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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EASTERN HIGHLANDS

STATION: KAINANTU

VOLUME No: 11

ACCESSION No: 496.

1961 - 1962

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT 1961/62

KAINANTU

OKAPA

WONENARA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
Kainantu 1-61/62	G.Pople and R.Catherall	Aziana
" 2-61/62	K.E.Connolly	Himarata and Anima
" 4-61/62	K.E.Connolly	Sth Lamari, part Taiora and part Nth Lamari
" 14-61/62	A.H.McArthur	Agarabi Census Division
" 17-61/62	G.F.Booth	Sth section Aziana C/d
Okapa 1-61/62	M.D.Allen	Nth Fore Census Div.
" 2-61/62	M.D.Allen	Gimi Census Division
" 4-61/62	R.Allmark	Gimi Census Division
" 5-61/62	R.W.Webster	Nth Fore Census Div.
Wonenara 1-61/62	G.F.Booth	Awa Linguistic Area of Aziana Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KAINANTU 1 of 1961-62

Patrol Conducted by G. POPE, P.O. and R. CATHERALL, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled AZIANA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 44

Duration—From 4/7/1961 to 22/7/1961

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services May/June 1961

Medical Mar/Apr 1961

Map Reference Refer Kainantu patrol Report No. 9 of 1960-61

Objects of Patrol See herein.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

67-13-3

1st December, 1961.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT KAINANTU NO. 1 OF 1961-62

Thank you for this report although no map was submitted. Even a rough sketch makes the work of the patrol easier to follow.

It is an excellent plan to take out some young people from a primitive area if they are prepared to volunteer for training as interpreters. This policy proved highly effective for many years during the era of penetration and consolidation.

If it was deemed advisable to spend longer in the field the officer does not produce any logical reason why it was decided to curtail the patrol.

I agree that another clash amongst these dissident factions appears to be inevitable once the police party is withdrawn and there is no sanction on a renewal of hostilities.

At the same time the general attitude of the natives and the co-operation shown the patrol indicates that intensive contact will result in a reasonable degree of control in the foreseeable future.

The system of irrigation reported has been remarked in a number of divisions in the Territory particularly in the highland areas of the Northern Huon Peninsula.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.13.3 ✓

GRB/PP

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-3-2



District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

20th October, 1961.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

KAINANTU PATROL REPORT NO. 1 1961/62.

... Attached please find copy of the above mentioned patrol report conducted by Mr. G. Pople, Patrol Officer, of the AZIANA area, Wonenara.

In view of subsequent developments the patrol calls for little comment. A copy of the report has been given to Mr. Brightwell to assist him in his current investigations.

I have requested him to check particularly on the alleged burning of IABWIARA (Sebanuma ?) Village by the OWENIA in the light of statements taken recently at Wonenara.

The report should be read in conjunction with my 37-15-1 of 17th July, 1961 and my Confidential Report of 23rd September, 1961.

(G.R. BUREFOOT)  
a/District Officer

No marks

*Handwritten notes on left margin*

67-1-3

KEC/aom.

Sub-District Office,  
KAINANTU,  
Eastern Highlands District.

5th October, 1961.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOBOXA.


KAINANTU PATROL No. 1/61-62.

I attach original and two copies of the above numbered patrol.

Subsequent events make any further comment on this report futile. However it is pleasing to note that good contact was made. Mr. Pople was wise to take precautionary measures at all camps.

Only further patrols will eventually pacify and control these people, and this policy will be pursued staff and circumstances permitting.

Camping allowance Claims in respect of Messrs Pople and Catherall are submitted herewith.

  
(K.E. Connolly.)  
Assistant District Officer.



F

PATROL REPORT.

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS.

Report No. KAINANTU **1** of 1961-62

Patrol Conducted by G. Popple, PO and R. Catherall CPO.

Area Patrolled was AZIANA

Patrol accompanied by Europeans - Nil

Natives - 44.

Duration was from 4/7/61 to 22/7/61.

Number of Day - 18

No Medical Assistant accompanied.

Last Patrol to Area by Native Affairs was May-June, 1961

Health was March, 1961.

For map Reference refer Mr. Alder's P.R. No. KTU 9 of 1960-61.

- Objects of Patrol:
- 1) Investigation of murders and apprehension if possible of murderers.
  - 2) Consolidation Administration influence.
  - 3) Routine Administration.

*A major problem has been made the transfer of the Native Affairs*  
*An excellent plan is being made by Popple & Catherall to visit the area for a few days as part of the patrol. This is a most important matter and should be given priority.*

INTRODUCTION.

The main purpose of this patrol was to attempt to apprehend those people directly responsible for the reported deaths of two men in late May, and also to generally consolidate influence wherever possible in the AZANA area.

The murder of two men had taken place sometime in late May of two men who were returning to their villages having visited WONENARA station. They were alleged to have been killed by the ARUWINI people as they were passing through this tribal area.

On investigation it was found that only one man had been killed, he being the Luluai of OWENIA. The circumstances of his death briefly was that he and his party were proceeding home from WONENARA were surrounded by an armed group of ARUWINI natives. Upon the ambush becoming apparent most of the men fled but the Luluai of OWENIA and one other man of TAINORABA were caught by the attackers. As at that time the ARUWINI people were friendly with the TAINORABA people but at war with the OWENIA people they killed the Luluai but allowed the other man to go free. The freed man remained for some time with friends at AREBUNKURA but which accounted for the confusion regarding the number of people killed.

Whilst at IABWIARA (who are friendly with the ARUWINI people and were shielding them at this time) the patrol was fortunate enough to arrest three men who were the main instigators in the attack upon the group of men.

The patrol then continued as indicated in the diary and at all points gave out warnings regarding future fighting and the consequence of same. All places were told of the action taken at IABWIARA and the reasons for same.

Most villages were only too happy to forget previous differences and to live in peace and harmony but still remained suspicious of their neighbours. At AMGRABA the people were first reluctant to give up fighting with TAINORABA as they claim to be five deaths behind. However when warned of the consequences they indicated their willingness to forget their differences and the fact that TAINORABA were five deaths ahead. I anticipate, however, that a fight will break out between these two groups in the not too distant future.

From URAEI on back to the station the villages were almost deserted due to most of the inhabitants having proceeded to WONENARA to help with airstrip construction. For this reason it was not considered worthwhile nor necessary to spend much time in these places.

Generally the patrol was met well everywhere even though with suspicion originally at IABWIARA. Although guards were posted at most places it was not done because of any hostile overtures by the locals but

purely as a precautionary measure.

F

The patrol was not at any stage threatened nor were any shots fired in anger by the patrol. Two or three demonstrations of rifle power were given when pigs were available and seemed to impress the people even though they had seen them before.

Medical treatments were given wherever possible and were an excellent medium of gaining contact with the people who seem to appreciate the value of such and avail themselves of this treatment whenever possible.

It is submitted that generally the patrol achieved its aims though it would have been more desirable to have spent longer in the field.

Handwritten note: *Handwritten note: null, why not?*

Handwritten notes (scattered and illegible):

- It was during...*
- the field...*
- disappear...*
- is a...*
- of...*
- the...*

4

DIARY.

Tuesday, 4th July.

Departed WONENARA and after 3 hours walking along good track arrived at road camp. Camp set up here which is in the middle of the AZANA area. During walk 6 men of this group sighted but unable to contact as they fled on approach of patrol. One AZANA man accompanying patrol called out to his fellow villagers one of whom came to the camp. When informed that we were prepared to buy food he disappeared to appear later with some of his friends and a quantity of food which was bought. Some sores and cuts treated by N.M.O.. Guard posted.

Wednesday, 5th July.

At road camp. Contact established with people of ARWINI and IABWIARA who arrived in dribs and drabs with food and also for medical attention. During afternoon a messenger arrived ex WONENARA informing me of the A.D.O. Kainantu's anticipated arrival at WONENARA on morrow. Guard posted.

Thursday, 6th July.

Self departed road camp early morning arriving WONENARA at 7.40 a.m.. Mr. Catherall remained camp. Discussions with A.D.O. at WONENARA. Afternoon returned camp. Mr. Catherall informed me that some 30 people had arrived at camp for medical attention and also bringing food. One pig bought. Guard posted.

Friday, 7th July.

Departed road camp and walked for 1 hour up and along main IABWAIARA ridge. Camp constructed some little distance above village and at focal point of other IABWIARA hamlets. Once again good contact made with locals some 30-40 of whom visited camp. Discussions held with locals concerning two murders and aims of Administration explained to them. Guard posted.

Saturday, 8th July.

At IABWIARA camp. Carriers employed in construction of permanent houses and general improvement of camp site. Many locals arrived today including women and children. Many medical treatments given. Once again discussions with locals and aims of Administration explained. Our reason for being here also explained. Some talk amongst themselves of compensation to Administration for trouble they had caused. Guard posted.

Sunday, 9th July.

At IABWIARA camp. Carriers observing Sunday spell except for minor necessary work. Once again many

5.

Sunday, 9th July (cont.)

locals in for medical treatment and with food. Estimated over 100 men, women and children visited camp site today. All confined to meeting area on outskirts of camp. Discussions with leaders re recent murders. Self returned to house and shortly afterwards one of the IABWIARA leaders with interpreter came in and said that they were all tired of having to live in the bush and hide and also that they wished to settle the matter once and for all. They had wished to pay compensation in pigs but they had been unable to get enough pigs together. He then volunteered the names of the four men from ARUWINI who had been the ~~inst~~ instigators of the attack and told me that they were among the people talking outside. I then went outside again and addressed the assembled people further and whilst I was talking carriers and police stood near the four men indicated by the IABWIARA Leader. On my command they then secured the four men who were who taken into the camp area. There was momentary unrest among the other people but I continued to talk to them and explained why I had had the four men arrested. They all then appeared satisfied and relieved that the whole business was ~~fin~~ finished once and for all. Food was then brought to camp and bought. Police identified three of the men as having taken part in the attack upon Mr. Alder's patrol. Guard posted.

Monday, 10th July.

Four prisoners under escort to WONENARA. Self and Mr. Catherall in camp reassuring locals of our intentions and reasons for arresting 4 men previous day. Seemed satisfied. Food again bought this afternoon. Prisoners escort returned late afternoon. Guard posted.

Tuesday, 11th July.

Self to WONENARA where radio conversations held with District Officer and Assistant District Officer, Kainantu. Self to Wonenara.

Mr. Catherall broke camp and with gear walked to AREBUNKURA - 4½ hours. Camp set up and contact established with locals. Plenty of food bought. Guard posted.

Wednesday, 12th July.

Self departed WONENARA and after 4½ hours reached AREBUNKURA camp, where Mr. Catherall encamped. Once again excellent contact with natives. Guard posted.

Thursday, 13th July.

Departed AREBUNKURA and 4½ hours walk to OWENIA. Met by locals. All seemed calm and peaceful. Enquiring into death of Lulua from here. Informed these people of the action I had taken and warned them against attempted retribution upon the ARUWINI people. Guard posted.

Friday, 14th July.

Departed OWNE OWENIA and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours walk to TAINORABA. Investigated alleged death ~~from~~ of man from here. Apparently no one from here was killed as they are all friends of the ARUWINIS. General talk on Administration aims and the future behaviour of these people in particular. Guard posted.

Saturday, 15th July.

Departed TAINORABA and walked  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours to AMORABA. All locals assembled here and talk given to them regarding future behaviour. They claim that they are five deaths behind with their fighting with the TAINORABAs. Warned of consequence of re-newing warfare as the TAINORABAs are quite content to call past enmities off. Agreed to behave themselves in the future. Walked on to MOBUTA for a further  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Slept MOBUTA. General ~~disc~~ discussions with these people who are very pro-administration.

Sunday, 16th July.

From MOBUTA to AGAMUSEI -  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Good Rest House and police and labour quarters. Excellent reception. Police party sent to check bridge across the AZANA River. Discussions with locals who ~~to~~ were told that all fighting must cease. In the past these people have assisted AMORABA in their fight against TAINORABA. Interpretation here difficult. Guard posted.

Monday, 17th July.

Departed AGAMUSEI and descended to AZANA River which was crossed slowly by vine bridge. Thence long slow climb and gradual descent to arrive at GRABI rest house after  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours walk. Little food brought and rice issued to patrol personnel. Everything here appears quiet and settled and no complaints to patrol. Guard posted.

Tuesday, 18th July.

Departed URABI and 3 hours walk over poor track to CHEMOGO. Apparently two tracks for this walk and we took the longer - due insistence Lulual. (Next patrol please note). Majority of people from CHEMOGO absent at WONENARA working on airstrip there. Sufficient food brought.

Wednesday, 19th July.

Departed CHEMOGO and walked direct to NIRI -  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Slow crossing of WUKAMUK River. CHEROKORO leaders to NIRI. Once again majority of people absent at work on WONENARA strip and only elderly people and a few young men in village. Sufficient food once again purchased.

Thursday, 20th July.

Self departed NIRI and walking direct to WONENARA over poor track reached there after 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

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Mr. Catherall with carriers to ANJI - 1 hour. Camp set up. Good contact with few natives remaining in village. Guard posted.

Friday, 21st July.

Mr. Catherall with carriers from ANJI to WONENARA - 7 hours walk. A.D.O. Kainantu notified of return of patrol.

- - ooo - -

NATIVE SITUATION.

The three main village settlements of the AZANA have been AREBUNKURA, ARUWINI and IABWIARA. AREBUNKURA and IABWIARA have been enemies for many years and ARUWINI which is situated between the two villages has changed its alliance over the years from one group to the other. Early this year they were living between the two groups close to AREBUNKURA with whom they were ~~fi~~ friendly but a fight between them caused the ARUWINI people to once again change their alliance to the IABWIARA group which was the position when the murders occurred.

The position was that OWENIA and their allies had previously killed some people of ARUWINI. When the ARUWINIS heard that some of the OWENIAS were at WONENARA and were shortly to return home they decided that the situation was ideal to effect revenge as the returning group would have to pass through or near ARUWINI territory. They therefore laid in wait for the group which was composed of TAINORABA and ~~some~~ OWENIA people including the Luluai of OWENIA. When the group approached the waiting ARUWINIS they declared themselves and though most of the group fled into the surrounding bush and made their way to their allies at AREBUNKURA the ARUWINI people managed to capture two people. One of these turned out to be a TAINORABA as they were at this time ~~fi~~ friendly with this group the ARUWINIS let him go. The Luluai of OWENIA, who was the other person captured was slaughtered.

The OWENIA people hearing of the death of their Luluai then proceeded to take revenge. They armed themselves and proceeded to the ARUWINI hamlet but found that they had fled for protection to the IABWIARA group. The OWENIAS then went on to IABWIARA but were seen approaching and found only empty houses which they then set fire to. They, having burnt all the houses they could readily find, then returned home.

The ARUWINI and IABWIARA people were familiar enough with the ways of the Administration to expect retribution for what they had done as some months previously their arch rivals, the AREBUNKURA people, had been dealt with for the slaying of several people. Having had all their houses burnt they fled into the bush. This was the position when the patrol arrived in the area.

With the patrol was one influential man of the IABWIARA group who called out to his fellow villagers the patrol's aim and purpose, and also that food was required. This enabled us to contact one man initially who later brought some friends. When they found that no harm came to the camp visitors and that medical treatment was available more and more people visited the camp. Good pay was given for all food bought and all efforts were made by Mr. Catherall and myself as well as the police to regain friendly contact with these people.

On Saturday 8th July women and children began



to visit the camp site in appreciable numbers and generally confidence in the Administration seemed to have been regained. On this day talks explaining the patrol's purpose in the area were intensified. It was explained that the people had done wrong in killing two men who were passing through the area returning to ~~their~~ his village. (At this time it was still believed that two men had been killed). It was also explained that it was the patrol's intention to remain in the area until compensation had been paid for the two deaths or until the people responsible for the murders had been apprehended. It was further explained that once this had been achieved the patrol would then move on and the people could then start rebuilding the houses that had been burnt and move out of the bush. The general reply to this was that they were tired of living like pigs in the bush and that they wished to commence building new houses and attending to their gardens. They then departed to discuss the matter of compensation.

The following day all men, women and children again returned to the camp site. Once again discussions were held with them and they admitted they had been at fault. After a while I retired to the tent for a period allowing them to discuss the matter further amongst themselves. Shortly afterwards one of the leaders of the IABWIARA community visited me and said that the IABWIARA people had attempted to find compensation but had no pigs. He further stated that the IABWIARA were tired of being put to inconvenience because of the sins of the AUR ARUWINI people and said that he and his other leaders of the IABWIARA had decided to tell the patrol the names of the main instigators of the attack upon the TAINORABA-OWENIA group. He also informed me that the actual murderer was one MANDIWAI who had fled to the bush and was seared to return as everybody was blaming him for their present inconvenience.

I then went outside and secured the men as described in the diary for July 9th.

Some unease arose but was quickly quelled by the patrol personnel and also by the IABWIARA leaders who explained what was happening. After they had all settled down again the reason for the arrests was explained. Food was then brought. Next day the prisoners were ~~the~~ taken under escort to WONENARA. The people once again returned that day and expressed their satisfaction with what had happened but required reassurance that the prisoners would not be killed. This was readily given ~~to~~ and all appeared satisfied.

At AREBUNKURA there was a good contact by the patrol following upon the return of two previous prisoners there. Mr. Alder some time prior to this patrol. They assisted greatly in explaining Administration ~~and~~ to their fellow villagers.

At OWENIA initial suspicion was overcome when the patrol explained what had happened at IABWIARA. The locals were informed that no action would be taken against them for the burning of the houses but in future all such retribution was to be left to the Administration. All expressed willingness to abide by this and also satisfaction with the arrest of the men at IABWIARA.

At TAINORABA the situation was excellent. Previously this group had clashed with Mr. Alder but following upon talks with that officer they have now settled down very well and the patrol was feted throughout its stay there.

The AMORABA people expressed a desire to pay back the TAINORABA people for the 5 deaths they still owe to them but after long talks and warnings of the futility of such a step they agreed that they would forget previous differences and settle down. However, this assurance should be taken with a grain of salt as these people are allied with the AGAMUSEI people who could easily stir them into action again. Also the fact that they are 5 deaths behind could easily force them into action again if played upon by one of the more volatile members of the community.

MOBUTA appears to be the only village in this area that one can walk into without due worry or care as it is under the control of a very pro-Administration Luluai who wields considerable influence here.

AGAMUSEI are more or less a fringe village and have MOBUTA as a bumper between them and other villages. The only enemies these people have would appear to be TAINORABA from whom they are rather remote. The only time they would seem to engage in combat is when they ally themselves with AMORABA against TAINORABA. They were told not to do this in the future and told of the new AMORABA attitude. I feel sure, however, that eventually some hot-headed warrior from either AMORABA or AGAMUSEI will stir or shame the other group as well as his own into action and an attack upon TAINORABA will eventuate.

At URABI the villagers are attempting to rehabilitate themselves following upon recent sickness and death and are at present rebuilding their village on a new site. Although apparently lethargic and uninterested in anything this group has previously been guilty of tribal fighting. Once again, however, this is more or less a fringe village and does not share the amount of combat that other villages seem to.

At CHEMOGO, CHEROKORO, NIRI and ANJI the majority of the villagers were absent at WONENARA where they were engaged in strip construction. For this reason little time was spent in this area. The native situation here could be classed as excellent for this type of area and the people were easily the most likeable encountered on this patrol.

All villages visited young lads were offered to the patrol by the leaders and the boys parents for training at Kainantu and Wonenara. The people seem to be taking the attitude that for them to learn something they must first see Kainantu and Wonenara and then learn pidgin English. As the older men claim they are too old to make such trips and exertion they have nominated their sons to act for them. They state that instead of a foreign interpreter they wish to have their own village interpreter to speak to the P.O. when he arrived on his visits.

On the patrol's return to WONENARA there were 17 lads accompanying from the villages of ARUWINI, IABWIARA, AREBUNKURA, OWENIA, TAINORABA, AMORABA and AGAMUSEI. Although traditionally enemies and initially betraying distrust of each other these lads eventually became friends and on return to the station were living in the one house and eating from the one cooking pot. Should it now prove possible to teach these lads pidgin English and some of the more obvious aims of the Administration it is felt that on their return to their villages they will achieve much good by the tales they will have to tell their elders.

It would be extremely beneficial to the area to have a permanent line of twenty or so natives of the Wonenara area employed in Kainantu so that they could gain some knowledge of the Administration and at the same time learn pidgin English.

Interpretation was extremely difficult throughout and best results were obtained through a young lad of about ten years of age who speaks TAIORA which is understood by some people of ARUWINI, IABWIARA, ARUBUNKURA and OWENIA. This lad speaks fluent pidgin english. Also extremely helpful was another young lad of about 9 years of age who is a native of the WANTAKIA area and who, at his parents wish, was taken from the WONENARA area by me last November. He also speaks good Pidgin English and his language (sometimes known as BARUA) is understood throughout almost the entire area. Also used was a native of the OKAPA administrative area who speaks pidgin and the AWA language which is that of the AMORABA, MOBUTA, TAINORABA and AGAMUSEI areas. He expressed a desire to return to his village from MOBUTA and so was paid off there.

#### MEDICAL & HEALTH.

As stated previously the N.M.O. who accompanied the patrol was invaluable due to the faith that these people have in medicines. Through the treatment of sores the patrol was able to regain contact with the IABWIARA and ARUWINI people which otherwise may have proved much more difficult than it, in fact, was.

Also seeing the medical orderly I think made the natives realise we were actually on a peaceful mission and not a punitive one. He was constantly and continually employed throughout the patrol on treatment of tropical ulcers, yaws, and the general run of cuts and sores as well as other pulmonary diseases found in the Highlands. A few outbreaks of malaria amongst the carriers were also treated.

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AGRICULTURE.

There has been no improvement upon the standard subsistence cropping, as yet, introduced into the area as a whole.

At AGAMUSEI a labourer previously working at OKAPA returned with a few seeds of lettuce and beans which are thriving.

An ingenious method of ~~cutti~~ irrigating taro gardens is used in the lower LAMARI area. Water is piped to the garden by bamboo pipe where it is allowed to find its own way through the garden. Water is sometimes carried as far as 600 yards and as many as 8 or 10 pipe pipes were seen drwaing upon the same water supply.

*Luluai  
Kumbani  
Kumbani*

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CONCLUSION.

Generally the patrol was a satisfactory one to the writer although shorter than desirable. It was considered a waste of time to spend any further time in the area between URABI and WOMBENARA because of the absence of so many people at the station. Doubtless they gained much more benefit there ~~they~~ than they could possible receive from the visit of the patrol.

The main purpose in the apprehension of those people responsible for the death of the Luluai of OWENIA was achieved in part although the actual murderer still remains at large.

It is felt that when the apprehended leaders return to their village they will do much to spread the influence of the Administration as also will those youths who accompanied the patrol.

-----

REPORT ON ACCOMPANYING POLICE.Sergt. GONENE.

A fine and intelligent policeman who was invaluable to the patrol.

Const. SAIM.

Acted as 2 i.c.. An excellent policeman who is long overdue to promotion to constable first class. Is capable and efficient.

Const. KASUP.

A good solid policeman.

Const. DEGEMBA.

An experienced policeman who proved invaluable in assisting the younger members of the detachment.

Const. HOPC.

A young policeman who improved considerably throughout the patrol.

Const. WAKI.

A young policeman who has had considerable experience in the bush and has proved himself reliable and efficient.

Const. MINE.

Inclined to be overbearing but performed all duties satisfactorily.

Const. TUANU.

First bush patrol. Performed satisfactorily.

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Amount  
Returned  
to State



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KAINANTU 2/61-62.

Patrol Conducted by K.E. CONNOLLY. A.D.O.

Area Patrolled HIMARATA AND ANIMA, SOUTH LAHARI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR.D. VINCIN, E.M.O.

Natives 1 NCO. 3 CONSTABLES, 1 NMO.

Duration—From 26/9/1961 to 30/9/1961, inclusive.

Number of Days Five.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /11/1960.

Medical /11/1960.

Map Reference REF. KAINANTU SUB-DISTRICT MAP.

Objects of Patrol To investigate a report received of a man wounded and to apprehend the offenders.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

8/11/1961

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 ... £.....

Po

13  
F  
Females  
in Child  
birth

67-13-5

Konedobu, Papua.

23rd November, 1961.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
S. G. R. O. K. A.

KAINANTU PATROL NO. 2-61/121

I acknowledge receipt of this report and commend Mr. Connolly's adroit handling of what could have been a rather ticklish situation.

2. I am particularly gratified to note that he has returned to the area in order to consolidate and rehabilitate the disaffected group after their fracas.

(J. K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67-13.5 ✓

67-1-3 ✓

KEC/aom.



Sub-District Office,  
KAINANTU,  
Eastern Highlands District.

26th October, 1961.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

KAINANTU PATROL No. 2/61-62.

I attach original and two copies of the above patrol together with camping allowance claim.

There were no incidents and the report is self explanatory.

(K.E. Connolly.)  
Assistant District Officer.

MINUTE:  
The Director of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

67-3-2  
District Office, GOROKA.  
9th November, 1961.

Patrol report is forwarded herewith. Mr. Connolly is currently patrolling the south Lamari area.

(G.R. BULLFOOT)  
A/District Officer

*Task complete.  
I am glad to note the A.D.O. is back in the  
disaffected area.*



DIARY.

Tuesday, September 26th, 1961. Departed Kainantu by Landrover 1615 hours accompanied by Mr. D. Vincin, European Medical Assistant. Arrived SUWAIRA 1815 hours and camped for night. Arranged for carriers next day.

Wednesday, September 27th, 1961. Departed SUWAIRA 0730 hours. Walked over undulating grass country and around the sides of several hills with some steep climbs. Passed through the villages of OBURA and ASARA and finally climbed steeply to the rest house at HIMARATA arriving at 1400 hours. Camped.

Many men on ridge watched patrol approach and no one to be seen on arrival. However the Luluai and Tultul arrived shortly afterwards followed by others. No signs of hostility, in fact people only willing to help when it was discovered that we were not concerned with them. Food brought to patrol.

Patrol advised that wounded man was still alive by the Tultul of Anima who came when shouted for. The wounded man was accompanied by his father and cousin but no one else. (Later his mother came in). The man was in a low condition having been wounded on approximately the 17th. The arrow had passed through the back of his neck and came out under his tongue. It had been removed but it seemed possible that the tip had remained. He was treated with penicillin and pethadine and put in the aid post.

Thursday September 28th 1961. At Himarata. Interpreter and two police sent to the ridge above Anima. Message shouted to people that the patrol meant no harm and only wanted to straighten the dispute to avoid further bloodshed. However this met with no success. In the meanwhile a rough census was conducted of Himarata. Many absentees. Aid post inspected by Mr. Vincin and talks given to people.

No sign of Anima people so Mr. Vincin, myself an interpreter and two police proceeded to a ridge overlooking the group of hamlets. However despite our shouting reassurances it was obvious that the whole population was preparing to run away. Patrol returned to HIMARATA late afternoon. Numerous signs of preparations for war but no weapons destroyed.

Patient still in pain and incoherent.

Friday September 29th 1961. At Himarata. Patient still in pain after a bad night. His temperature reached 105°. Interpreter and police party sent out early morning reported no sign of life at Anima. It was then obvious that the people would not show up. A conference was held and it was decided to take the patient to Kainantu and endeavour to save his life, this course of action would also allow the Anima people to settle down. Departed Himarata 0830 hours and returned to SUWAIRA arriving at 1500 hours. Patient still under the effects of morphia. Camped.

Saturday 30th September 1961. Returned to Kainantu by Landrover.

(K.E. Connolly.)  
Assistant District Officer.

### Purpose of Patrol.

To investigate a report received on 16th September that a man from Anima hamlet had been shot in the neck with an arrow, and that his clan were preparing to fight, should he not survive. The main purpose was to get the injured man, and to prevent further trouble by attempting to apprehend those concerned.

### Facts.

The original report stated that the wounded man had committed adultery with a woman whose husband was away at work, her brother finding her to be pregnant shot the offender in the back of the neck with an arrow. In fact, it was discovered that the wounded man was quite innocent and that his brother was the culprit.

### Summary and Conclusion.

Attempts were made to contact the people concerned through the village officials who came to Himarata but we had no success. Finally I decided to get to a vantage point above the hamlets and endeavour to reassure the people (by way of shouting) that we were only interested in the parties involved. However, on arrival above the hamlets it was obvious that the whole population was preparing to "go bush". Our reassurances were of no avail. Many signs of preparation for war were found, but it was decided not to destroy any weapons, in case the hostile hamlet of To'okina decided to take advantage of their temporary weakness and carry out a raid. We returned to the rest house at Himarata at approximately 5 p.m.

The following morning two police and an interpreter again proceeded to the ridge above the hamlets, but reported no sign of habitation whatsoever. It was obvious that nothing would be gained by staying.

In the meanwhile the condition of the wounded man was deteriorating and it was decided to return to Kainantu and endeavour to save him in order to avoid warfare.

On return to Kainantu the wounded man was admitted to hospital, and I am pleased to report, survived. He will be returned to Anima on my forthcoming patrol.

In the meanwhile the Tultul of Anima had, surprisingly enough managed to apprehend both the offenders, and more surprisingly, bring them to Kainantu. One was convicted on a charge of adultery and the other on assault, in the Court of Native Affairs. Unfortunately the former absconded early one morning while a party of prisoners were emptying some garbage cans. Although he was seen running away, the pursuing police lost him in the heavy mist. Attempts to find him in the week following week met with no success, and by this stage he would be back in his area.

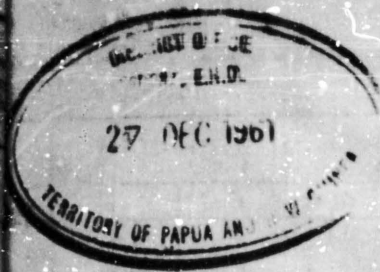
A further attempt will be made to apprehend him on the next patrol.

### General.

Good contact was made with the people of Himarata and a rough census carried out. There were however many absentees. The village has improved out of sight since the last patrol and the Aid post maintained in a good condition. The Native Medical Officer reported that as yet only the Himarata, and some Anima people were bringing in their sick, but this at least is encouraging. A more intensive administration patrol will be carried out shortly.

(K.E. Connolly.) A.D.O.

67-3-YH9



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS. Report No. KAINANTU No. 4/61-02.

Patrol Conducted by K.E. CONNOLLY, ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Area Patrolled SOUTH LAMARI, PART TATORA, PART NORTH LAMARI.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans L. BRAGG, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Natives 1 CONST. 1st CLASS, 5 CONSTABLES & 3 N.M.O.

Duration—From 26./10./19.61 to 12./11./1961.

Number of Days (18) EIGHTEEN.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/19.60.

Medical 11/19.60.

Map Reference MILINCH KAINANTU, FOURMIL MARKHAM.

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION CONSOLIDATE GOVERNMENT,  
INFLUENCE CONTACT.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

27/12

67-13-11

23rd February, 1962.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

KAINANTU REPORT NO. 4 OF 61/62

Thank you for the above report by Mr. Connolly forwarded per your 67-3-1 of the 4th ult.

2. There are encouraging signs that though the people are not yet completely amenable to Administration control, progress is nevertheless being achieved. The type of job carried out by Mr. Connolly is far from easy but most important, and as he remarks, only a pattern of regular patrolling is going to bring about the desired measure of government influence and control.

3. I will be interested to receive further details of the cave paintings in due course.

4. A job well done by Mr. Connolly.

JRM  
(S. S. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR

c.c. Director of Native Affairs,  
KON DOBU.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-13.11 ✓

WET/PP

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-3-1



District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

4th January, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT KAINANTU 4/61-62 - PART LAMARI AND  
PART TAIRORA CENSUD DIVISIONS.

The following are attached:-

- (A) The above report;
- (B) Copy of memo. 67-3-1 dated 4th January, 1962, from me to the A.D.O. Kainantu;
- (C) Copy of memo. 67-2-6 dated 20th December, 1961, from A.D.O. Kainantu to me; and
- (D) Copies of camping allowance claims.

Mr. Connolly has done a useful piece of work.

I have commenced to explore the pros and cons of transferring to Wonenara administration those villages in the Lamari census division South of the Lamari River. To date there are indications that this move may help a solution to the vexed problems of this area. I will inform you further when possible.

(E. FLOWER)  
District Officer.

c.c. Director of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

Introduction.

The purpose of this patrol was mainly 67-3-1 out  
routine administration consolidate government influence, and  
District Office

COPY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-2-6

KEC/aom.

Sub-District Office,  
KAINANTU.  
Eastern Highlands District.

20th December, 1961.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

KAINANTU PATROL NO. 4/61-62.

I attached copies of the above numbered report,  
together with camping allowance claims in respect of Messrs.  
Bragge and Connolly. Funds are available.

The delay in submission of this report is  
regretted but was due to pressure of other essential work.

(SGD) (K.E. Connolly)  
Assistant District Officer

c.c. Director of Native Affairs,  
KONIGDOBU.

Introduction.

The purpose of this patrol was mainly 67-3-1 out routine administration consolidate government influence, and contact. Census was a secondary aim. District Office, was carried out in - farical though it was GOROKA. order to get these people used to the idea. Eastern Highlands District.

The area although officially de-restricted cannot be said to be under complete control. 4th January, 1962. the attack on Patrol Officer Johnson's patrol last November, and the encountered by this one.

~~Assistant District Officer,~~ title bit more inter village communication ~~previous,~~ but nevertheless such contact is limited, as trails between villages were overgrown and in some instances non exist. KAINANTU.


PATROL REPORT KAINANTU 4/61-62 - PART LAMARI AND PART TAIRORA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

All villages had prior warning of the patrol, but ever so a large percentage of the recorded population were absent, and comparatively few. Thank you for your memo. 67-2-6 dated 20th December, 1961 and the above report. Statistics will be given in this report, as the unavoidable inaccuracies would render them valueless. Some comments follow:- Figures, such as they were, were recorded in the village books with comments, for the information of the

(a) This has been a very useful patrol and an improvement in the general situation in the Lamari can reasonably be expected to result therefrom. Lamari area, and generally very little interest was shown in short talks held. (b) It is regrettable that the normal arrangement of one patrol to one census division for general administration patrols has not been followed. the resultant wandered off with the same patients never returned the following day. (c) There is only one Lamari Census Division but your report suggests you believe there is a North Lamari and a South Lamari. the past year since the last patrol.

- (d) The patrol would have been better reported per the memorandum system.
- (e) There are spelling and grammatical errors, paragraphs are unnumbered and the report is unsigned.
- (f) Page 1. Census units (villages) are not groups and should not be so described. ANIMA is not a hamlet, it is a census unit.
- (g) Page 3. Which BAIRA, 1 or 2. SUWAIRA and OBURA are not villages.
- (h) The report of the cave paintings is most interesting. Could they be sketched, photographed and described on the next visit please.
- (i) Camping allowance claims have been approved and given to the District Finance Officer for payment.

I am sorry such a useful patrol has attracted so much criticism.

  
(E. FLOWER)  
District Officer

c.c. Director of Native Affairs,  
KON DOBU.

## Introduction.

The purpose of this patrol was mainly to carry out routine administration, consolidate government influence, and contact. Census was a secondary consideration, but this was carried out in - forcical though it was - in order to get these people used to the idea.

The area although officially de-restricted cannot be said to be under complete control, as evidenced by the attack on Patrol Officer Johnson's patrol last November, and the encountered by this one.

There appears to be a little bit more inter village communication than previous, but nevertheless such contact is limited, as tracks between villages were overgrown and in some instances non existent.

All villages had prior warning of the patrol, but even so a large percentage of the recorded population were absent, and comparatively few new names were obtained. It is possible there are many duplications, and therefore no statistics will be given in this report, as the unavoidable inaccuracies would render them valueless for record purposes. Figures, such as they were, were recorded in the village books with comments, for the information of the next patrol.

No disputes were brought to the patrol in the South Lamari area, and generally very little interest was shown in short talks held explaining the purposes of general administration and the resultant benefits. (In fact in most instances the majority wandered off while I was talking). Medical treatments were given, but the same patients never returned the following day although the patrol spent 2 nights at each Rest house. However this attitude was to be expected, and despite the foregoing I feel we have made some progress in the past year since the last patrol.



KAINANTU PATROL No.4/61-62.

DIARY.

Thursday 26th October, 1961. Cargo and carriers sent ahead in the morning. Self and Cadet Patrol Officer Bragge departed Kainantu by Landrover 1830 hours. Arrived SUWAIRA 2030 hours. Camped.

Friday 27th October, 1961. Departed SUWAIRA 0740 hours. Track over undulating grass land and hills. Arrived ASARA 1200 hours. Camped in Rest house which was in a poor state. Insufficient accommodation for police and carriers. Two tents pitched. Medical treatments given by accompanying Medical Orderly and talks given to assembled people covering medical and administrative aspects. Plenty of food purchased. Rain during afternoon. Height 5900 feet.

Saturday 28th October, 1961. One Leper ordered into Kainantu and some minor matters attended to. Departed 0800 hours walked over fair track and finally climbed steeply to HIMARATA Rest house arriving at 1010 hours. Rest house in good condition. Tents pitched for police and carriers as accommodation insufficient. Patrol met by Luluai and Tultuls of NONDA and ANIMA hamlets and some people. Arranged to commence a census of NONDA during the afternoon but no one arrived. Arrangements made for census tomorrow of both NONDA and ANIMA. Later during the afternoon the NONDA women brought in sweet potato which was duly purchased. No pigs were available.

Sunday 29th October, 1961. At HIMARATA. Census of NONDA hamlet. A good attendance. Attempted to conduct a census of ANIMA hamlet, but the Tultul reported that all the people had run away. Only 64 people counted. Those assembled were told that the Administration would not accept this attitude indefinitely and it was time they appeared for census when called. (The last patrol only counted 37). Waited vainly in the hopes the ANIMA's may appear. Talks with people present stressing the purpose of the Administration, but do not think they were impressed. Aid Post in good condition, but empty. Rain during the afternoon.

Monday 30th October, 1961. Departed HIMARATA Rest house 0815 hours. Climbed sharply for a short distance and followed the side of the mountain around climbing steeply. Thence descended sharply passing through the scattered huts comprising ANIMA hamlet. Very few signs of habitation seen and presume all had run away. The track then followed an undulating route to TO'OKENA Rest house, arriving at 1030 hours. Camp made for the night. Tents pitched for some personnel. Met by village officials of TO'OKENA and AHEA groups and plenty of sweet potato purchased. Women from TO'OKENA came in but none from AHEA. The Luluai of HABI'INA also met the patrol here. This is a good sign as last November he was one of the ring leaders of the attack on Mr. Johnson's patrol. He assured us of his co-operation but nevertheless no risks will be taken. The TO'OKENA's and AHEA's present were quite friendly.

The HIMARATA's and TO'OKENA's were traditional enemies but now seem to be reconciled to one another on the surface. Here the patrol heard that a gaol escapee was alleged to be hiding in one of the houses. An attempt was made to surround the hut within sight of the Rest house but he, with his wife and family, had grown suspicious of being given away by the TO'OKENA's and had run away. No further attempt was made to apprehend him, as it was thought the remainder of the people - already timid enough - may all go bush.

Arrangements made for census tomorrow. No guards posted as this was considered unnecessary in view of the position of the Rest house and the attitude of the people. Height 5800 feet.

Tuesday 31st October, 1961. At TO'OKENA Rest house. Census and Medical inspection of TC'OKENA. Not of much value as there were 122 absentees. Initial census of AHEA. Last patrol counted 159 heads from this hamlet, but only 53 were actually recorded in the new book now issued. People are very shy but appear quite friendly. Once more the patrol was unable to purchase any pigs which were in abundance, but despite this obvious fact, the village officials claimed there weren't any. They were not pressed. Remained the night. Rain during the afternoon.

Wednesday 1st November, 1961. Departed TO'OKENA 0805. Descended to a small tributary of the Lamari river and climbed a grassy hill. Rested and descended sharply to another creek. Climbed steeply and then followed around the side of a hill and crossed the upper reaches of the Lamari river. Crossed and climbed a short distance to HABI'INA Rest house arriving at 1035 hours after crossing the Lamari, but no armed natives were seen except at a distance through the binoculars. A large group, including the Luluai and Tultul, met the patrol and accompanied it to the Rest house. A remarkably friendly attitude was displayed towards the patrol as a marked contrast to that displayed towards the last one. Camp made for night and plenty of sweet potato purchased but once more no pigs.

Very few signs of life seen in surrounding huts through the binoculars, once everyone had left the camp area, but a few groups seen sitting in the kunai. Though not actually carrying weapons, they could quite clearly be seen half hidden in the grass along side them. Some of my police with previous experience with these people expressed the opinion that they did not intend coming for census and would keep well clear. This remains to be seen. Guards posted but more as a precautionary measure than in anticipation of any trouble. Rain during the afternoon. Height 6,100'.

Thursday 2nd November, 1961. At HABI'INA. Waited most of the morning before it was possible to begin any sort of census. Apparently there had been a dispute over the shooting of a pig which turned into a brawl. A rumour had reached the HABI'INAs that the patrol intended apprehending "all" the men. The Tultul endeavoured to assure the people that the patrol was merely taking census with some measure of success. However 81 absentees were counted from previously recorded names, but on the other hand 78 new names were added. Generally not very satisfactory.

The Luluai appears to be anti Administration and most unhelpful. He is completely uninterested and unco-operative, but is the traditional fight leader so was permitted to retain his medal on sufferance. The Tultul was self appointed on the death of his father (killed by the ORAURAs) but once more was allowed to retain his medal as he was of great assistance to the patrol, and appears to have some authority. It was his line which saw to the cleaning of the Rest house area. The Luluai did not help. Was told that "all" fighting had ceased between HABI'INA and ORAURA.

Some 14 men requested work under the Highlands Labour Scheme and were accepted. Also some patients were ordered into hospital and assured me that they would accompany the Highlands Labour Scheme recruits. The Luluai's son requested work as a trainee Medical Orderly - he accompanied the patrol (has since been accepted as a trainee).

These volunteers were a very encouraging sign. Guard posted.

Friday 3rd November, 1961. Departed HABI'INA 0735 hours. Climbed over a grassy hill and then up and along a spur. Decended to a small creek up another hill. The track then went through an abandoned garden and deteriorated to more foot holds on the side of a hill. Eventually decended sharply to another creek. Crossed and climed sharply over a spur and again decended sharply to the ORAURA creek. Here allowed the patrol personnel to rest and bathe. Thence climed steeply to the spur on which the Rest house is situated and followed this up to the Rest house at ORAURA arriving at 1220 hours. Camped for the night. A large number of ORAURAs met the patrol at the bottom of the spur including the Luluai and Tultul. Both most co-operative. Arrangements made for census tomorrow. Only sweet potato could be purchased. Rain during afternoon. Height 6500 feet.

Saturday 4th November, 1961. At ORAURA. Expected a good census line, but waited most of the day before anyone arrived. Eventually attempted a census but 177 absentees recorded with only 19 new names. Most unsatisfactory. These people seem to be aware of the requirements of a census but have a "couldn't care less" attitude.

I got the impression that there is still quite a lot of hostility between this group and the HABI'INAs despite the latter's assurances while we were at HABI'INA.

Meat now strictly rationed due to the apparent shortage of pigs. Rain during afternoon.

Sunday 5th November, 1961. Departed ORAURA 0755 hours. Decended a short distance along the ridge, and then climbed sharply to the top of another spur, Then decended steeply again the other side to ORAURA No.2. Rested, then climbed up and around a grassy mountain. Once more decended steeply to the base of a spectacular waterfall. Crossed the KONKONBIRA creek and climbed to the ridge and a hamlet of KONKONBIRA arriving at 11.30 hours. Had received word along the track that the Tultul had shot a man in the neck twice over a dispute over a betelnut tree. He had of course run away. Raided his "house man" and confiscated all his remaining weapons (which were considerable). All the Tultul's line had prior to the raid retreated to a short distance and despite all our reassurances would not approach any closer.

Continued onto the Rest house, decending, and then finally climbing steeply to the Rest house on a razor back ridge arriving at 13.15 hours. (A poor, narrow and slippery track most of the way making for difficult walking). While climbing to the Rest house there was shouting back and forth. Apparently the Tultul's line was trying to persuade the Luluai's group at the Rest house to have nothing to do with us.

The Luluai and his group had attempted at least to clear the Rest house site and were most helpful in helping us to prepare camp. Fire wood and sweet potato purchased. Heavy rain during the preparation of the camp, which later cleared up.

A few people from PINATA No.2 visited patrol at the Rest house, who advised us that the man wounded by the Tultul was at their hamlet. They were asked to bring him in for attention and we were assured that this would be done - but this remains to be seen. It appears that the point of one of the arrows is still lodged in his neck. Guard posted. Height 6000 feet.

Monday 6th November, 1961. At KONKONBIRA. Census and medical inspection of those present but so many absentees that statistics would be useless. However it was thought a good idea to go through the motions. The wounded man JUNIJA was brought into the patrol where one head wound, one neck and one in the right leg, were dressed. He did not appear to be in a serious condition, but it was difficult ascertain whether point of the arrow was still in his neck. Streptomycin given. Unable on any account to persuade his people to carry him to the Aid Post at BAIRA. They promptly disappeared as soon as the suggestion was made. Therefore arranged for 5 carriers and a constable to proceed direct to BAIRA and arrange his movement into Kainantu from there. They were instructed to await us at BAIRA.

Further inquiry into the wounding revealed that both the Tultul NATISANTA and his brother UTUTUNA had a hand in the assault (the latter causing the leg wound). Both brothers with their goods and chattels had run away, and there was very little hope of apprehending them on this patrol. Therefore notation was made in the village book for a further patrol to try after they think we have forgotten the incident.

My impression was that this group are still very wary and it would take very little to upset them. The Luluai is in-effective but at least made an attempt to co-operate. The Tultul is apparently quite influential and I would say a "fight leader". Heavy rain during the afternoon. Guard posted.

Tuesday 7th November, 1961. Departed KONKONBIRA 0810. Walked down the ridge and descended sharply over a slippery track to a small tributary of the Lamari. Crossed over a ridge and down to another creek. Crossed and climbed sharply, then more steadily over a poor track through long kunai. Finally descended to another creek and a salt water pool. Crossed and again climbed sharply through pitpit and kunai. The track then went around the side of the hill climbing steadily to the top of the ridge. Continued onto the Rest House at PINATA No.1 arriving at 11.20 hours. A hot monotonous walk. Camped. Rest house in poor shape. Met by Luluai and Tultul and some people. Arranged for census and had talks with officials. Some medical treatments given.

Plenty of sweet potato purchased but once more no pigs although plenty in evidence. Meat situation now bad.

Rest house is situated in the near proximity of two men's houses and guard posted as precautionary measure. Heavy rain during afternoon and night. Height 6,000 feet.

Wednesday 8th November, 1961. At PINATA. Waited most of the day before a census of sort could be attempted. Recorded 123 absentees but 67 new names obtained. There are many more to be recorded here, as numerous groups of people were seen watching from a distance. It is also most unlikely that 90% of the new names recorded will appear for the next patrol. The women were very timid but some did come to the camp. They were mainly the Luluai's line. It will be a long while before these people co-operate fully as they are not interested. Luluai most helpful - a direct reversal of his attitude towards the last patrol.

Received a note from Mr. Booth, Officer-in-Charge Wonenara advising me that there had been two alleged murders at TAWAINA (North Lamari). Also that there was no need for the patrol to go to MOBUTA as the situation had been resolved for the time being (Reference Wonenara Patrol No.1/61-62). At stage rations were extremely short, and in order to investigate the

TAWAINA affair it would have been necessary to proceed to MEI'AUNA (North Lamari) where there was no suitable air drop site. This coupled with the fact that due to heavy rain, the Lamari river was running high, and it was a possibility that the patrol would have to back track to ORAURA and cross the land bridge, it was decided to advise Kainantu through Wonenara, to investigate the matter from the end.

I was also advised of Mr. Holloway's transfer from Kainantu on the 13th. In view of this the proposed airdrop to the patrol set for the 10th was cancelled and a few North Lamari villages (it was proposed to do routine administration in these places) cut out the itinerary.

Will attempt to cross the Lamari river tomorrow - advised that there was only one possible crossing place under the present weather conditions. Arranged for a constable and Luluai of Pinata with some carriers to go ahead and endeavour prepare a crossing for the main patrol. At this stage some PINATAs offered to act as carriers and their offer was accepted. Also arranged that an infant suffering from malnutrition, with the parents to accompany patrol. An encouraging sign. Heavy rain during the afternoon continuing through the night.

Thursday 9th November, 1961. Departed PINATA 0655 hours. Constable SAIM (messenger from Wonenara) departed with his party for Wonenara 0600 hours. Proceeded back along the track to KONKONBIRA for a while then branched off just past the salt water pool, along the side of a mountain where in most parts no track existed at all. Finally descended precipitously down a ridge to the Lamari river. Thence followed the South bank upstream once more around the side of a steep mountain arriving at the proposed fording site 0915 hours. The river was in flood and flowing very fast, but the patrol was lucky enough to find a suitable tree. This was felled onto a large rock in midstream. A rope was strung and the patrol party crossed safely. All personnel across by 1015 hours. Followed the north bank of the river upstream for 1½ hours making our own track along the steep bank and finally joined the PINATA/BAIRA track. Climbed over a high ridge and descended sharply to the BAIRA creek. Crossed and rested patrol. Then proceeded over a sharp spur and once more met the BAIRA creek. Followed the creek upstream - most of the time wading in it waste deep - which was hard going due to the swiftness of the current. Finally climbed away in a northerly direction. Arrived at BAIRA Rest house 1550 hours. A long tiring walk made more difficult by flooded creeks. Met by village officials and camped for night in a good Rest House. Arranged for census check tomorrow. Height 5,900 feet.

Friday 10th November, 1961. At BAIRA Rest house. Census check only and medical inspection. (This village will be properly censused in the forthcoming North Lamari patrol. An excellent turnout. Some minor disputes and one court case heard. Two constables despatched to Kainantu to make arrangements for vehicles to meet the patrol at TONDONA on Sunday morning. Remained overnight.

Saturday 11 November, 1961. Departed BAIRA Rest house 0755 hours. Immediately climbed precipitously to the top of the ridge at 7500 feet. Continued on through rain and moss forest climbing steadily over a slippery root covered track to 8,400 feet. Thence descended to a creek. After crossing the track followed the same pattern with four more sharp ascents and descents. Finally came out into open grassland and met the motor traffic road. Continued onto TONDONA Rest house arriving at 1420 hours. Met by village officials. Camped.

Sunday 12th November, 1961. Patrol gear sent to Kainantu by vehicle. Main party walked into station.

End of Patrol.

At the end of the patrol, the party was met by the local people at the station. The patrol gear was sent to Kainantu by vehicle. The main party walked into station. The local people were very friendly and the patrol was successful.

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NATIVE SITUATION.

Each group will be dealt with separately because of the different attitudes displayed at each.

SOUTH LAMARI.

HIMARATA. (Consists of the hamlets of NONDA and ANIMA).

NONDA. Here an excellent attitude was encountered and a attendance for census. The hamlet has improved out of sight since the last patrol, and the people have even attempted to construct their houses in some semblance of order. The Aid Post is a credit to the people, and the Medical Orderly reported that they were most co-operative. However they are still a bit wary of continuing with treatments though they do come in, which is a start.

ANIMA. A complete contrast to NONDA. The people are probably still a bit timid due to the recent trouble here (see Kainantu Patrol No.2/61-62). They were not pressed and it is to be hoped the next patrol will make better contact.

Both groups are traditional enemies of TO'OKENA and HABI'INA but on the surface appear to be reconciled to one another. Certainly there is a little more communication between the two.

TO'OKENA. A friendly reception but people very timid. Many absentees from census line. Talks given but they were not pressed to appear for census. Despite an attempt to apprehend a gaol escapee there was no hostility shown towards the patrol, probably because the escapee UPATO is actually from ANIMA. He, apparently, has distant relatives at TO'OKENA.

AHEA. Initial census conducted with those present. The people were shy but quite friendly.

HABI'INA. Having crossed the Lamari river, a large group met the patrol and assisted carriers the remainder of the way. No armed natives were seen at close hand, but a few groups were scattered around hillsides with their arms half hidden in the long grass. They could be seen quite clearly through binoculars.

There appeared to be very few natives in and around the houses.

This friendly attitude was in marked contrast to that displayed towards the last patrol. It was learnt however, that it was the Tultul's group which had cleaned the rest house and done the numerous other jobs for the patrol. The Luluai, although present, was not enthusiastic, and kept well in the back ground unless called.

Fourteen young men requested work on the coast under the Highlands Labour Scheme and were accepted, as it will be a good thing for the area to get some outside contact.

However, to sum up, future patrols should not take chances here, but I do not think we will strike trouble here again.

ORAURA.

Excellent reception here. Patrol met by a large group of people including the village officials displaying a friendly disposition. I had every hope for a good turn up on the census line but was disappointed.

I got the impression here that there is still quite a bit of animosity between these people and the HABI'INAS, despite Habi'inas' assurances to the contrary. They are allies with Himarata.

However, these people are not in anyway anti government, and future patrols I feel will see a rapid improvement here.

KONKONBIRA. En route to this group the patrol was met by one or two natives and while in the cause of conversation with them they advised us that the Tultul had wounded a man in the neck and had run away. These people are avid betelnut eaters and the dispute was in fact over one of these trees.

Inquiry revealed that both the Tultul and his brother were involved, and as far as I could see they were the offending party, rather than the wounded man. Both had of course run away. Attempts were made to talk to the Tultul's group but despite our assurances, they could not be persuaded to approach the patrol. All the men were armed and no women could be seen. Pested a look out and entered the Tultul's house and his "House man" and confiscated a considerable amount of weapons. It was quite obvious that many arrows were of recent manufacture in preparation perhaps for a possible attempted pay back by the relatives of the wounded man JUNIJA.

In the course of the raid the patrol found an armed man inside the palisade of the Men's house, but could not get any sense out of him. His weapons were removed while we were talking to him, but returned in an effort to assure his group that we were not concerned with anyone but the Tultul. However our overtures were unsuccessful. Attempts for this patrol to apprehend the Tultul and his brother would have been futile, and therefore notation was made for future patrols.

While climbing the last hill to the Rest house, much shouting back and forth ensued, apparently (as noted in the diary) in an attempt by the Tultul's group to persuade the Luluai's people to run away. Fortunately they were unsuccessful. In fact the latter were most co-operative.

The wounded man JUNIJA was brought to the patrol and his wounds dressed. He was sent with 5 patrol carriers and a constable direct to BAIRA for movement to Kainantu. I am pleased to say he has now fully recovered.

The KONKONBIRAs appear to be allies with some people from PINATA No.2 who visited the patrol here, but are the traditional enemies of the ORAURAs. Also the people of PINATA No1 have very little inter-course with them. For years the Konkombiras have been out on a limb and have been regularly raided by both the ORAURAs and PINATAs but there have been no known raids here for approximately 2½ years. However, there is still very little inter-village communication.



The people here are still very wary of patrols, and no real attempt was made to carry out an accurate census; apart from this they were completely disinterested in routine proceedings.

PINATA.

The patrol found these people - especially the Luluai's group most friendly and co-operative. This was a marked contrast from the attitude encountered by the last patrol. They are of course, not in the least interested in routine administration, and during an attempted census one native was heard to remark "We know what our names are what do you want them for?" This I would say was a fairly typical reaction amongst the South Lamari people generally.

Very few women came to the camp area but some did bring in food and some even appeared on the census line which is an encouraging sign. PINATA has probably had more contact than any other group in the South Lamari, because it is directly on the route used by carrier lines between Kainantu and Wonenara for the cartage of supplies, before the strip was open to commercial aircraft. I would attribute their marked change of attitude to this increased contact resulting in a better understanding of administration aims.

There are still many people to be seen here and large groups watched proceedings from a distance, but they never attempted to come any closer.

As already stated the Luluai and his group were most helpful, and in fact about seven of the men including the Luluai accompanied the patrol back to Kainantu. An advanced case of malnutrition in an infant was encountered here, and the parents were also asked to accompany the patrol to Kainantu - this they did. The mother and infant are now at Kainantu hospital and the latter is doing well.

BAIRA (North Lamari), SUWAIRA, OBURA, TONDONA (Tairora).

These villages will be dealt with collectively as they are not in the South Lamari area and do not warrant special comment. Routine administration was carried out at these villages. All have good contact with Kainantu, and are improving with every patrol.

Suwaira, at the end of the vehicular track from Kainantu has a good Rest house, an Aid Post, and is an excellent village.

Obura and Baira both of which a few years ago could be considered as "restricted" are now fairly progressive communities. There is an Aid Post at the latter.

Tondona, also on a vehicular road from Kainantu, is also a good village, with an excellent Rest house and Aid Post.

Both Tondona and Suwaira are now visited by the Salvation Army Infant Welfare mobile clinic.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Villages in the South Lamari have not yet reached the stage of having a true appreciation of this aspect of administration. The people are slightly more advanced than their counter parts at Wonenara, but it will be some years yet before we make any noticeable progress.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Treatments were given by the three Medical Orderlies accompanying the patrol. No bad cases of yaws were seen, but then only a fraction of the total population were seen. Some large Tropical Ulcers were treated but no lasting effect was achieved, as none of the bad cases would accompany the patrol to either an Aid Post or to hospital at Kainantu. The only success achieved in this line was at Pinata (already remarked on).

TRACKS.

Tracks generally were extremely poor, and in most instances, non-existent. The patrol in fact followed native pads, and from the nature of them, I would say there was very little inter-village communication, as they were very seldom used.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

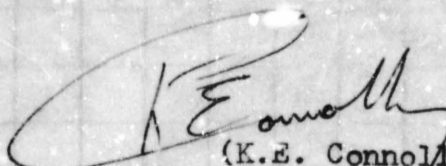
Some cave paintings exist in the limestone caves under the natural land bridge over the Lamari river between Himarata and Oraura. The paintings are of a primitive nature and the people have no knowledge of them whatsoever. The caves were visited by Mr. Bragge from Himarata and Oraura.

CONCLUSION.

Only regular patrolling will eventually bring these this area under complete Government control. Regular raiding appears to have stopped, although skirmishes still occur, usually with some provocation by one or both sides.

Local carriers are still unobtainable in this area which means these must be obtained from settled areas. This of course raises the problem of supplies, which necessarily must be carried. Plenty of sweet potato is available, but no pig or wild game could be purchased anywhere. The patrol intended taking an airdrop but due to circumstances it was necessary to cut part of the patrol, and the airdrop was therefore cancelled. If an extended patrol were carried out in the North and South Lamari areas, airdropping would perhaps be the most economical method of keeping a patrol supplied.

Generally the objects of the patrol were achieved, and the patrol well received by most groups. A lot of patience will be required in order to carry out an effective census.

  
(K.E. Connolly.)  
Assistant District Officer.

on Register

KAINANTU PATROL No. 4/61-62.

REPORT ON POLICE.

No. 8736 Constable 1st Class KARABIE.

Quite hardworking and efficient. Kept his police under control at all times. Has initiative.

No. 9203 Constable NOGOPAI.

Very keen but inclined to be a bit overbearing if not watched.

No. 8162 Constable MIGWI.

An experienced policeman whose knowledge of the bush was invaluable. An enthusiastic worker with initiative.

No. 7661 Constable BENIHA.

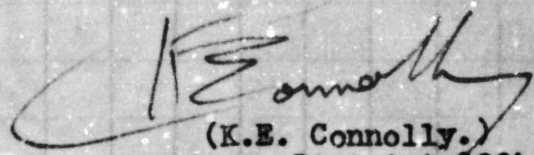
Carried out all his duties satisfactorily. A hard worker.

No. 8471 Constable DUMA.

Keen and willing. Has potential.

No. 8160 Constable PUHE.

Carried out all his duties satisfactorily.

  
(K.E. Connolly.)  
Assistant District Officer.

Empty grid table for reporting.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KAINANTU 14/61-62.

Patrol Conducted by A.H. McARTHUR Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled AGARABI CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 4

Duration—From 5 / 6 / 1962 to 11 / 7 / 1962.

Number of Days 33

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9 / 1961.

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

Map Reference 2 Miles to each Kainantu Sub-District.

Objects of Patrol (i) Annual Revision of Census (ii) Routine Administration  
(iii) Carry out survey of traditional beliefs and attitudes in health and allied matters

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

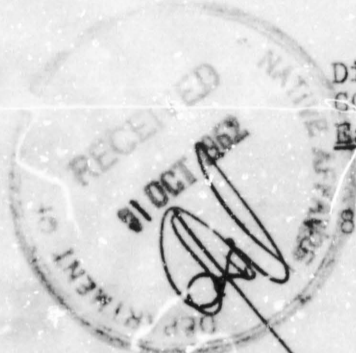
67/13/33

WETpp

67-3-1

57/1/15

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.



District Office, (103)  
SOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

8 October 62.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL KAINANTU 14/61-62 - AGARABI C.D.

1. Your memo 67-13-33 51-1-15 dated 23 August 62 refers.
2. A copy of memo 67-1-2 dated 26 September 62 from A.D.O. Kainantu S.D. is attached.
3. It deals fully and completely with the various matters raised in your memo.
4. I am satisfied that the Agarabi Council, in terms of the human relationships between the various people concerned, and in the evolution of self reliant officials, is one of the best in this district and I feel would compare favourably to any in the Territory.
5. Most of the points raised in your memo were the result of bad choice of words in the original report.

19/10 P/A.

W.E. Tomasetti  
(W.E. Tomasetti.)  
District Officer.

cc:  
A.D.O.  
KAINANTU S.D.

67-13-33

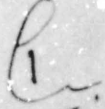
11th September, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT - KAINANTU NO. 14/61-62  
AGARABI CENSUS DIVISION.

Thank you for your 76-3-1 and 76-3-2 of 5th  
September, 1962.

I shall be glad to have the result of your  
further enquiries in reference to (P-23).

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/13/33 ✓  
57/1/15

In Reply  
Please Quote

WETpp

No. 67-3-1  
67-3-2

District Office, (92)  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

5 September 62.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.



P.R. Kainantu 14/61-62 AGARABI C.D.

1. Your memo 67-13-33 51-1-15 dated 23 August 62 refers.

2. I regret my earlier neglect to make detailed comments on this report. They are hereunder.

3. Bracketed numbers refer to the paragraph numbers of the report.

(A-7) I will seek comments thereon from A.D.O. Kainantu  
(B-13) This part generally outlines a situation which, I feel, is common to peoples changing rapidly. Not everybody, or all groups, in the population concerned desire change at the same speed: the more progressive elements endeavour to bring the slower and more conservative elements along with them. In this novel situation the leading elements do not always seek consent but, I am sure, sometimes use pressure. Thus as the balance of influences change they cause unevenness in the rate of development - this is to be expected.

(C-16) I have reservations on this para. It seems unlikely that people will expose their real feelings in these situations.

(D-24) This, apparently, should be dealt with by formal passing of a rule and I will ask the A.D.O. to clarify.

(E-29) I feel, in the circumstances, the percentage attendance is satisfactory.

(F-38) Depending on the relationship between the "community" working in the garden and the traditional gardening unit these schemes can frequently fail.

(G-41) I hope carp prove a better fish than Tilapia.

(H-44) This suggestion involves quite an extensive change in peoples' daily organisation and I will be surprised if there is a speedy adoption of it.

(I-48) I will discuss this matter with the Kainantu staff.

(J-55) Who did the planning and organisation?

(K-60) What Statute supports this order?

(L-65) No doubt this school will find its way into the draft council development program.

(M-67) This project also should be discussed with the Council and I will ask the A.D.O. to do so.

(N-71) As for para 57.

(O-74) Who has laid down the program?

(P-83) I will ask the A.D.O. Kainantu to clarify this para, the appointment of pre-council officials, has of course been terminated and I imagine the para. is intended to convey that former officials, by virtue of their personality, are still active in village affairs - this

is understandable and probably desirable.

4. The report suggests that the patrolling officer was not fully aware that populations included in councils should be approached in developmental matters, and indeed others, through the council and councillors.

5. I feel, briefly, that extension will be more fruitful in terms of producing rapid, more balanced and more durable results if the principles of communication as outlined in the recent paper prepared for the District Officers' Conference are adopted.

6. When further comments are received from A.D.O. Kainantu I will send them to you.

W.E. Tomasetti  
(W.E. Tomasetti.)  
District Officer.

cc:  
A.D.O.  
KAINANTU S.D.

A.H. McArthur, Esq.,  
Kundiawa.  
E.H.D.

*C.D. (3.)*  
*For the most part. This only lists in detail*  
*the general queries raised by HR memo of 23/8.*  
*In note (para 6) we are to get further comments.*  
*HTB 15/9.*

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69-13-33  
51-1-15

23rd August, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 14 - 1961/62 - KAINANTU

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I am very favourably impressed with the content and arrangement of the Report.

Mr McArthur may well be near the mark when he says the people "are bewildered at what is actually happening to them". I feel that the Report is the result of an objective study of the people's response to new activities so assist in their emergence into a more sophisticated society.

I am concerned with the brevity and content of the comment by both the Assistant District Officer and yourself. The whole report leaves me somewhat in the dark as to the manner in which Mr Holloway exercised "supervision". The inference can be drawn that it has been done in the same way that Mr McArthur attempts it. Things have to be carried out to the "writer's satisfaction" and the people are "told to report", "instructed", "told to rebuild" and so on. It would appear that the Council is not being encouraged to undertake these things, and as no Councillors appear to have accompanied the Patrol, the Officer acted quite independently from the Council as a body.

The Lulual/Tultul system apparently still operates despite Local Government Memorandum No. 1 (C.I. 141 para 14). Imposed on this is the Native Affairs Officer, apparently carrying out direct Administration. Just where does the Council stand? The situation must be bewildering for the unfortunate villager at the end of the line.

If, on the other hand, Mr Holloway has been exercising a stimulatory and advisory role, the people must be confused now with the bypassing of the Council and the issue of instructions and directions from the Patrolling Officer.

How, in fact, does Mr Holloway operate?

It has been suspected, that in some Councils, if not all, the elected members merely replace the appointed officials and direct methods of administration continue as they did before Councils were established.

Officers must be instructed by their District Officers in the purpose of Councils, particularly of developing in the

field of self-reliance. A Council cannot be judged on the amount of capital works achieved alone - it is the development of responsible attitudes which is the main function.

What improvement in techniques of development extension is envisaged? This should be recorded in detail for the guidance of those concerned. Instructions should also be given as to how the District Officer wants his Officers to go about this.

I have no doubt that action has been taken in the aspects recorded in my comment but would like to be advised further on what has actually been done in the training of Officers concerned in this field in your District.

When you record in your comments "comments have been made on various subject files sent to you separately", will you please set out the file number and subject as in a Memorandum of Patrol.

  
(J.E. McCarthy)  
Director.

## MINUTE

Govt. Print.—6124/7.61.—30,000.

File No.....

SUBJECT

Government will need an organisation different from the existing departmental one.

6. The matter raised in para. 16 may be partly related to the retention of the appointed village officials although there is the well-known saying "that people get the sort of government they deserve" when they have the voting power in their own hands. This is a situation which calls for local government education, particularly on the matter of elections and the role of elected persons.

7. I would expect that such a report would result in the District Offices and A.D.O. examining the points brought out and determining what steps would be taken to improve the situation. The D.O. cheerfully talks about improvement of techniques of development extension. Should he not set down, in detail, for the guidance of those concerned, how he wants them to go about this? Presumably he knows if they don't. ~~and~~ he has a training function if his staff are not already trained. The report is only useful if some action results.

H. H. [Signature]  
 20 (16)  
 2/8

Spice  
 detail →

MINUTE

Govt. Print. 6124/7.61. - 30,000.

File No.....

SUBJECT

No. 1 (C.T. 111/14). Imposed on this is the Native affairs officer, apparently carrying out direct administration. Just where does the Council stand? The situation must be ~~be~~ bewildering for the unfortunate villager at the end of the line.

4. If, on the other hand, Mr. Holloway has been exercising a stimulatory and advisory role, the people must be confused now with the bypassing of the Council and the issue of instructions and directions from the patrolling officer. No one has ever told us how Mr. Holloway operates or for that matter how anyone in the B.H. District operates. We have always suspected that in some Councils, if not all, the elected members merely replace the appointed officials and direct methods of administration continue as they did before the Councils were established.

5. This is a reflection on the officers who have held the position of District Officer at Goroka. I seriously doubt if any of them has ever played any real role in the development of local government in their Districts. This District is not alone in this and I am becoming more and more convinced that the future development of local

James

Rose's

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

L. J. D. (G. R.)

MINUTE

Govt. Print.—6124/7.61.—30,000.

File No. ....

SUBJECT

Patrol Report KAINANTU 14/61-62 - Agaratu (C.D.)

Mr. McArthur may well be near the mark when he says the people "are bewildered at what is actually happening to them". I may be somewhat unkind by observing that Mr. McArthur's lack of experience probably has resulted in the submission of an ingenuous report that might not have been submitted by a more experienced officer. What really amazes me is the facility with which both the District Officer and the Assistant District Officer ignore some of the more disturbing aspects revealed.

2. The whole report leaves us somewhat in the dark as to the manner in which Mr. Holloway exercised "supervision". The inference can be drawn that it has been done in the same way as Mr. McArthur attempts it. Things have to be carried out to the "writer's satisfaction" and people are "told to report", "instructed", "told to rebuild" and so on. It would appear that the Council is not being encouraged to undertake these things and as no councillors appeared to accompany the patrol, the officer acted quite independently from the Council as a body.

3. The Juluai & Tultul system remains despite local Government <sup>Memorandum</sup> ~~Report~~



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 13. 33.

WETpp

Telegram

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-3-1  
67-3-2



District Office, (85)  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

14 August 62.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL KAINANTU 14/61-62 - AGARABI C.D.

1. Herewith the following:-
  - a) Report of the above patrol.
  - b) Copy of memo 67-1-2 dated 31 July 62 from A.D.O. Kainantu S.D.
  - c) Copy of memo 67-3-1 dated 14 August 62.
  - d) Copy of patrol instructions.
2. The patrol is programmed for June and was so done.
3. Comments have been made on various subject files sent to you separately.
4. A useful report well documented. Mr. McArthur is learning quickly.

WE TOMASETTI  
(W.E. Tomasetti.)  
District Officer.

cc:  
A.D.O.  
KAINANTU S.D.

67-1-2

KEC/aom.


Sub-District Office, (146)  
KAINANTU,  
Eastern Highlands District.

31st July, 1962.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

KAINANTU PATROL No. 14/61-62.

1. I attach
  - (a) 2 copies of patrol instructions.
  - (b) Original and one copy of Patrol Cover.
  - (c) Original and three copies of the report in accordance with D.N.A. Instruction 267 including diary and two copies of Village population Registers.
  - (d) In accordance with your instruction individual pages have been noted with the patrol number and each heading dealt with on separate pages.
  - (e) Copy of Survey of Traditional Beliefs and Attitudes in Health and Allied matters.
2. My comments on various matters have been dealt with under the relevant file heading.
3. Camping allowance claim is submitted for your approval, please.
4. Mr. McArthur has conducted a conscientious patrol and submitted a useful report.

  
(K.E. Connolly.)  
Assistant District Officer.

WETPP

67-3-1  
67-3-2

District Office, (84) 67-1-2(124)  
(OROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District

KNC/asm.

14 August 62.

5th June, 1962.

Mr. A.D.O.  
Code  
KAINANTU S.D.

PATROL KAINANTU 14/61-62 - AGARABI C.D.

1. Thank you for the report of the above patrol and your memo 67-1-2(146) dated 31 July 62.
2. The various matters raised have been dealt with on subject files.
3. The camping allowance claim has been approved and given to the D.F.O. for payment.
4. A useful patrol well documented.
5. Please look through the files and deal with all outstanding matters within your jurisdiction. Court cases may be sent into Kainantu for hearing.

(W.E. Tomasetti).  
District Officer.

cc:  
The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBH.

Assistant District Officer



67-1-2(129)

KEC/aom.


Sub-District Office,  
KAINANTU,  
Eastern Highlands District.

5th June, 1962.

Mr. A. McArthur,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
KAINANTU.

PATROL INSTRUCTION - KAINANTU PATROL No. 14/61-62.

1. Please conduct a routine census patrol of the Agarabi Division.
2. You should make arrangements to commence the patrol as early as possible in June.
3. Senior Constable John and two constables will accompany you. See Dr. Hoogland and ask him for a Medical Orderly.
4. Rations and patrol equipment may be drawn from the store.
5. Please look through the files and deal with all outstanding matters within your jurisdiction. Court cases may be sent into Kainantu for hearing.
6. Your report should be submitted in accordance with Department of Native Affairs C.I. 267. Please refer also to the District Officer's standing patrol instructions, file reference 67-1-1, folios 28 to 30.
7. I anticipate the patrol should take you 4 to 5 weeks, but do not hurry over it. I wish you a pleasant patrol.

  
(K.E. Connolly.)  
Assistant District Officer.



INTRODUCTION.

1. The object of the patrol was to carry out the annual revision of the population census, and carry out routine administration. This included many developmental projects started since the beginning of the AGARABI NATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL on 13th September, 1960. Also a survey of traditional beliefs and attitudes in health and allied matters was carried out for the Health Education Council.

2. The AGARABI Census Division is directly north of KAINANTU and is distinctly divided from the other census divisions by natural boundaries surrounding the census division. To the north the escarpment of the Markham-Ramu Depression, to the east the valley of the Upper Ramu, and to the north west the heavily timbered ridges and valleys of the Bismarck Ranges.

3. About three quarters of the AGARABI Census Division is undulated kumai grasslands and the remainder, mainly the country rising to the central thread of the Bismarck divide, is heavily timbered rain forest.

4. With an average temperature of 62 degrees F. at Kainantu and an annual rainfall of 70 - 80 inches per year the climate is cool and invigorating.

5. The census division mainly lies on a plateau approximately 5,500' above sea level. In the north POKABI villages are situated in a deeply dissected tributary valley of the Ramu and here the ground falls from the plateau almost 5,000' to the floor of the main Ramu valley.

6. In all the patrol took 33 days and where possible spent a night in each village.

7. This census division is the first to obtain a Native Local Government Council and due credit must be given to Mr. B.B. Holloway (Patrol Officer) whose work is evident throughout the area. Development programmes started by Mr. Holloway were checked in all cases and reports made. Also throughout the patrol as projects were checked and inspected, if not finished or carried out to the writers satisfaction, Councillors were given a duplicated list of things to be done and told to report to the Council Supervising Officer on

Introduction (Cont.)

completion. It is hoped that regular checks of current and new projects can be made in the future.

8. The AGARABI area is probably the most effectively controlled of the whole Kainantu Sub-District. It appears to be more closely settled than most other areas, its large component of villages being almost all within very walking distance of each other and easily accessible from Kainantu Station.

9. This area has had European contact since 1936 and since the Local Government Council has been instituted in 1960, these people have made excellent progress. It is obvious that the authority and guidance of the Administration is everywhere regarded as a routine part of everyday life in all parts of this Census Division.

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1936

AGARABI PATROL REPORT KAINANTU No 14 of 1961/62.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

9a) Native Attitudes.

(File No 51-2-1)

10. The Agarabi people are more or less a stage of uncertainty at this time of their development. With the beginning of the Native Local Government Council a great burst of enthusiasm has no doubt taken place. This has reaped rewards as a whole, but now with this initial effort over these people cannot see further than the present time, and appear to have no clear picture of what the future holds for them.

11. They have received their Council and have had an extremely vigorous and interested officer in charge of them since the Council began in 1960. But these people have just taken an important step in their lives and it appears that some of them are bewildered at what is actually happening to them.

12. With the new council these people suddenly find themselves in a new era of doing things to help themselves and not having the Government to make their decisions, but only there as a guiding capacity.

13. This fact has overwhelmed them to some extent and consequently has affected their village life. Whereas before they had their own interests to look after they now find themselves in a growing community organized by their fellow people and only time will enable them to adjust themselves to the fact.

14. Mr Holloway has put into operation many projects in the census units and throughout the Census Division, and this work is to be seen in all sectors of the Agarabi. It is obvious that the people appreciate Mr Holloway's work, but at this stage the people as a whole have let things slide.

15. Projects started with enthusiasm that these people can see no immediate benefit from have been dropped. The reforestation programme is a good example of this as they can see no immediate danger of a timber shortage, and therefore have not set aside time to tend nurseries set up in each village. Other projects will be discussed under the appropriate headings.



AGARABI PATROL REPORT - KAINANTU No. 14/61-62.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(b) Law and Justice.

23. Almost every day disputes were brought to the patrol for settlement. Generally if the Village Officials could not settle complaints they ask for help from the patrol. Seven cases were sent to Kainantu for settlement by the Court for Native Affairs.

24. Generally the complaints were regarding the usual, pigs, women and land. It is hoped that from now on in the Agarabi the majority of bride price disputes will be cut to a minimum. At the last Council meeting on 17.7.62 a motion was passed to enforce all payments to be made at the office when entering names in the Marriage Register.















AGARABI PATROL REPORT - KAINANTU No. 14/61-62.

(c) SIVICULTURE.

46. The need for more timber in the Agarabi is a pressing problem, but the people do not seem to understand that in the future their present forest resources will run out.

47. A good deal of the Agarabi agricultural activity is concentrated on the continually receding forest line of the slopes and mountains. By contrast, however, a few Census Units on the floor of the valleys have virtually no timber at all.

48. Casurina nurseries have been planted in all Census Units, but the majority of these have been completely unsuccessful. Department of Agricultural, Stock and Fisheries are looking into future prospects to help these unaware natives.



MEDICAL AND HEALTH (cont.)

(c) Refuse Pits.

57. This is a thing that was thoroughly checked and only 11 Census Units were instructed to build more. It was suggested that a pit for each family group be constructed.

(d) Housing.

58. This was generally bad and 47% of the people in the area were told to rebuild and report when completed.

59. The traditional round house still predominates but it is very noticeable in areas of Seven Day Adventist influence the rectangular type of house with the raised floor and windows.

60. 38% of the Census Units still have pigs coming inside the house line despite a vigorous campaign to keep them in a separate area. All offenders have been instructed to build new fences around their Census Units or to fence the pigs in another area.

























TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KAINANTU 17/61-62

Patrol Conducted by G.P. Booth, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Southern Section of the AZIANA Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. R. Catherall, Patrol Officer - part only.

Natives 8 Police, 2 Interpreters, 1 N.M.O., 65 Carriers.

Duration—From 30./4./1962 to 4./6./1962.

Number of Days 36.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Jan/Apr, 1961.

Medical Jan/Apr, 1961.

Map Reference Map Attached.

Objects of Patrol Consolidation and Extension of Administration

Influence.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

JHOL/JW

67-13-26

2nd August, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 17/1962-62.

A most useful patrol, very well reported, which disclosed excellent information to further the extension of control to the remoter sections of your District.

A map would have been welcome to follow the content of the report, but your delineation plan of proposed census divisions served the purpose well enough.

I note you are taking the matter of scarce trade items up with the Stores Branch. Officers engaged on this type of work need every assistance possible - there are enough unavoidable hazards already and the work is arduous enough without putting up with avoidable difficulties.

The Kukuluk's have always been a collection of ardent individualists, volatile to a degree, but just as quick to forget former hostility when a particular cause has been fought out one way or another.

It still remains to keep these people under fairly constant contact, at least as far as your staff exigencies permit.

It is a pity the local food shortage precluded contact with the dissident Nalabe.

(J. K. McCarthy).  
Maheta.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-13-26

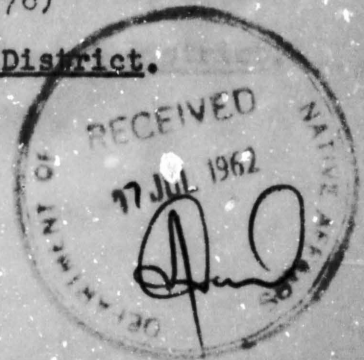
In Reply  
Please Quote

WETpp

No. 67-12-1  
67-12-2

District Office, (76)  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

12 July 62.



The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDJEBU.

PATROL KAINANTU 17/61-62 - SOUTHERN SECTION  
AZIANA C.D.

1. Report of the above patrol, copy of memo 67-1-2(141) dated 3 July 62 from A.D.O. Kainantu and a copy of my memo 67-12-1(75) dated 12 July 62 are attached.
2. Comments are in the attachments. The patrol was a special one executed primarily to provide information for the delineation of the area into census divisions and the planning of a patrol program. Additionally a good deal of most useful work in the extension of law and order was done.
3. A commendable piece of work.

*W.E. Tomasetti*  
(W.E. Tomasetti.)  
District Officer.

cc:  
A.D.O.  
KAINANTU S.D.

P.O.I.C.  
WONENARA.

*Man ?*

67-1-2

KEC/aom.

Sub-District Office, (141)  
KAINANTU,  
Eastern Highlands District.

3rd July, 1962.

District Office,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.


KAINANTU PATROL No. 17/61-62  
SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE AZIANA CENSUS DIVISION.

1. I attach
  - (a) Original and two copies of the above report.
  - (b) Two copies of Patrol Cover.
  - (c) Copies of patrol maps delineating proposed Census Divisions and Tribal groups respectively. Copies would be appreciated please. (Forwarded separately).
  - (d) Memoranda Kainantu file
    - 14-1-2 of 3/7/62
    - 51-2-1 "
    - 67-1-1 "
    - 1-4-2 "
    - 89-1-2 "
    - 87-2-7 "
    - 40-1-1 "
    - 6-1-1 "

2. Your memorandum 67-1-2(86) of 18/6/62 regarding submission of Patrol Reports was received after the receipt of the report.

3. Mr. Booth has conducted a useful patrol in a competent manner. This is not easy country to patrol and the undoubted value of his visit is due in no small measure to the tact and restraint he has exercised amongst these primitive people.

c.c. P.O.I.C., WONEWARA.

  
(R.E. Connolly.)  
Assistant District Officer.

WETpp

67-12-1

67-12-2.

District Office,  
GOROKA, ~~Eastern Highlands District.~~  
~~Eastern Highlands District.~~

12 July 62. ~~June, 1962.~~

Assistant District Officer,

KAINANTU S.D.

PATROL REPORT - KAINANTU No. 17/61-62

PATROL KAINANTU 17/61-62 - SOUTHERN SECTION  
OF AZIANA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Conducted by

1. Thank you for the report of the above patrol and your memo 67-1-2(141) dated 3 July 62 and other subject memoranda.

2. Concerning paras. 2 and 3 further contact with western civilisation should produce in each community what may be termed a "radical" group. As this group strengthens its position it will force an increasing number of compromises on the customary matters of the ultra-conservatives. The result will be change which it is our task to guide into progress. The speed and intensity of peoples contact with the government, the missions and industry is important.

3. Concerning paras. 35 and 36 I propose to pursue this matter with the Government Stores Branch.

4. The patrolling officers have done a first class piece of work in the field and reported a lot of useful information that will materially assist in the speedy full administration of the area.

5. Claims for camping allowance have been approved and given to the D.F.C. for payment.

6. The various subjects are dealt with on their appropriate files.

WET

cc: The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KOMPOBU.

P.O.I.C.  
WONEFARA.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Wonenara Patrol Post,  
Kainantu Sub-District,  
Eastern Highlands District.

23rd June, 1962.


Assistant District Officer,  
KAINANTU.

PATROL REPORT - KAINANTU No. 17/61-62

Southern Section

of the AZIANA Census Division

Patrol Conducted by : G. F. Booth, Patrol Officer.  
Personnel Accompanying : 8 Police;  
2 Interpreters;  
1 Medical Orderly;  
65 Carriers.  
Duration of Patrol : 30th April, 1962 to  
4th June, 1962 - 36 days.  
Last D.N.A. Patrol : January/April, 1961  
Kainantu No. 9/60-61.  
Last P.H.D. Patrol : January/April, 1961.  
Object of Patrol : Consolidation and  
Extension of Administration  
Influence.

  
( G.F. Booth )  
Patrol Officer

KAINANTU. 17/61-62.

INTRODUCTION.

The object of this patrol was the consolidation and extension of Administration influence throughout the southern section of the present AZIANA Census Division. The native people of this area are very primitive; their contact with outside civilization, almost solely through a few irregularly spaced patrols from Kainantu and Menyama, has been very limited, and as yet they have no appreciation of the basic principles of law and order.

The southern section has an estimated population of 5,900 KUKUKUKU people, who are formed into 13 distinct tribal groups that are scattered over an area of approximately 650 square miles. There are only two language groups in the entire area.

On the return trip the patrol visited the AGAMUSEI Group, who speak another language and who are not of the KUKUKUKU family.

The whole region is a rugged maze of complex mountain systems that are drained by many rivers and streams which flow south to form part of the headwaters of the Purari and Vailala Rivers.

Mr. R. Catherall, Patrol Officer, accompanied the patrol for six days before returning to Wonenara by a new route. His diary of the return trip is enclosed with this report.

A patrol programme and a recommendation for the splitting up of the AZIANA Census Division into smaller divisions will be submitted by separate memoranda. This programme will provide for slow-moving patrols aimed at obtaining closer, more personal contact with the people; and it should ensure progress for the area. As an aid in this task, every effort was made to collect as much detailed and accurate information about the various tribal groups, with the view to determining present problems and likely trouble spots in the future.

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DIARY.

30th April, 1962:

Departed WONENARA at 0800 with 11 Police, 2 Interpreters, 1 Medical Orderly and 77 Carriers. Followed along the graded track to pass through the BARUA hamlets. Followed the YAIGA River upstream. Crossed the KWONAMBINGA/YOTNAWRINGA River then began steep climb. Reached small kunai area named CHILALANDA at 1205. Plane seen going in to WONENARA. Continued on - still climbing. Heavy rain started. Moving through heavy moss forest and no camp sites. Reached suitable site at 1435 - still raining. Hasty camp made. Approximate altitude 9000' a.s.l. Radio contact made with Kainantu using A510 Portable. Rice issued. Rain continued throughout the night - a miserable camp.

1st May, 1962:

Broke camp at 0640. Continued ascent. Track very slippery. Weather fine. Reached top of divide near Mount APMARARI at 0820. Compass bearings on prominent features. Began descent. Passed old camp of A.D.O. West at 0855. Continued descending to reach old camp of P.O. Alder at 1235. Few MARAWAXA men met patrol - they seemed to be far from enthusiastic. Continued on to pass DIGUMBARI Village and camp on lower ground near salt working area beside the YAIGA River. Arrived at 1320. SAI'IMBA and KRU'TATAU villages adjacent to the camp. Not many visitors to the camp. Some food purchased during the late afternoon when more people began arriving. State that food short at present. Girigiri the main trade item. Talks with the people. All quite friendly. Radio contact with Kainantu - reception very poor. Rice and native food issued. Guard posted. Rain at night.

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2nd May, 1962:

Broke camp at 0730. Followed greasy, flat track along YAIGA Valley. Passed MULUMI and JAWARI Villages. Quite a number of people about watching patrol. Passed YUKWAM, KWAKU'SILU and KWAMBONGU Villages to camp at 0915 on small hillock overlooking HARAWAKA Village. MANUNG'RA Village nearby. Several houses built by people after hearing rumours about the eclipse nearby. Large number of visitors to camp. Had them help carry timber, firewood etc. Almost no timber near the villages or camp. Adequate food purchased - girigiri and small knives the most wanted items. Lengthy talks with the people. They belong to the HARAWAKA Group and are closely affiliated with the BARUA Group at WONEBARA. Inspected possible airstrip site beside MULUMI and JAWARI. Covered with dense pitpit and hard to examine closely. Approximately 1000 yards long and very wide - black soil surface. Approaches seem to be clear but difficult to get a proper view of the surrounding countryside. No radio contact. Mount YELIA the dominant feature of this area with its twin peaks bearing the same name. Guard posted. Rain at night.

3rd May, 1962:

Away at 0730. Descended to the YAIGA River after passing MANUNG'RA Village. Crossed by bridge then up to JEMURUK Village at 0830. People not very co-operative - state no food. Further talks before moving on. Crossed YEMWOK River then into the AMDEI area. Met by some men from WAUKO Village - also state no food in this area. Obtained guides and moved on. Crossed spur trailing from Mt. YELIA and then down to DAMURU Village at 1400. Camped beside an Eclipse House. People friendly - belong to the AMDEI Group. Helped with the camp. Ample food purchased. Guard posted. No radio contact.

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4th May, 1962:

Remained at DAMURU Camp.  
Many visitors to the camp. Lengthy talks with the people. Villages of ANDRIAPMAL, YAMURU, GAGAN'VLEK and MALA nearby.  
Many of this group visit MENYAMYA and speak the MENYAMYA dialect.  
Ample food purchased - knives in keen demand with girigiri the second choice.  
Two pigs bought for tomahawks - shot.  
Some medical treatments. Radio contact with Kainantu.  
Guard maintained.

5th May, 1962:

Departed at 0710. Crossed four small streams. Reached former Alder camp site near MALA at 0835.  
Further talks with the people. They claim that the adjoining group - YAMBANANYE - will not appear for the patrol.  
Moved on at 0910 following a perpendicular-sided ridge running parallel to the YAIGA River. Ridge only about a foot wide in parts with sheer drops on either side - progress rather slow and careful.  
After a steep, greasy descent, crossed near the junction of the SEMLOKA and IHJA Creeks to reach the YAMBANANYE area at 1200. Camped beside an Eclipse House.  
Villages of YINURUK and YINUM nearby.  
People very slow to come up but by late afternoon there were almost a hundred women and children and men in the camp.  
Ample food purchased - beads, paint, mirrors, girigiri good trade. Pig bought for a tomahawk - shot.  
These people belong to an entirely different language group to the AMDEI and interpretation very slow.  
No radio contact. Guard posted.

6th May, 1962:

Mr. Catherall with 3 police and 12 carriers set out for WONENARA at 0700. Broke camp at 0740.  
Began following the YAIGA downstream. Track very poor, consisting of a series of finger and toe-holds along the edge of the river.

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6th May, 1962: Contd.

Reached old bridge spanning the YAIGA at 1010. Met by three BULAKIA men - same language group as the YAMBANANYE. Despite the language difficulties they agreed to accompany the patrol. Moved on at 1030. Progress slow and frequent stops necessary to keep the line grouped. Swung away from the river at 1200 to climb ridge. Reached former YAMBANANYE village - GWALYU - at 1315. Village abandoned after fighting with the NOLAMBE. Continued on for a short distance to camp at 1340. Made contact with several YAMBANANYE men and women who were gardening nearby. They stated that the village had been left after continued raids by the NOLAMBE about a year ago. The NOLAMBE area was reported ~~to~~ being about one days walk away. Rice issued. No radio contact. Guard posted.

7th May, 1962:

Away at 0650. Passed through new YAMBANANYE gardens. Followed badly overgrown track and movement very slow. It soon became apparent that the guides were very uncertain about the track. Reached crest of ridge at 1030 that afforded a view of the country ahead. Guides showed the approximate location of the NOLAMBE area and it was obvious that the patrol had at least another two days walk by this route. Rather than risk the patrol's rice stocks at this stage, it was decided to forego the NOLAMBE visit and visit instead, several settlements that were seen by A.D.O. West during his trip to MENYAMYA in 1955. Descended towards the YAIGA, cutting track through heavy bush. Guides were not pleased with this change of plans and promptly ran away. Reached flat ground above YAIGA and found a small track. Headed generally north to pass through several former settlements. Apparently they also had been abandoned after the fighting with the NOLAMBE. Heavy rain started so camped in dense bush at 1545. Rice issued. No radio contact. Guard posted.

*Patrol  
to  
Nolambe*

KAINANTU No. 17/61-62.

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KAINANTU No. 17/61-62.

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Page 7.

8th May, 1962:

Broke camp at 0655. Followed poor track that linked up with the patrol's outward route. Continued on to reach the YAIGA - running strongly after the rain. Constructed bridge - excellent work by police and carriers. Crossed and cut bush to reach a track to the BULAKIA area. Steady climb through grass and secondary growth to arrive at KUMBULATNAMO Village. Camped above village near an Eclipse House at 1455. People greeted patrol and were very friendly. Ample food purchased. No radio contact. Guard posted.

9th May, 1962:

Remained at camp. Many visitors to the camp. Lengthy talks with the people. Ample food purchased - girigiri and knives the main trade items. Medical treatment. During late afternoon received word that Dr. Gajdusek's party had arrived at village on adjacent ridge. No radio contact. Guard maintained.

10th May, 1962:

Joined by Dr. Gajdusek's party ex OKAPA en route MBM MYA. Broke camp at 0955. Steady climb to pass the BULAKIA villages of GIREPTU and AMJENUWA. Camped on grassy bluff at 1110. Ample food, including pig, purchased. Joined again by Dr. Gajdusek's party during the late afternoon. No radio contact. Guard posted.

11th May, 1962:

Gajdusek's party left at 0730 for the AMDEI area. Broke camp at 0815 and moved through undulating grass slopes to the USIRAMPIN area. Camped at 1010 near YETCHULAKO, BOGOLAU and MIMBAKU Villages. Ample food purchased - girigiri the main trade item. No radio contact. Guard posted.

12th May, 1962:

Remained at camp.  
Comprehensive talks with the many visitors to the camp. The USIRAMPIA people speak a similar dialect to the groups near WONENARA. They are a virile group, friendly with the WANTAKIA, enemies of the AMDEI and MARAWAKA. Ample food purchased. Three other villages - NENDARAK, GAWOI and KWALIPMA'AU - situated further up the MAMKWEMA River. Many medical treatments. As portable radio not working, sent two BARUA carriers to the station with a note about the proposed air drop of supplies for the patrol. They went via the MARAWAKA area where they would be among friends. Should arrive at WONENARA to-morrow afternoon. No radio contact. Guard maintained.

13th May, 1962:

Remained at camp.  
Over 250 visitors to the camp including many women and girls. Very good contact here. Vast quantity of food purchased, also two pigs which were shot at the request of the people. Further extensive talks with the people. This area could develop as a good source for labour for WONENARA. More medical treatments - several bad cases of yaws. Had carriers clear and mark site for air drop scheduled for to-morrow. No radio contact. Guard maintained.

14th May, 1962:

Remained at camp.  
Weather fine and clear. Fires lit and drop site clearly marked. Managed to hear radio scheds at 1130 and learn that the drop had been postponed until to-morrow due bad weather in the KAINANTU area. No radio contact - transmitter not functioning properly. Guard maintained. Native food, purchased yesterday, issued.

15th May, 1962:

Remained at camp.  
Weather fine and clear. Lit fires. Drop eventuated at 1120. 20 packages - 100% recovery.

15th May, 1962: Contd.

Cargo carried to camp, checked and re-packed.  
Many interested native onlookers at the dropping.  
Note with goods advising that there would be another drop to-morrow.  
Native food, purchased on the 13th, issued.  
Guard maintained.

16th May, 1962:

Weather again fine and clear. Fires lit. Drop took place at 1050. 20 packages - 100% recovery again.  
Resorted, repacked cargo and broke camp at 1245.  
Returned to the camp of the 11th May. Arrived at 1500.  
Perfect clear afternoon - took compass bearings and mapping of the main features along the YAIGA River.  
The peaks, APMARARI, WEMIA and YELIA standing out very clearly.  
Rice issued. Guard posted.

17th May, 1962:

Away at 0655. Retraced steps through AMJENUWA, GIREPTU to reach KUMBULATNAMO at 0755.  
Moved on at 0815. Descent to the WAI'WUGWARA River then up to GUN'YAWAHO Village at 1035. Camped.  
KUMBROWI Village nearby. SUNGURINYE Waterfall also close to the village.  
Small quantity of food purchased.  
Interesting talks about the groups, land etc to the south.  
Rice and native food issued.  
Guard posted.

18th May, 1962:

Broke camp at 0705 with 11 local natives helping as carriers as some of the regular line ill.  
Moved through grass and secondary growth until 0750, then into rain forest. Steady climb until 1050.  
Descent over broken country - many steep-sided gulleys.  
Passed several small gardens at 1500 to reach a large garden near the MALARI settlements at 1540 - camped.  
People from BANAU'GULJ village soon to camp - friendly but very reserved. Speak same language as the BULAKIAS.  
Some food purchased.  
Rice and native food issued. Guard posted.

KAINANTU No. 17/61-62.

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KAINANTU. No. 17/61-62.

Page 10.

19th May, 1962:

To BANAU'GULU Village - mapping and lengthy talks with the people. Returned and broke camp at 0900 to cross the YANOWOR River and camp between YAWINAL and O'KUPMANYU Villages at 1040. People friendly but very wary. Ample food, including a large pig, purchased. Further discussions with the people. Guard posted.

20th May, 1962:

Broke camp at 0645. A number of BULAKIA and MALARI men accompanying the patrol. Scrambling sheer climb to the top of divide behind YAWINAL, then along the crest before slight descent to KWALIP'MATJE Village at 0900. A few men met the patrol. Belong to the YATMANDE(SIMBARI) Group - same language as the MALARIS. Moved on to cross the SAXUWAIGA River at 1030 by frail bridge. Climbed through bush to reach large garden to find that the track had been elaborately fenced off with a barricade of tankeds. Sought an alternative track without success. Moved on with care and shortly afterwards a carrier spiked his leg on an 8" arrow head that had been hidden in the long grass beside the track. Proceeded on with even greater care to reach DAVAI'ABI Village at 1200. Camped below village near an Eclipse House. People far from friendly and most apathetic to the patrol. Small quantity of food purchased. Talks with the people far from satisfactory - interpretation a problem and general attitude hard to assess. People stated that a previous party had damaged their gardens so they planted spikes to deter trespassers. They failed to appreciate that there was no alternative track for the patrol to follow. Rice issued. Guard posted.

21st May, 1962:

Away at 0750. Moved through secondary growth and light bush. Crossed U'WAKAP River at 0900 to camp at 1025 below the villages of KWITARAWANGADI, KULAKULAM and IBARI. Carrier badly hurt while cutting timber for camp construction - log fell on his foot. Carried to camp and



21st May, 1962: Contd.

wound dressed.  
Plenty of visitors to the camp. Some food purchased -  
gardens reported as not producing well.  
Lengthy and interesting talks with the people.  
Rice and native food issued. Guard posted.

22nd May, 1962:

Broke camp at 0705 carrying the carrier  
who was injured yesterday. Progress very slow.  
Crossed two small streams before reaching the PULIYE  
(PURUYA) River at 0815.  
Bridge constructed and all over by 0900.  
Moved through secondary growth to camp at 1000 below  
KWALAKWONGA Village.  
Many visitors to the camp from KWALAKWONGA, KEIKWOMBI  
and CHETCHAI villages. Ample food purchased. Girigiri  
losing its value as a trade item in this area.  
Discussed the rumours of fighting in this area.  
Heavy rain. Guard posted.

23rd May, 1962:

Remained at camp.  
Visited KEIKWOMBI and CHETCHAI Villages. People friendly  
but lack of satisfactory interpretation is a real drawback.  
Lengthy talks about the fighting between KEIKWOMBI, YUWANEI,  
CHUNGAI and BARAKWONGARI - reported as having finished.  
Proceeded on to YUWANEI. Followed very rough track along  
the PULIYE River.  
People very wary and stood with weapons and shields ready.  
Spoke to them at length.  
Returned to the PULIYE River and saw some of the CHUNGAI  
and BARAKWONGARI people and also warned them about any  
further fighting.  
Returned to camp at 1500.  
Some food purchases. Medical treatments.  
Rice and native food issued. Guard maintained.

24th May, 1962:

Broke camp at 0715 with SIMBARI guides.  
Passed KWALAKWONGA and PAPA'JUTWEI Villages.  
Steady uphill grade to reach top of divide at 1010.  
Leeches very, very numerous.

24th May, 1962: Contd.

Descent to reach the KUPINGA River at 1200. Crossed and followed downstream along a very rough track, aggravated by the large number of leeches.

Moved away from the river at 1340 - heavy rain. Into secondary growth at 1400 and then down to the WENYA River at 1415. Crossed to camp near the MINIRI settlements at 1425. WANIMJIMPI Waterfall nearby.

Soon made contact with a few people - they were far from enthusiastic about the patrol and suggested that it move on.

During the late afternoon there were more visitors to the camp and better contact was made.

Language difficulties a definite drawback.

Small quantity of food purchased.

Rice and native food issued. Guard posted. Heavy rain.

25th May, 1962:

Remained at camp.

Visited the nearby villages, KUNDUEI and MEIKWONGARI.

Lengthy talks with the people, who told a lot of conflicting stories.

Large amount of food purchased - beads, mirrors, matches and knives the main trade - girigiri not wanted.

Guard maintained.

26th May, 1962:

Away at 0645, following the WENYA upstream.

Passed the junction of the WENYA and TUMINGWAI at 0800.

Eventually away from the river to reach the top of the LANARI-WENYA (PURARI-VAILALA) Divide at 1140. Leeches again very bad.

Descent to reach the KATARAMUNGA at 1335. Followed downstream for some distance before climbing away from the river. Finally into DUNGKWI garden area to camp at 1525. SILEI'UPINTI Village nearby.

Patrol met by many people - all quite friendly. Many were able to partly understand the South Fore language.

Ample food purchased. Guard posted.

27th May, 1962:

Broke camp at 0830 after looking at

SILEI'UPINTI. Crossed the KATARAMUNGA River then climbed to reach camp site between BOTNARI and MORUNDUGAI Villages at 1125.

27th May, 1962: Contd.

Camped beside a house used by Dr. Gajdusek during his many visits to this group.  
Ample food purchased. Guard posted.

28th May, 1962:

Remained at camp.

Visited BOTNARI and MORUNGUGAI Villages.  
Talks with the people about past fighting with the ARAWASA Group and also discussed their present fear that they would shortly be raided again.  
Ample food purchased. Guard maintained.

29th May, 1962:

Broke camp at 0650. Followed ridge towards the Lamari River. Leeches again worrying everyone. Into kunai area above the LAMARI at 0940. This was the first real kunai that the patrol had seen since the 17th May. Sharp descent before leaving the OKIPA track and began following the LAMARI upstream at 1030. Moved over open grass slopes cut by small hush-lined gulleys.

Carriers feeling the heat after the recent ease of walking in the bush.  
Reached the MOVAMA River and decided to camp at 1245.  
Rice issued.

30th May, 1962:

Broke camp at 0630. Crossed the MOVAMA and continued moving through grass slopes. Passed the LAMARI-AZIANA junction at 0810.  
Began following the AZIANA. Passed several AGAMUSEI gardens featuring bamboo irrigation pipes.  
Reached old suspension bridge spanning the AZIANA at 1000. Met by four AGAMUSEI youths who led the patrol further upstream to a newer bridge. Arrived at 1055.  
Slow crossing - all over by 1145.  
Climbed to AGAMUSEI Village AGUMPEI by 1215, then on to the Rest House area by 1250.  
Buildings in very poor order - tent pitched.  
Large crowd of visitors to the camp.  
Large quantity of food purchased.

30th May, 1962: Contd.

Discussions with the two AGAMUSEI Tultuls.  
The AGAMUSEI Group is not a member of the KUKUKUKU family, the AZIANA River being the dividing line.  
Guard posted.

31st May, 1962:

Broke camp at 0645. Passed through OWAPEI Village (AGAMUSEI) then down to the AZIANA River by 0735. Slow crossing by suspension bridge - all over by 0850. Followed along river for a short distance then climbed grass slope. Into bush at 1020 and continued climbing until 1050. Undulating bush track, crossed five small streams before descent into grass at 1225. Crossed the TAURAMUNGA River at 1255 and climbed grass ridge to camp site by 1340. KANEWAMPI Village nearby. Rest House buildings in poor order - tents pitched. Luluai and Tultul of KANEWAMPI, DEMBULYA Group soon arrived with small quantity of food. Stated that gardens not producing fully. Pig purchased and shot. Talks with people and arranged for a small group to accompany patrol to Wenenara.  
Rice issued. Guard posted.

1st June, 1962:

Away at 0745 after waiting for rain to finish. Followed overgrown track over a series of small slopes to reach SIUMOGU Village, ARAWASA Group at 0955. Rest House area in very poor order. Luluai and people soon to camp and also stated that food short. During afternoon small quantity purchased.  
Rice issued. Guard posted.

2nd June, 1962:

Away at 0730. Passed through YIGOPIJI Village of the ARAWASA Group. On to pass KWANYIMUNGU, deserted, and then crossed the NANLANGA River at 0850. Reached ridge below CHEGAMI at 0915. Sent carrier line direct to camp site below CHELELEKWOL while visit made to CHEGAMI. Short climb along ridge, arrived at 0935. CHEGAMI village is very new - formed by the people of KWANYIMUNGU and SIPUMAMU combining.  
Discussions with the Tultul and people.

2nd June, 1962: Contd.

CHEGAMI people belong to the ARAWAS, or as they sometimes say the ARGWAKIA Group. They have generally avoided patrols and have been far from co-operative.

Talked of the DUNGKWI and their fear of further raids - received assurances that there would be no more raids. Moved on at 1040. Down to CHINYA River then climbed to the camp site by 1140.

Ample food purchased - girigiri the principal trade item. Further talks with the CHELELEKWOL people. The Luluai is very weak. Lengthy talk about a sorcery scare.

During the late afternoon a small group of WANTAKIAS arrived to ask when the second Eclipse was due - reassured them about the matter.

Guard posted.

3rd June, 1962:

Away at 0725 with a large party of DEMBULYAs and ARAWASAs accompanying. Crossed the WUGAMWA River by very old bridge then climbed up to NIR Village of the WENABI Group at 0955.

DEMBULYAs and ARAWASAs very frightened - WENABIs are their enemies and have usually been the winners.

Talked to the WENABI at length.

1130 moved on to ANJI Village of the WANTAKIA group.

Made camp at 1245 beside a new Eclipse House.

Ample food purchased.

Headman of this village is a fine old gentleman.

Talks with the people. Found out who had been spreading talk of a second eclipse and gave them further reassurances.

Guard.

4th June, 1962:

Broke camp at 0605. Joined the main PINJI-WONENARA track at 0800. On to reach top of divide at 1015. Down to graded track and on to arrive at WONENARA at 1245.

Rationed the ARAWASAs and DEMBULYAs accompanying patrol.

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END OF PATROL

NATIVE SITUATION.

1. The overall native situation may be regarded as being generally reasonable. The people were, almost without exception, friendly, though there were some obvious signs of apathy and disinterest. A most satisfactory feature was the large number of women and children who visited the patrol's camps throughout the trip.
2. The task of bringing this area under control is most challenging as the KUKUKUKU people exhibit a definite pride in their present state; and while they show interest in things which are new and beyond their comprehension, this does not result in the creation of dissatisfaction with their present standards. The primitive native's pride in himself and his way of life is certainly not unique to this area; but the intense pride of these people, coupled with their solidarity at resisting outside influences, makes the work of extension of Administration influence slow. It is only now that the people adjoining Wonenara - BARUA and IMANI Groups - are showing signs of a weakening of tribal strength to the extent that they are realising the deficiencies of their present standards and are seeking change.
3. The people's pride and belief of superiority in themselves are clearly demonstrated, in another way, by the manner in which they listen to talks about the need for an end to fighting. They sit about with an expression of patience and tolerance on their faces, at the appropriate intervals giving assurances of their desire for law and order, while their attitude is clearly, as their actions show: "We'll follow what you say as long as it doesn't interfere with what we want to do." This attitude is changing quickly in the area near Wonenara following court action against repeated offenders, but further afield it is generally common and can be altered only by extensive patrolling.
4. Despite this solidarity and strength at resisting outside change, and in direct contradiction thereto, the people are a race of individuals. There are few leaders, and even they have no power or influence, except when championing a cause that is popular with the majority - such as fighting. Good contact with one part of a group does not in any way ensure that similar good contact will be made when other members of the same group are seen. The successful extension of Administration

NATIVE SITUATION. Contd.

influence and control throughout the entire area will depend upon patrols reaching out to each and every small hamlet and making personal contact.

5. Details of the 13 tribal groups visited by the patrol have been recorded under a separate heading "Tribal Groups and Villages". There are two distinct language groups, and for simplification in this report, as neither group has a definite name for its language, one group have been called BARUA and the other YAMBANANYE. Further details will be given under the heading "Language and Interpretation".

6. Apart from the break-up into language and tribal groups, the KUKUKJKU people of the southern area may be classified and regarded in another way: as either grass or bush dwellers. It is interesting to note the differences between the inhabitants of the two zones.

7. Along the YAIGA and WUGAMWA Rivers are extensive grass and pitpit areas; bush being found only in the deeper gulleys and the mountain sides. The people of these areas are formed into virile, flourishing groups that are closely situated. They have generally permanent village sites and firm land boundaries over which they do not stray. As they live in close proximity to their neighbours, they have close ties of traditional friendship, and similarly they have definite traditional enemies. They place great dependence in their gardens, and hunting and gathering makes up only a small amount of their food supply.

8. In contrast, to the West there are no true grasslands, the rain forest being broken only by smaller patches of stunted grasses, pitpit and secondary growth as the people with their pattern of shifting agriculture have made few inroads into the natural vegetation. The people of this area - the MALARI, SIMBARI, MINIRI and DUNGKWI Groups - are formed into smaller, generally disorganised groups. They are relatively remote from each other, being separated by wide expanses of unpopulated bushland. They own vast tracts of land, and there appears to be no concern about hunting or moving about on another groups land. While they are not nomadic in the true sense; they move often, forming new settlements for the slightest reason. Their gardens are comparatively small and they place greater dependence upon hunting and gathering as a regular part of their food supply. They have no definite traditional enemies outside their groups and are primarily concerned with intra-group squabbles, though of course

NATIVE SITUATION. Contd.

these are at times quite large.

9. From the Administration viewpoint, the difference is simply, the grass dweller is the type who would, if sufficiently aroused, stand on his land and fight; while the bush dweller, rather than risk trouble, would simply move away. In the bringing of law and order to these people this difference is worth noting.

10. Throughout almost the entire area, the exceptions being the MINIRI and DUNGKWI, the patrol noted the large, substantial houses that had been built following rumours about the Eclipse. These houses were all built after the Eclipse had taken place on the 5th February, 1962. Rumours reached the area from Wonenara, spreading from group to group, and they were to the effect that there would be two eclipses; the first, a forerunner of the prolonged period of darkness which was to follow with the second. The people disregarded these rumours until the actual eclipse did eventuate and then they hurriedly built houses for the second eclipse. When it did not come soon after the first they forgot all about it. Wherever necessary the patrol re-assured the people that there would not be a second eclipse. However in the WANTAKIA area adjoining Wonenara a fresh rumour of a second eclipse spread just before the patrol's arrival and the ANJI people were found at work building a large house. The patrol re-assured them, and action is in hand to locate the two IMANI men who had been spreading this latest rumour.



TRIBAL GROUPS AND VILLAGES

MARAWAKA: Estimated population 1100. BARUA Language.

11. A large group living in 11 villages - NAI'IMBA, KRU'TATAU, DIGUMBARI, MULUMI, JAWARI, YUKWAM, MARAWAKA, KWAMBONGU, KWAKU'SILU, MANUNG'RA and JEMURUK. All situated on river flats and low ridges along both banks of the YAIGA River due south of Mt. APMARABI.

They are very friendly with the BARUA people. Enemies are the USIRAMPPIA and to a minor extent the AMDEI. There is also considerable intra-group fighting.

They are generally friendly with the Administration though a large number of the group do not come near patrols. There is a lack of any firm leadership.

AMDEI: Estimated population 500. BARUA Language.

12. Established in 6 villages - WAUKO, ANDRIAPMAL, YAMURU, DAMURU, GAGAN'VLE and MALA. All situated beside the YAIGA River on the western slopes of Mt. YELIA.

Friendly with the YAMBANANYE. Enemies of the USIRAMPPIA and to a minor extent the MARAWAKA.

People have many affiliations with the MENYAMYA people and some are able to speak some of the MENYAMYA dialects.

Friendly with patrols and quite a few have worked at Wonenara. No effective leadership.

USIRAMPPIA: Estimated population 700. BARUA Language.

13. A largish, virile group living in 6 villages - YETCHULAKO, DOGOLAU, MIMBAKU, NENDARAK, GAWOI and KWALIPMA'AU. Situated on ridges on both banks of the MAMKWEMA River above its junction with the YAIGA.

Friendly with the WANTAKIA, BULAKIA and SIMBARI. Enemies of the MARAWAKA and AMDEI.

Extremely good contact made by this patrol. No effective leaders.

YAMBANANYE: Estimated population 150. YAMBANANYE Language.

14. Live in 2 villages - YINURUK and YINUM - on steep-sided ridges above east bank of the YAIGA River.

Friendly with the AMDEI. Enemies of the NOLAMBE and to some extent the BULAKIA.

Good contact by this patrol.

TRIBAL GROUPS AND VILLAGES. Contd.

BULAKIA: Estimated population 350. YAMBANANYE Language.

15. Villages - KUMBULATNAMO, KUMBROWI, GIREPTU, AMJENUWA and GUN'YAWAHO - situated on high ground above the west bank of the YAIGA River.

Friendly with the MALARI, SIMBARI, USIPAMPIA and YATWE. Enemies of the NOLAMBE and to some extent the YAMBANANYE.

Sound contact made by this patrol, though some of the people were rather apathetic.

MALARI: Estimated population 400. YAMBANANYE Language.

16. Villages - BANAU'GULU, MUNYOALU, YAWINAL, KWATNANDJU and O'KUPMANYU - situated on ridges in heavy bush on both sides of the YANQWOR River, a tributary of the PULIYE River.

Friendly with the SIMBARI (YATMANDE) and BULAKIA. Enemies of the YATWE, also intra-group fighting.

Group has had very little contact and were very wary of this patrol.

SIMBARI: Estimated population 600. YAMBANANYE Language.

17. A rather confusing picture here. Previous patrols have regarded all the people along the PULIYE (PURUYA) River as being SIMBARIS. This patrol found only two villages who acknowledged the name; the others had different names. As there is some difficulty with interpretation the matter could not be checked as closely as necessary, so the name SIMBARI has been retained for the time being and the other names shown as sub-groups.

Sub-groups - YATMANDE, AMBARI, SIMAKULI, DARI, NALAVI, AKUPMARI and WARI'KWANYE.

Villages - YUWANEI, KEIKWOMBI, CHETCHAI, KWALIP'MATJE, DAVAI'ABI, MANGUREI, KWITARAWANGADI, KULAKULAM, IBARI, BARAKWONGARI, KAMALI, KWALAKWONGA, CHUNGAI and PAPA'JUTWEI. All situated on ridges on both banks of the PULIYE River.

All the villages are friendly with the MALARI, MINIRI and BULAKIA. The people along the east bank of the PULIYE regard the people of the west bank as their enemies, and there are also brawls between the sets of villages making up these factions.

Just before the arrival of the patrol there had been fighting between YUWANEI, BARAKWONGARI, CHUNGAI and CHETCHAI over a woman. The fighting ceased when the woman ran away to the DUNGKWI area. Possibly it will re-commence if she returns. All villages were warned of the consequences of continued fighting.

TRIBAL GROUPS AND VILLAGES. Contd.SIMBARI: Contd.

These people were generally rather apathetic and disinterested in the patrol, especially the people of DAVAI'ABI, MANGUREI and KWLIP'MATJE. More patrolling is needed with lengthy stops at each settlement.

MINIRI: Estimated population 300. YAMBANANYE Language.

18. A small scattered group living in isolated settlements. The group has extensive landholdings and the people, while not being truly nomadic, do shift often and for considerable distances. The patrol recorded 5 villages - KWARIANGAI, YAUWIE, TEGORI, KUNDUEI and MEIKWONGARI. All situated along the western bank of the WENYA/KUPINGA River.

Friendly with MALARI, SIMBARI and DUNGKWI. No enemies outside the group, intra-group fighting only.

People most unenthusiastic upon seeing the patrol, but later better contact was made. Will require a number of visits to do very much with this group.

DUNGKWI: Estimated population 200. YAMBANANYE Language

19. This group are known throughout the area as the DUNGKWI. They acknowledge this name and also refer to themselves as the DUNGKU. The FORE people call them MORAEI.

Have three settlements - SILEI'UPINTI (KATARAMAPINTI), BOTNARI and MORUNDUGAI. All situated on ridges high above the LAMANI River.

Group has many affiliations with the FORE area and some of the men speak the language.

Several years ago the ARAWASA Group raided the area and killed several people in a payback for the killing of one of their number. At present there is an unfounded fear among the DUNGKWI that they will be raided again. No other enemies, intra-group fighting only. Friendly with the SIMBARI, MINIRI and FORE.

Sound contact made by the patrol.

DEMBULYA: Estimated population 150. BARUA Language.

20. Only one village - KANEWAMPI - situated on the west bank of the WUGAMWA River.

Friendly with the ARAWASA and AGAMUSEI. Enemies of the WENABI.

Rather motley group who need more contact. Few accompanied the patrol back to Wonenara for an initial visit.

TRIBAL GROUPS AND VILLAGES. Contd.

ARAWASA: Estimated population 400. BARUA Language.

21. Part of this group occasionally refers to itself as the ARUWAKIA. Four villages - SIUMOGU, YIGIPIJI, CHEGAMI and CHELELEKWOL - all situated on ridges high above the west bank of the WUGAMWA River.

Friendly with the DEMBULYA. Enemies of the WENABI and to some extent the WANTAKIA.

Reasonable contact here but still many people avoiding patrols. This patrol took a party of ARAWASAs and DEMBULYAs to Wonenara via the WENABI area. Their fear of the WENABI was very great and it will be some time before these groups will be really friendly. This group raided the DUNGKWI several years ago. They re-assured the patrol that there would be no more raiding.

WENABI: Estimated population 250. BARUA Language.

22. Only one village - NIRE - on the east bank of the WUGAMWA River.

Friendly with WANTAKIA but intense enemies of the ARAWASA and DEMBULYA.

Good contact with patrol, many of the people regularly visit Wonenara.

WANTAKIA: Estimated population 800. BARUA Language.

23. Six villages - ANJI, PINJI, KOIDJINABA, SIG'APMA, BLEMBARABWA and WOLODINGKWA - situated on both banks of the WUGAMWA River near its junction with the IPUGA River.

Friendly with the IMANI. There are several intra-group factions and fighting has occurred in the past.

Virile, active group who often visit Wonenara - sound contact during this patrol.

NOLAMBE:

24. Not visited by this patrol. This group is situated in the extreme south-east corner of this area. It is patrolled from MENYAMYA. A visit will be made at a later date. YAMBANANYE and BULAKIA Groups are enemies of this group.



LANGUAGE AND INTERPRETATION.

27. There are only two language groups in the area patrolled. The MARAWAKA, AMDEI, USIRAMPIA, DEMBULYA, ARAWASA, WENABI and WANTAKIA being members of one group; and YAMBANANYE, BULAKIA, MALARI, MINIRI, SIMBARI and DUNGKWI the other. Within these two groupings there are minor dialectic changes that are all mutually understandable.

28. As neither grouping has a name for its language, the first group has been named BARUA, as it is the same as that spoken by the BARUA people at Wonenara; and the other named YAMBANANYE. These names have been used only for convenience in this report; they have no real significance.

29. The patrol had sound interpretation among the BARUA speakers, and this contributed greatly in establishing good relations with all the various groups. However interpretation was far from adequate among the YAMBANANYE speakers. The problem was not too bad among the BULAKIA and YAMBANANYE Groups that adjoin the BARUA language area, as many of the BULAKIA and YAMBANANYE men are bi-lingual; but among the MALARI, SIMBARI, MINIRI and DUNGKWI the patrol encountered much difficulty.

30. It appears that the YAMBANANYE speakers are able to readily learn the BARUA language; but the reverse is not the case, as the BARUA speakers just don't seem to be able to pick up more than a few words of the YAMBANANYE language.

31. As an aid to future administration of the area some seemingly suitable youths from BULAKIA, SIMBARI, MINIRI and DUNGKWI were encouraged to accompany the patrol back to Wonenara. It was hoped that some of them would settle in at Wonenara and learn pidgin. The SIMBARI and MINIRI youths ran away while the patrol was camped with the ARAWASA. The BULAKIA and DUNGKWI youths continued on to the station, but they did not settle down and were, with the exception of one DUNGKWI youth, eventually sent home. The DUNGKWI youth is still here but has not settled in as was hoped though every effort is being made to have him stay. The overall result of this attempt to get suitable youths was most disappointing. A renewed effort will be made during the next patrol to the area in September to locate suitable types for training as interpreters.

CENSUS.

32. The area has an estimated population of 5,900 people in 13 groups with a total of 69 villages and numerous small garden hamlets. In compiling this population figure, four factors were taken into account: the number of people seen by the patrol; the number of houses; the extent of land cultivation, and lastly, the estimates of population by the previous patrol.

33. The degree of accuracy of this population estimate is hard to assess. Every effort was made to underestimate rather than overestimate the population. As better contact is made in the area these figures can be adjusted as necessary. The individual figures for each group are listed hereunder:

MARAWAKA	1100
AMDEI	500
USIRAMPJA	700
YAMBANANYE	150
BULAKIA	350
KALARI	400
SIMBARI	600
MINIRI	300
DUNGKWI	200
DEMBULYA	150
ARAWASA	400
WENABI	250
WANTAKIA	800
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	5,900

TRADE.

34. A wide range of trade goods were carried to cater for the diversified tastes of the people. Girigiri is undoubtedly the best basic trade item, being readily acceptable in all areas apart from the MINIRI and the DUNGKWI. Items such as mirrors, beads, face paint, matches, razor blades and handkerchiefs were not in keen demand, but there were always some takers among the various groups. Salt has little appeal, apart from in the DUNGKWI and the DEMBULYA, as most of the groups make their own and have not acquired a taste for other salt.

35. Steel is of course the most desired item, and is a great aid in contact. The patrol bought pigs for small tomahawks. Small knives were used for vegetable buying and the people willingly produced large quantities to get them. It has been difficult to obtain small knives from Government Stores. For this patrol the writer bought knives himself rather than move through the area without an adequate supply.

36. Other items which are in very keen demand throughout the area are gold lip pearl shell and the medium sized cowrie shells. The former item is rarely if ever stocked by Government Stores and the other is not a stores item.

37. It is essential that patrols to the area carry a wide range of trade goods as they are a most valuable aid in contact; not only in bringing people to the camps but in gaining their confidence.



CARRIERS.

38. The patrol used a total of 65 carriers from the following areas - MENYAMYA, FORE, CHIMBU, KAINANTU (AUYANA and MEI'AUNA), KONKONBIRA, ORAURA, MOBUTA, TAINORABA, the local BARUA and IMANI, and most pleasingly, one GENATEI from YABWIARA.

39. This composite line contained a high proportion of men (KONKONBIRA, ORAURA, MOBUTA, TAINORABA, BARUA, IMANI and GENATEI) who had not previously carried for patrols. Their inexperience slowed up the patrol and made such tasks as camp making and bridge building major jobs; however their willingness to carry was a most satisfactory step forward and more than compensated for their lack of ability. All these men, excluding those from BARUA and IMANI, come from the northern Wonenara area, where conditions are still far from good and this patrol gave them the opportunity to see the Administration at work in an area other than their own, and it is felt that improved relations will result when next a patrol visits their villages. The response of the local KUKUKUKU Groups, BARUA and IMANI, was also most promising for the future, though it will be some time before it would be wise for a patrol to move into the area without a good proportion of foreign carriers.

40. Apart from an injury to a FORE carrier - his leg was badly cut by a falling tree - there was no serious illness and no major accidents. The FORE recovered quite well from his mishap.

41. The patrol covered a large area over rough country with poor tracks and it is considered that the carrier line played a most worthwhile part in what was a reasonably successful patrol.

TRACKS AND TERRAIN.

42. The patrol moved through an area of approximately 650 square miles over very inhospitable terrain with very poor tracks. Local natives were used throughout as guides.

43. The principal feature of the entire area is the rugged PURARI-VAILALA Divide, as it stretches from Mt. WEMIA, 12,200', on the Eastern Highlands-Morobe District Boundary, almost completely across the Wonenara area, running south-west then north-west before again turning south-west at Mt. TUNGUTMAGI, 10,790', to follow the LAMARI River into Papua. From this massive barrier, with its peaks in excess of 10,000', smaller, but equally as rugged mountain systems extend to the north and south.

44. The principal rivers are the YAIGA, rising in the PURARI-VAILALA Divide near Mt. APMARARI, 11,430', to flow south to the VAILALA River. The PULIYE and WENYA Rivers to the west also flow south into the VAILALA after joining below the Papuan Border. And lastly, the AZIANA, WUGAMWA, LAMARI system, with the AZIANA and WUGAMWA Rivers rising from the northern slopes of the PURARI-VAILALA Divide to join before uniting with the LAMARI as it flows onto the PURARI.

45. It is not possible to give a really adequate description of the area. The patrol's route led it south over the PURARI-VAILALA Divide to the river flats of the YAIGA River in the MARAWAKA area; then further south into the steep, grass slopes of the AMDEI and YAMBANANYE beside Mt. YELIA, 11,135', and across the YAIGA into the open but rough country of the USIRAMPYA and the BULAKIA. From here the patrol moved westward to cross a low but jagged divide into the large, natural bush areas of the MALARI and the SIMBARI. Then another mountain crossing into the seemingly endless bush of the MINIRI. From here a hard crossing of the PURARI-VAILALA Divide to reach the DUNGKWI. Then back into the steep, grass-covered slopes of the AGAMUSEI and the groups along the WUGAMWA River before making a final mountain crossing to reach Wonenara.

46. The area is such that it discourages any thought of development through the construction of a vehicular road system. Improved walking tracks will greatly aid carrier movement and encourage more inter-course between groups, but it will be some time before the people of the area will be at the stage where they can reasonably be expected to carry out the necessary work.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

47. Medical Orderly KOKI of the Department of Public Health, Kainantu, who accompanied the patrol throughout, gave medical treatments in a capable, efficient manner.
48. From the relatively superficial view that this patrol obtained, the general health of the people appeared to be quite sound, despite the complete lack of any form of hygiene or sanitation.
49. At almost all the camps, people came forward seeking treatment - usually for sores, abrasions, yaws and suchlike. The patrol did not attempt to force medicine upon the people. Treatment was given to anyone seeking attention; and people with bad sores were encouraged to have treatment. At some of the camps even women came forward for treatment. Generally the response was quite heartening. In the USIRAMPYA and SIMBARI areas there were quite a large number of bad cases of yaws; some in a very advanced stage.
50. From reports gathered from the people, there are periodic epidemics throughout the whole area which cause many deaths. These epidemics appear, from the symptoms described by the people, to be pneumonia.
51. It is hoped that the Medical Assistant will be available to accompany future patrols to this area, though it will be quite some time before people will have sufficient confidence to come in to the hospital. ✓
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LAW AND JUSTICE.

52. The people of the entire area may be regarded as being on the threshold of law and order. As yet they have no appreciation of the basic principles of justice, and only painstaking work by future patrols will show and convince them of the value and strength of the law and its practical application.

53. At present it is quite noticeable in any talk about law and order that the people openly discard ideas which are opposed to their own ideas, though they willingly accept suggestions that follow along lines suitable to themselves.

54. The people draw a clear line between fighting against another group, and fighting against another village of their own group. The former, they truly regard as fighting; the latter, is to them their own business and should not be subject to interference from the Administration. These ideas will change.

55. There is humour in what are far from humorous matters: when the patrol, having told a group that all fighting, be it inter-group or intra-group, must cease, was confronted with a number of highly indignant people, who stated that they have always maintained their own system of law and order within their own group, and if their system necessitates the killing or injuring of someone, then that too was their business. This attitude will be changed with increased contact.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

56. Food was in relatively short supply throughout much of the patrol, because of a customary seasonal shortage - old gardens failing and new gardens not yet ready. The people claimed that they would have plenty of food in about one to two months.

57. The people have established garden areas which, according to custom, they plant in rotation; but there appear to be many individuals who do not follow this routine, and who invariably clear virgin bush, if it is available, for their gardens. In the grassland areas of the YAIGA and the WUGAMWA, the people have little available bush near their settlements and have often to plant either in grass country or in sparse clumps of secondary growth. It is interesting to note that the bush KUKUKUKUS - MALARI, SIMBARI, MINIRI and DUNGKWI - go out of their way to re-plant old gardens in preference to clearing bush. This could be attributed partly to laziness, but it also follows up a claim, made to the patrol by the SIMBARI people, that they could not grow large sweet potatoes as did the BULAKIA, USIRANPIA and other groups to the east, because they had no grasslands and were forced to plant in the bush.

58. The soils of the area appear to be reasonably good. The people have little gardening skill; sweet potato runners are simply placed in friable soil - there is no mounding and almost no weeding or care until maturity, yet the yields are quite reasonable. With proper care it seems almost certain that the yields would be considerably higher.

59. Apart from sweet potato as the staple, the principal supplementary crops are taro, corn, bananas, sugar cane and pandanus nuts. Gathering plays a part in the diet, especially in the bush areas to the west where the extensive tracts of untouched forest yield a fair return of edible leaves, fungus and breadfruit to the keen gatherer.

Game is generally scarce. Pigs and cassowaries are hunted with meagre success. Possums are by far the most plentiful, particularly in the bush areas to the west.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK. Contd.

60. Pigs and dogs were the only domestic animals seen, and then only in very small numbers. Nothing of note can be said about the dogs. The pigs were stunted, undernourished and appeared to be suffering from worm infestation.

61. While in the AMDEI area the patrol was told that there were wild dogs on the upper slopes of Mt. YELIA. Several natives said that they had seen these dogs, and that they were much larger than their own stunted, domestic creatures. Another native said that he had caught one of these dogs, but it had died after being in captivity for a short time. The truth of these reports cannot be verified, however the next patrol will endeavour to check on the accuracy of these claims.

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AIRDROPS.

62. The patrol received two air drops by Territory Air Lines Cessna on the 15th and 16th May while camped in the USIRAMPJA area. There was a 100% recovery from the 20 packages in each drop. Items dropped, included rice, meat, sugar, soap, matches, tobacco, knives and newspaper.

63. The complete success of these drops, due in no small measure to the skill of the pilot Mr. C. Hey and the very secure packaging of the cargo by Assistant District Officer Mr. K. Connolly, materially helped with the patrol as much of the area was short of food. A note of thanks has been sent to Territory Air Lines.





POLICE.

66. A Police Detachment of 8 accompanied the patrol. Their conduct, both individually and as a group, was most satisfactory.

67. Following recent transfers and movements, some as a result of the recent Supreme Court cases, the Wonenara Police Detachment now consists mainly of members, there are four exceptions, who have had no previous experience at patrolling among primitive people. Consequently this patrol was a good training run for the inexperienced members; some showed most pleasing adaptability, while others were very raw, though they may improve with more patrolling.

68. Individual reports on each member have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

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CONCLUSION.

69. This was a reasonably successful patrol. Friendly contact was made with all the various groups, and a lot of sound information was collected. The key to increased progress throughout the area appears to lie in slow-moving patrols at short intervals: the previous patrol to this area was just over 12 months ago. These patrols will be able to make closer, more personal and permanent contact. To enable this to be done, it will be necessary to split up the AZIANA Census Division as the area is far too large to be adequately covered by one patrol. Recommendations for the delineation of three separate census divisions will be submitted under separate correspondence. These recommendations will provide for one census division to cover the grass dwelling groups along the YAIGA River; a second, the bush dwellers to the west; and thirdly, the groups along the WUGAMWA River.

70. With time and patience these shorter patrols will be able to obtain suitable youths for training as interpreters. Men of the area must also be encouraged to come out of the area to work; initially at Wonenara for short periods as a forerunner to having them go on to outside work.

71. There is a lot of hard work to be done, but it is felt that an active patrol programme, following the abovementioned lines, will reduce the possibility of a set-back through further native disturbances, and progress should be the result.

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*Booth*  
( G.F. Booth )  
Patrol Officer.

DIARY: Return Trip by Mr. R. Catherall.

6th May, 1962:

Departed YAMBANANYE camp at 0700 and descended to YAIGA River where some difficulty was encountered in crossing. The track followed the river bed for some distance and then climbed through gardens to join onto a better defined track heading north-west. This track followed along the fairly level platform above the steep gorge dropping into the YAIGA River. A group of ten men and boys were met on a rocky outcrop below YETCHULAKO. They followed the patrol with many additions from DOGOLAU and MIMBAKU Villages. The track passed below their villages and followed along the west bank of the MAMKWEMA River, crossing many small creeks. Camp was made at 1230, a few hundred yards upstream of NENDARAK hamlet near a large Eclipse House. A crowd of 30 to 40 men and boys helped with the construction of the camp. Ample food was brought for the patrol - bought with matches and girigiri. The three guides from YAMBANANYE slept the night at the patrol's camp. Guard posted.

7th May, 1962:

Departed USIRAMPYA camp at 0645. Crossed MAMKWEMA River just below camp and climbed up the east bank. Climbed steadily, crossing many small streams through heavy bush along a fairly well defined track. The top of the ridge was reached at 1200; the track then swinging to the west following the ridge. Heavy rain began falling and clouds enveloped the forest. At 1330 the patrol started descending towards the WUGAMWA River. The guides from USIRAMPYA became uncertain of the distance to go before reaching the WANTAKIA Group. Camp was therefore made at 1430 at a hunting camp previously constructed by the WANTAKIAS. A cold, wet night.

DIARY: Return Trip by Mr. R. Catherall.

8th May, 1962:

Departed camp at 0630. The track became confused with many side tracks, but finally descended to KOIDJINABA Village of the WANTAKIA Group, arriving at 1000.

The people were friendly, though rather surprised to see the patrol.

Descended to the WUGAMWA River and climbed to PINJI Village on the north bank.

Camp made at 1145 and sufficient food bought.

The people were friendly but apathetic towards the patrol.

9th May, 1962:

Departed at 0645 and climbed the ridge dividing the WUGAMWA and AZIANA River systems. This ridge was followed in a generally north-east direction. A steep descent to the NANA Creek brought the patrol to the BARUA graded track which was followed to the station, arriving at 1245.

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R. Catherall.  
( R. Catherall )  
Patrol Officer