ALI, was instructed in grades and cambers before work began and during the patrol, and the road so far built is on a general grade of 1 in 20 to 1 in 18, with short pinches at 1 in 12. Only easy cutting is needed to bring it all to 1 in 20, and it was not necessary to mark extensive detours on sections already built. There will be no difficulty in widening all parts of the road eventually to twenty feet.

The work done is a credit to Constable AWA'ALI, as well as the villagers, and he has shown adaptability and intelligence. His relations with the people are most friendly, and he has shown himself to be a promising policeman.

For the most part road-building in the Kagua and Kuare Valleys presents few problems, and in the Kuare there are only two 20-ft. and one 30-ft bridges to build. Unfortunately the underground channel of the Kuare River occasionally blocks up, after prolonged rain, and a lake then forms below KALABELI Rest House on the best route for the road. The earth around the lake above flood level is most unstable and subject to land-slips, and the construction of a road there is impracticable. A detour to completely avoid the basin and River would lengthen the road by two miles or more, and have to be through rocky hills.

As the Kuare River is usually fordable, and floods occur only every two or three years, the direct route may be the best. This is blocked by the banking-up of the Kuare River at the western

edge of the basin to a width of 35 yards maximum. If a bridge were built over the normal 30 feet width of the river at this point it would probably be washed away at flood time, but a longer bridge high above the river banks would probably remain in place, even if covered by flood waters, as the water from the lake backs up slowly and the current is negligible. Flood-waters unfortunately hindered inspections, and the next patrol should gain more information.

An examination of possible road routes to Ialibu was made. The most promising appears to be one from the station boundary to the low ridge west of TONGOMA, along this to the west of the lowest point in the northern ridge, then North-East across grassed hills west of TUMBARERE to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of KAWARI. Here the southern descent to the Iaro River and the climb to the north are at their minimum. This possible route is shown on the attached map.

MISSIONS

Two Missions are operating in the area patrolled. The Unevangelized Fields Mission has a European-manned station at LOMBO, and the Lutheran Mission has seven evangelist stations established, and one under construction.

The U.F.M. has no Papuan personnel, and is confining activities to PAWABI, KUARE, IDA and LOMBO villages. A school and dispensary have been established at the station, and relations with the village people appeared very good.

The Lutheran evangelists are all from the Minj-Chimbu area, and although the majority have interpreters from Ialibu with them, their contact and relations with the people seem uncertain. Each intends to establish an elementary school to teach pidgin English and simple figures, although at present emphasis is on station-building and the planting of gardens. Houses are also being built for occupation solely by the visiting Missionary-in-Charge, usually at a distance from the main station, and the area of land acquired in each village is gradually becoming larger. As these houses are erected for the sole use of Europeans, could it please be advised if the provision of Section 10 of the Land Ordinance applies to the land areas they occupy?

During the patrol's stay at MABUANDA, the people advised that a "boss-boy" had been appointed there by the Lutheran Missionary-in-Charge, and that as he had no traditional authority in the village, they did not feel able to recognize him. He and the evangelist at MABUANDA were questioned, and it is probable that he was charged only with supervising construction of the Mission station. His authority was obviously not fully explained to him, however, as he immediately acquired a cane and considered himself a "boss-boy". This impression was corrected, but it is an unfortunate and unnecessary complication arising from Mission contact. Similar confusion has arisen over permission to occupy village land. Unfortunately the writer has not seen the Missionary-in-Charge since the patrol to ascertain the circumstances of this "appointment".

The people do not yet understand the aims of the Missions, and in some cases consider them an

extension of the Administration. This impression was corrected by the patrol, but this is obviously not always done by the Missions concerned.

CENSUS

Figures are attached. Attendance in all villages was good, and the proportion of females to males was usually quite high for an initial census. Most of the people have no fear of having their names recorded, and there are no customs which complicate the assembly of families or lineages. The only names which a man is forbidden to say are those of his daughter's husband and wife's father.

It is estimated that seventy to eighty per cent of the people's names were recorded, which would bring the total population of the area to approximately 4,000.

It is suggested that the area be divided into two census divisions, and that these be named the Lower Kuare Census Division and the Eastern Kagua Census Division. The people in each form two fairly distinct groups, and to make the boundaries further to the east or west would be to divide the ADUREBA or KURUMBUREBA clan respectively. Clan boundaries and the limits of the suggested census divisions are shown on the attached map.

CARRIERS

In patrolling so close to Kagua station, men from each village visited carried to the next. There was no difficulty in obtaining sufficient men, although they usually wait until the sun is warm, and starting time is often delayed until 8.30 or 9 a.m. With the villages so close, however, this is of no consequence. In this way closer contact between village men is established, and by the end of the patrol some 30 youths from many villages had joined it and were acquiring their first smattering of pidgin. It seems probable that pidgin will become the established lingua franca in the Kagua area.

TRADE

The main trade items are salt, beads (red or mixed) and red face paint in that order. There is no demand for cowrie shell, for although the people wear old necklaces of it and it can be used in bride price etc., they say they have forgotten the technique of threading and setting it. The price of a pig two feet high at the shoulder is two medium M.O.P. shells.

no
There is/inflation of trade in the Kagua-Kuare area.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Mr. J.S. Birkin, E.M.A. accompanied the patrol for 37 days, and he is submitting a separate report. The people are very anxious to receive treatment, particularly for minor complaints, and in all villages Mr. Birkin was virtually besieged by them. It was also heartening to see a number of more serious cases brought to the patrol, and at PULABI a girl had been brought in on a rough stretcher and was waiting for the arrival of the patrol to receive treatment. A child from PAWABI was sent to Mendi for treatment, the parents readily giving their consent. It has since returned, cured, and the people should have gained confidence from this.

This ready acceptance of medical treatment is another aspect of the pleasing situation in this area. Considerable progress has been made by Mr. Birkin's attention, and the ease with which he gained the confidence of the people on every occasion.

APPENDIX "A"

R.P.&N.G.C. Members Accompanying the Patrol

No. 7831 Constable AUA

This member acted as N.C.O. during the patrol, and proved most efficient. He is keen, intelligent and very smart in bearing and appearance. He has a working knowledge of the Kagua dialect, and his relations with primitives are very good. It is considered that he would do well at an N.C.O. course.

No. 8200 Const. OPEHEMA

A slow policeman who works well under supervision.

8711 Const. KABO

A very steady, reliable man - valuable on patrol.

No. 9058 Const. TONGIA

Inconsistent. He is quite intelligent and can do good work, but seldom applies himself

No. 9146 Const. PELIKA

Intelligent and a keen worker. He is reliable on patrol, but would perhaps be more at home among sophisticated people.

No. 10058 Const. DUKI

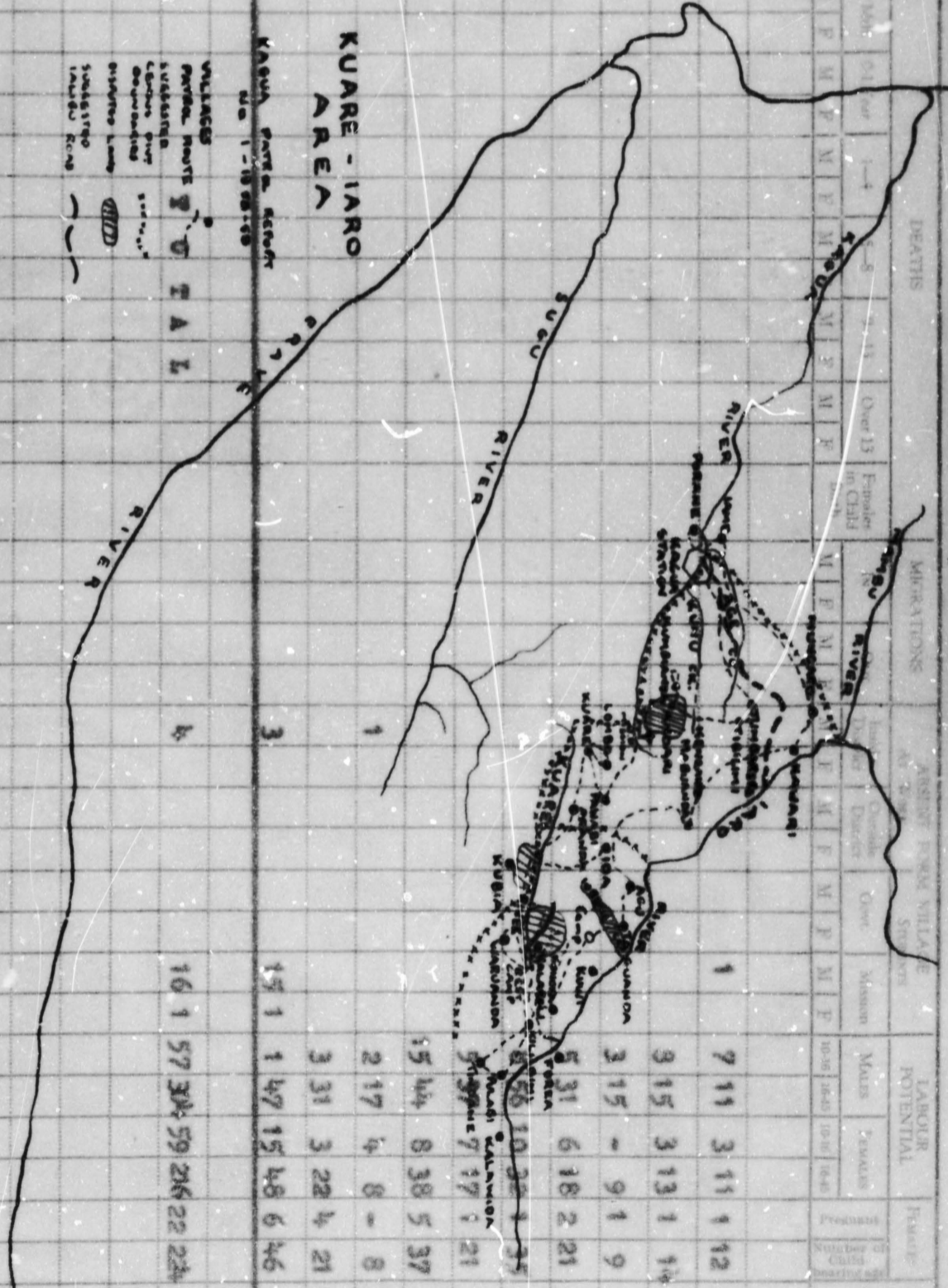
This member is from the Grave area, and is inclined to be overbearing with the people of his own language group. Should improve with supervision and experience.

YEAR 1930/59

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER
LOWER IARU CENSUS DIVISION

Page 1

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS		MIGRATIONS		LABOUR POTENTIAL		GRAND TOTAL										
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F											
TUMBAHORE	22/8							1	9	11	3	11	1	12	19	1025	19	74		
TIOLIMI	22/8								3	15	3	13	1	14	17	21	12	68		
AHDARI	24/8								3	15	-	9	1	9	12	3	15	9	39	
GE-SIARDA	25/8								5	31	6	18	2	21	22	11	43	26	102	
PAMARI	27/8								8	56	10	32	1	35	35	1967	44	165		
EGARS	29/8								7	17	7	1	21	12	28	47	29	109		
SAMBANDA	22/9								15	44	8	38	5	37	53	27	61	94	195	
SALAGIDA	22/9								2	17	4	8	-	8	6	5	27	16	55	
SAWARI	24/9								3	31	3	22	4	21	33	10	36	29	108	
EDBORO	25/-								15	1	47	15	48	6	46	32	60	66	77	254
									16	1	57	34	59	26	22	24	188	39	300	1169



GRAND TOTAL
M+F

✓ D.N.A. H.9.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS..... Report No. KAGUA NO. 2-58/59.....

Patrol Conducted by... J.M. WEARNE, PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled... VICINITY OF JUNCTION OF SUGU AND BRAVE RIVERS.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... NIL.....

Natives..... 10.....

Duration—From 12./...8./19.58 to 18./...8./19.58

Number of Days..... SEVEN.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO.....

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

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

Map Reference... SEE SKETCH MAP ATTACHED.....

Objects of Patrol... INVESTIGATION OF REPORTED TRIBAL FIGHTING IN THE
AREA PATROLLED.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

5/11/1958

A. Clifton-Smith
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 £.....

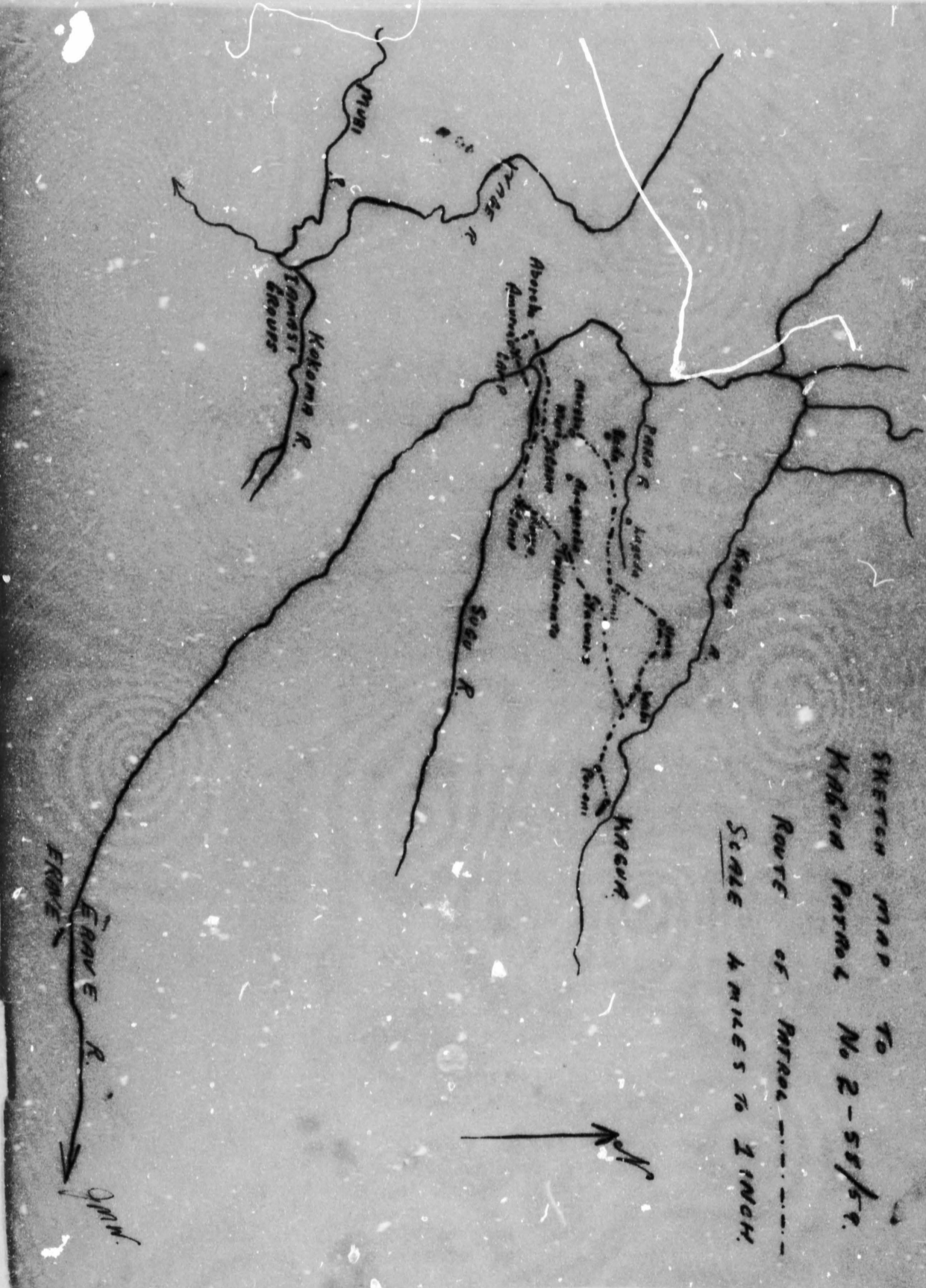
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SKETCH MAP TO
KARON PATROL No 2-58/59.

ROUTE OF PATROL - - - - -
SCALE 4 MILES TO 1 INCH.

Énave R.
Front



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Cuby

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 433

District Headquarters,
Southern Highlands District,
MEMLI.

21st. October, 1958.

DISTRICT INSTRUCTION No. 1.

PATROLLING AND THE ISSUE OF PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

The following notes are issued for implementation forthwith.

1. Patrol instructions are to be issued by Assistant District Officers for each patrol undertaken.

In the case of patrols undertaken by Officers in Charge of Patrol Posts I do not expect the Assistant District Officer in charge of the Sub-District to issue instructions in detail but merely to issue a broad direction in writing which ensures :

- (a) That Sub-District patrolling is proceeding to a planned pattern and to a schedule as far as census and the like are concerned.
- (b) That the Assistant District Officer is in fact aware of the movements of his Officers and is in overall command.

When the need for a patrol from a Patrol Post arises through any emergency or tribal fighting etc., then naturally, the Officer in Charge will mount the patrol without waiting for written instructions but will notify or leave a message for transmission to his Assistant District Officer notifying him of his departure and purpose.

2. A copy of the Patrol Instructions will be fastened to the front of each copy of the particular Patrol Report.

3. I seek the co-operation of all Officers in increasing patrol activity to the maximum possible extent. Census must be carried out as soon as the people are ready for it.

4. Patrols are to be planned ahead and in this regard I require as soon as possible, a statement of patrols planned for the next four months. Statements are then to be forwarded at four monthly intervals, i.e., 1st. March, 1st. July and 1st. November each year.

The statements are to show the date of commencement, area to be patrolled, date of last patrol, broad objects, and the name of the Officer who will conduct it.

"DCB,DJL."



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/2-495

District Headquarters,
Southern Highlands District,
MORU.

5th. November, 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,
Lake Kutuba Sub-District,
MORU.

KAGUA PATROL REPORT No. 2, 1958/59.

The above mentioned report is acknowledged.

I would be pleased of your explanation of the great delay in the submission of this report. It is possible that I received this report on the 19th. October, but I am almost certain that it was the 22nd. of October, the day on which I received your Brave Patrol Report No. 4. Mr. Wearne's Kagua Report No. 2 which covered part of the same area as your Report No. 4 was conducted from the 12th. August to the 18th August, 1958. Your covering memorandum is dated the 1st. September and was not received by me until the 19th. or 22nd. October. As your report was in respect of this particular area, more or less a follow up patrol, it would appear that you held up the Kagua report until you had visited the area yourself. Owing to the flooded condition of the river you did not actually reach the precise spot.

I am not satisfied with this report. I consider the assignment unsatisfactory and find a complete lack of technique and appreciation of primitive Administration displayed. It will be easy in the light of your Brave Report No. 4 to justify the handling of this patrol but that would be in the nature of being wise after the event, in as much that at the time that this patrol was conducted there could not be any guarantee that such an early follow up patrol would be possible. Mr. Wearne's patrol was merely an excursion which achieved nothing. I will go as far as to say that the people themselves regarded the patrol as an interruption to their proceedings and that the fact that the follow up patrol found no recurrence of fighting was purely co-incidental.

In regard to your covering memorandum. Where was the fighting in progress that Mr. Wearne successfully broke up? The report certainly does not reveal Mr. Wearne saw any fighting. He saw the result of fighting. The fact that no fighting took place where he was for the whole 19 days is of little consequence - it could quite possibly have recommenced as soon as he was out of sight. The only indication in the report that fighting was in progress at the time of Mr. Wearne's visit is at Page 3 where a few locals are quoted as shouting from the ridges "we are fighting but it is our business not yours. Go back to Kagua." This does not mean that they were actually in the process of fighting at that particular time - attacks are usually spasmodic over lengthy periods. The idea of leaving people to "settle down" and of returning in a few weeks time to negotiate a "permanent peace" is unreal. As I have already indicated the chances were, in such a situation as this that as soon as the Government had satisfied what the people probably regard as its fleeting curiosity, the raids and attacks would have been resumed. In any case,

"permanent peace" in these isolated primitive communities is a relative condition. It was as I have already stressed emphasizing that the people on this occasion did "settle down". As the patrolling officer spent only 12 days in the area and did not see both factions I am quite sure that his assumption that they would settle down was not well founded. The only way to establish respect and Government prestige in situations such as this is to remain in the area and induce and urge the leaders not to discuss their grievances. Once the leaders can be contacted the people as a whole can be brought together, the causes of the trouble brought out, the respective damage and casualties assessed and arrangements made for compensation to be made at a public meeting before the Government officials. This should be done in the area, even if the party remains in the area for a fortnight or more. That constitutes positive action as opposed with the negative action taken by the Government in paying a lightning visit to look at the area and returning to his Station. It should be noted that the area is only 100 days' walk from here. Once the Government declines to enter such an area in respect of reported fighting or trouble, then it remains itself and must be the job properly. You obviously had doubts in your own mind as to whether the area would settle down today, as page 2 of your report No. 4 you said "the fighting had not broken out again as feared."

S.B.

.....
By Clifton
Athens District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

by 1.30 and was shown to a heavily stockaded man's house of Aboreba. Camp was set up with assistance from Aboreba and Amurua men on a nearby knoll ridge. Road was purchased from these people.

KAGUA PATROL NO. 2-58/59

10th August

Area Patrolled:- Vicinity of Junction of Sugu and Erave Rivers

Patrol Conducted by:- J.M. Wearne, Patrol Officer

Patrol Accompanied by:-
Europeans - Nil
Natives - R.P.&N.G.C 8
Interpreter 1
N.M.O. 1

Duration:- 12/8/58 - 18/8/58

Map Reference:- Sketch map attached

Objects of Patrol:- Investigation of reported tribal fighting in the area patrolled

DIARY

12th August

Departed Kagua 10.35. Two hours to Wabi. Spent 1 hour at Wabi waiting for carriers and moved on to Sumi arriving at 3 p.m. Camped Sumi and Sumi men volunteered to carry.

13th August

Left Sumi campsite 7.15 and along a low valley into the headwaters of the Para River skirting Lageda on the south and then turning south slightly to the east of Bada. Followed a stream south through heavy bush to break onto Mereba dwellings about 11.30 a.m. Camp made at Mereba.

14th August

Left camp with 4 police at 4.15 a.m. An early trip round some houses in the Anagareba and Koiya areas. Found some young men in a few houses. Returned to campsite at 10.30. At noon a party of at least 28 men armed with bows and arrows and shields came to a point about 100 yards from the camp. They said they were from Karenda and Poranda lines and had not joined in the fight with Aboreba and Amurua but wanted the patrol to leave. They stayed for about one hour and then left.

15th August

Left campsite at 8 a.m. and walked for two hours to the bank of the Erave River about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the Sugu-Erave Junction. The suspension bridge which once spanned the river at this point had been cut down by the people on the southern bank.

Armed natives watched from the southern bank but eventually came down to the river with logs and cane and built a raft on which the patrol cargo and personnel were floated across the river. The patrol was on the south bank

by 1.30 and was shown to a heavily stockaded men's house of Aboreba. Camp was set up with assistance from Aboreba and Amurua men on a nearby kunai ridge. Food was purchased from these people.

16th August

By previous arrangement at about 1.30 67 men and youths arrived at the camp with food. Talks with local leaders on the fight. Was shown the remains of 7 recently burnt houses and some bananas cut within the last week.

The N.M.O. accompanying the patrol tended 6 men who had minor arrow wounds as well as dressing some other sores.

17th August

Patrol left campsite at 6.15 a.m. and reached the Erave River below the junction with the Sugu at 7.15. A light cane suspension bridge had been constructed by the people from the Sugu Valley but this had to be reinforced before cargo could be carried across. Two and a half hours later the patrol left the northern bank of the river, climbed a very steep limestone ridge about 1,000 feet high and descended again to the Sugu Valley.

Camp was set up about 45 minutes south of Koiya. A leader of Koiya who before fighting broke out often came to help on the Kagua airstrip came to the camp.

18th August

Left campsite at 6.45 a.m. and returned to Kagua via Koiya, Twalamanta, Yaware and Wabi. Patrol arrived Kagua at 4.00 p.m.

NARRATIVE

Before the patrol set out reports of fighting in the vicinity of the Erave-Sugu Junction had been received at Kagua. The Assistant District Officer, Erave, was advised in a radio conversation and he gave verbal instructions to proceed to the area and investigate. About two months ago a patrol from Lake Kutubu visited Aboreba and Amurua south of the Erave and told these people they were not to fight any more. They had been fighting with people from the Iamasi area near the Kokoma-Wabi Junction. No records are held at Kagua but to the best of my knowledge the area has seen only 3 patrols since the war, led by Mr. Clancy from Lake Kutubu, Mr. Brand from Erave and recently Mr. Butler from Lake Kutubu this year and the Aboreba-Amurua people stated that the Mereba, Mara and Anagoreba people were not contacted, as the patrols moved along the valley floor.

Briefly, what I think led to the last outbreak is that after the Kutubu patrol left, the people from the Iamasi area solicited the aid of some of the Sugu people to help them against the Aboreba and Amurua groups.

Another pertinent fact is that the Iamasi people produce a tree-oil used for anointing the skin on ceremonial occasions. This oil is traded I believe at least as far north as Tambul in the Western Highlands. The Sugu people are the first of a chain of middle men and do not wish to be on bad terms with the suppliers of the oil.

Within an hour of the patrol's arrival in the Mareba area a few locals called out from neighbouring ridges, "We are fighting but it is our business not yours. Go back to Kagua". These people kept their distance and apart from a Koiya leader, Kiba, the only people interviewed were some youths found in houses in the early morning. All of these people denied that they themselves ever went to the fight and no witnesses could be found.

With reference to the party of armed men who came to the campsite on Thursday, 14th August, the Aboreba-Amurua people later stated that Karenda and Poranda were friends of theirs.

What seemed the most reliable account of events from the Sugu was Kiba of Koiya. He stated that some men of Waruma in the Iamasi area sent word to men of Koiya and thereabouts to get for them the bones of a Waruma man killed by the Aboreba people after the last patrol. A large Mother-of-Pearl shell with a name -Mubisamani - was offered to the Sugu people in return for their assistance.

The Sugu people went to get the corpse but were discovered by Aboreba men who opened fire. One man received an arrow in the hand and another an arrow in the neck.

The Sugu people later attacked Aboreba with men from the Iamasi area.

Kiba stated that a man called Pombere is a leader of Waruma men involved in the fight and it was he who gave the Mother-of-Pearl to Ari and Pabusi of Anagoreba near Koiya.

The Aboreba-Amurua story starts with accusations of sorcery, denial of same and subsequent killings between Amurua and a small line named Ima just after Mr. Brand's patrol. Lumbi, a leader of Amurua stated that Ima men killed 10 Amurua people and the Amurua men killed 3 Ima men in retaliation.

The Ima people got help from the Iamasi and Sugu people with whom they were related by marriage and fighting broke out early this year.

Mr. Butler came from Lake Kutubu about June this year and told the Amurua-Aboreba to stop fighting.

Shortly after Mr. Butler's departure Yatahi/Mumini of Amurua was killed by men from north of the Sugu.

They came back many times, the last occasion before this patrol's arrival being on 11th August.

In the interval between the last two patrols, as well as one death and 6 wounded in the fight, 7 houses have been burnt and bananas cut.

When the patrol arrived at Amurua the men had retreated to a strongly stockaded men's house and were definitely on the defensive. They stated that every second or third day for the past few weeks they had been attacked.

The Amurua people were advised to report any further attacks to Mendi.

It is believed that the men from the Iamasi area dispersed when the patrol entered the area from the north and none were contacted.

The Sugu people involved also went into hiding with their women and pigs within a couple of hours of the patrol's arrival and all efforts to induce them to talk met with no response. In fact apart from the youths and the Koiya leader already mentioned the only men seen were lookouts apparently posted to watch the patrol's movements.

The parties concerned were not brought together but it is thought that in the near future, the Iamasi people concerned can be induced to discuss their differences with the Abereba-Amara group the people to the north of the Sugu will fall into line.

- No. 850 Const. Orubaso - Quiet but responsible.
- No. 8508 Const. Kewei - Good worker.
- No. 9508 Const. Eli - Fair
- No. 9146 Const. Palika - *J.M. Wearn*
Potential
(J.M. Wearn) Patrol Officer.
- No. 9153 Const. Libaka - Intelligent and sound.
- No. 10,058 Const. Maki - Fair

J.M. Wearn
(J.M. Wearn) Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

30/11/110

YEAR 1958

Chambal Lakes Census Division ST 60

Govt. Print.—515/10.57.—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age		Average Size of Family	(excluding absentee)						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F	M	F	
YERAKAI	1-11-58	2		1														10	7	3				1		8	25	8	21	3	17	67	18	22	22	22	105		
GARADIANBI	1-11-58	1	4	1				1		1								4	1	8	2							9	47	16	45	2	38	5-31	40	47	57	190	
LUNKUK	3-11-58	1												1				3	3					1		3	13	2	12	1	9	52	13	10	12	16	58		
ARINJON	3-11-58													1				1		7	2					1	4	29	4	23	1	16	34	9	13	22	27	82	
TINBUMERI	4-11-58	1		1	1							2		1		1		1	1	1	1			1		12	31	12	37	4	21	53	28	21	38	44	134		
CHANGRIWAN	11-58																			5								2	21	7	29	3	19	48	18	20	24	35	102
YAMBIYAMBIS	5-11-58											1								4								5	31	-	25	1	15	45	23	13	33	27	100
NIENSUNT	5-11-58	2	1	1	1															3				1		9	31	-	25	5	16	39	24	16	39	33	112		
MARI	6-11-58	3	1							1				3	3			7	6	15								10	61	7	37	-	19	37	25	11	33	46	143
INDINGEI	7-11-58	1	1			1						2								15						1	13	6	10	45	3	35	42	47	27	43	56	189	
KILIMBIT	7-11-58	2	1									2						6	2	35	2	3		2		1	13	75	17	59	3	45	50	44	46	65	53	289	
WOMBUN	7-11-58	2	3									1	1					3	3	13				3		17	57	17	56	5	51	40	42	46	60	73	249		
BOM	10-11-58	10	7	3	1	1	2					3	2	1		1		2	2	21	6			6		15	101	34	93	6	74	48	51	72	112	25	44		
		22	21	4	5	2	2	1	1	1		10	5	1		4	5	1	3	37	22	31	10	6		14	3	23	51	34	57	31	35	64	113	51	42		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.--7403/10.45.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child bearing age	Child		Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F		M	F	
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45																															
WAIKAKUM 1	2.9.58	4			1																	16	44	2	17	3	46			38	46	6675	329			
" 2	"	3			1									1				3	3			14	54	8	43	3	43			42	21	6460	193			
" 3	"	3	1	2			1			1								9				17	63	8	50		50			42	29	71	69220			
" 4	2	3	3		1					1								13				12	47	5	28	3	28			24	41	3633	151			
		13	4	2	1	2	1			2				1		20	3			59	208	32	168	9	167			148	190	237	237	793				
		8	55	1	1	6	5	3	1	3	1	10	13	2	2	19	13	24	11	193	1							7	5	6	5	1	1	3	9	78
		97	59	1	1	8	6	5	2	3	1	12	13	2	2	19	13	25	11	219	1	3						903	805	14	14	14	6	4	7	71

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1958/59.....

WINGHI CHIEFS DIVISION

BL 9

Govt. Print. - 380/4.51

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M		F	M	F	M	F
WAGUPHA	22/10	3	1					1	1									2	1	5	2	9						7	44	14	333	36	4	20	19	3943	137			
ESPANDU	23/10	5	10					1		2				2	3			3	3	1	3			14	1			23	74	19	8597	64	3.5	45	38	8084	265			
SUANUMBO	"	6	9					1	1					1	2					5	1			13				8	61	11	53	5	60	4	30	28	6065	200		
BUGITU	"	1	6											5	4			2	3	1				14				13	53	19	46	3	50	3.5			33	5761	190	
WALANGAI	"	4	4											1	2			3	2	3	2			4				6	21	8	15	1	18	3	11	12	26	27	82	
MANBOURU	24/10	12	4					1	1					4	1			3	4	4	6	6		10				20	54	5	45	3	50		4	34	25	58	55	188
WINGHI 2	"	9	16					2						2	3			1	6	1				11				28	73	22	64	5	68	4	49	55	100	91	307	
WINGHI 1	"	5	1						1						2			3			1			6				11	39	11	38	1	42	4	27	21	51	52	158	
TOTALS		45 51						1	2	6	1	2		15	17			3	18	9	25	30	2	8	1			116	484	109	27	308	231	477	481	1587				

SUB-TOTALS 5268

47 3 3 2 5

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1958/59.....

NINDIPOLYE CENSO DIVISION

SN. 10.

Govt. Print.—3224/51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Pregnant Number of Child- bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission			Males		Females			Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M	F
KNOLYIK	20/10	9	11			1	1					4	2			2	4	1	5	2	1			1		12	8	13	6	1	70	4	40	50	77	86	287
NINDIPOLYE	"	8	2			2	2					3	2			5	2	6	1	15				7	1	23	6	21	49	52	4	33	33	68	69	233	
NANGARI 1	"	7	4									1				1	6	3	10			3		1	7	2	9	38	42	4	30	27	57	54	184		
NANGARI 2	"	5	3									2	1			1	4	6	1			1		7	3	8	27	2	30	3.5	14	15	34	33	107		
YAR/MBRIM	21/10	2	2													2	1		11					14	5	5	22	24	4	22	41	29	125				
AOINGUN	"	7	2			2						2					1	4	2	9						5	14	12	30	1	33	4	20	24	38	134	
SARA	"	9	9									2				6	1	1	7	1				18	6	14	41	2	43	4.5	39	46	67	57	205		
BOIM	"	12	11				1					2	4			3	1		7					19	6	13	54	3	60	4.9	47	40	76	250			
GWINYINGI	22/10	5	2									2	3			2	2	2	4	7						14	15	7	35	2	40	3.5	23	19	47	68	145
BALMO	"	2	5				1	1			1	3			1	5	7	1	8						10	6	9	48	4	48	5.5	33	50	55	187		
TOTALS		6656				5	2	3	1			16	18			4	23	3	33	4	107	1	2	10	1	15	13	5	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	187	

PATROL NO. 3 of 1959.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

2013.

YEAR

1958/59

KARSONI CHINIS VILLAGE.

2013.

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES			FEMALES		Child	Adults									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F							
KIARAVI	22.8.58	8	7					2	3	2	1					3			11	3	9	2	11	2					16	6	317	47	6	44	4	41	26	54	60	205
MARABANJA	"	9	5					2	2		1				1	1			4	10	8	2	40	9					16	9	716	84	3	76	4	48	34	63	86	296
ANDAKANTA	26.8.58	9	3													2	3			2	9	20	17	39	10	5	3	36	8	322	67	1	60	4	28	30	60	66	278	
FARINA	27.8.58	2	3													1	3				1	11	1	7	1			13	9	28	26	3	520	22	30	30	122			
ZARAHURU	"	8	3							1				1	1	1			1	2	2	1	16	1			12	16	42	42	3	33	30	60	57	200				
SAUSENHAN	28.8.58	4						2								1			1	4	1	2	3	1		1	3	3	4	23	3	44	3	5	17	23	25	94		
SAYNA	29.8.58	5	3								1				2	2			1	4	2	1	12				8	3	6	27	3	27	4	17	17	31	33	111		
BUKIHNIJAS	16.9.50	10	6					4								1	2			1	4	6	3	15			1	11	40	17	34	2	33	4	25	26	40	57	164	
SOLE	"	11	11					1								4	5			4	4	2	4	1	15			23	7	16	60	3	60	5	53	38	78	89	278	
HUMIASOLE	"	4	2								1				2					1	2	3		9	1	1	6	24	6	18	1	19	3	5	12	16	17	22	78	
AMBASOLE	11.9.50	7	5					2	2							1			1	4	4	2					8	25	10	26	2	28	4	19	19	32	32	104		
WARAGUMBE	12.9.58	5	7							1	1				1	1			2	6	3	4	2	8			16	30	7	31	3	32	4	27	28	38	38	145		
AMBUKON	13.9.58	5	2					1								3			3	2	2	3	6			1	4	25	4	21	1	20	4	16	17	21	21	87		
KUVARI	"	2	2					1		1	1				1	1			5	1	2	27	3	1	2	1	13	32	11	46	50	4	50	28	34	52	132			
KARAPIA	15.9.58	3	6					2	1						1	2			3	3	7	4	19	3	1	1	14	52	10	45	3	42	4	19	24	37	42	87		
HUMESHWAS	"	7	7							1	1				1					1	3	3	8	17	3		11	30	6	36	1	40	4	19	25	41	42	149		
KINLANOU	16.9.58	9	7					2	3						1	3			1	2			14				16	37	12	35	1	36	4	27	24	41	46	162		
MANDUK	"	10	11					4	2						5	2				5	9	2	3	15			17	67	24	45	3	44	4	40	41	71	73	240		
		12	10					18	16	6	7	3	2	29	29					17	7	12	51	76	3	27	9	2	24	22	57	33	70	81	107	477				

SN13 PATROL NO. 3 OF 58/59 VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958/59 YANGON GENUS DIVISION SN13

Govt. Print.—788/7.54

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant		Number of Child bearing age	Child		Adults						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F						
																M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F				
SUB-TOTALS		123106						13	16	6	7	3	2	29	29			17	72	1251	76	33	278	30	9		9	224	690	2137	1336	708	5014	6277	11291	3046				
PAZAN	17.9.58	8	7			1	1		1					3	2			2	6	4	1		10	2			12	47	11	38	40	4	23	25	4155	157				
KNOWI	"	3	4			1				1				2	1			6	2	3	3		11	2			10	30	10	34	2	12	3	5	19	26	27	2	130	
WANAIXA	"	6	13			1	2	3						1				4	5	10	17	2		14	1	7			14	59	16	56	1	30	4	31	43	97	70	275
SIMA	18.9.58	8	6						2					6	6			1	2	1	2	9	5	12	2		1	19	59	24	50	52	4	46	34	5364	226			
KAMBELYI	19/9.58	4	3							1				1				1	4	1	3	1	7	1			1	17	30	9	29	3	30	4	24	25	36	34	132	
KNORABRI	19 "	15	6			3	1	1	1	1				3				2	5	3			16			1	20	58	14	48	3	48	4	54	6	56	71	223		
KNAGWI	20.9.58	12	8				1		1					2				3	3	3	1	19	2	2		4	21	66	12	55	3	50	4	41	38	62	69	241		
SINDONIB	"	4	4				1							1				4	3	2	4		7	1			10	36	13	33	2	30	3	5	28	21	42	47	147	
SINGRI	"	6												1				1	1	1	3	1					7	35	7	19	19	3	5	19	13	31	26	93		
PAIMURN	22.9.58	8	6			1	2							3				1	7	1		2	6	1			10	7	12	37	4	34	4	31	22	46	50	156		
HANGRARA	"	3	7				1		1					1				1	3	2	3						7	32	9	28	2	28	3	5	16	15	35	30	100	
HARINGER	"	2	1			1								1				3	2	1	2		8				2	23	5	15	2	15	3	11	8	20	24	73		
MARINGHI	23.9.58	5	6											2	3			4	7	2	2	1	13				19	52	12	38	1	36	4	33	35	34	47	184		
KWAGANA	"	12	7				2		2					1	3			6	1	2							19	55	11	46	3	44	4	40	39	59	67	221		
TOTALS		219	184			24	27	14	14	5	2	54	49	28	221	126	33	94	108	40	42	21	16	7	417	1251	1371	1336	708	5014	6277	11291	3046							

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/59 NORTH MOSEMO CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print. - 1955

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				TOTALS (excluding absentees)													
		0-1 Mth.		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Child		Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
KUNJINGINI (1)	22.9.58	3	1							1																									
MUL		6	4					2			9																								
KUNJINGINI (2)		4	4																																
MUSIT		11	8			2	1																												
KUNJINGINI		1	3																																
MIKAV (1)		5	6							2	1																								
MIKAV (2)		2	4																																
TUCAIRUM		9	6																																
CHIRIANEV	26.5.58	3	4							3																									
TANDEGUM	28.8.58	7	6																																
BOBPIREUM		3	6																																
KWAHANGANDU	26.5.58	12	5																																
KAVGILAK		7	7																																
WAICAMHER	30.5.58	5	8																																
MAVUNDU		9	3																																
RUBGUM (1)	3.9.58	2	6																																
(2)		6	2																																
BAHAMIN	30.5.58	5	3																																
SARAGUM	10.9.58	6	5																																

M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/59

NORTH WOSERA CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—7403/10,55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)		GRAND TOTAL												
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant				Number of Child bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F													
ISOCUM	11.9.59	4	0																	16	1													21	87	14	16	21	65	40	71	14	59	76	207
EUCALIM	10.9.59	9	5	3	1	1	1							3	2		1			25														42	105	31	70	5	12	14	50	113	114	424	
NUMAMARA	11.9.59	3	1			1	1			1					3		1			13														20	61	19	45	1	47	18	38	59	52	207	
STAPIRUM	11.9.59	5	1	1								1			1					14														23	73	17	61	3	14	17	48	45	107	263	
TOTALS		42	175	24	15	15	6	10	9	3	3	3	6	41	47			5	8	20	27	2		283		4		51	3	116	22	33	47	24	37	24	175	207	242	10173					

TOTAL 63 95 11 7 5 10 2 2 | 1 | 23 10

5
1
2
3
2
16
71
71
14

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958/59

SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—7403/10,55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child			Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F		M	F			
		16-16	16-45	10-16	16-45																																			
SERANGWANTU	9.58	3	7	1	1	1	1							2										25	75	17	61	7	85	1.0	47	57	83	90	282					
PALGE	✓	4	2		1																			47	28	4	28	29	1.25	15	13	28	36	99						
PATUKWA	✓	1	2											3			1		1					5	3	12	17	12	38	3	41	1.3	21	21	45	45	144			
YAKIWAR	✓	2	4													6	5							8	3	8	26	7	23	-	25	1.5	12	21	29	30	106			
NAINDA	20.9.58	4	2			1	2		1					2		2	2	3	4					8		17	62	14	58	6	63	1.1	40	29	72	73	222			
KAUSAGA	✓	3	5		1		1		1								1	1	1					2		6	41	12	37	3	41	1.2	18	26	45	47	140			
YINDIKO	✓	2	3	1		1																		3		12	42	15	37	2	41	1.2	21	30	51	43	148			
MIKAU	✓	3	7				1										3							7		1		17	65	12	59	-	53	0.9	52	52	62	60	234	
WOMBISA	19.9.58	7	7	1	1	1	1							1	1									6		29	80	11	81	2	75	1.7	64	65	93	88	316			
WABINDICUM	✓	2	2	1		1								1										2		10	36	3	28	2	29	1.4	20	17	40	31	124			
JIPMACO	✓	2	5	1													1									-	26	5	24	1	26	1.1	11	19	27	28	85			
YAMBIKO	✓	2	3											1										7		14	40	13	41	-	43	1.2	30	24	44	58	161			
BANCLEGO	✓	1	5											3										5		15	39	12	35	1	38	1.8	28	37	37	35	142			
APAMBI	12.9.58	1	8	1					1					2	1									6		18	43	3	44	2	44	0.9	22	14	45	46	133			
KWARINGIA	17.9.58	1	4	1	1		1										1							1		12	29	5	28	4	30	0.9	19	12	34	36	102			
NUNCWAIGO	17.9.58	5	10		1		1		1					4	2				1	2				3		26	42	14	82	2	84	1.6	52	49	102	90	306			
PUKACO	✓	8	8	1	1		1							1	2									6		22	87	12	75	5	75	1.6	47	46	92	88	279			
KWANJUAMAN	2	5	2	2										2										2		8	26	6	22	1	24	1.3	18	15	29	27	91			
"	16.11.9.58	5	1	1										1	1									2		8	23	7	23	1	26	1.4	23	16	31	32	104			
MOUCUACU	19.9.58	2	4		1				1						1									2		13	22	6	25	-	26	1.5	23	15	26	25	90			
TOTAL		63	95	11	7	5	10	2	2	1				23	10			8	9	10	7	1		80		16	6	279	99	142	89	46	89	51	2	93	59	428	100	331

D.N.A. H.9.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPT. NATIVE AFFAIRS
- 2 FEB 1959
MENDI
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KAGUA No. 3 - 58/59

Patrol Conducted by MR. B. JINKS, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled KARI, TIBURU AND IARO VALLEYS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. G. HOGG, P/O

Natives 8

Duration—From 5/11/1958 to 13/11/1958 and 8/12/58 - 24/12/58

Number of Days 26

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/1958

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol General Administration, Census and consolidation of influence.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

12 / 2 / 1959

Stephen Lamb
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

.....

.....

.....

TGA.ATL.

30-18-123

URGENT

24th April, 1959.

The District Officer,
Southern Highlands District,
MADRID

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1958/59 - KACHA.

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

The contents of the report are adequately
covered in the summary which was attached.

I am gratified to note that Mr. Jinks has
done a very good job and the native situation is at
least approaching satisfactory standard.

I note particularly that the people them-
selves brought in participants in the murder and are
now awaiting only the witnesses to arrive.

P. A. A. R.
A. A. Roberts,
DIRECTOR.

30/1.
16/1. - 219.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

12th. February, 1959.

District Medical Officer,
MENDI.

KAGUA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 1958-59.

The above-mentioned report, as with any Native Affairs Patrol Reports, is available to you on request should you wish to read them. The particular point in the above-mentioned Report I wish to bring to your attention for consideration is in connection with the establishment of an Aid Post in the KARI Valley. Para 6 of page 5 of the Report says :-

"This area has been patrolled many times, and a great number of men have worked at Krave and Kagua stations, so that here is no fear and little suspicion of the Administration. This could, in fact, be the reason for their attitude - the novelty of the Government has worn off, and nothing further has occurred to re-awaken their interest. It is at this stage that the prospect of a road-link to a Government station, the establishment of an Aid Post or Mission station, planting of European vegetable crops and experimental coffee plots can bring new vigour into Administration contact, and it seems that these developments should be begun soon. These people are generally more advanced than those in the de-restricted Kerabi and Northern Kagua Valleys, and there seems no reason why the whole Kari Valley should not be de-restricted at the earliest opportunity. The increased contact that this should bring would help in dispelling the present apathy of these people".

The Assistant District Officer, Krave in covering comments says he is contacting E.M.A. Birkin about the Aid Post but obviously, it is a matter for your information and whatever action you deem necessary.

D.C.B.
.....
D. Clifton-Bassett.
District Officer.

30/1. - 217.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

12th. February, 1959.

Assistant District Officer,
E. R. A. V. E.

KAGUA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 1958-59.

The above-mentioned report is acknowledged.

Mr. Jinks has done another good job and the native situation is at last approaching satisfactory standards.

Please submit a map and a description of the Kori Valley which you recommend for de-restriction.

As I have stated in previous correspondence, the road from Kagua towards Ialibu is to be commenced. As soon as possible, other roads as mentioned in your second last paragraph should be marked and construction commenced in accordance with the District Instruction on roads.

Mr. Jinks has given a good idea of the possibilities of a circular road link and while I agree that the people should keep the walking tracks clear, roads of vehicular standard as laid down should be commenced in the first instance, rather than graded walking tracks which will then have to be widened, cambered and drained later. In other words, the same ground will have to be covered again. I have placed a "107" Landrover for Kagua on the Native Affairs vehicle requirements for next year.

I will direct the District Medical Officers attention to the recommendation for the establishment of an Aid Post in the Kori Valley as recorded at page 5.

You did not sign the Camping Allowance Certificate that the Officer camped out. I have attended to this.

D.C.B.
.....
D. Clifton-Bassett.
District Officer.

The reception afforded the patrol in the
TINIBU - IANG area speaks well of the manner in which the
patrol was carried out and of past visits.

I agree that for the present, it would be
better to concentrate on a circular road 1
mainly because of the difficulty involved in crossing the
Gorge. Now that the people South of IANG have been
on the airship, after they have been
would be most desirable to have
employed on roads during their off-duty
activity, provided that it is just
serve to make them concentrate less on fighting and other
activities. However, it should be born in mind
this section of road making bearing in mind District
Instruction No. 1. Each section should be carefully
only police **KAGUA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1958/59.** It is very
necessary that some responsible person mark out and check
each section to be constructed before work starts.

30/1 - 328

Sub-District Office,
ERAVE, S.E.P.

20th January, 1958.

The District Officer,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

via IALIBU and MENDI and for this reason most of the effort
required by European Officers should be concentrated upon
this section of road making bearing in mind District
Instruction No. 1. Each section should be carefully
only police **KAGUA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1958/59.** It is very
necessary that some responsible person mark out and check
each section to be constructed before work starts.

Attached please find three copies of the
above report.

Mr. Jinks has again conducted a good, slow
moving patrol wherein much confidence of the Government, its
aims and principles must have been instilled into the people
contacted.

It was indeed unfortunate that such a long
delay was occasioned at ERAVE by the Supreme Court. The court
was expected here on or about the 3rd of November, but did not
arrive until the 27th November.

On the whole, the native situation in the
KARI Valley whilst leaving much to be desired, was as well as
could be expected under the circumstances. Naturally, when
having a strong double patrol suddenly arriving in their midst
immediately subsequent to a murder, they would be rather
apathetic and dubious towards the Government. It was pleasing
to note that relations did improve once reassurances were
substantiated that no harm was meant to all and sundry and that
the patrol was merely intent upon seeking the alleged murderers.
(para 1 page 6).

Since arriving at ERAVE myself, numerous people
from the area in question have been arriving in with suspected
participants in the murder, for routine visits, and wishing to
make themselves conversant with the new officer. All suspected
participants have now been apprehended by the people themselves
and we are now awaiting only the witnesses to arrive and court
powers (Papuan) for myself so that I may proceed with the case.
Frankly, the co-operation and general attitude of the KARI
Valley people has been most genuine and encouraging from the
Administration view point.

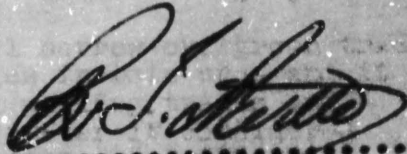
The people of TEBI village have also undergone
a change for the better. It is my intention to establish
greater contact by inviting them in for regular visits to the
station and when practicable, conduct further follow up patrols
to the area. This is the surest means of establishing effective
administration. This latter course will be somewhat hampered
for the time being mainly due to lack of staff and the almost
complete exitus of Officers from the Sub-District.

In the meantime, could representation be made
to the appropriate authorities to have the KARI Valley de-restr-
icted (vide para 7 page 5 of the report). Mr. Birkin, E.H.A.
will be contacted with a view to having an aid post established
in the KARI Valley using the one trained Aid Post Orderly who is
at present on this station.

The reception afforded the patrol in the TIBURU - IARO area speaks well of the manner in which the patrol was carried out and of past visits.

I agree that for the present, it would be better to concentrate on a circular road link from KAGUA, mainly because of the difficulty involved in crossing BRAVE Gorge. Now that the people South of KAGUA have finished work on the airstrip, after they have rested sufficiently it would be most desirable to have them advantageously employed on roads during their off peak periods. Such activity, provided that it is judiciously employed, would serve to make them concentrate less on fighting and other subversive activities. However, it should be born in mind that KAGUA's most beneficial and easiest road link will be via IALIEW and MENDI and for this reason most of the effort required by European Officers should be concentrated upon this section of road making bearing in mind District Instruction No. 1. Roads must not be made haphazardly with only police seeing to location and construction. It is very necessary that some responsible person mark out and check each section to be constructed before work proceeds.

A claim for camping allowance is attached for your approval please.



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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1 - 117

Kagua Patrol Post,
Lake Kutubu SubDistrict,
S.H. District, P.A.P.G.A.

16th January, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
Lake Kutubu SubDistrict,

E R A V E

KAGUA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 58/59

Forwarded herewith are four copies of the above
report.

Mr. Jinks has done his usual thorough job.

At the moment the usual narrow overgrown tracks
are the only link between villages in this area and it is
planned to first mark out graded walking tracks and
vehicular roads can be commenced later if considered
warranted.

Links from Kagua to Kalawida to the east and
Sumbura to the south will be given first priority in the
area patrolled.

J.M. Wearne

(J.M. Wearne)
Officer in Charge

Encl. 4.

30/1 - 194

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

23rd October, 1958.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KAGUA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

KARI, TIBURU & KWAGE VALLEYS.

MR. B. JINKS, P/O.

Mr. B. Jinks is required in Erave for Supreme Court Sittings about 3rd November 1958. Immediately upon his return from the A.S.O.P.A examinations at Mandi he is to leave for Erave patrolling along the way. His route will be to TIRIBI thence through all the KARI Valley villages to WARO then down to Erave. On his return to Kagua he will proceed through the TIBURU and IARO Valleys up the KWAGE Valley to Kagua.

Supplies for the second part of the patrol can be obtained from Erave as can extra police.

Objects of the patrol are:

- (1) The consolidation of Administration influence in the whole area. It is hoped to have the KARI Valley removed from the Restricted areas this year.
- (2) Revision of initial census.
- (3) Supervision of roads in the KARI valley. Check to see those marked out by Mr. Hogg recently are being properly done. If completed or nearing completion mark out new sections.
- (4) Select sites for Resthouse and police barracks at KOIYA, KARANDA, KADOREI and PORUBERI and mark out.

The patrol is to move slowly from village to village, camping at each and every group centre, time is not of the essence.

.....
(R.S. Bell)
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 30/1

Patrol Pcst,
KAGUA, S.H.D.
6th January, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
Lake Kutabu Sub-District,
E R A V E.

KAGUA PATROL REPORT NO 3-58/59

Area Patrolled:	KARI, TIBURU and IARO Valleys.
Patrol Conducted by:	B. Jinks, P.O.
Patrol Accompanied by:	Mr. G. Hogg, P.O.
Europeans:	8th to 18th December.
Natives:	R.P.&N.G.C.: 6
	Interpreter: 1
	N.M.C.: 1
Duration:	5th to 13th November and 8th to 24th December, 1958. - 26 days
Map Reference:	Sketch map attached
Objects of Patrol:	General administration, Census and consolidation of influence.

INTRODUCTION

The object of the patrol was to visit the KARI and TIBURU Valleys and the IARO River area south of the KUARE River. This was successfully carried out, but owing to the long delay in Erave awaiting the Supreme Court, and the search for murderers in the WORU area, the patrol arrived at KALAWIDA and the Kuare Valley just after the people had left for Christmas celebrations. In view of this the patrol returned direct to Kagua on Christmas eve.

The KARI Valley was last patrolled in June, 1958 and the TIBURU and IARO areas in August, 1958.

DIARY

5th November

Departed Kagua station at 8.30, arriving at SIMBURA Rest Camp at 11 a.m. and TIRIBI Rest House at 12.30. Most of the people were absent at a funeral at AI'OGUE, but talks were held with those remaining, and a few medical treatments were given. Some food was bought and supplemented with a half-ration of rice.

6th November

Inspection of road work towards AI'OGUE,

by and a further short section marked out. Inspection of road to STIMBURA in the afternoon, and a possible route over the low KARI-SUGU ridge examined. Sufficient food purchased.

7th November

Departed TIRIBI at 8.30 and arrived GORU at 9 a.m. Talks with Village Constable and people, and inspection of road work. Short section of road marked, and examination of probable route towards TIRIBI. Returned TIRIBI at 2 p.m. Half-ration of rice issued to supplement food purchased.

8th November

TIRIBI people returned from AI'OGUE at 10 a.m. Talks held and medical treatments given. Visits to houses and gardens in the area, and further inspections of roads in company with village men. Sufficient food purchased.

9th November

Patrol departed TIRIBI at 8 a.m. and arrived MABIRO Rest House at 8.30. Many of the people were absent on a hunting expedition in the Erave River area, but a number visited the camp with food. Talks with people, and medical treatments given. Visits to houses in the area, and inspection of road work with V.C. and village men. Further section of road marked out.

10th November

Patrol departed MABIRO at 8.30 in light rain and arrived BADRI Rest House at 10.30. The Village Constables visited the camp, and later some 30 people arrived with large amounts of food. The people and the patrol carriers began re-building the police barracks, which had burnt down a few weeks previously. Some 20 more people arrived in the afternoon and talks were held and medical treatments given.

11th November

People arrived with food from 9 a.m., and about 70 cleaned the Rest House area and completed the new police barracks. Visits to the scattered BADRI houses in the afternoon showed many of them were deserted, the people being absent for a number of reasons - hunting, visiting the Kuare Valley villages etc. Returned to BADRI camp, which was by then in fairly good order. Sufficient food purchased.

12th November

Approximately 90 people arrived and began work on roads in the area. Inspection of roads, and corrections marked in a number of sections. People brought food to the camp in the afternoon, and further short talks were held and medical treatments given.

13th November

Patrol departed BADRI at 6.40 and arrived Erave station at 11 a.m. Reported to A.D.O., and patrol stood down.

14th November - 7th December

At Erave to appear in Supreme Court case. The Court circuit was longer than expected, and the hearing and resumption of the patrol were almost three weeks later than originally anticipated. On December 3rd a murder of a FAIYA, Suga Valley, man

by WORU villagers was reported, and the patrol departed Erave in company with a second patrol led by Mr. G. Hogg, P.O. A full report on the search for the murderers is being submitted by Mr. Hogg, and only the salient points are covered below.

8th December

Both patrols departed Erave at 8.30, arriving at BADRI Rest House at 2.30 p.m. Talks with V.C.s of BADRI and FAYIA and men of FAYIA, who gave assurances that the murder was a restricted matter, and would not lead to further violence. BADRI people arrived with sufficient food for the patrol. In the late afternoon ANDITA, one of the alleged murderers, was brought into camp. An eyewitness to the murder was also questioned, and all details were recorded.

9th December Patrols departed BADRI at 8.30 and arrived at a camp-ground in the middle of WORU land at 10.30. Visits to houses in the area showed that the village was completely deserted, and no people were contacted. A few BADRI men visited the camp, and it was learnt that most of the WORU people had gone to BADRI early that morning. No food purchased, and rice issued. Prisoner ANDITA escaped in the early hours of the morning.

10th December

Efforts were made to contact WORU people in their village area during the day, and although a few had returned to their houses and were contacted, none gave any information concerning the wanted men. Patrol parties returned to camp in the afternoon.

11th December

Patrol departed WORU for TEBI at 8.10, arriving TEBI at noon. Mr. Hogg remained at WORU. Camp was made in the new village area some 800 feet below the old dancing ground. The Village Constable and a few men visited the camp, but were obviously nervous owing to the murder and the unsettled state of the KARI Valley area. Assurances were given that the patrol was making a normal visit, and the men soon gained confidence. It was apparent that they knew little of the wanted men. Later in the afternoon some 25 men and youths arrived, each with large amounts of food, and talks were held and medical treatments given. Contact improved considerably, the men remained in camp talking, and it was dusk before the last of them returned home.

12th December

People began arriving with food from 10 a.m. and they sat around the camp talking with members of the patrol. A few women were observed on the rim of the basin, and at noon they too ventured into the camp - the first to visit a patrol at TEBI. A headcount showed a total of 57 people present; further talks were held with them, and almost every person received medical treatment. The women soon returned home, but many of the men remained in camp, again until late afternoon. Sufficient food purchased. Heavy rain all night.

13th December

Rain stopped at 8 a.m. and the patrol departed TEBI at 8.30, arriving at the WORU camp at 12.45. Mr. Hogg had narrowly missed apprehending the wanted men on the range north of WORU, and they had fled from that area. During the afternoon investigations were made into their new hiding-places, but no new information could be gained.

14th December

Further visits were made to houses in the WORU area, and roads were examined for tracks. A few more WORU people had returned to their houses, but they could give no further information on the wanted men's movements. The prisoner ARDITA was re-captured in the afternoon, and on further questioning he alleged that BOSU of WORU was also implicated in the murder, in addition to others named earlier.

15th December

Patrol moved camp approximately one mile nearer to the northern ridge, and a party moved out in an attempt to apprehend BOSU on the border of the WORU-BADRI area. He had fled a few hours earlier, however, and this was unsuccessful. A further visit was made to houses north of BADRI in the late afternoon, as two of the wanted men were said to be hiding there. No trace of them could be found, however, and the party returned to camp.

16th December

Party left camp in the morning and spent the day in the western WORU area in a further attempt to apprehend the two wanted men who had been missed the previous day, but they could not be found and no further information concerning their whereabouts was gained. Party returned to camp in the afternoon.

17th December

Patrols departed WORU at 8.45 and arrived at the KOIYA camp at 4 p.m. A number of men brought wood and assisted in pitching camp, and later many people arrived with large amounts of food. Short talks were held, and a number of medical treatments given. The people could give no information concerning the wanted men and protested, without being asked, that they had given them no food or assistance.

18th December

People arrived for census from 7 a.m., and Mr. Hogg departed at 8 a.m. for the lower TIBURU area. Census, medical check and general talks with the people, who then left the camp and returned in the afternoon, again with large amounts of food.

19th December

Patrol departed KOIYA at 7.30 and arrived KARANDA camping-ground at 9 a.m. Many people were waiting with food, and soon more arrived for census, which was begun at 11 a.m. Medical check, talks with people and enormous amounts of food purchased. Visits to houses and gardens in the area in the late afternoon.

20th December

Heavy rain during the night stopped at 5.30 a.m., and the patrol departed KARANDA at 6.30, arriving KABOREI at 10.20. Camp was made and a few men began wandering through, and at noon about 60 arrived with food. They apparently found the situation satisfactory, as women soon began to arrive - the first to visit a patrol here - until the total number in the camp was almost 200. Short talk re census and general matters, and a few medical treatments given. Sufficient food for three days bought.

21st December

People began arriving from 9 a.m., and the census was begun at 10.30. Talks with people, medical check and treatments given. The Village Constable and

two headmen from PULABI, Kuare valley arrived with a complaint against the people of PORUBERI, their old enemies. Visits to gardens near the camp. Later in the afternoon some 100 people brought still more food.

22nd December

Patrol departed KABORBI at 6.15 and arrived PORUBERI at 10.20. At noon people began to arrive with food, and talks were held and medical treatments given. Discussions with V.C.s and headmen of PORUBERI and PULABI concerning their old hostilities, and it was finally agreed that these could be ended immediately, with exchange of payments later. Sufficient food for two days bought.

23rd December

People arrived from 7 a.m., and census and medical check completed by 11 a.m. Talks with people, and visit to nearby gardens. Patrol departed PORUBERI at 1 p.m. and arrived KALAWIDA at 2.50. Many of the people had gone to Erave or Kagua for Christmas celebrations, and the V.C. had taken the census book to Erave with him. Medical check and talks with some 50 people, and sufficient food purchased.

24th December

Patrol departed KALAWIDA at 6.20, arriving KALABELI Rest House at 8.30. Talk with Kuare Valley VCs, who were proceeding to Kagua. Departed Rest House at 9.30 in company with many Kuare Valley people, and arrived Kagua station at 3.50 p.m.

NATIVE SITUATION

The native situation differs considerably between the KARI Valley and the TIBURU and IARO areas in the following respects:

Kari Valley

At the time of the patrol's visit to this area, a number of men were absent for various legitimate reasons, but those remaining showed little interest in the patrol. The people were co-operative, supplying ample food, and readily accepting medical treatment, but they made no effort to remain in camp or join in talks, as is common in the Kagua area. They have lost interest in road-building, which they had previously been doing very well, and they had let the BADRI rest camp fall into a very dilapidated condition.

This area has been patrolled many times, and a great number of men have worked at Erave and Kagua stations, so that here is no fear and little suspicion of the Administration. This could, in fact, be the reason for their attitude - the novelty of the Government has worn off, and nothing further has occurred to re-awaken their interest. It is at this stage that the prospect of a road-link to a Government station, the establishment of an Aid Post or Mission station, planting of European vegetable crops and experimental coffee plots can bring new vigour into Administration contact, and it seems that these developments should be begun soon. These people are generally more advanced than those in the de-restricted Kerabi and Northern Kagua Valleys, and there seems no reason why the whole Kari Valley should not be de-restricted at the earliest opportunity. The increased contact that this should bring would help in dispelling the present apathy of these people.

On the second visit by the combined patrols to BADRI-WORU area, most of the people were nervous rather suspicious or antagonistic, and in avoiding the patrol they were taking what they considered normal precautions. After a few days they realized that the patrols were concerned only with the alleged murderers, and contact improved. Although the people made no particular effort to assist the patrol in apprehending the wanted men, neither did they hinder it, and it appeared that they were giving little or no help to the murderers. Shortly after the patrols left the area, most of the murderers presented themselves at Brave station, and this was possibly due to pressure from the rest of the village people.

The situation at TEBI village, which is east from the main KARI Valley system, shows a considerable improvement since the last patrol. Here again the people were nervous because of the murder, but the first women to visit a patrol were seen. Owing to this suspicion - several women began to run when the interpreter approached them normally - no census was taken, but the next patrol should have no difficulty in conducting one, particularly once the KARI people have settled down again.

TIBURU Valley and IARO area

Here the situation contrasts greatly with that in the KARI Valley, and the reception accorded the patrol in all villages was almost overwhelming. Attendance for census was generally 50 per cent greater than for the previous patrol, in all villages food far surplus to requirements was brought in, and a great many people of themselves sought medical treatment.

As in the Kuare and Kagua Valleys, a sudden change in the people's attitude has occurred, and in a matter of months they have lost their fear of the Administration. This is undoubtedly due to the very regular patrolling carried out in the last year. The situation in these areas could hardly be better.

The large language group encompassing the area from the Samberigi Valley to Mount Laliba and from the western Suga Valley to the eastern Kagua Valley changes at PORUBERI and KABOREI. The two languages are mutually unintelligible among the peoples concerned, and only those of KARANDA and KALAWIDA are bi-lingual. Approximately half of the older men in POLABI and KOIYA understand both dialects. A word list was taken, but the results of working through two interpreters were so inaccurate that it is not included. An attempt was made to persuade some young men to accompany the patrol to Kagua to learn a lingua franca, but the last of these returned home from Kalawida. The presence of their enemies at POLABI will hinder these peoples' movement to Kagua for some time, but an interpreter for this language is urgently needed. An effort to recruit men from the bi-lingual villages would probably be more successful.

Rest House sites were agreed upon and marked out in the TIBURU and at PORUBERI and KABOREI. The people agreed to collect timber, but without European or police supervision, no building can be successfully carried out. The Constable in charge at KABOREI can supervise construction in the TIBURU when this area is de-restricted, but PORUBERI and KABOREI must await the next patrol

VII. VILLAGE GROUPSTEBI

The people of this group are of the PAUREBA clan, have no affiliations in any other area and live in an isolated depression completely surrounded by ridges. Their land is very poor, and it is difficult to imagine anything short of eventual re-settlement bringing any degree of development to these people. A head-count showed that 27 male adults, 19 male children, 7 female adults and 4 female children visited the patrol - a total of 57 people.

KOIYA

These people are of the TIDIREBA clan, and have quite close ties with KARANDA and KALAWIDA villagers, having been fighting partners of the former. They are also friendly with the IAGI and EBU'BUARE sub-clans, branches of the main WORU'ABEREBA clan of BADRI and WORU. These people once lived on the southern boundary of the KOIYA land until being evicted by the PURAMUREBA of FAIYA, Sugu Valley. This old dispute led to the recent murder, and the men were not actually of the WORU sub-clans, although they have been living with the latter for some years. The KOIYA people were sympathetic to the murderers' cause, and may have given them a little help. 166 people were sighted and 199 names recorded.

KARANDA

This is a large group occupying the more fertile upper end of the TIBURU Valley. The peoples are of the IADUBA clan. 276 people were sighted and 313 names recorded, but there could be another 150 people in the area.

KABOREI

This is another large, scattered group occupying rather poor, swampy land on the plateau west of the Iaro River. The two clans in the group are PAGARIBA and KOMOROBA, and although their house and garden sites are separate, they consider themselves as together making up the total village group. 177 people seen and 246 names recorded, but the total population is probably in the vicinity of 350.

PORUBERI

This group has one clan, KOI'ISRI, at PORUBERI east of the KOIYA River and at IAWABINI, to the west. The group are enemies of PULABI, Kuare Valley and although both parties asserted that hostilities are ended, this old enmity will hinder movement by these people to Kagua station. There is another clan, TALA'IUEBIREBA at EBABINYA hamlet between PORUBERI and KALAWIDA. They presented themselves at KALAWIDA for census, but as the V.C. was absent with the census book they could not be listed. 122 PORUBERI people seen and 135 names recorded - total population should be 200.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village Constables in the KARI Valley, with the exception of GORU, have held their position for some time and have a fair knowledge of their duties. They are not particularly enthusiastic, however, and act as a buffer between their people and the Administration. They show little interest in Administration contact and work, and their attitude reflects that of the people as a whole.

The newer appointees are generally better, and their details are as follows:

TEBI

V.C. MADE was appointed in 1957 by the last patrol to visit the area, and although he has seen little of the Administration since his appointment, this man has kept up his enthusiasm and he gave every assistance to the patrol. He lives some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of population at TEBI, however, and until more people are seen by patrols it will be difficult to know whether he has much authority in the group. To date his work has been satisfactory.

KCIYA

V.C. LAINYA was appointed in June and has literally thrown himself into his duties. He expends a great deal of energy in shepherding his people into the patrol, and he has good control of the group. His work to date has been excellent, and he should be of great help to the Administration in years to come.

KURANDA

V.C. FOROBIA was appointed at the same time as LAINYA, and although he lacks the drive of the latter he has considerable authority in his group, and secured good attendance for this patrol. His outlook is very conservative, and he needs more instruction to fully understand his duties as a V.C.

KABOREI

V.C. TIMBU was provisionally appointed in August, and although he is a powerful man, he is rather at sea in his new appointment. He is the headman of the PAGARIBA clan, and with instruction should have no difficulty in controlling this group. The other clan, KMOROBA, does not fully recognize TIMBU, their headman being KABUNA, and it is suggested that both these men could be appointed Village Constables - there are sufficient people to warrant two officials.

POUBERI

V.C. IOGE was also provisionally appointed in August, and his work has been good. He is the son of former headman LEWE, and nephew of EGOMA, the present leader. EGOMA is rather old for a V.C.'s duties, and should give full support to IOGE, who has already acquired some authority in his own right.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Some sections of road have been built in the KARI and KUARE Valleys, and although these are for the most part suitable for traffic, they are isolated sections, and in the KARI the people have lost interest in building them. The Kagua people's work on the airstrip is now completed, road work will shortly be commenced, and the Kuare Valley should soon be connected to Kagua station. In the latter area the people are very keen, and the terrain presents no difficulties.

In view of the extreme ruggedness of the Erave river gorge it is doubtful if a road to the north is possible without expert surveying and extensive blasting. For this reason it would perhaps be better to concentrate on a circular link from Kagua via SIMBURA, TIRIBI and BADRI to the south and east, and via KALABELI, KALAWIDA and direct through the TIBURU. This would leave a difficult section from WORU to KOIYA over broken country, but this for a distance of only some three miles, and is still considerably better than the Erave gorge terrain. Working on this pattern, the roads under construction would radiate from Kagua station and could be more easily supervised and more quickly completed than from Erave.

From Kagua to WORU the road would follow fairly closely the existing native main tracks. These are over rolling kunai-covered hills, with only the sections near MUGIRI, the KARI-SUGU dividing ridge, and TIRIBI requiring extensive cutting or contouring. These sections are on the north-south leg, and are short. From TIRIBI to WORU almost half the required road has been built. The Sugu and Fore Rivers each require 30 to 40-ft. bridges, and there are a few small streams to be crossed.

The section from WORU to KOIYA will probably have to leave the existing tracks, and be banked around the ridges well above the rocky banks of the Tiburu River. This area is covered by dense forest, and will require extensive investigation to find the best route. Any rock outcrops that are encountered should not be large, and little blasting should be required. This section could be left until last. From KOIYA to KARANDA the present native track follows a sand-stone ridge formed by a massive fault or slip from the main ridge some 700 yards away to the west. A vehicle road along the top of the ridge is impracticable, as the present track is only a few inches wide in places. The floor of the valley has patches of swamp and a very high water table that is characteristic of this area and the Iaro and Poru plateaux. The best route appears to be a cutting along the base of the smaller ridge and just above the level of the valley floor. A 40 ft. bridge across the TIBURU just north of KOIYA is required.

From KARANDA to KALAWIDA the road will have to descend and cross the floor of the valley, but it is fairly narrow at this point, and a built-up causeway should overcome the swamp problem. From this point a route around the southern slopes of Mount MAWI seems most suitable, and is over grassed hills, and although the country near KALAWIDA is rather broken it should present few difficulties. From KALAWIDA to Kagua station the route is wholly over grassed hills, and is quite easy. This has been covered in an earlier report. Two 30-ft. bridges across the Kuare River will

be required.

From KALAWIDA a branch road could be built the four miles to PORUBERI with little trouble. From PORUBERI to KABOREI the precipitous KOIYA River gorge has to be crossed, however, and there seems little point in continuing a road on, as an easier link could be built in from KARANDA. This would cover some six miles of timbered but fairly flat ridge-tops, and would then meet an area of crumbling sand- and lime-stone hills, where subsidences have formed sludge up to four feet deep. It may be possible to skirt the edge of the KABOREI basin, but this would involve much work, and as the road-head would reach the outskirts of the KABOREI gardens it would hardly be worth while.

The situation in the Kagua, Kusre and Tiburu Valleys would indicate that these people should work well on road construction, and a road-link could be completed in a relatively short time. This is necessary in order that the interest of the people may be maintained, and it should also arouse some enthusiasm among the Sugu and Kari Valley villagers.

AGRICULTURE

In the western Kari Valley food was in short supply, and of poor quality. The people are only now recovering from the recent shortage in this area and the Sugu Valley, but owing to the rocky hills and poor soils there will probably never be a large surplus in these Valleys. In the eastern Kari and at TEBI new gardens were being made and the food supply was adequate. In the Tiburu and Iarc areas enormous amounts were purchased, and that at KARANDA was of exceptional quality for this Sub-District. This was also the case at KABOREI and PORUBERI, where bananas are a very important item of diet.

The only European vegetables seen were a little maize and a few apple cucumbers. Both of these are considered delicacies, but little seed has been distributed in these areas. A new batch of seed has recently been received at Kagua, and the next patrol should find the people keen to accept it. In the Kusre Valley it was noticed that the people had planted corn, cucumbers and pumpkins in separate beds, but that cabbages, tomatoes and beans had been planted one in each corner of a kau kau bed, similar to sugar-cane. The latter crops were very poor, while the former were generally good, and the people were advised to plant the introduced seed by beds.

HEALTH

The health of the people seen was fairly good, and generally better in those areas which had been visited seven or eight times than in the newly-contacted villages. This was noticeable in the number of cured jaws seen, and the rapid penicillin cure of this disease is very valuable in gaining the confidence of the people.

As in the Kagua area, most of the people are very anxious to obtain medical treatment, even if only for the decorative effect of a bandage, and they take pride in pointing out minute cuts etc. As yet few serious cases are seen, but the position is improving rapidly.

APPENDIX "A"R.P.&N.G.C. Members Accompanying Patrol

No. 7753 Constable JARADA. This member was in charge of the detachment during the latter stages of the patrol, and his usual casual bearing improved greatly. At all times a good worker, he showed himself fully capable of assuming responsibility.

No. 7797 Constable GIMI. A quiet, efficient member who is a very good worker.

No. 8711 Constable K&BO. A very good, dependable worker.

No. 8876 Constable OROAT. This member is completely devoid of energy.

No. 9146 Constable PELIRA. During this patrol his work was below his usual standard, although still satisfactory.

No. 9274 Constable WIKONO. A good, cheerful policeman.

Scale 1:50,000
Sheet 100
1900



30/1. - 217.

30/1. - 218.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

12th. February, 1959.
12th. February, 1959.

Assistant District Officer,
ERAVE,
The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
Konedobu,
PORT MORESBY.

LAGUA PATROL REPORT NO. 1 1958-59.

Mr. Jinks has done another good job and the
native situation is not just as mentioned in the
standards.

Attached, please find the above-mentioned
report together with my comments to the Assistant District
Officer, Erave.
Please submit a map and a description of the
land which you recommend for de-restriction.

As I have stated in previous correspondence,
the road from Erave towards Tolima is to be completed.
The Camping Allowance claim is enclosed.

Could a cheque be sent please to Mr. Jinks at A.S.O.P.A.

DCA
.....
D. Clifton-Bassett,
District Officer.

30/1. - 217.

District Office,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

12th. February, 1959.

Assistant District Officer,
ERAVE.

KAGUA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 1958-59.

The above-mentioned report is acknowledged.

Mr. Jinks has done another good job and the native situation is at last approaching satisfactory standards.

Please submit a map and a description of the Kori Valley which you recommend for de-restriction.

As I have stated in previous correspondence, the road from Kagua towards Ialibu is to be commenced. As soon as possible, other roads as mentioned in your second last paragraph should be marked and construction commenced in accordance with the District Instruction on roads.

Mr. Jinks has given a good idea of the possibilities of a circular road link and while I agree that the people should keep the walking tracks clear, roads of vehicular standard as laid down should be commenced in the first instance, rather than graded walking tracks which will then have to be widened, cambered and drained later. In other words, the same ground will have to be covered again. I have placed a "107" Landrover for Kagua on the Native Affairs vehicle requirements for next year.

I will direct the District Medical Officers attention to the recommendation for the establishment of an Aid Post in the Kori Valley as recorded at page 5.

You did not sign the Camping Allowance Certificate that the Officer camped out. I have attended to this.

D.C.B.
.....
D. Clifton-Bassett.
District Officer.

30/1 - 328

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

20th January, 1958.

The District Officer,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

KAGUA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1958/59.

Attached please find three copies of the
above report.

Mr. Jinks has again conducted a good, slow
moving patrol wherein much confidence of the Government, its
aims and principles must have been instilled into the people
contacted.

It was indeed unfortunate that such a long
delay was occasioned at ERAVE by the Supreme Court. The court
was expected here on or about the 3rd of November, but did not
arrive until the 27th November.

On the whole, the native situation in the
KARI Valley whilst leaving much to be desired, was as well as
could be expected under the circumstances. Naturally, when
having a strong double patrol suddenly arriving in their midst
immediately subsequent to a murder, they would be rather
apathetic and dubious towards the Government. It was pleasing
to note that relations did improve once reassurances were
substantiated that no harm was meant to all and sundry and that
the patrol was merely intent upon seeking the alleged murderers.
(para 1 page 6).

Since arriving at ERAVE myself, numerous people
from the area in question have been arriving in with suspected
participants in the murder, for routine visits, and wishing to
make themselves conversant with the new officer. All suspected
participants have now been apprehended by the people themselves
and we are now awaiting only the witnesses to arrive and court
powers (Papuan) for myself so that I may proceed with the case.
Frankly, the co-operation and general attitude of the KARI
Valley people has been most genuine and encouraging from the
Administration view point.

The people of TEBI village have also undergone
a change for the better. It is my intention to establish
greater contact by inviting them in for regular visits to the
station and when practicable, conduct further follow up patrols
to the area. This is the surest means of establishing effective
administration. This latter course will be somewhat hampered
for the time being mainly due to lack of staff and the almost
complete exitus of Officers from the Sub-District.

In the meantime, could representation be made
to the appropriate authorities to have the KARI Valley de-restr-
icted (vide para 7 page 5 of the report). Mr. Birkin, E.M.A.
will be contacted with a view to having an aid post established
in the KARI Valley using the one trained Aid Post Orderly who is
at present on this station.

The reception afforded the patrol in the TIBURU - IARO area speaks well of the manner in which the patrol was carried out and of past visits.

I agree that for the present, it would be better to concentrate on a circular road link from KAGUA, mainly because of the difficulty involved in crossing BRAVE Gorge. Now that the people South of KAGUA have finished work on the airstrip, after they have rested sufficiently it would be most desirable to have them advantageously employed on roads during their off peak periods. Such activity, provided that it is judiciously employed, would serve to make them concentrate less on fighting and other subversive activities. However, it should be born in mind that KAGUA's most beneficial and easiest road link will be via IALIBU and MENDI and for this reason most of the effort required by European Officers should be concentrated upon this section of road making bearing in mind District Instruction No.1. Roads must not be made haphazardly with only police seeing to location and construction. It is very necessary that some responsible person mark out and check each section to be constructed before work proceeds.

A claim for camping allowance is attached for your approval please.

Mr. B. Jinks, P.O.

Mr. B. Jinks is required in Brave for Supreme Court sittings about 1st November 1952. Immediately upon his return from the A.S.G.P.A. examination at Mendi he is to leave for Brave patrolling along the road with the intention of leaving through all the points to MARI then down to Brave. On his return he will proceed through the TIBURU and IARO areas to Brave.

R.T. Neville
(R.T. Neville)

a/Assistant District Officer.

Supplies for the second part of the patrol can be obtained from Brave as can extra police.

Objects of the patrol are:

- (1) The consolidation of administrative influences in the whole area. It is hoped to have the KARI Valley removed from the restricted zone this year.
- (2) Revision of tribal names.
- (3) Supervision of work in the KARI Valley. Much of the work ordered and by Mr. Jinks himself has been properly done. It is hoped to see some results in the near future.
- (4) Select sites for settlements and other works at TIBURU, IALIBU, MENDI and MARI and back etc.

The patrol is to move directly to villages, camping at night and away from the edge of the bush.

Assistant District Officer

30/1 - 194

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

23rd October, 1958.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KAGUA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

KARI, TIBURU & KUARE VALLEYS.

MR. B. JINKS, P/O.

Mr. B. Jinks is required in Erave for Supreme Court sittings about 3rd November 1958. Immediately upon his return from the A.S.O.P.A examinations at Mendi he is to leave for Erave patrolling along the way. His route will be to TIRIBI thence through all the KARI Valley villages to MARO then down to Erave. On his return to Kagua he will proceed through the TIBURU and IARO Valleys up the KUARE Valley to Kagua.

Supplies for the second part of the patrol can be obtained from Erave as can extra police.

Objects of the patrol are:

- (1) The consolidation of Administration influence in the whole area. It is hoped to have the KARI Valley removed from the Restricted areas this year.
- (2) Revision of initial census.
- (3) Supervision of roads in the KARI valley. Check to see those marked out by Mr. Hogg recently are being properly done. If completed or nearing completion mark out new sections.
- (4) Select sites for Resthouse and police barracks at KOIYA, KARANDA, KASOREI and PORUBERI and mark out.

The patrol is to move slowly from village to village, camping at each and every group centre, time is not of the essence.

.....
(S.S. Bell)
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1

Patrol Post,
KAGUA, S.H.D.
6th January, 1959.

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

KAGUA PATROL REPORT NO 3-58/59

Area Patrolled:	KARI, TIBURU and IARO Valleys.
Patrol Conducted by:	B. Jinks, P.O.
Patrol Accompanied by: Europeans:	Mr. G. Hogg, P.O. 8th to 18th December.
Natives:	R.P.A.N.G.C.: 6 Interpreters: 1 N.H.O.: 1
Duration:	5th to 13th November and 8th to 24th December, 1958. - 26 days
Map Reference:	Sketch map attached
Objects of Patrol:	General administration, Census and consolidation of influence.

INTRODUCTION

The object of the patrol was to visit the KARI and TIBURU Valleys and the IARO River area south of the KUARE River. This was successfully carried out, but owing to the long delay in Erave awaiting the Supreme Court, and the search for murderers in the WORU area, the patrol arrived at KALAWIDA and the Kuare Valley just after the people had left for Christmas celebrations. In view of this the patrol returned direct to Kagua on Christmas eve.

The KARI Valley was last patrolled in June, 1958 and the TIBURU and IARO areas in August, 1958.

DIARY

5th November

Departed Kagua station at 8.30, arriving at SIMBURA Rest Camp at 11 a.m. and TIRIBI Rest House at 12.30. Most of the people were absent at a funeral at AI'OGUE, but talks were held with those remaining, and a few medical treatments were given. Some food was bought and supplemented with a half-ration of rice.

6th November

Inspection of road work towards AI'OGUE,

and a further short section marked out. Inspection of road to SIMBURA in the afternoon, and a possible route over the low KARI-SUGU ridge examined. Sufficient food purchased.

7th November

Departed TIRIBI at 8.30 and arrived GORU at 9 a.m. Talks with Village Constable and people, and inspection of road work. Short section of road marked, and examination of probable route towards TIRIBI. Returned TIRIBI at 2 p.m. Half-ration of rice issued to supplement food purchased.

8th November

TIRIBI people returned from AI'OGUE at 10 a.m. Talks held and medical treatments given. Visits to houses and gardens in the area, and further inspections of roads in company with village men. Sufficient food purchased.

9th November

Patrol departed TIRIBI at 8 a.m. and arrived MABIRO Rest House at 8.30. Many of the people were absent on a hunting expedition in the Erave River area, but a number visited the camp with food. Talks with people, and medical treatments given. Visits to houses in the area, and inspection of road work with V.C. and village men. Further section of road marked out.

10th November

Patrol departed MABIRO at 8.30 in light rain and arrived BADRI Rest House at 10.30. The Village Constables visited the camp, and later some 30 people arrived with large amounts of food. The people and the patrol carriers began re-building the police barracks, which had burnt down a few weeks previously. Some 20 more people arrived in the afternoon and talks were held and medical treatments given.

11th November

People arrived with food from 9 a.m., and about 70 cleaned the Rest House area and completed the new police barracks. Visits to the scattered BADRI houses in the afternoon showed many of them were deserted, the people being absent for a number of reasons - hunting, visiting the Kuare Valley villages etc. Returned to BADRI camp, which was by then in fairly good order. Sufficient food purchased.

12th November

Approximately 90 people arrived and began work on roads in the area. Inspection of roads, and corrections marked in a number of sections. People brought food to the camp in the afternoon, and further short talks were held and medical treatments given.

13th November

Patrol departed BADRI at 6.40 and arrived Erave station at 11 a.m. Reported to A.D.O., and patrol stood down.

14th November - 7th December

At Erave to appear in Supreme Court case. The Court circuit was longer than expected, and the hearing and resumption of the patrol were almost three weeks later than originally anticipated. On December 3rd a murder of a FAIYA, Suga Valley, man

by WORU villagers was reported, and the patrol departed Erave in company with a second patrol led by Mr. G. Hogg, P.O. A full report on the search for the murderers is being submitted by Mr. Hogg, and only the salient points are covered below.

8th December

Both patrols departed Erave at 8.30, arriving at BADRI Rest House at 2.30 p.m. Talks with V.C.s of BADRI and FAIYA and men of FAIYA, who gave assurances that the murder was a restricted matter, and would not lead to further violence. BADRI people arrived with sufficient food for the patrol. In the late afternoon ANDITA, one of the alleged murderers, was brought into camp. An eyewitness to the murder was also questioned, and all details were recorded.

9th December Patrols departed BADRI at 8.30 and arrived at a camp-ground in the middle of WORU land at 10.30. Visits to houses in the area showed that the village was completely deserted, and no people were contacted. A few BADRI men visited the camp, and it was learnt that most of the WORU people had gone to BADRI early that morning. No food purchased, and rice issued. Prisoner ANDITA escaped in the early hours of the morning.

10th December

Efforts were made to contact WORU people in their village area during the day, and although a few had returned to their houses and were contacted, none gave any information concerning the wanted men. Patrol parties returned to camp in the afternoon.

11th December

Patrol departed WORU for TEBI at 8.10, arriving TEBI at noon. Mr. Hogg remained at WORU. Camp was made in the new village area some 800 feet below the old dancing ground. The Village Constable and a few men visited the camp, but were obviously nervous owing to the murder and the unsettled state of the KARI Valley area. Assurances were given that the patrol was making a normal visit, and the men soon gained confidence. It was apparent that they knew little of the wanted men. Later in the afternoon some 25 men and youths arrived, each with large amounts of food, and talks were held and medical treatments given. Contact improved considerably, the men remained in camp talking, and it was dusk before the last of them returned home.

12th December

People began arriving with food from 10 a.m. and they sat around the camp talking with members of the patrol. A few women were observed on the rim of the basin, and at noon they too ventured into the camp - the first to visit a patrol at TEBI. A headcount showed a total of 57 people present; further talks were held with them, and almost every person received medical treatment. The women soon returned home, but many of the men remained in camp, again until late afternoon. Sufficient food purchased. Heavy rain all night.

13th December

Rain stopped at 8 a.m. and the patrol departed TEBI at 8.30, arriving at the WORU camp at 12.45. Mr. Hogg had narrowly missed apprehending the wanted men on the range north of WORU, and they had fled from that area. During the afternoon investigations were made into their new hiding-places, but no new information could be gained.

14th December

Further visits were made to houses in the WORU area, and roads were examined for tracks. A few more WORU people had returned to their houses, but they could give no further information on the wanted men's movements. The prisoner ANDITA was re-captured in the afternoon, and on further questioning he alleged that BOSU of WORU was also implicated in the murder, in addition to others named earlier.

15th December

Patrol moved camp approximately one mile nearer to the northern ridge, and a party moved out in an attempt to apprehend BOSU on the border of the WORU-BADRI area. He had fled a few hours earlier, however, and this was unsuccessful. A further visit was made to houses north of BADRI in the late afternoon, as two of the wanted men were said to be hiding there. No trace of them could be found, however, and the party returned to camp.

16th December

Party left camp in the morning and spent the day in the western WORU area in a further attempt to apprehend the two wanted men who had been missed the previous day, but they could not be found and no further information concerning their whereabouts was gained. Party returned to camp in the afternoon.

17th December

Patrols departed WORU at 8.45 and arrived at the KOIYA camp at 1 p.m. A number of men brought wood and assisted in pitching camp, and later many people arrived with large amounts of food. Short talks were held, and a number of medical treatments given. The people could give no information concerning the wanted men and protested, without being asked, that they had given them no food or assistance.

18th December

People arrived for census from 7 a.m., and Mr. Hogg departed at 8 a.m. for the lower TIBURU area. Census, medical check and general talks with the people, who then left the camp and returned in the afternoon, again with large amounts of food.

19th December

Patrol departed KOIYA at 9.30 and arrived KARANDA camping-ground at 9 a.m. Many people were waiting with food, and soon more arrived for census, which was begun at 11 a.m. Medical check, talks with people and enormous amounts of food purchased. Visits to houses and gardens in the area in the late afternoon.

20th December

Heavy rain during the night stopped at 5.30 a.m., and the patrol departed KARANDA at 6.30, arriving KABOREI at 10.20. Camp was made and a few men began wandering through, and at noon about 50 arrived with food. They apparently found the situation satisfactory, as women soon began to arrive - the first to visit a patrol here - until the total number in the camp was almost 200. Short talks, census and general matters, and a few medical treatments given. Sufficient food for three days bought.

21st December

People began arriving from 9 a.m., and the census was begun at 10.30. Talks with people, medical check and treatments given. The Village Constable and

two headmen from PULABI, Kuare Valley arrived with a complaint against the people of PORUBERI, their old enemies. Visits to gardens near the camp. Later in the afternoon some 100 people brought still more food.

22nd December

Patrol departed KABOREI at 6.15 and arrived PORUBERI at 10.20. At noon people began to arrive with food, and talks were held and medical treatments given. Discussions with V.C.s and headmen of PORUBERI and PULABI concerning their old hostilities, and it was finally agreed that these could be ended immediately, with exchange of payments later. Sufficient food for two days bought.

23rd December

People arrived from 7 a.m., and census and medical check completed by 11 a.m. Talks with people, and visit to nearby gardens. Patrol departed PORUBERI at 1 p.m. and arrived KALAWIDA at 2.50. Many of the people had gone to Erave or Kagua for Christmas celebrations, and the V.C. had taken the census book to Erave with him. Medical check and talks with some 60 people, and sufficient food purchased.

24th December

Patrol departed KALAWIDA at 6.20, arriving KALABELI Rest House at 8.30. Talk with Kuare Valley VCs, who were proceeding to Kagua. Departed Rest House at 9.30 in company with many Kuare Valley people, and arrived Kagua station at 3.50 p.m.

NATIVE SITUATION

The native situation differs considerably between the KARI Valley and the TIBURU and IARO areas in the following respects:

Kari Valley

At the time of the patrol's visit to this area, a number of men were absent for various legitimate reasons, but those remaining showed little interest in the patrol. The people were co-operative, supplying ample food, and readily accepting medical treatment, but they made no effort to remain in camp or join in talks, as is common in the Kagua area. They have lost interest in road-building, which they had previously been doing very well, and they had let the BADRI rest camp fall into a very dilapidated condition.

This area has been patrolled many times, and a great number of men have worked at Erave and Kagua stations, so that here is no fear and little suspicion of the Administration. This could, in fact, be the reason for their attitude - the novelty of the Government has worn off, and nothing further has occurred to re-awaken their interest. It is at this stage that the prospect of a road-link to a Government station, the establishment of an Aid Post or Mission station, the establishment of vegetable crops and experimental coffee plots can bring new vigour into Administration contact, and it seems that these developments should be begun soon. These people are generally more advanced than those in the de-restricted Kerabi and Northern Kagua Valleys, and there seems no reason why the whole Kari Valley should not be de-restricted at the earliest opportunity. The increased contact that this should bring would help in dispelling the present apathy of these people.

On the second visit by the combined patrols to BADRI-WORU area, most of the people were nervous rather suspicious or antagonistic, and in avoiding the patrol they were taking what they considered normal precautions. After a few days they realized that the patrols were concerned only with the alleged murderers, and contact improved. Although the people made no particular effort to assist the patrol in apprehending the wanted men, neither did they hinder it, and it appeared that they were giving little or no help to the murderers. Shortly after the patrols left the area, most of the murderers presented themselves at grave station, and this was possibly due to pressure from the rest of the village people.

The situation at TMBI village, which is east from the main Kari Valley system, shows a considerable improvement since the last patrol. Here again the people were nervous because of the murder, but the first women to visit a patrol were seen. Owing to this suspicion - several women began to run when the interpreter approached them normally - no census was taken, but the next patrol should have no difficulty in conducting one, particularly once the KARI people have settled down again.

TIBURU Valley and IARO area

Here the situation contrasts greatly with that in the KARI Valley, and the reception accorded the patrol in all villages was almost overwhelming. Attendance for census was generally 50 per cent greater than for the previous patrol, in all villages food far surplus to requirements was brought in, and a great many people of themselves sought medical treatment.

As in the Kuare and Kagua Valleys, a sudden change in the people's attitude has occurred, and in a matter of months they have lost their fear of the Administration. This is undoubtedly due to the very regular patrolling carried out in the last year. The situation in these areas could hardly be better.

The large language group encompassing the area from the Samberigi Valley to Mount Ialibu and from the western Suga Valley to the eastern Kagua Valley changes at PORUBERI and KABOREI. The two languages are mutually unintelligible among the peoples concerned, and only those of KARANDA and KALAWIDA are bi-lingual. Approximately half of the older men in PULABI and KOIYA understand both dialects. A word list was taken, but the results of working through two interpreters were so inaccurate that it is not included. An attempt was made to persuade some young men to accompany the patrol to Kagua to learn a lingua franca, but the last of these returned home from Kalawida. The presence of their enemies at PULABI will hinder these peoples' movement to Kagua for some time, but an interpreter for this language is urgently needed. An effort to recruit men from the bi-lingual villages would probably be more successful.

Rest House sites were agreed upon and marked out in the TIBURU and at PORUBERI and KABOREI. The people agreed to collect timber, but without European or police supervision, no building can be successfully carried out. The Constable in charge at KALABELI can supervise construction in the TIBURU when this area is de-restricted, but PORUBERI and KABOREI must await the next patrol

VILLAGE GROUPSTEBI

The people of this group are of the PAUREBA clan, have no affiliations in any other area and live in an isolated depression completely surrounded by ridges. Their land is very poor, and it is difficult to imagine anything short of eventual re-settlement bringing any degree of development to these people. A head-count showed that 27 male adults, 19 male children, 7 female adults and 4 female children visited the patrol - a total of 57 people.

KOIYA

These people are of the TIDIREBA clan, and have quite close ties with KARANDA and KALAWIDA villagers, having been fighting partners of the former. They are also friendly with the IAGI and EMU'BUARE sub-clans, branches of the main WORU'ABEREBA clan of BADRI and WORU. These people once lived on the southern boundary of the KOIYA land until being evicted by the PURANUREBA of FAIYA, Sugu Valley. This old dispute led to the recent murder, and the men were not actually of the WORU sub-clans, although they have been living with the latter for some years. The KOIYA people were sympathetic to the murderers' cause, and may have given them a little help. 166 people were sighted and 199 names recorded.

KARANDA

This is a large group occupying the more fertile upper end of the TIBURU Valley. The people are of the IADUBA clan. 276 people were sighted and 313 names recorded, but there could be another 150 people in the area.

KABOREI

This is another large, scattered group occupying rather poor, swampy land on the plateau west of the Iaro River. The two clans in the group are PAGARIBA and KOMOROBA, and although their house and garden sites are separate, they consider themselves as together making up the total village group. 177 people seen and 246 names recorded, but the total population is probably in the vicinity of 350.

PORUBERI

This group has one clan, KOI'IERI, at PORUBERI east of the KOIYA River and at IAFARINI, to the west. The group are enemies of PULABI, Kuare Valley and although both parties asserted that hostilities are ended, this old enmity will hinder movement by these people to Kagua station. There is another clan, TALA IUMBIREBA at EBABINYA hamlet between PORUBERI and KALAWIDA. They presented themselves at KALAWIDA for census, but as the V.C. was absent with the census book they could not be listed. 122 PORUBERI people seen and 135 names recorded - total population should be 200.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village Constables in the KARI Valley, with the exception of GORU, have held their position for some time and have a fair knowledge of their duties. They are not particularly enthusiastic, however, and act as a buffer between their people and the Administration. They show little interest in Administration contact and work, and their attitude reflects that of the people as a whole.

The newer appointees are generally better, and their details are as follows:

TEBI

V.C. MADE was appointed in 1957 by the last patrol to visit the area, and although he has seen little of the Administration since his appointment, this man has kept up his enthusiasm and he gave every assistance to the patrol. He lives some 1 1/2 miles from the centre of population at TEBI, however, and until more people are seen by patrols it will be difficult to know whether he has much authority in the group. To date his work has been satisfactory.

KOIYA

V.C. LAINYA was appointed in June and has literally thrown himself into his duties. He expects a great deal of energy in shepherding his people into the patrol, and he has good control of the group. His work to date has been excellent, and he should be of great help to the Administration in years to come.

KARANDA

V.C. FOROBIA was appointed at the same time as LAINYA, and although he lacks the drive of the latter he has considerable authority in his group, and secured good attendance for this patrol. His outlook is very conservative, and he needs more instruction to fully understand his duties as a V.C.

KABOREI

V.C. TIMBU was provisionally appointed in August, and although he is a powerful man, he is rather at sea in his new appointment. He is the headman of the PAGARIBA clan, and with instruction should have no difficulty in controlling this group. The other clan, KMOROKA, does not fully recognize TIMBU, their headman being KABUNA, and it is suggested that both these men could be appointed Village Constables - there are sufficient people to warrant two officials.

PORUBERI

V.C. IOGE was also provisionally appointed in August, and his work has been good. He is the son of former headman LEWE, and nephew of EGOMA, the present leader. EGOMA is rather old for a V.C.'s duties, and should give full support to IOGE, who has already acquired some authority in his own right.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Sections of road have been built in the KARI and KUARE Valleys, and although these are for the most part suitable for traffic, they are isolated sections, and in the KARI the people have lost interest in building them. The Kagua people's work on the airstrip is now completed, road work will shortly be commenced, and the Kuare Valley should soon be connected to Kagua station. In the latter area the people are very keen, and the terrain presents no difficulties.

In view of the extreme ruggedness of the Erave River gorge it is doubtful if a road to the north is possible without expert surveying and extensive blasting. For this reason it would perhaps be better to concentrate on a circular link from Kagua via CIMBURA, TIRIRI and BADRI to the south and east, and via KALABELI, KALAWIDA and direct through the TIBURU. This would leave a difficult section from WORU to KOIYA over broken country, but this for a distance of only some three miles, and is still considerably better than the Erave gorge terrain. Working on this pattern, the roads under construction would radiate from Kagua station and could be more easily supervised and more quickly completed than from Erave.

From Kagua to WORU the road would follow fairly closely the existing native main tracks. These are over rolling kunai-covered hills, with only the sections near MUGIRI, the KARI-SUGU dividing ridge, and TIRIBI requiring extensive cutting or contouring. These sections are on the north-south leg, and are short. From TIRIBI to WORU almost half the required road has been built. The Sugu and Fore Rivers each require 30 to 40-ft. bridges, and there are a few small streams to be crossed.

The section from WORU to KOIYA will probably have to leave the existing tracks, and be banked around the ridges well above the rocky banks of the Tiburu River. This area is covered by dense forest, and will require extensive investigation to find the best route. Any rock outcrops that are encountered should not be large, and little blasting should be required. This section could be left until last. From KOIYA to KARANDA the present native track follows a sand-stone ridge formed by a massive fault or slip from the main ridge some 700 yards away to the west. A vehicle road along the top of the ridge is impracticable, as the present track is only a few inches wide in places. The floor of the valley has patches of swamp and a very high water table that is characteristic of this area and the Iaro and Poru plateaux. The best route appears to be a cutting along the base of the smaller ridge and just above the level of the valley floor. A 40 ft. bridge across the TIBURU just north of KOIYA is required.

From KARANDA to KALAWIDA the road will have to descend and cross the floor of the valley, but it is fairly narrow at this point, and a built-up causeway should overcome the swamp problem. From this point a route around the southern slopes of Mount WAWI seems most suitable, and is over grassed hills, and although the country near KALAWIDA is rather broken it should present few difficulties. From KALAWIDA to Kagua station the route is wholly over grassed hills, and is quite easy. This has been covered in an earlier report. Two 30-ft. bridges across the Kuare River will

be required.

From KALAWIDA a branch road could be built the four miles to PORUBERI with little trouble. From PORUBERI to KABOREI the precipitous KOIYA River gorge has to be crossed, however, and there seems little point in continuing a road on, as an easier link could be built in from KARANDA. This would cover some six miles of timbered but fairly flat ridge-tops, and would then meet an area of crumbling sand- and lime-stone hills, where subsidences have formed sludge up to four feet deep. It may be possible to skirt the edge of the KABOREI basin, but this would involve much work, and as the road-head would reach the outskirts of the KABOREI gardens it would hardly be worth while.

The situation in the Kagua, Kuara and Tiburu Valleys would indicate that these people should work well on road construction, and a road-link could be completed in a relatively short time. This is necessary in order that the interest of the people may be maintained, and it should also arouse some enthusiasm among the Sugu and Kari Valley villagers.

AGRICULTURE

In the western Kari Valley food was in short supply, and of poor quality. The people are only now recovering from the recent shortage in this area and the Sugu Valley, but owing to the rocky hills and poor soils there will probably never be a large surplus in these Valleys. In the eastern Kari and at TEBI new gardens were being made and the food supply was adequate. In the Tiburu and Iaro areas enormous amounts were purchased, and that at KARANDA was of exceptional quality for this Sub-District. This was also the case at KABOREI and PORUBERI, where bananas are a very important item of diet.

The only European vegetables seen were a little maize and a few apple cucumbers. Both of these are considered delicacies, but little seed has been distributed in these areas. A new batch of seed has recently been received at Kagua, and the next patrol should find the people keen to accept it. In the Kuara Valley it was noticed that the people had planted corn, cucumbers and pumpkins in separate beds, but that cabbages, tomatoes and beans had been planted one in each corner of a kau kau bed, similar to sugar-cane. The latter crops were very poor, while the former were generally good, and the people were advised to plant the introduced seed by beds.

HEALTH

The health of the people seen was fairly good, and generally better in those areas which had been visited several times than in the newly-contacted villages. This was noticeable in the number of cured yaws seen, and the rapid penicillin cure of this disease is very valuable in gaining the confidence of the people.

As in the Kagua area, most of the people are very anxious to obtain medical treatment, even if only for the decorative effect of a bandage, and they take pride in pointing out minute cuts etc. As yet few serious cases are seen, but the position is improving rapidly.

APPENDIX "A"R.P.M.S.C. Members Accompanying Patrol

No. 7753 Constable ZARADA. This member was in charge of the detachment during the latter stages of the patrol, and his usual casual bearing improved greatly. At all times a good worker, he showed himself fully capable of assuming responsibility.

No. 7797 Constable GIMI. A quiet, efficient member who is a very good worker.

No. 8711 Constable KABO. A very good, dependable worker.

No. 8876 Constable OFOAT. This member is completely devoid of energy.

No. 9146 Constable PELIKA. During this patrol his work was below his usual standard, although still satisfactory.

No. 9274 Constable WIRIONG. A good, cheerful policeman.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPT. NATIVE AFFAIRS
- 1 APR 1958
MENDI
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KAGUA PATROL No. 4-1958/59.

Patrol Conducted by J.M. WEARNE, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled LOWER KAGUA AND PARA VALLEYS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives 8

Duration—From 6/12/1958 to 17/12/1958

Number of Days 12

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

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

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

Map Reference XX SKETCH MAP ATTACHED.

Objects of Patrol 1. CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATION INFLUENCE.

2. INITIAL CENSUS. 3 APPOINTING V.C's. 4 MARK GRADED ROADS. 5 MEDICAL.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

101 4/1958.

B. H. Peeni
District Commissioner OFFICER

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
.....
.....

"BKL:DJL."



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/18/131 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30/1-980



District Headquarters,
Southern Highlands District,
MENDI.

13th. April, 1959.

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

PATROL REPORT No. 4. 1958/59 - KAGUA.

Please find enclosed the original of a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. J. M. wearne, Patrol Officer, of a patrol conducted through the lower Kagua and Para Valleys.

The Patrol was of a routine nature and there is nothing outstanding to comment upon other than the following.

(i) MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

The matter of correct diagnosis of the leprosy cases seen are being taken up with the District Medical Officer, Dr. Ivinskis. Although it is essential for such cases to receive treatment, it is also just as essential that an accurate diagnosis be carried out before transferring people from this area to the Hansenide Colony at TOGOBA.

(ii) DERESTRICTION:

As recommended in the Report and by the Assistant District Officer Erave, the Sugu Valley Area should be put up for de-restriction. The area is between the Kagua administrative area and the Erave administrative area and is in a direct line of communication between the two.

This recommendation is submitted for your approval.

B. K. Leen
.....
B. K. LEEN.
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1 - 1959

Sub-District Office,
KAGUA 30/1

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

The Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KAGUA.

13th March, 1959.

The District Officer,
Southern Highlands District,
MEEDI.


KAGUA PATROL NO. 4 - 58/59.

Please find enclosed three copies of the above Patrol Report. The report has been incorrectly numbered and should be Kagua Patrol No. 4-58/59. No. 3 was a patrol led by Mr. B. Jinks to the KAPI, FIBOHU and IARO Valleys area.

The patrol was of a routine nature and was well received. The initial census of the Kagua administrative area is now almost completed and there remains only the section bordering the Merdi Sub-District on the Kagua side of the ANKURA River to be done. This will be completed just as soon as some help arrives for Mr. Wearne.

One of the objects of the patrol was to "mark out graded roads" from the report it would appear that this was not done. This together with the incorrect numbering of the Report has been brought to the attention of the patrolling Officer.

Reference his last paragraph, I discussed this aspect with Mr. Wearne during my recent visit to Kagua and I endorse his recommendation that the SUGU Valley be now put up for derestriction. Could application be made please.


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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 30/1 - 185

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

20th October, 1958.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
KAGUA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

PARA and KAGUA VALLEYS

MR. J.M. WEARNE, P/O.

Your memorandum 30/1-32 dated 17th October 1958 refers.

Patrol Instructions as written in my 30/1-87 dated 19th August 1958 apply to this patrol also. In brief they are:

- (1) Patrol slowly through the area consolidating Administration influence in the areas near Kagua and extending it to the further distant areas.
- (2) Compilation of initial census.
- (3) Appointment of Village Officials from known headmen.
- (4) Mark out graded roads.
- (5) Select sites for and commence construction of resthouses.
- (6) Medically examine all people seen and give attention to the sick.

Mr. Hogg will be patrolling the western SUGU about 1st November. You may have need to contact him or vice versa.

Before you leave please let me know the expected date of departure and area of Mr. Jinks next patrol.

R.S. Bell
.....
(R.S. Bell)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

KAGUA PATROL NO. 3-58/59

Area patrolled:- Lower Kagua and Para Valleys
Patrol conducted by:- J.M. Wearne, Patrol Officer
Patrol accompanied by:- R.P. & N.G.C. 6
Interpreter 1
N.M.O. 1
Duration:- 6.12.58 - 17.12.58 - 12 days
Map Reference:- Sketch map attached
Objects of Patrol:-
1. Consolidation of Administration Influence
2. Compilation of Initial Census
3. Appointment of Village Officials from known headmen
4. Marking out of graded roads
5. Medical examination of all people seen and attention to the sick

INTRODUCTION

The main objects of the patrol were to locate population groups, conduct an initial census and consolidate influence in the Western Kagua and Para Valleys.

Two groups from the Sugu Valley were seen, SU'IAIBU and FAITI. SU'IAIBU was visited to investigate reports that there was an uncensused group between KIRA and SU'IAIBU. This was incorrect. The SU'IAIBU group were initially censused by Mr. Hogg in November when 56 persons were seen and 120 names recorded. Advantage was taken of this visit to revise the census and 153 persons were seen and 217 names recorded. The FAITI group who reside in the Sugu Valley about 40 minutes walk south of YAWARE were not previously censused but voluntarily came down to YAWARE to have their names recorded. This action was typical of the attitude of the people towards the census. No doubt a considerable percentage of the people were missed but a few ensuing patrols should soon achieve a 100% census of these groups. The KANDODA, BATA and LAGEDA groups have had contact only from passing patrols most of which arrived in the afternoon and moved on next day but even here large numbers of men, women and children of both sexes came forward. However in these three groups there are, no doubt, still many who are either suspicious or lazy, or both and did not appear for census.

Census statistics of six groups, neighbouring Kagua Patrol Post, are included. These groups were visited in day trips from the station by the writer.

D I A R Y

Saturday, 6th December, 1958

Departed Kagua Patrol Post 09⁵⁵. Arrived Iaru campsite 1015. Initial census taken. 271 persons seen and 291 names recorded. Talks with people on roads, dwellings, etc.

Medical inspection by Mr. J. Birkin, E.M.A.

Ample food purchased.

Sunday, 7th December, 1958

Departed Iara campsite 0825 and arrived at Kira at 0940. People came in as camp was being set up. Initial census made 165 people seen and 196 names recorded. Site for Rest House and Police Barracks agreed on. One pig and more than ample food brought to the patrol. Talks with people on building and maintenance of roads, dwellings etc. Traditional headman Kaima appointed Village Constable on probation.

Monday, 8th December, 1958

Patrol departed Kira campsite at 0850. Climbed to the top of the IAGOA Range at 6000 feet ASL and then dropped 1000 feet into the Sugu Valley arriving at Su'iaibu at 12.15. Some men and women brought in food in the afternoon. One pig purchased.

Tuesday, 9th December, 1958

153 men, women and children appeared for census revision. 217 names were recorded. These figures are more in keeping with the extensive gardens of this group. Headman Awina appointed Village Constable on probation.

Departed Su'iaibu at 1000 hours moved for an hour to the west through gardens belonging to the Su'iaibu group and then crossed over the Iagoa Range at 5900 feet. Patrol arrived Akuna at 1310 hours. People came in with food but rain was imminent so the census was postponed till Thursday 11th. One pig and ample food brought to the patrol.

Wednesday 10th December, 1958

Party departed Akuna at 0815 hours for Wasa to investigate reports of a murder. Arrived at house of the deceased and statements of the two widows and the deceased's brother were taken. Thence to Lutheran Mission Station - 30 minutes walk - and the party returned to Akuna via Pira hamlet.

Thursday 11th December, 1958

Initial census of Akuna group. 158 people seen and 160 names recorded. Site for Rest House and Police Barracks agreed upon, and talks with people on roads and housing.

Departed Akuna 1000 hours. Arrived Sumi campsite 1145. Camp set up. Initial census of Wasuma and Yaware groups in the afternoon. Headman Homia appointed as Village Constable on probation for both groups.

One pig and ample food brought to the patrol.

Friday 12th December, 1958

Initial census of Kumi group - 343 persons seen and 351 names recorded. The people of the Faiti group arrived to be censused in the afternoon - 119 persons seen and 126 names recorded.

Saturday 13th December, 1958

Marked out site for Rest House and Police Barracks. Constables Libaka and Mawei left at Kumi to supervise the construction of same. Departed Sumi 0830 arrived Bata, in the

3.

Para Valley, at 1000 hours. Camp set up. Initial census of Bata group - 133 persons seen and 133 names recorded. The gardens indicate a population of something like 180-200 people, however as noted in the introduction these people have had little real contact. Headman Para appointed Village Constable on probation. Talks with people on roads, dwellings and a rest house site.

One pig and ample food brought to the patrol.

Sunday, 14th December 1958

Broke camp at Bata and departed for Kandoba at 0830 hours arriving at 0945. Initial census taken - 312 persons seen and 313 names recorded. No doubt there are more in this group but Kandoba too has been contacted only by passing patrols so, in fact, the response is very good.

Talks with people on fighting, housing, roads, and a rest house site.

One small pig and ample food purchased by the patrol.

Monday, 15th December, 1958

Departed Kandoba 0815 hours. Arrived Lageda 0945. A large assembly met the patrol. 262 persons were seen and 266 names were recorded on the initial census. Gardens again indicate a larger population, approximately 300. Laws relating to dwellings, roads and census explained to the people.

Ample food brought to the patrol.

Tuesday, 16th December, 1958

To Sumi Rest House 1 1/2 hours. The finishing touches were being applied to the rest house on the arrival of the patrol. Also the boggy parts of the Sumi tracks had been improved. Ample food purchased and people congratulated on their speedy effort.

Wednesday, 17th December, 1958

Departed Sumi Rest House at 0745. Proceeded via Lutheran Mission at Wabi to Kagua - 4 hours walking time.

END OF PATROL

NATIVE SITUATION

The native situation is very good. Although there are no doubt unreported incidents involving 2 or 3 men there have been no reports or indications of groups fighting for over 16 months. The last known incident was in August, 1957 in the Sumi area when a group from Kumi, Yaware and Wasuma, which are known collectively as Sumi after the limestone mountain nearby, raided the Twalamanta group which is to the south in the Suga valley. Vide Special Investigation 30/4-12 of 4th September, 1957 and Kagua Patrol No.1 of 1957/58.

Since that time the Sumi people have helped on the construction of the Kagua airstrip and have been visited on 3 occasions by patrols in the past year. One of these patrols, in June stayed for six days at Sumi while the patrolling officer, Mr. Jinks collected anthropological data for an ASOPA assignment.

The group is now one of the most co-operative in the Kagua area. Much of the change in attitude of these people can be ascribed to the leadership of the Village Constable of Kumi, Durubi.

As indicated by the number of women of all ages seen and the amount of food offered, the reception given the patrol was much better than could be expected. Very few minor complaints were brought to the attention of the patrol but this will improve with patrolling. Iaru and Kira people, being near the Patrol Post are regular complainants on matters of minor assaults, trespassing pigs, etc.

The usual lectures on improving tracks and housing quite often developed into healthy discussions. Entrances to tracks to scattered homesteads are no longer camouflaged but on the contrary are open.

Since the patrol rest houses and police quarters have been built at Kira and Akuna under police supervision. In both cases the people came to the station and said that materials were assembled and that they were ready to start.

The best indications of the attitude of the people to the patrol were in simple matters such as the ample supplies of food and firewood, the appearance of the Faiti people for census, plentiful supplies of tent poles etc. awaiting the arrival of the patrol at all campsites and the number of females present for census.

AGRICULTURE

The staple crop is of course sweet potato. Pitpit, bananas, sugar cane, corn and edible greens supplement the diet. Tomato, cabbage, brown bean, cucumber, marrow, lettuce, silver beet, Chinese cabbage, and turnip seed were distributed in all groups. Seed corn and pineapple suckers have also been distributed from Kagua to Village Constables.

At the time of the patrol the annual lean period was ending and sweet potato plots were starting to mature.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Intervillage roads are normally uncleaned pads. The sections of the Native Regulation Ordinance relating to roads were explained fully to all people to familiarise them with what will be expected of them. The advantages of broad, open tracks are already understood by many of these natives.

CENSUS

Advice that a census would be taken was sent well ahead of the patrol. There were no indications of impatience by the people while waiting to have their names recorded.

A total of 2896 people were seen on the patrol and in the three field days. 3223 names were recorded. A conservative estimate of the population of these seventeen groups is 3650. This figure was arrived at from inspections of gardens and information received on absentees from people of other groups. However this would mean that 88% of the population have had their names recorded. This percentage seems high for an initial census and an estimate of 4,000 may be more accurate.

Only one section of the Kagua Administrative Area is not yet censused. It is estimated that the total population of the groups in the uncensused area is 4000. This area will be patrolled in February and March, 1959.

Estimates of total population made by officers compiling initial censuses in the Sugu, Kuare and Iaro Valleys total 8,000. From my observations none of these estimates are exaggerated. This will make the population of the Kagua area at least about 15,000.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

A medical examination of all people seen by the patrol was carried out by N.M.O. Probationer Nara/Awasi. Four cases of leprosy were seen, three at Kandoba and one at Su'iaibu. All of these have since been into Kagua, the disease has been confirmed by Mr. Birkin, B.M.A. and all are willing to go to the Hansenide Colony at Tgoba. Most treatments given were for minor injuries, sores, cuts, burns, etcetera.

REST HOUSES

A rest house and policebarracks was built at Sumi during the patrol. Since the patrol rest houses have been built at Kira and Akuna.

MISSIONS

The area patrolled is still restricted and there is no mission activity.

CONCLUSION

As mentioned under "Missions" the area patrolled is still restricted. I do not consider that these people would take any overt action against a European but would bring any complaints against a European to the Patrol Post and I therefore submit that the area is ready for derestriction.

J.M. Wearne

(J.M. WEARNE)
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

R.P. & N.C.C. MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING
THE PATROL

7040	L/Cpl GAVIA	- a very reliable and capable N.C.C.
7831	Const. AUA	- a keen and capable policeman. N.C.C. material.
8200	Const. OPEHEMA	- a steady worker.
8487	Const. GRUBESO	- a very reliable and capable.
8608	Const. MAWET	- a constantly good worker. Very good with new natives.
9153	Const. LIBAKA	- a smart, intelligent worker.

J.M. Wearne

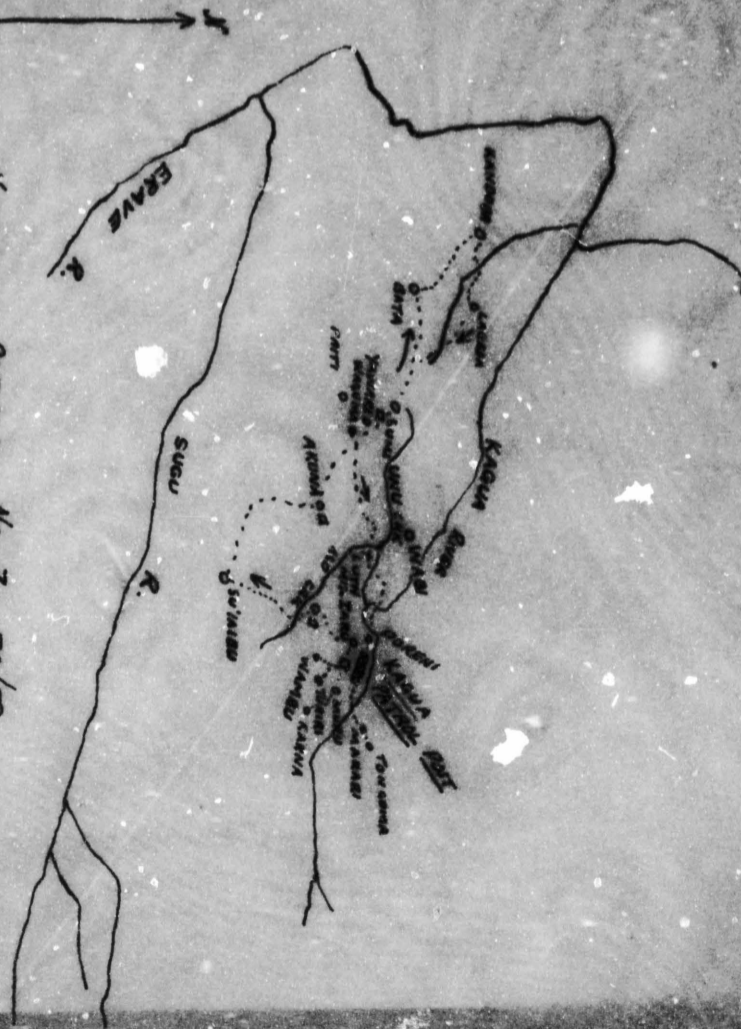
(J.M. Wearne)
Patrol Officer



KAGUA PATROL No 3-52/59

SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH

□ Rest Houses
 - - - - - Route of Patrol



KAGUA PATROL No 3-58/59

SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH

□ - Rest Houses
 - - - - - Route of Patrol