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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MOROBE

STATION: Aseki

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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MOROBE DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

ASEKI & WAU

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>ASEKI</u>		
1 - 1964/1965	P.L. Ingram	Kapau-Kabu Census Div.
2 - 1964/1965	P.L. Ingram	To Hiakwata School Site & back to Aseki
3 - 1964/1965	J. Absalom	Kareeba Indiwil Census Div.
4 - 1964/1965	J. Absalom & R. Weber	Lower East Kapau River & Namina River Area.
<u>WAU</u>		
4 - 1964/1965	T.H. Larkins	Kapau/ Kabu Census Div.
7 - 1964/1965	T.H. Larkins	Hote, Yamp and Musin Census Div.
8 - 1964/1965	T.H. Larkins	Liuru and Eloa Census Div.

H.O. COPY

67-6-16



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MCROHE Report No. ASEKI No. 1-64/65

Patrol Conducted by Peter L. Ingram (Patrol Officer)

Area Patrolled KAPAU-KABU CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans A.P.O.-in-Training K. Menafu (29-9-64 to 22-10-64)

C.P.O. T. Barkins (9-11-64 to 18-11-64)

3 Members of the R.P. and N.G.C. (20-7-64 to 23-8-64)

Natives 3 Members of the R.P. and N.G.C. (29-9-64 to 22-10-64)

1 Interpreter

Duration—From 20/7/1964 to 18/11/1964

Number of Days 51 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District ADMIN. Services February March 1964

Medical 19.....

Map Reference Mau Series

Objects of Patrol Routine administration; revision of census and land investigation.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15/2/65

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Popul

29

Form C C B	MICRA
	In
M	F

67-6-16

May 26th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

ASPI PATROL REPORT No. 1/64-65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by your memorandum 67-2-11 of 15th February, 1965, is acknowledged.

2. The matters raised in this report have been adequately covered by the comment by the Assistant District Commissioner and yourself. I agree that the report indicates a very good job of work by Mr. Ingram and that this is well supported by the record of the patrol as compiled by him.

3. I have referred the question of employment of labour from the area to the Director of Forests for his consideration.

T.G. Mitchison
(T.G. MITCHISON)
DIRECTOR

ul

GRA

67-2-11

May 26th, 1965.

The Director,
Department of Forests,
KONEDOHU.

LABOUR FROM ASEKI AREA

... I attach for your information, an extract from a Patrol Report of the Aseki area in which it is suggested that your attention could be drawn to the labour potential existing in that area with a view to possible utilisation by your Department of the WAB/EULOLO region in preference to the present practice of obtaining labour from the more distant Highlands Districts.

2. The District Commissioner Lee suggests that you might be interested in employing a small group from the area in the first instance in order that their performance can be compared with the labourers already employed by your Department. This appears to be a logical proposal and provided you agree, I suggest that the matter be dealt with at District level between representatives of our Departments.

T.G. Aitchison
(T.G. AITCHISON)
A/Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM

Telephone 67-2-11

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr. Ashton/JGR



Department of District Administration,

Morobe District,

L A E.

15th February, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

ASEKI PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1964/65

The above report of a patrol conducted by Mr. P. Ingram, until recently Patrol Officer-in-Charge of Aseki Patrol Post, is forwarded for your information.

Mr. Ingram has carried out a very good patrol but it is unfortunate that his report has been so long delayed. He has, however, given a reasonable explanation for this. Lengthy comments on this report submitted by Assistant District Commissioner, Wau are also submitted. Mr. Sinclair's comments adequately cover most aspects of this report.

Village Officials: This will be attended to under separate heading.

Labour: I think it is time that the Department of Forests gives consideration to the employment of people from this area rather than go to the expense of flying them from the Western and Eastern Highlands. I suggest you bring this matter to the attention of the Director, Department of Forests with a view to having a small group employed at Bulolo so that a comparison between them and highland labourers can be made. The immediate saving is, of course, the cost of recruitment, air fares from the highlands to Bulolo and return. Additionally wages earned in the area would remain in the Sub-District. I attach an extract from a spare copy of the report in case you would like to take this up with the Director of Forests.

Extracts concerning Health, Education and Agriculture have been forwarded to the Officers-in-Charge of the respective departments at district level.

A.T. Timperley
(A.T. TIMPERLEY)
District Commissioner

- c.c. Mr. P. Ingram.
- c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, Wau.
- c.c. Officer-in-Charge, Patrol Post, Aseki.

*Director of Forests - on labour taken from - he has asked that certain
 in areas is the possibility of employing labour
 in the area - he has also asked for the necessary accommodation
 Aseki area - rather than from the highlands
 and that it would be better to employ people - and
 the wages to be paid - he is to report on this
 very much better than by the other way
 if you can find any more information on this*

67.1.4.

JPS:AV

Sub-District Office,

W A U

Morobe District.

8th February, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
District Office,
L A E

PATROL REPORT - ASEKI NO. 1-64/65.

I am enclosing herewith the abovementioned Patrol Report submitted by Mr. P.L. Ingram, Patrol Officer. The report is supported by a claim for Camping Out Allowance, Patrol Map and Village Population Register Sheets.

This report is the best that I have had the pleasure of receiving from Mr. Ingram. He still needs to watch his spelling and there are some errors of expression but, in general, the report is well set out, is most informative, and indicates that the Officer has carried out some very good work covered by the report.

It will be noted that the report covers a broken period totalling 51 days on patrol and that for various periods, Mr. Ingram was accompanied by Assistant Patrol Officer-in-Training, K. Memafu and Cadet Patrol Officer, T. Larkins. The report covers a considerable variety of activities and valuable training was given to the two junior officers. Detailed comments on the report follow:

Page 1 - OBSERVATIONS

Although the area covered by the patrol is under full control, the nature of these people is such that considerable care is required in handling them. There is no doubt that the early post-war activities of Sgt. Anki and interpreter Umbaua contributed much to the present relatively settled condition of these people.

In the years before the establishment of the Aseki Patrol Post spasmodic patrolling was carried out from Wau and some influence was felt from the Station at Menyamya. The establishment of Aseki has had a most beneficial effect and it is pleasing to note steadily improving conditions with each patrol.

Page 2 - VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The village official system of administration will probably continue in the Aseki administrative area for some years to come. The short courses that Mr. Ingram has conducted at Aseki should be continued by Mr. Absalom, the new Officer-in-Charge as the general effect of these courses has been excellent.

Mr. Ingram has now had a good deal of patrol experience in the Aseki area and I am therefore confirming his provisional Tulu appointments as per his Appendix "A", and I support his recommendations for Lulua appointments. Would you request approval of the Director.

Mr. Ingram was wise in instructing his Police not to proceed past Angobia in search of Lulua Tiyaksiko. I support Mr. Ingram for dismissal of this Lulua.

Page 3 - POLITICAL SITUATION.

The information provided in this section is most interesting. These people are very primitive and they will learn slowly and it is most necessary for all patrols to pay as much attention as possible to political matters. Patrol Officers should miss no opportunity to give talks to the people.

Mr. Ingram notes the tendency for women who have formed associations with other men during the absence of their husbands to be severely beaten up. Not so many years ago this type of behaviour inevitably resulted in the death of the above women and so, it is actually a sign of progress that less drastic measures are being taken. Polygamy will continue to decline. This is the inevitable result of contact.

Page 4 - AGRICULTURE

It is heartening to note the increasing interest in coffee production. The Regional Agricultural Officer has already approved in principle the establishment of a coffee buying point at Aseki and the only thing holding up this work is the absence of the Agricultural Officer, Wau on recreation leave.

I have again written (refer my 6.2.1. of 8th February, 1965) to the Regional Agricultural Officer, drawing his attention to the desire of the people for a coffee buying point and I am sure that the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries will set up a buying point when the staff position permits.

I consider it most essential to have a coffee buying point at Aseki. I consider that NAMASU is guilty of nothing more or less than profiteering by buying between 9d and 1/-d per lb for good average coffee at Aseki. Once the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries sets up a buying point, NAMASU will be forced to match prices paid for coffee delivered to Aseki.

Page 5 - VEGETABLE SEEDS

I have requested the Regional Agricultural Officer to arrange for the forwarding of vegetable seeds to Aseki (refer my 6.2.1. of 8th February, 1965)

Page 5 - POULTRY AND PIGS

This has been referred to the Regional Agricultural Officer for his advice and possible assistance (my 6.2.1. refers).

Page 5 - GOLD

It appears that there is no chance whatsoever for the establishment of a profitable alluvial gold mining industry in the Kapau-Kabu. Mr. J. Buchanan, Field Assistant (Native Mining) conducted a survey of the area and visited all workings. His conclusion is that there is just not enough gold in the area to make gold a profitable undertaking.

This whole area was thoroughly prospected in the 1930's by European prospectors who were highly skilled at their trade and no body found it worth while setting up gold mining operations in this area.

Page 6 - LAND

The Officer-in-Charge, Aseki, should settle land disputes by arbitration wherever possible and whenever both sides are agreed to abide by his decision. All other disputes must be documented and brought to the attention of the Native Land Commissioner.

I have forwarded a quantity of forms to Aseki and Mr. Abcalom has been instructed that the matter of recording outstanding disputes

must be treated as one of his most important tasks. As coffee planting spreads in this administrative area, the importance of land boundaries will increase.

Page 7 - HEALTH

There is an outbreak of influenza in this area at present and I have requested the Medical Officer, Wau to arrange for an early medical patrol to cover Kapau (refer my 49.1.1. of 8/2/1965).

The people are not as badly off as they might be, since both Missions do carry out quite a considerable amount of medical work, but it is agreed that we need more A.P.O's at Aseki. I have written to the Regional Medical Officer requesting advice about the two A.P.O's now in training from Kapau-Kabu (my 49.3.3. refers).

Page 8 - EDUCATION

The Department of Education has provided two native school teachers for Aseki and a school has been practically completed at Hiakwata Village. When the school is completed, the teachers will proceed to Aseki, and the first Government School in this area will be under way. The Officer-in-Charge, Aseki, has been instructed to give the utmost assistance to these teachers to ensure that this important new step fully succeeds.

Page 9 - ROADS

Excellent work is being done by these people in extending their internal road network. Provision of a motor cycle would greatly stimulate interest. I very much doubt the feasibility of a road from Aseki into the Kapau and Watut without the expenditure of an enormous amount of money.

Page 9 - MISSIONS

The feel between the New Tribes Mission and the Lutheran Mission in this area is very real. It stems from the failure of the New Tribes Mission to establish itself at Aseki 8 years ago. The people chased the Missionaries out and two years later the Lutherans were successful in keeping the Station open at Aseki. Their success has not improved relations between the followers of the two missions. The Officer-in-Charge, Aseki must keep ~~weak~~ clear of intermission squabbling.

Page 10 - LABOUR

An ever increasing number of these people are seeking work in the Wau/Bulolo area. A mutual beneficial state of affairs is being developed, whereby the Aseki people work in the Wau/Bulolo area on the coffee plantations. Few of them have gone further afield and it is considered that there is sufficient work in this area to absorb those young men seeking work for some years to come.

The department of Forests gets its labour from the Highlands and to date they have shown little interest in other sources of labour. In any case the percentage figure (22%) of absentees indicates that quite enough young men are away at work at the present time.

I hope that the Aseki area will become a labour pool for the Wau/Bulolo area. The Aseki people like coming to Wau, the climate agrees with them and they are a short distance from their homes should any village emergency arise.

Because of the beneficial effects of having these primitive people coming out to work we are assisting labour employers considerably by advising interested natives in the Aseki area when work is available for them at Wau.

Page 11 - TAX

I consider that a limited personal tax scale could well be introduced for the 1966 calendar year and Mr. Absalom will be requested to carefully assess the ability of villages near Aseki to pay personal tax.

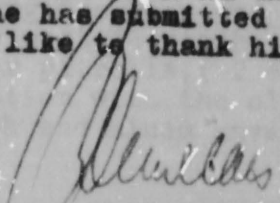
Page 11 - SPORTS CLUB

A visit by the Welfare Officer as suggested, would be greatly welcome at Aseki and perhaps you could arrange this.

Page 11 - CENSUS

The figures are most satisfactory. The thorough patrolling now carried out in this administrative area has resulted in substantial numbers of names being recorded for the first time. With a population of well over 11,000, the vital importance of the Aseki Post is obvious.

Mr. Ingram has done some excellent work in the Aseki area during his term of service there and he has submitted a most useful and competent patrol report. I would like to thank him for his interest and good work.


J. P. SINCLAIR

Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Officer-in-Charge, Aseki.

c.c. Mr. P. L. Ingram, Patrol Post, Aseki.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the patrol just completed was that of routine administration, census revision, road pegging where necessary and the investigation of a land lease at Anggaic, applied for by Mr. Cole of the New Tribes Mission, Bulolo. Because of A.S.O.F.A. examinations, sickness incurred by the patrolling officer and the normal administrative duties which required the officers attention from time to time at Aseki, the patrol was staggered over a period of some four months.

Two officers of this department accompanied the patrol at various stages; Mr. Assistant Patrol Officer-in-Training K. Memafu for the Upper Kapau leg of the patrol and Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer T. Larkins at the conclusion of the patrol; both officers should be profited by their experience particularly Mr. Memafu.

Patrolling has been very active in this census division over the past 16 months, this department alone, has mounted four patrols, (2 census patrols and a further 2 in connection with the elections) whilst Agriculture, Public Health and Mines have each had a patrol visit the area.

All villages with the exception of those in the Namina River valley were visited. As these were covered by a patrol into the Namina valley several months before hand, and as a decision with respect to the creation of a new census division is still pending, until such time as this decision is made known, the Namina is being treated as a separate identity and not included in the Kapau-Kabu.

Geographically the terrain is both severe, rugged and consists of a repetition mountains and V-shaped valleys. West of the Kapau river outcrops of limestone and other rock types are numerous, though to the east of the Kapau these outcrops are practically nonexistent. Rising in the EKUTI range, the Kapau and Kabu rivers, supplemented by such tributaries as the Tutukia and Wana'mie'wu flow south through the census division and then south again into the Papuan Gulf.

Little accurate climatic information is known, though from rainfall measurements taken at Aseki over the past four years, the rainfall annual average is 162 inches. This varies considerably from year to year and has a range of between a little over 200 inches and 120 inches. Statistics indicate no marked seasonal rainfall, but rather a consistent rainfall throughout the year. Morning and evening mists are frequent and very strong valley winds occur from time to time.

DIARY

20-7-64: Departed Aseki 10.30 AM arriving Aiuwa 12.30 PM. Census conducted, village inspected and medical inspection carried out by Orderley. Talks given and inspection of vehicular road constructed to-date carried out.

21-7-64: Departed Aiuwa 7.30 AM; carriers proceeded direct to Poiyu arriving 10 AM. Writer pegged out

- a part section of the intended road between Aiuwa and Bakia, then proceeded on to Bakia where a census was conducted, talks given, ^{and} medical inspection carried out by Orderley. Vehicular road inspected. From Bakia writer proceeded on to Poiyu as no rest house existed at Bakia.
- 22-7-64: At Poiyu. Census conducted, village inspected and talks, ^{given} medical inspection carried out by Orderley. Vehicular road constructed to-date inspected and suggested improvements made known to the village heads.
- 23-7-64: Departed Poiyu for Peisu 8 AM arriving 9.30 AM. Census conducted, talks given and medical inspection made by Orderley. Writer made an inspection of Peisu-Bain'nu track which was nearing completion.
- 24-7-64: Departed Peisu for Aringi 8.25 AM arriving 11.55 AM. Census conducted, village inspected and talks given. Medical inspection carried out by Orderley. Because of the filthiness of most of the village inhabitants, communal bathing indulged in by most persons.
- 25-7-64: Departed Aringi for Iwatimna 8 AM., carriers bypassed Iwatimna and proceeded directly to the bush camp at the Kapau-Tutukia river junction arriving 10 AM.. Writer conducted census at Iwatimna, made a village inspection and gave talks. Medical inspection made by Orderley. Writer departed Iwatimna for Kapau-Tutukia river camp. Unable to sleep at Iwatimna as rest house in a state of collapse.
- 26-7-64: Observed.
- 27-7-64: Departed Kapau-Tutukia river camp for Mungo at 8.20 AM. arriving 9.20 AM.. Census conducted, talks given and village inspection made. Medical inspection made by Orderley. Met the European New Tribes representative now based at Mungo.
- 28-7-64: Departed Mungo for Kalasu 8.15 AM. arriving 9.45 AM.. Census and village inspection conducted. Medical inspection carried out by Orderley. Informal talks with village officials of Kalasu and Mungo held this afternoon. Suicide at Paiwini reported this evening.
- 29-7-64: Departed Kalasu for Angobia 7.30 AM. arriving 1.30 PM.. Census conducted and talks given. Medical inspection carried out by Orderley. Enquiries re whereabouts of ex-Luluai Tiyakoikor made. Provisional Luluai and Tultul appointed.
- 30-7-64: Departed Angobia for Peawu 8.15 AM arriving 10.25 AM.. Census conducted and village inspection made. Medical inspection carried out by Orderley. Pig purchased. Provisional Luluai appointed.
- 31-7-64: Departed Peawu for Kalasu 7.30 AM arriving 3 PM.. Patrol rested at Kabu river crossing for 1 1/2 hours, thus carriers only carried for 6 hours. Light rain experienced during the afternoon.
- 1-8-64: Departed Kalasu for Kotteio-Angweta rest house 8 AM. arriving 10.35 AM.. Census of Angweta conducted, village inspected and talks given. Medical inspection carried out by Orderley. Police investigation made into complaints at Kotteio. Rained from mid day on.

2-8-64: At Kotteio-Angweta rest house. Census conducted at Kotteio, talks given, village inspected and medical inspection likewise made by Orderley. Light rain continued throughout the day.

3-8-64: Departed Kotteio-Angweta rest house for Aseki 8.15 AM. arriving 3.05 PM. Rain continued throughout the day.

13-8-64: Departed Aseki in company with Medical Assistant J. Dowel and Miss. I. Selby for Hamo 1 PM. arriving 1.35 PM. Both D.N.A. and Medical censuses conducted. Village inspection carried out and talks given. Land dispute between Hamo and Aseki villages investigated at disputed site and settlement achieved.

29-9-64: Departed Aseki in company with A.P.O.-in-Training K. Memafa for Angabena at 10.30 AM. arriving 1 PM. Census conducted and medical inspection carried out by Orderley. Land dispute concerning this and Titauwovi village brought to the notice of the patrol. Talks given by Luluai of Hamo.

30-9-64: At Angabena. Village inspected and talks given. Departed Angabena for Angeiwunga 9.25 AM. arriving 9.55 AM. Census carried out, medical inspection made by Orderley and Agricultural worker inspected coffee gardens. One land and two matrimonial disputes heard. Informal discussions with village officials held during the evening.

1-10-64: At Angeiwunga. Village inspected and talks given by writer and Luluai of Hamo. Departed Angeiwunga for Hiakwata 9.30 AM. arriving 10.30 AM. Census conducted, village inspected and talks given by writer and Luluai of Hamo. Medical inspection carried out by Orderley, coffee gardens likewise inspected by Agricultural worker. Patrol informed of two land disputes (Hiakwata v Kobakini and Hiakwata v Iagobei) and particulars thereof. Two possible school sites located and examined.

2-10-64: At Hiakwata. Departed Hiakwata for Iagobei 8 AM. arriving 8.30 AM. A.P.O. K. Memafa sent forward to conduct census at Kobakini. Writer conducted census at Iagobei, medical inspection carried out by Orderley and Agricultural worker inspected coffee gardens. Land dispute between Iagobei and Hiakwata arbitrated but no settlement reached. Possible establishment of an Administration school discussed with Luluai's of Hiakwata, Iagobei, Kobakini and Kanakaimagi. On concluding his medical inspection, Orderley sent forward to Kobakini to inspect persons of that village.

3-10-64: At Iagobei. Talks given by writer and Luluai of Hamo. Departed Iagobei for Kobakini 8.30 AM. arriving 10 AM. Talks given by writer and Luluai of Hamo. Departed Kobakini in company with A.P.O. K. Memafa for Komagowatta 10.45 AM. arriving 11.15 AM. Census conducted, talks given and medical inspection carried out by Orderley. Departed Komagowatta for Anggaie-carriers time-30 minutes.

4-10-64: At Anggaie. OBSERVED

5-10-64: At Anggaie. Census conducted, village inspected and talks given. As a New Tribes Mission medical assistant is based at Anggaie, no medical inspection was carried out. Coffee gardens inspected by Agricultural worker. Land dispute concerning Hiakwata and Kobakini arbitrated and settled. Pig shooting complaint concerning Bigoto and Iaiwande of Iagobei heard and settled out of court.

- 6-10-64: At Anggale. Land lease applied for by Mr. A. Cole of the New Tribes Mission, Bulolo, investigated.
- 7-10-64: Departed Anggale for Aseki 9 AM. arriving 4 PM. A.F.O. H. Kemafu and the bulk of the patrol sent on to Hogeneiwa, where they were to remain until I rejoined the patrol. The reason for returning to Aseki was to be at Aseki for a visit by the D.A.C. Morobe and other Agricultural Officers, who had advised their intension of flying to Aseki, staying one hour then flying back to Wau.
- 8-10-64: At Aseki. Cessna, assumingly that chartered by the Agric. Department, circled Aseki but did not land for reasons unknown.
- 9-10-64: Departed Aseki for Hogeneiwa 7 AM. arriving 1PM.
- 10-10-64: At Hogeneiwa. Census revised, medical inspection carried out by Orderley and talks given by writer and Luluai of Hamo. Coffee gardens inspected by Agricultural worker.
- 11-10-64: OBSERVED
- 12-10-64: Departed Hogeneiwa for Paiwini 8 AM. arriving 8.55 AM.. Census revised, medical inspection carried out by Orderley, talks given by writer and Luluai of Hamo and Agricultural Worker inspected coffee gardens. Departed Paiwini for Dumauia 1 PM. arriving 1.45 PM. Census revised, medical inspection carried out, talks given by writer and Luluai of Hamo and coffee gardens inspected by Agriculture worker.
- 13-10-64: Departed Dumauia for Passaia. 8.10 AM arriving 8.55 AM.. Census revised and medical inspection carried out by Orderley. Agricultural worker inspected coffee gardens. Talks given by writer and Luluai of Hamo that evening.
- 14-10-64: Departed Passaia for Aningi 8.10 AM. arriving 9.10 AM.. Censuses of Aningi and Hiekwato carried out, talks given and medical inspection carried out by Orderley.
- 15-10-64: Inspection of Aningi village and alluvial gold workings of one Wakie'o carried out.
- 16-10-64: Departed Aningi for Yamowya 7.50 AM. arriving 10.45 AM.. Census revised, medical inspection carried out by Orderley, village inspected and talks given by writer and Luluai of Hamo.
- 17-10-64: Departed Yamowya for Yeggie. Censuses of Kwadungwi and Kaitong'ata revised en route Yeggie. Medical inspection carried out at both villages, villages inspected and talks given. Total walking time of carriers-3 1/2 hours.
- 18-10-64: OBSERVED.
- 19-10-64: At Yeggie. Census revised, medical inspection carried out by Orderley, village inspected and talks given. Departed Yeggie for Kanakaimagi 10 AM. arriving 1 PM.. Census revised, medical inspection carried out by Orderley, talks given by writer and Luluai of Hamo. Two complaints concerning pigs heard and settled.
- 20-10-64: Departed Kanakaimagi for Kamiagaga 8.15 AM. arriving 8.40 AM.. Patrol given a traditional welcome

and gifts of vegetables, a leg of pig and poultry; all gifts being paid for. Censuses of Kamiagaga and Kwandawati revised, talks given and medical inspection of persons from both villages carried out by Orderley. Lengthy preliminary hearing conducted; this concerned persons from Kanakaimagi and Komagowatta who became involved in a fight over land rights. Hearing also conducted into the destroying of Pandanus trees belonging to Komagowatta village by one Xwi'au of Anggaie. In both cases court action is to be taken upon returning to Aseki.

21-10-64: Departed Kamiagaga rest house for Titauwowi 7.30 AM arriving 9.30 AM.. Census commenced, but due to the rain, discontinued.

22-10-64: At Titauwowi. Census of Titauwowi completed. A.P.O. K. Memafu sent back to Anggaie to check bearings of land survey there with a more reliable compass. Departed Titauwowi after giving talks there for Pingamunga arriving 25 minutes later. Census revised, medical inspection carried out by Orderley and talks given. Departed Pingamunga for Aseki arriving four hours later.

5-11-64: Departed Aseki for Windowi twenty minutes distant from Aseki. Census revised, village inspected and talks given. Returned to Aseki.

6-11-64: Departed Aseki for Wangaia one and a half hours distant from Aseki. Returned to Aseki. C.P.O. T. Larkins arrived Aseki from Wau.

9-11-64: Departed Aseki in company with C.P.O. T. Larkins 10.30 AM. arriving 12 o'clock. As no rest house exists, tent erected and bush shelters constructed for police and other patrol personnel.

10-11-64: At Koki. Census revised, village inspected and talks given. Heavy rain prevented further work.

11-11-64: At Koki. Day spent pegging out roads between Koki and Angabena and Koki and Windowi.

12-11-64: At Koki. Road pegging continued.

13-11-64: At Koki. Road pegging continued.

14-11-64: At Koki. Departed Koki for Aseki 7.30 AM. arriving 8.35 AM..

16-11-64: Departed Aseki for Hawamnga 8.30 AM. arriving 8.50 AM.. C.P.O. T. Larkins accompanied. Census revised, village inspected and talks given. Returned to Aseki.

17-11-64: C.P.O. T. Larkins departed Aseki for Umdanna 1½ hours distant from Aseki. Revised the census and inspected the village. Returned to Aseki. Because of sickness the writer was unable to accompany the patrol.

18-11-64: C.P.O. T. Larkins departed Aseki for Oiwa 7.30 AM. arriving 9 AM. Revised census, inspected the village, then returned to Aseki. Because of sickness the writer was unable to accompany the patrol.

END OF DIARY

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

Over the past year and a half there has been steady economic growth with respect to coffee, tracks and vehicular road extension. At one stage alluvial gold production was thought to have possibilities though output at present indicated it would not be economical even at village level. The severity of the topography, isolation and a very limited natural resources place severe limitations on any development, be it economic, political or social and to achieve any progress a great amount of effort, responsibility and community co-operation is required on the part of the people. As will be indicated later in the report, advancement in the economic and political fields has been quite encouraging.

The patrol was generally well received, though at Angobia village, when the patrol arrived there the people were quite tense and far from enthusiastic. The situation had been created by the now ex Luluai, who over a period of three months, had by his various actions (details given under village officials section) created an atmosphere of considerable unrest and fear amongst his people. I was later told that Luluai TIYAKOIKO had endeavoured to foster an anti Administration attitude amongst his people and threatened certain people if they co-operated with the government. Had it not been for the efforts of encouragement by the now provisionally appointed Luluai, the majority of people had every intension of fleeing to the gardens on the patrols arrival. Needless to say the ex Luluai was not seen. The Angobia census was conducted and the aims and intensions of the Administration carefully explained afterwards. Thereafter the patrol received every co-operation and the situation was sufficiently settled after a day's visit, that a prolonged stopover at Angobia was thought unnecessary.

Other than the Lower Kapau and Namina valley, the Kapau-Kabu should be considered as under full control. A complete revision of attitude, from that of an indifferent and oft times hostile one towards the Administration, as reported not so many years ago, to an attitude of respect, cordiality and confidence has taken place. This transformation was demonstrated by the greater number of reported disputes (particularly land) and crime. I base this impression partially on the observations of the Asaki interpreter, Umbaua, who first commenced patrolling the area with Sgt. Angi during the war years and has accompanied most patrols up until the present day. This trend in the people's thinking first became apparent in 1962 when Mr. Patrol Officer W. Smith reported on the situation and it is pleasing to report the continuance and strengthening of this attitude.

VILLAGES

Traditional round houses, houses modelled on the coastal types using local materials and Pandanus leaf shelters are the housing types used by these people. Housing is generally of a poor standard as the people spend much of their time in the rough bush dwellings in their gardens and tend to neglect their village houses. Added to this, most are close together and in the event of a fire, instead of one being burnt,

two or three are often burnt with it. Most villages are sited on the upper slopes, mountain spurs and crests of the mountains. This is not so much a continuance of the tradition of placing villages on higher ground for reasons of defence, but rather most realize mountain villages have normally a far lower death and sickness rate than the few villages in the valley such as Iwatikna and Aringi. All villages now have latrine pits and encouragement is being given to introduce rubbish pits as well. Village sanitation has been stressed on all village official's courses held and the Luluai of Hamo, who recently attended a Community Development course at Mumeng, gave talks on the subject whilst he accompanied the patrol on the Kapau leg.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

These men continue to do the whole a very good job. Without their loyalty and co-operation proper administration of the area would be virtually impossible. The majority of Lulvai's and Tulluls up until the commencement of this year, had few if any notions as to their purpose and extent of their duties; since then, two three day village official's courses have been held at Aseki and most are now quite competent and take their duties seriously.

As most large villages had but one village official who as a whole were getting on in years, a substantial number of provisional Tullul appointments were made. Most of these were selected in consultation with the existing Luluai and people of each village; it was indicated that young enthusiastic and influential men reasonably fluent in Pidgin English would be preferable, most appointees do have the qualifications as outlined. Names and particulars of the appointees are to be found in Appendix "A".

Luluai UYAKEO of Passaia has resigned because of ill health whilst the dismissal of Luluai Tiyakoikor from Angobia is strongly recommended. The latter was sentenced to two weeks imprisonment for contravening Reg. 83 (a) of the N.A.R. earlier in the year; on completing his sentence he returned to his village where informants claim he burnt down his houses, attempted to destroy the village books but was restrained from doing so, threatened several people for reasons which are not very clear, then fled to the unexplored section of the lower Kapau. Police were sent to detain him as a result of complaints being made at Aseki by people from Angobia, however, as the Luluai remained in hiding in the area beyond Angobia, and the police had been instructed not to proceed past Angobia, an arrest could not be made. Luluai Tiyakoiko came to Aseki and gave himself up a week ago. Other than burning down his own house he denies all other allegations. All persons involved are to be brought to Aseki next week where the matter will be fully investigated.

These incidents concerning Luluai Tiyakoiko occurred prior to the patrol's arrival at Angobia. On arrival the Luluai was still in hiding and rather than become involved in a search that could involve weeks, the patrol moved on.

Before the occurrence of these incidents Luluai Tiyekoiko had done a commendable job for some years, even so, regardless of the investigation that is to be made into the matter, I strongly recommend his dismissal, as by all accounts he has disgraced himself in the eyes of his people and it is unlikely to regain the respect of his people as required by such an official.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The general elections held earlier this year have given many a realization, though a somewhat confused idea of what government actually means. The original misconception held by the majority that the administrative arm and the government itself were synonymous and not separate identities, has, as a result of the elections education programme been explained and many are now aware of the difference. As to the duties of the local member and how it will affect them, all are thoroughly bewildered. As an example, when a local member visited the area some time ago, requests for certain earth moving machines for road construction were made as all felt confident it was in the member's power to do this. The member correctly replied that he had no authority to send the equipment, but rather encouraged the people to get on with the job themselves much to their disappointment.

Both the elections and various political education patrols and courses have done much in creating at least an awareness, and a very limited understanding of this democratic system in which they are now involved.

Several instances were noted where husbands, who had only ^{been} married for a short period, left the area to take up outside employment, only to find on returning, that their wives, married to other men or that their wives had been having associations with other men. This occurs quite often when the men take up long term contract work. When a woman is found to be unfaithful she is in many cases beaten up and severely ridiculed. To avoid the social consequences some will move to other villages or as a last resort, hang themselves, as did happen at Paiwini during the course of the patrol. Generally though the people are becoming far more tolerant in this respect and the consequences are becoming less severe. Many women, particularly those with children, are very much opposed to their husbands taking up outside employment, because of the hardships created, and have gone so far as to voice their opinion to the Patrol Officer at Aseki in an endeavour to enlist his aid in preventing the husband from leaving the area.

Polygamy is on the decline due mainly to mission influence and is now mainly confined to the older generation. These social upsets as mentioned in the last para. are inevitable and little can be done rather than point out the existing situation, which, in comparison to other areas, is far from bad.

AGRICULTURE

The area is now fortunate in that one Agricultural Assistant and four Agricultural workers are now permanently based at Aseki. The staff situation is such that each village in the Kapau-Kabu can now be visited on the average of once every 2½ months by a Agricultural representative; this has resulted in a vast extension of all coffee plantings and improvement of existing coffee. It was observed that considerable havoc has been created by marauding pigs in the coffee gardens; this can be blamed on the individual owners as they are disinclined to fence their gardens. Samples of black ants and other insects which have been effecting the coffee have been forwarded to Agriculture, Wau.

Coffee Purchasing Point

The present situation in respect to the sale of locally produced coffee is that a 3 day walk to the Watut is necessiated followed by a two day return journey. Here again, the people normally have to wait up/one or two days for the Agriculture officer at Wau to come down to the Watut and purchase the coffee. With coffee production expanding, some producers informed me they had to make several trips to and from the Watut this season and it can be anticipated that more and more coffee growers will be in the same position.

Public opinion amongst the people is very much in favour of establishing of a purchasing point at Aseki and current and future production warrants it.

A vehicular road linking Aseki to the Kapau is under construction and should cut the travelling time involved, which is now between 4 to 6 hours.

Those villages at the top of the Kapau, namely Anggaie and Komagowatta wish to continue selling coffee in the Watut whilst amongst all the remaining villages the consensus of opinion tends to favour the purchasing point at Aseki. Already the Lutheran Mission, who act as agents for NAMASU, has purchased approximately 1900 lbs. of coffee at between 9d and 1/- per one lb. for average grade coffee at Aseki, which in view of current prices, is hardly satisfactory. The Lutheran Mission would only receive a small proportion of the coffee produced and this being the case, if the Lutheran Mission can purchase 1900 lb in a year, current production does warrant a local purchasing point.

Already a coffee storage shed has been constructed at Aseki, this being done at the request of the Wau Agricultural Officer eleven months ago. The construction work for this building was done with voluntary labour recruited from the Kapau, which in itself indicated the enthusiasm to-wards the project, even at that early stage and the Administration will look foolish if we continue to procrastinate in this matter. Much has been written concerning this matter

and it is hoped something concrete will evolve in the near future.

Fish

A pond has been constructed on the station which could be used for stocking pond fish were they supplied; from Aseki the fish could be distributed to the villages.

Vegetable Seeds

Normally, patrols into the Kapau-Kabu distribute vegetable seeds, but none have been received at Aseki from the Agricultural department over the past 5 months, we were unable to do this.

Poultry and Pigs

Were the Agricultural Department able to supply either pigs or poultry, purchasers could be quickly found. The Luluai of Kobakini is very eager to purchase a European bred pig and being one of the emerging leaders of the area, I would like to see the Agricultural Dept. make at least one pig available for him to buy.

LIVESTOCK

There are very limited grazing possibilities and no accessible markets within the area exist. I believe some goats are to be shortly introduced at Anggaie by the New Tribes Mission; the intention being to build up a herd then hand them over to the village people.

FORESTRY

Because of the inaccessibility and limited stands of natural timber suitable for commercial use, activity in this field cannot be envisaged for many years to come.

Hoop and Klinki trees from Forestry Bulolo have been planted at Aseki Patrol Post and could be used as an experimental plot.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

At present the Lutheran Mission have a trade store at Aseki, whilst the New Tribes European missionary based at Mungo village has a Hawker's Licence to trade I believe. The New Tribes missionary at Anggaie intends to apply for a licence in the near future.

Gold

High hopes were once held that this industry might become established in the Kapau-Kabu; however a recent survey revealed a miner's daily earnings averaged 4d. per day and as such, the possibility of establishing an alluvial gold industry, gauging by present yields, even at village level would be uneconomical. Though inefficient methods and equipment used contribute partly to these low yields, according to the Mines Officer who visited the area, the gold is just not there in sufficient quantities.

A survey of the area revealed there were some 25 groups, involving 102 individuals, who were working gold. Such is the enthusiasm of the miners, they even have workings in the Namina Headwaters. Poor yields have deterred many and the number of miners has declined in recent months, though I am of the opinion that gold mining activity will continue for years to come, even if yields do not improve.

Black sand samples from the Namina and Wani'mie'wu rivers were obtained and forwarded to Mines, Wau, for analysis to determine the silver content, if any.

Generally the miners work well and there are very few disputed claims, as workings are confined to clan lands. The only claim that has given concern, that being between the miners of Hawamnga and the Angeiwunga people is basically a land dispute and has been dealt with as such. These disputes can become quite serious; in the dispute just nominated, sluicing boxes were smashed and tree felled in the area being worked.

The area was not thoroughly examined by the Mines Assistant who visited the area, and I suggest that a further patrol mounted by a Mines officer, should visit the Kapau-Kabu again.

LAND

Having no legal authority, all that could be done in an attempt to settle these disputes, was to arbitrate. Disputes of this nature are most difficult to settle, as the norm, whereby those occupying the land when the Administration entered the area are the rightful owners, is, as yet, not recognized by the people. Most have the tendency to reason that if their ancestors occupied the land it is rightfully theirs, which is valid, only that ancestors of both disputing parties, because of the perpetual interclan wars, may have occupied the land at different times. Naturally, when both parties believe they are the rightful owners settlement is highly unlikely.

With the introduction of coffee and the population expanding, land is becoming very valuable, and whereas once less importance was laid on land boundaries, the majority of people are now very eager to establish definite boundaries. Conflict often ensues.

Disputes notified and dealt with are as follows:-

DISPUTING VILLAGES

RESULT

Hawamnga v Angeiwunga	unsettled
Oiwa v Aseki	settled
Hiakwatta v Kobakini	settled
Hiakwatta v Iagobei	unsettled
Dumaie v Passaia	unsettled (long standing)
Kanakaimagi v Kwandawati	unsettled
Koki v Windowi	unsettled
Oiwa v Langimar (Menyanya)	unsettled (long standing)

The Owa-Namima dispute is long standing, many officers both from Aseki and Namima have attempted to bring about settlement with NO success over the years and it is suggested that this dispute be registered. The area in dispute contains alluvial gold deposits which might be economically worked and the agricultural potential of the area is good. Because of the dispute, neither of the claimants has taken advantage of the area for fear of offending the other, and it is felt, that an investigation by a Lands Commissioner in the distant future would be the only way open to resolve this impasse.

COURTS

Over the past twelve months there has been no major crime committed in the census division, which, in view of the past record of the area, is most encouraging. Though it is believed there is quite an amount of unreported crime, it is felt that this is on the decline. This can be attributed to increasing contact and a greater awareness by the village officials of their responsibilities in reporting crime. In all nine cases were dealt with under the N.A.R., the particulars being as set out below.

<u>DEFENDANT</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>REG. CONTRAVENED</u>
Tirango-Yagiau	Titauwowi	113 of N.A.R. ^s
Yandineto-Yiemata'u	"	115 " "
Kumbango-Wapango	Peisu	83 (a) of N.A.R. ^s
Piemato-Tuwaikauyo	Komagawatta	" " " "
Niemoto-Tuwiekuwi'u	"	" " " "
Yanoko-Pauwu	Kanakaimagi	95 (1) " "
Tiyoto-Kitiebakanu	Anggie	83 (c) " "
Uyeto-Tandaiko	Dumaulia	114 " "
Kan'numou-Tawanardo	Hawamunga	83 (a) " "

REST HOUSES

Other than Bakia and those villages in the immediate Aseki area, all villages have rest houses of a good standard.

CARRIERS

Village to village carriers were employed throughout the patrol.

HEALTH

Existing medical facilities are far from even approaching adequate. At present there are only two indigenous medical staff to cater for the health needs of an area containing roughly some eleven thousand (11,000) people. (this includes the Namina population). Four natives from Aseki are now in training as A.P.O.s, these will eventually return and take up postings in the Kapau-Kabu. Two A.P.O.s were to complete their training

in late 1964 according to the Health authorities but nothing farther has been heard. When these two A.P.O.'s arrive it is suggested they establish Aid Posts at Hiakwata in the Kapau and Neiet'nda in the Naniwa. Both villages are centrally positioned and have populations exceeding the 1000 mark in the immediate area. Were these recommendations accepted and the posting of the A.P.O.'s to Aseki confirmed, aid posts and suitable accomodation could be quickly constructed by the people and every co-operation given by this department.

Both missions operating in the Kapau-Kabu do part time medical work. Mr. A. Cole, a qualified medical assistant of the New Tribes Mission, has an Aid Post at ~~Angata~~ situated in the Upper Kapau, whilst the wife of the Lutheran missionary at Aseki itself, concentrates on infant welfare work.

Medical Orderley Bata accompanied the patrol; the work done by him is invaluable, as the following record of treatments will indicate.

<u>Sickness</u>	<u>No. Treated</u>
<u>Malaria-Fever-</u>	1202
Pneumonia	72
Dairrhoea	62
Desentry	50
Eye Troubles	19
Cuts and Sores	7270
Scabies	20
Yaws	11
<u>Total 8779</u>	

NOTE: the incidence of malaria is low in the Kapau-Kabu and persons reading this report should not be misled by the large figure shown.

A medical assistant visited the area several months ago, but as his main concern was the distribution of triple antegen, he did little, if any, general medical work.

Triple Antegen

To-date the immediate Aseki area, Wana'mie'wu valley and Upper Kapau have been covered, though the mid and lower Kapau has yet to receive injections.

EDUCATION

The Lutheran Mission provides the only educational facilities at present, though the Administration plans to establish a Primary "T" school at Hiakwata in the near future. At Aseki

itself the Lutheran Mission has 2 "A" and 1 "Permit to teach" teachers, whilst Oiwa and Passaia villages each have a teacher. (qualification-Permit to teach) A further two Lutheran schools staffed by non recognized teachers exist at Hamo and Komagowatta. The New Tribes mission does have schools at Anggaie and Wangaia, these concentrate mainly on teaching literacy in the local language.

TRACKS AND ROADS

The villages of the Kapau-Kabu are now linked by a generally, very good track network, which has involved considerable construction work on the part of the people. As the task of track extension has been completed, the emphasis is now on vehicular road and bridge construction.

A centralized road system is now in the process of construction. This will consist of two roads, one linking Aseki to the Wana'mie'wu valley and the other from Aseki to the Upper Kapau valley. Both roads will link Aseki to areas where there is a high concentration of people and cash cropping activity and potential. The ASEKI-Wana'mie'wu road will eventually connect Aseki Patrol Post to Aseki, Oiwa, Hamo, Aiuwa, Bakia, Poiyu and Peisu villages. To-date, each village has been responsible for road construction on its own clan lands and now consists of many disconnected sections which will eventually be joined up. A total of approximately 6 miles of road would have been constructed so far. The Aseki-Kapau road will prove difficult to complete because of the severe nature of the terrain between Aseki and the Kapau. The main obstacle is the mountain range between Aseki and the Kapau valley; on the Aseki side of the range there is a gradual rise to the top, whilst the Kapau side consists of a vertical rocky cliff face which runs along the length of the mountain range. A break in the cliff face, ~~was located~~ down which a considerable vehicular road might be constructed, was located after a considerable search; road pegging between Koki and Angabena however, remains uncompleted. Until such time as the intended route has been completely surveyed and the feasibility of such a road properly assessed, no work will be engaged upon between Koki and Angabena in the Kapau. The road link between Aseki and Windowi has been completed, whilst the road between Windowi and Koki is half completed; a total of 2 to 3 miles of this road constructed so far.

Road work has progressed well so far, though the completing of the roads will take several years.

MISSIONS

Two missions are active in the Kapau-Kabu, these being the Lutheran and New Tribes. The Lutherans have some thirty-seven evangelists mostly from the Markham valley and Mumeng, whilst the New Tribes mission workers have either been recruited from the Wetut or from the Kapau-Kabu itself. A further handful of Lutheran evangelists

drawn from Aseki and trained at the Watut Bible School are shortly to take up postings in the Kapau-Kabu also.

Animosity between the personnel of these two missions is intense, the unfortunate result has been that the local converts and supporters of each mission have been drawn into the rivalry and the outcome has been that many splits in villages have been created. The split normally results in adherents of each mission grouping together and moving away from the other. Fortunately these splits normally follow clan lines and when a village becomes divided, village life is not ~~seriously~~ seriously disturbed. Villages effected are Komagowette, Angeiwanga, Hogeniwa, Dumauia, Faiwini, Passaia, Yeggie, Hamo, Hawalinga, Bakia and Poiyu. The existing situation is unfortunate, though so long as the European missionaries keep control of their native personnel, I cannot see the situation getting out of hand.

LABOUR

Altold 225 of the labour force has taken up outside employment. Most of this work force is concentrated in the Wau-Bulolo area, whilst only a handful have taken up employment outside the district. Earlier this year, labour recruiter Mr. C. Cramer of Lae was operating in the area, but has since ceased recruiting in the Kapau-Kabu. The present trend is that natives interested in employment usually proceed to either Wau or Bulolo to seek out employment there.

Seasonal Labour

This year saw well over a hundred and fifty persons proceed to Wau, Bulolo and the Watut valley to take up employment during the coffee picking season. Regular short term seasonal employment is advantageous; it can provide a regular source of income, avoids undue hardship to the labourers family, as he is only absent for a short time and gives valuable practical experience in the cultivation and processing of coffee. The existing labour potential of the Kapau-Kabu is realized by many plantations in the Wau area and encouragement should be given by assisting in channeling labour to these centres when required.

Forestry at Bulolo and Wau employs large numbers of labourers drawn from other districts, yet, employs very few, if any from the Kapau-Kabu or for that matter the Kareeba-Indiwi also. Attention of the Forestry Dept. could be drawn to the existing labour potential here and perhaps a small number of labourers from the Kapau-Kabu could be employed to determine their suitability for the work.

The advantages of contract employment in the Islands are out weighed by the village social problems created and at this stage inter district employment would be in the best interests of the local population.

PERSONAL TAX

The intention of this patrol was to conduct a survey and make recommendations in respect of levying of tax in the forthcoming year as directed by the then District Officer, Lee, in his 28-2-5 of the 13 th. July, 1964. Presently the only regular sources of income are from coffee and labour and I am of the belief that no village, other than one or two in the Upper Kapau, would be able to pay tax. Unfortunately figures cannot be obtained to substantiate this. Little income received by labourers returns to the area, whilst income relating to coffee production is particularly difficult to assess from Aseki, there being no Agricultural Officer here. A letter was directed to the A.D.C., Wau, requesting that production statistics be obtained from Agriculture Wau, which they should have, as most of the Aseki and Kapau coffee is sold to the Progress Society in the Watut, but nothing has come to hand. Were these statistics made available (preferably on a per village basis) I feel that they would verify that the area is not ready for tax and would also allow an estimate to be made when tax should be introduced. Such is the variance of development throughout the Kapau-Kabu that future recommendations should only be made on a per village basis.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A village official from the Kapau-Kabu attended the last Community Development course held at Mumeng. Such was his enthusiasm that on returning he patrolled most of the Kapau-Kabu giving lectures on what he had learnt, concentrating mainly on the health topic.

When recruiting people to attend this course it was noted that the women were very reluctant to go out of their language area. To overcome this, a Community Development Course held at Aseki, would, I feel sure, provided the programme was planned in relation to local circumstances, be of definite benefit to the area generally.

SPORTS CLUB

A sports club comprising of natives from villages surrounding Aseki Patrol Post and Mission and Administration personnel has recently been organized. This club has funds totalling £30 and is in the process of erecting a club house. A visit by a Welfare representative would be of assistance in the proper assisting with the organization of this newly formed club.

CENSUS

All villages with the exception Neiet'nda, Bain'nu, Tabaigo and Shon'hau (Neiet'nda is now broken into three villages, they being Neiet'nda, Higin'nangawie and Yango) were censused. These Namina valley villages as named above were included in the previous Kapau-Kabu patrol, though at the time of this patrol none of the remaining villages in the Namina had had books issued. A complete initial

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census patrol of the Namina was conducted during April and May of 1964 and as the creation of a new census division for the area has been recommended, to avoid confusing the Namina people by only visiting these villages censused in 62/63 patrol of the Kapau-Kabu, they were not included in the recent census.

A total of some 8417 persons were recorded; adding the total population of the four Namina villages as recorded by the patrol into the Namina, (ASEKI No. 5-63/64) that being 1187, giving a total of 9594, a comparison with the previous Kapau-Kabu census of 62/63 which recorded 8658 persons, shows an increase of 936. This substantial increase is due not so much to natural increase, but rather to people who had not previously had their names in the villages books, coming forward and registering their names. At one village, Wangaia, which is only $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour distant from Aseki, 34 persons who had not previously registered their names in any book, came forward.

It is felt several hundred people still remain who have not registered their names and future patrols should continue to encourage these people to come forward and where necessary take legal action in cases of neglect or laziness.

Peter L. Ingram

 Peter L Ingram
 (PATROL OFFICER)

(2)

APPENDIX "A"

The following provisional appointments
of village officials have been made:-

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>POSITION APPOINTED</u> <u>TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Takwipango	Angobia	Luluai	Speaks pidgin and appears to have considerable influence in village affairs.
Yawigo	Peawu	Luluai	Little known
Timneito	Angeiwunga	Tultul	Speaks pidgin and is the spokesman for the Lutheran breakaway group.
Yabio	Iagobei	"	Speaks pidgin and is a very progressive type.
Tangaiwate	Komagowatta	"	Speaks pidgin and appears to be an energetic and progressive type.
Kabu	Anggaie	"	Speaks pidgin and is influential in village affairs
Kumanbinong	Hogeneiwa	"	Speaks pidgin
Kwaingi	Paiwini	"	Speaks pidgin and exerts considerable influence in village affairs.
Kate'ako	Dumauia	"	Speaks pidgin and exerts an influence on village affairs.
Tehango	Passaia	"	Speaks pidgin.
Agadainano	Passaia	Luluai	Little known as to extent of influence.
Poianno	Hiakwata	Tultul	Speaks pidgin and exerts considerable influence on village affairs.
Pebbu	Aningi	Tultul	Speaks pidgin and appears fairly influential in village affairs.
Wandomi	Kanakaimagi	Tultul	Speaks pidgin and has been of considerable assistance to the present Luluai
Saibango	Aseki	Tultul	Excellent pidgin speaker, progressive and very influential in village affairs

APPENDIX "A" CONT.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>POSITION APPOINTED TO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Entapong	Windowi	Tultul	Non pidgin speaker, though appears to be a very progressive type who also has considerable influence in village affairs.

In the main section of the report it was not mentioned that Ialulai Kaidu of Reawu died earlier this year. His successor has been provisionally appointed.

APPENDIX "B" (2)

PATROL PERSONNEL

POLICE

No. 8346 Sen. Const. Kaiko

was excellent.

His general conduct throughout

No. 7878 Const. Kavas

because of his age he finds mountain patrolling difficult.

His conduct was quite good though

No. 8109 Const. Mera

quite good.

His conduct throughout was

No. 8849 Const. Gowa

police man.

A good, steady and reliable

No. 1088 Const. Adi

and standard of work is constantly improving.

A young policeman whose conduct

D.D.A.

Interpreter Umbaua

patrol operating in the Aseki area.

A man who is an asset to any

P.H.D.

Medical Orderley Bata

who is new to the area and as time progresses should improve.

A man of reasonable efficiency



HQ copy



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. ASEKI NO. 2-64/65

Patrol Conducted by Peter L. Ingram (Patrol Officer)

Area Patrolled To Hiakwata School Site and back to Aseki.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

1 Interpreter

Natives 1 Member of the R.P. and N.G.C.

Duration—From 14/1/1965 to 16/1/1965

Number of Days 3

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ADMIN

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Oct /1964

Medical / /19.....

Map Reference Wau Series

Objects of Patrol Inspect construction work at Hiakwata school site.

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

opul

MIGRAT

④

67.6.18

67.1.4.

JPS:AV



Sub-District Office,

W A U
Morobe District.
15th February, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
District Office,
L A E

ASEKI PATROL REPORT NO. 2-64/65

I am enclosing the above report submitted by Mr. P.L. Ingram covering a three day visit to Hiakwata Village where the first Administration school is shortly to be commenced. Little comment is required.

It is agreed that it would be desirable for the Administration to purchase the land upon which the school is to be built but this is not considered to be a matter of great urgency since the Administration is not at present contemplating the erection of any permanent building at Hiakwata, the proposed buildings being of native materials and constructed by the people themselves. I will request Mr. Absalom to give the matter attention during his next patrol of the area.

I attach a great deal of importance to the success of the Hiakwata school. There has been a steady demand for education from the people of the Watut and to a lesser extent to the Kapau-Kabu and I have no doubt that the progress of the children who attend this school will be keenly observed by the local people. Mr. Absalom has been asked to give all reasonable assistance to the school.

No further comments are necessary.

MINUTE File 67-2-11 District Office, LAE
16th March, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONJOBU

J. P. SINCLAIR

Assistant District Commissioner

Forwarded for your information. It is noted that the proposed school site is 3½ hours walk from Aseki. I trust that the Department of Education are able to manage and keep up supplies to this school. No doubt it will fall to the lot of the OIC, Aseki to assist.

(A.T. TIMPERLEY) District Commissioner

all done at [unclear] but should be done with as necessary a [unclear]

DIARY

3

14-1-65: Departed Aseki for Hiakwata 11.45 arriving 3.15 PM. Carriers arrived one hour later. Brief inspection made of school site.

15-1-65: At Hiakwata. Visited school site. Marked out positions for schools and teacher's house, made a rough boundary survey and had talks with the local village officials and interested persons concerning the school establishment.

16-1-65: Departed Hiakwata for Aseki 7 AM. arriving 9.55 AM..

INTRODUCTION

The intension in proceeding to the Hiakwata school site was to inspect the preparedness of building materials and school site for construction of school buildings; indicate how many and where school buildings were to be placed; to determine whether or not the principal owners were still prepared to sell the school site land to the Administration, and lastly, to discuss with the people whether or not they were desirous of two teachers instead of the one, as was originally offered by the Dept. of Education. Added to this such miscellaneous matters in relation to the school, such as the provision of gardening land for the teachers, etc. were also to be discussed.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

Flat land suitable for a school site in the rugged and mountainous Kapau is rare, though the Hiakwata site is fortunate in being both centrally positioned and on suitable land. Originally this site was overgrown with secondary bush, swampy and access difficult, however the land is now cleared, drained and a large track constructed linking it to Hiakwata village which is approximately only five minutes walking time distant from the site. Being placed on the banks of the Kapau river the site is both fertile and water is close by.

The principal owners namely the Luluai and mission interpreter of Hiakwata appear enthusiastic and appreciative of what is being done and they and the remaining owners appear quite willing to lease the land to the Administration. It is strongly recommended and stressed however, that the Administration go ahead and purchase this land as soon as possible, as the current enthusiasm might well wane and the owners become shortsighted and think in terms of personal gain or loss, as many are prone to do, which could lead to a reversal in their decision to lease the land, as can well happen with unsophisticated peoples. Ownership of the land is not disputed.

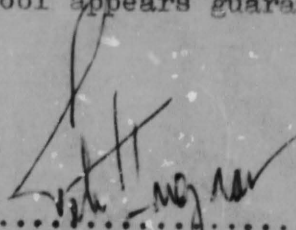
Work over the past month and a half has been considerable and all villages in the immediate area have been instrumental in making possible the construction of this school. The work carried out to-date alone, is indicative of the enthusiasm shown by most towards the establishing of the school at Hiakwata.

(7)

A teachers house is now in construction and this will be followed by two school buildings of native materials using wooden slats for the roof. Such roofs are used by the New Tribes Mission station at Angaie in the Upper Kapau and have proved successful. It is anticipated construction work at the site should be completed by late February. Other than £100 which has just been allocated for the school project, all labour and materials have voluntarily given.

Originally the intension had been to post one teacher to the Hiakwata school, but because of the availability of more staff the Dept. of Education is now desirous of placing two single teachers at the school. Though the area warrants two teachers, it was thought advisable to inform the people of the availability of an extra teacher and allow them to decide whether or not this extra teacher should be posted to the school; this was discussed for some time with the village officials and interested persons and the majority are highly in favour of the two teachers being posted to the Hiakwata school. As the future of the school is dependant to a large extent on the co-operation of the Kapau people, on such matters as mentioned above, they should be consulted and views heard.

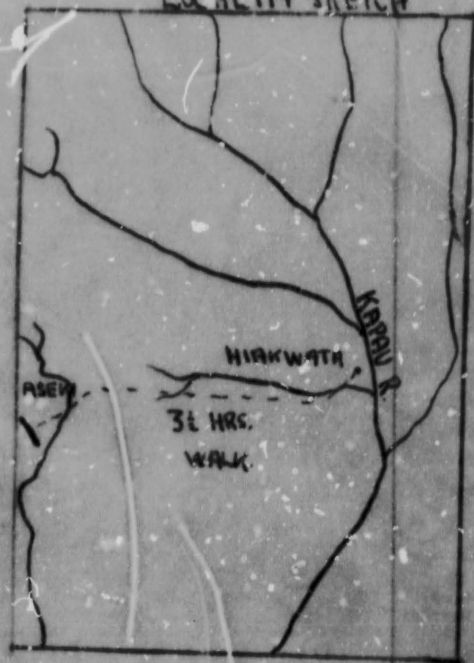
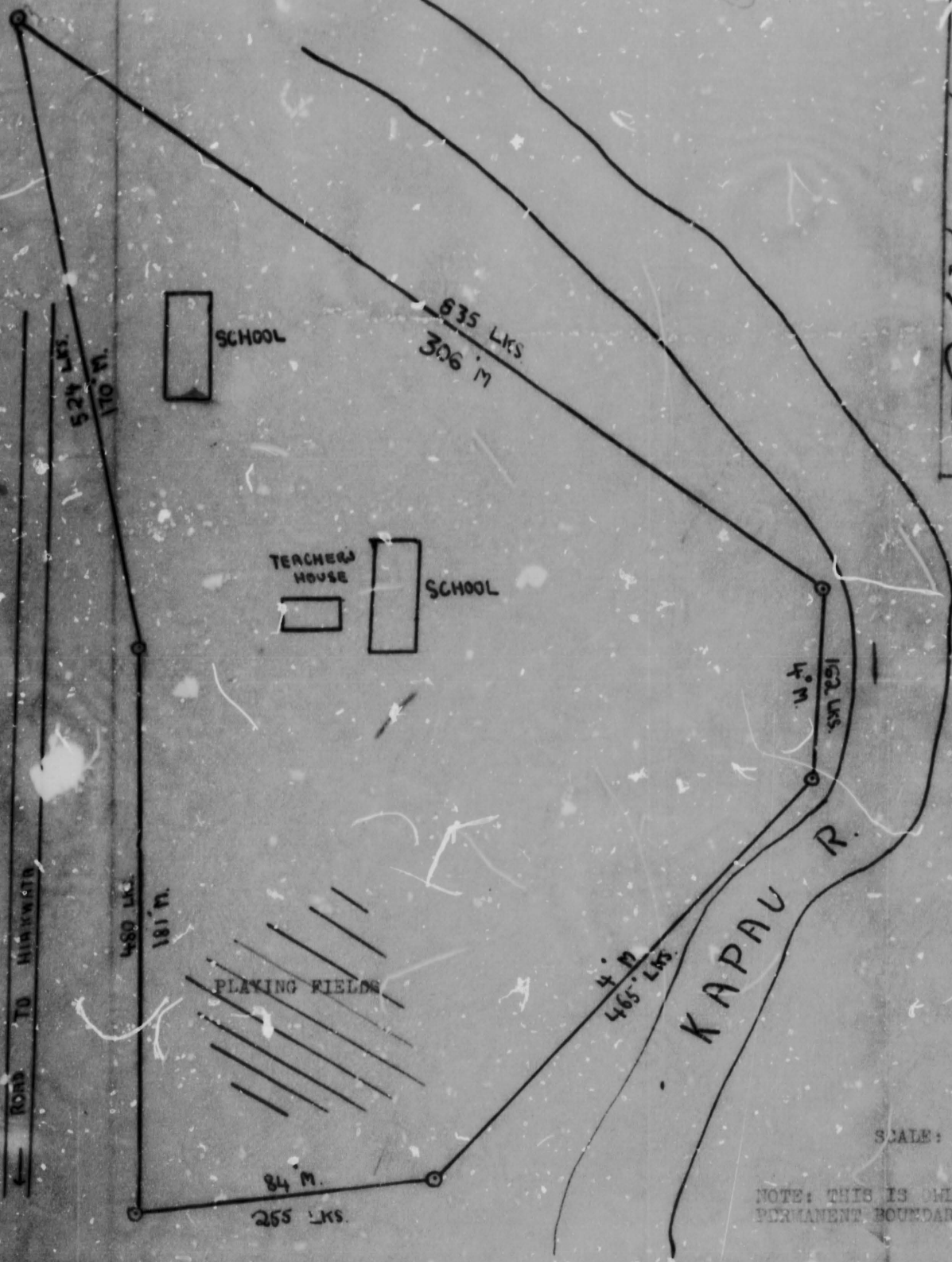
Work on the site has progressed well and a voluntary work force of approximately one hundred persons have been employed since the commencement of the project. These outward signs of enthusiasm are very encouraging and at this stage the success of the school appears guaranteed.



 Peter L Ingram
 (Patrol Officer)

HIAKWATA SCHOOL SITE

LOCALITY SKETCH



SCALE: 1"=100 LKS.

NOTE: THIS IS ONLY A ROUGH SURVEY AND NO PERMANENT BOUNDARIES HAVE BEEN MARKED OUT.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MORCBE Report No. Aseki 3/64-65

Patrol Conducted by J. Absalom, P.O.

Area Patrolled Kareeba Indivi Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 4 Members of the R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Interpreter, and 1 Medical Orderly.

Duration—From 18/3/1965 to 8/4/1965

Number of Days 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Oct/Nov/1965

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

Map Reference Wau Series

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration, Census Revision and
General Familiarization.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

4/6/65

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

Popula

(7)

67-6-29

18th June, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

ASKEI PATROL REPORT NO. 3/64-65

Your memorandum 67-2-11 of 4th June, 1965
refers.

2. Could you please send this office copies
of covering memorandum from the Assistant District Com-
missioner, Wau sub-district which should have been at-
tached to this report.



MINUTE 67-2-11

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

T. G. Aitchison,
A/DIRECTOR.

District Office, Lae.
25th June, 1965.

I regret that the above was not forwarded with the
report. It is now attached.

A. T. Timperley
(A.T. TIMPERLEY)
District Commissioner

Populat

(16)

67.1.4

JPS.AV

Sub-District Office,

W A U
Morobe District.

18th May, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
District Office,
L A E

ASEKI PATROL NO. 3/64-65

I enclose herewith in triplicate the abovementioned report submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer, J. Absalom, Officer-in-Charge, Aseki Patrol Post. This Report is supported by the usual attachments and Mr. Absalom states that he will forward his claim for camping out allowance in the next mail. One copy only of patrol map has been submitted and this is enclosed under separate cover. Should further copies be required, would it be possible for you please to print them at Lae.

The patrol was to the Kareeba Indwi Census Division which is a rugged and difficult Division that until the establishment of Aseki Patrol Post was always very difficult to cover. There are a total of 2044 people in this Census Division and the Census statistics reveal a reasonably satisfactory population increase.

It will be apparent from reading the Report that the people of this Census Division are very backward and they have little chance of developing any sort of cash cropping with the exception of coffee. The establishment of a buying point at Aseki and the later extension of the Sai Watut Rural Progress Society's activities into the Kareeba Indwi will help these people to market the small amount of coffee that they produce, but the future does not look very bright for these people.

On page 3, Mr. Absalom notes the liking of these people for ridge sites for their villages. He is correct in his assumption that this is a carry over from the days of tribal fighting. Experience in other Kukukuku areas indicates that eventually the people will tend to congregate in larger villages on more favourable ground.

It would be surprising indeed if these people were not very backward politically. It will doubtless be some years before they have any real concept of what the House of Assembly is all about.

Constant effort by patrolling officers to educate the people is all we can do at this stage. The fact that the general attitude towards the patrol was one of friendly co-operation shows that satisfactory progress is being achieved in this remote Census Division.

At page 4 Mr. Absalom notes the protest of several Luluais against young men leaving the area to go away and work. I feel that in such an area it is absolutely essential for many of the young men to go away to other parts of the Territory. It has been proved by experience in many parts of the Territory that it is only by the young men travelling outside their tribal boundaries to find work that any measure of civilization can be introduced.

On page 5 the Patrol Officer notes that the villages have some coffee gardens. The Buying Point at Aseki will be established within a few weeks and at the time of writing, Agricultural Officer, Mr. A. Fischle is at Aseki organising the establishment of the Buying Point.

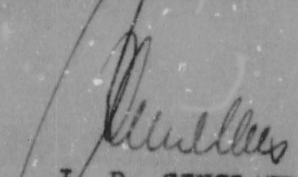
The Department of Agriculture intends to station a properly trained local officer at Aseki on a permanent basis to handle the buying and shipping of the coffee and to direct the activities of the field workers who have already been posted to this area. I am going to ask Mr. Fischle to give some attention to the Kareeba Indivi in an endeavour to improve the standard of their coffee gardens.

At page 6 Mr. Absalom notes the shortage of medical facilities in the Aseki area. I understand that two trainees Aid Post Orderlies from Aseki recently completed their training but that they have had to be retained in Iae because of staff problems at the Angu Memorial Hospital. I do believe that the needs of the Aseki area are such that these two Aseki trainees should be immediately sent to open Aid Posts in their Administrative area. Would you please take this matter up with the Regional Medical Officer.

There does not appear to be any immediate chance of establishing a Government school in the Kareeba Indivi area. The problems of supplying a school would be great and experience seems to show that many of the new native teachers being trained by the Department of Education are loath to take up postings amongst such primitive people.

At page 7 Mr. Absalom notes the possibility of conflict between the New Tribes Mission and the Lutheran Mission. We can not prevent Missions from extending their activities into any part of the administrative area as it is totally derestricted and providing the people are willing to make land available, the New Tribes Mission are at liberty to go where they wish. I am instructing Mr. Absalom to keep a close eye on all developments but have also told him not to interfere in any way.

The report shows that Mr. Absalom has conducted a careful patrol and I look forward to receiving other reports from him.


J. P. SINCLAIR
Assistant District Commissioner

cc Mr. J. Absalom, O.I.C., Aseki.

67-6-29

18th June, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Morobe District,
LAE.

ASKEI PATROL REPORT NO. 3/64-65

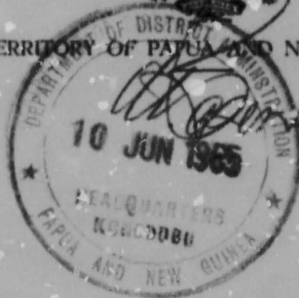
Your memorandum 67-2-11 of 4th June, 1965
refers.

2. Could you please send this office copies
of covering memorandum from the Assistant District Com-
missioner, Wau sub-district which should have been at-
tached to this report.

T. G. Aitchison,
A/DIRECTOR.

67. 6. 29
③

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams DISADM
Telephone 67-2-11
Our Reference
If calling as for
Mr. Ashton/igr

Department of District Administration,
Morobe District,
L A E.
4th June, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDGBU

ASEKI PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1964/65

The patrol report submitted by Mr. J. Absalom together with comprehensive covering memoranda from Assistant District Commissioner, Wau Sub-District is forwarded for your information. *? where*

Mr. Absalom has carried out a good patrol and has written a clear report which gives a good idea of the isolation yet improving conditions of the Kareeba Indivi Census Division.

Relevant extracts of the report have been forwarded to the departments of Health and Agriculture.

Mr. Bentinck

A.T. Timperley
(A.T. TIMPERLEY)
District Commissioner

ADC's memo does not appear to have been forwarded. Would be to forward when prepared comment after it is heard.

EDD 19/6

INTRODUCTION.

The Kareeba Indiwi Census Division of the Aseki Administrative Area is located approximately two days walk east of Aseki Patrol Post. The topography of the area is rugged, consisting largely of razor-backed limestone ridges, laced with ravine like valleys. The Division is drained by the Kareeba Indiwi River system - hence the name.

The objective of this patrol was routine administration, census revision and general familiarization with the people and their stage of development. Before 1950/61 this area was patrolled at irregular intervals from Wau; in those villages in the northern and eastern sections of the Census Division the initial census was carried out in 1961. Those villages in the south western section, between the Kareeba and Kabu Rivers were first censused in 1960. Politically and Economically these people are very backward. As yet they have not developed enough to pay tax. It was observed however, that all villages had coffee gardens; some of mature trees and a large percentage, particularly in the southern section, of immature trees. This is a step forward since the last patrol. Further discussion of Social, Economic and Political development will be found under the appropriate headings.

DIARY.

Refer Field Officer's Journal Folios 14 to 34.

18-3-65.

Departed Aseki at 1000 for Hiakwata and arrived at 1430. Inspected the school and talked with the two teachers about local conditions and matters effecting the school.

19-3-65.

Departed Hiakwata 0830 and arrived Paiwini 1530.

20-3-65.

Departed Paiwini 0745 and arrived Pauamunga at 1535. Stopped for two hours enroute to discuss a land dispute between Passai and Dumauia.

21-3-65.

Census of Andandora and Pauamunga revised at the common Rest House.

22-3-65.

Departed Pauamunga Rest House at 0745 and arrived at Yeiwini at 1010. Census of Yeiwini revised and talks given to the people. Village inspected in late afternoon.

23-3-65.

Departed Yeiwini at 0740 and arrived at Gumana 1 hour later. Revised census and had talks with the people. Village inspected.

24-3-65.

Departed Gumana 0705 and arrived Yeiwini at 0800; departed at 0830 for Mouini and arrived at 1055. Census revised and general talks with the people had. Village inspected.

25-3-65.

Departed Mouini at 0730 for Yelaua arriving at 1005. Village inspected enroute Rest House. People lined for census revision at the Rest House. General talks given.

DIARY continued.

26-3-65. Departed Yalaua at 0745 and arrived at Yagoine 3 1/2 hours later. Found the people of Wambogini (Pioto) waiting. Census of both villages revised. General talks given. Yagoine village inspected.

27-3-65.

Departed Yagoine at 0745 for Hamuni arriving at 1045. Census revised, general talks given and village inspected.

28-3-65.

Sunday - Patrol rested.

29-3-65.

Departed Hamuni at 0805 and arrived Anandor 2 hours later. Census revised and general talks on economic development and other topics given. Village inspected.

30-3-65.

Departed Anandor at 0745 for Hawiaweto arriving at 0835. Census revised at the Rest House and talks given. Village inspected.

31-3-65.

Departed Hawiaweto at 0820 for Korenga arriving at 1030. Found the people of Kamanhei waiting, they had recently moved their village and had not built a new Rest House. Census of both villages revised and a general talk was given. Village of Korenga inspected.

1-4-65.

Departed Korenga 0750 and arrived Kekewana Rest House at 1355. Census of Tauini revised and talks given enroute. Village inspection also carried out. Census of Kekewana delayed until the following day because of rain.

2-4-65.

Census of Kekewana revised and talks on various topics given. Departed for Kwampiang and Aweak at 1030 and arrived 1 hour later. Census revision of both villages carried out at common Rest House and talk given. Both villages inspected in the late afternoon.

3-4-65.

Departed Kwampiang/Aweaka Rest House at 0730 and arrived at Mekini 2 hours and 5 minutes later. Census revised, talks given and village inspected.

4-4-65.

Sunday - Patrol rested.

5-4-65.

Departed Mekini 0745 and arrived Tangondia at 0925 and Tangiawa at 1100. Census Revised and general talks, mainly on Economic development given. Village inspected.

6-4-65.

Departed Tangiawa 0710 and arrived at Tangondia 1 1/2 hours later. Census revised and village inspected. General talks on Economic development and other topics given to the people during the afternoon.

7-4-65.

Departed Tangondia 0720 and arrived at Mungo 5 hours later.

8-4-65.

Departed Mungo 0630 and arrived Aseki at 1030; carriers arrived 2 hours later.

PATROL ENDED.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The general attitude of the people in all villages towards the patrol was friendly. An abundance of native foods and some introduced vegetables were presented to the patrol, they were paid for with tobacco, salt, matches and money. Fowls and some pigs were also brought forward.

VILLAGES.

The general style of housing in most villages seems to be on the improve. The traditional style of round house has almost disappeared in this area. Those seen were all fairly old. In general any new houses in villages were fairly large and built about three feet off the ground, with windows and a verandah. The kitchen in these houses was generally detached, it is possible that this latter idea was gleaned from the instructions given by previous Officers concerning Rest House construction. In most villages instructions were given for a few men to construct new houses.

In this area most villages are located either on the top of ridges or down the side of a ridge. Very few are located on or near any large river or creek. The villages of Yelaua, Wambogini (Pieto), Kemahai, Kekewana and Mekini are in the process of or have moved to new sites. Wambogini is the only village located over the Indivi River; some of the families from this village have moved to site called Pieto, close to Yagoine; the remainder were encouraged to make this move also. The people of Anandor were advised to move to a new site closer to water. I feel that the location of villages on the ridges is perhaps a carry over from the period when these people were fighting - which was not so long ago. It will, I feel only be a matter of time before the people start a shift to sites closer to the larger rivers and creeks of their own accord. In spite of the fact that very few villages are located close to a large water supply all villages, with the exception of Anandor are located close to small springs or soaks. Anandor's water supply is about 20 minutes walk from the village.

Most villages have excluded their pigs from the village on the advice of previous patrolling Officers - this is a large step forward in maintaining a reasonable standard of village hygiene and sanitation, those people who had not were advised to do so. All villages had obviously been cleaned up for the patrol and no complaint could be recorded here.

POLITICAL - DEVELOPMENT AND GENERAL SITUATION.

(a) Development.

As mentioned in the Introduction these people are very backward as regards Political development, in the true sense of the word. With reference to Mr. Ingram's report No. 4/63-64, I agree with his comments entirely - very little progress has been made since then, in spite of the fact that the House of Assembly Elections have been conducted in the area since. I took the opportunity to give the people talks on the Political structure of the Government of Papua and New Guinea, their reaction to my efforts were not overwhelming. In their present state of development, such institutions as the House of Assembly can have little meaning to these people, as it holds no material value for them that they can see or feel. As yet very few of them have even seen their Member for the House of Assembly.

POLITICAL - DEVELOPMENT AND GENERAL SITUATION. continued.

(b) General Situation (Native Affairs).

As mentioned previously in this report the people of this Division have only been receiving regular patrols for a matter of 4 years. Pidgin English is only spoken by a minority of younger men who have been to Wau or some other centre to work; very few of the older generation understand any pidgin at all. Hence some trouble was experienced on occasions in getting the "message across", but not enough to cause any great concern. The situation from this aspect has, I feel, improved since Mr. Ingran's Report 4/63-64.

The general attitude towards the patrol was one of friendly co-operation and willingness to act on any suggestions put forward by myself. This to a large extent seems to be the attitude shown to most administration staff - this is demonstrated by such actions on the part of the people as the building of special houses in some villages to accommodate Agricultural Field workers when they are on patrol in the area.

Towards the missions the same attitude of co-operation seems evident. In those villages in which any representative of the mission reside, large houses of worship are to be seen. At Mekini village a Lutheran Mission evangelist of standard 5 education is in residence. He seems to have gained the confidence of the people of that village, and is a good influence on them in that he is improving house design, etc.

The Luluais' of several villages protested that too many young men were going out to work in Wau and further afield. The majority of young men who have been out or are away at work have gone of their own accord. This would seem to signify a general change in attitude of the younger men towards the authority of their elders - that is, a break-down of traditional control in the village or clan unit. This was found particularly in the northern section of the Census Division, which has had a considerable amount of contact with the Watut. There are traditional ties in evidence between these two areas. These being demonstrated by intermarriage, and the fact that children from this area are adopted by people in the Watut.

During the patrol several cases of brother sister exchange were noticed. This together with child marriage is still very prevalent. The average age for a girl to marry is between 12 and 15 years. These practices will, I feel, gradually disappear as these people have more and more contact with outside influences though such mediums as migrant workers, patrols, missions and the like. It was also observed that widowed women marry again fairly rapidly after the deaths of their husbands. This quite often makes for large polygamous families. This remarriage of widowed women is in my opinion a good thing as it prevents women being left with a large number of children on their hands with no male to help clear gardens and do the other heavy work. When a man marries a widow with children it is more or less automatic that he adopts the children.

AGRICULTURE.

During the patrol ample quantities of good quality native foods were brought forward, together with a limited quantity of introduced vegetables such as tomatoes, potatoes, and cucumber. The question of food supply was put to all villages and in all cases the answer received was that they had ample. This was supported by my own observation of gardens through out the Census Division. Vegetable seeds were distributed in limited quantity to all villages.

AGRICULTURE continued.

On the whole introduced crops in this area have not taken hold and play little part in the diet of the people. Vegetable seeds were distributed some 2½ years ago by Mr. W. Smith, P.O.; they were planted by the people but apparently for one crop only. With the distribution of more seeds in the future, introduced foods will undoubtedly begin to play a greater part in the diet of these people.

Cash Cropping.

Cash cropping in the form of coffee planting has taken hold throughout this area. All villages have, without exception now planted coffee gardens. Unfortunately some of these gardens have been planted in communal as well as individual plots. Communal plantings were discouraged by both previous patrolling Officers, but to no apparent effect. This communal planting could cause disputes over the division of profits when the crop is marketed; it is to be hoped that this can be avoided, as yet no such disputes have been brought before me. When talking to the people on Economic development I discouraged the planting of communal plots and encouraged individuals to plant their own coffee gardens. The idea of individual gardens seems to be taking hold, in most villages some individual plots are in existence.

As regards marketing of the harvest, at present the coffee is either carried to Slate Creek and sold to the Dept. of Agriculture at the Coffee Purchasing Point there, or brought to Aseki and sold to Namasu through the Lutheran Mission agency there. The first alternative is quite feasible for those growers in the northern section of the Division. The establishment of a Coffee Purchasing Point at Aseki will ensure that the people who carry their coffee to Aseki will receive a reasonable price for it. Marketing generally poses a problem, as the people of this Division have at the very least a 2 day walk to either Slate Creek or Aseki, one solution that presents itself is improved communications, in the form of vehicular road system throughout the area. This will be discussed later under the heading Roads. Another solution is the construction of an airstrip at a central point within the Division, but under the present circumstances I feel that this is impracticable.

Livestock.

The only livestock possessed by the people of this area are pigs and fowls. No census was made of either, as in most cases pigs were excluded from the villages. I informed the people of the Department of Agriculture's scheme for the sale of pigs, and also of the fact that the Department was sending approximately 100 fowls to Aseki in May for sale to those who wished to buy them.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

There are several enterprises throughout the Census Division concerned with gold mining. These are very small scale ventures, and generally employ only one or two men. During talks with these men they intimated that there was very little reward for the work involved. Most of these men gained experience in working for native employers or relatives in the Watut.

COMPLAINTS.

Two complaints were brought before me, one concerning non payment of wages by a native employer in the Watut. The second was dealt with in court at Aseki.

REST HOUSES.

In general Rest Houses and Police Barracks throughout the Census Division were found to be in good condition. Those villages without Rest Houses, Wambogini (Pete), Taini and Kemanhai were requested to build them.

CARRIERS.

During the patrol the village to village system of carrying was used, this was found to be quite satisfactory as men volunteered freely.

HEALTH.

Health throughout the Division was found to be good. The patrol was accompanied by a Native Hospital orderly, who conducted a medical inspection at the same time as the census. He treated a large number of people for cuts and sores.

Approximately two months ago there was a fairly violent influenza epidemic in this area, which resulted in the deaths of several people, these deaths were particularly noticeable in the villages of Yelaua and Wambogini. Fortunately the epidemic has now worked itself out, and I did not sight any effects of it remaining.

At present there is one Aid Post ~~operating~~ operating in this area, this is at Pauamunga village. This Aid Post is run by A.P.O. Beni, who has gained the full confidence of the people of the area, considerably helped by the fact that he himself comes from Pauamunga. I inspected the Aid Post and found it to be in excellent order; it consists of a dispensary and three wards plus a house for the Aid Post Orderly. It has been well maintained by the people of this region; who walk for up to 2 days to take their sick in. There has in the past been some confusion as to where Beni should obtain his medical supplies, I suggest that he should be supplied from Aseki.

This area is sadly lacking in medical facilities, i.e. Aid Posts; to cover the area successfully at least two, preferably three more are required. The suggested sites for these are Nekini or Kekwana, Anador and Yelaua, this would put all the people in the Division within one days walk of an Aid Post. The Inlual of Nekini approached me concerning the training of an A.P.O. for his village (refer my correspondence 49-1-1 to the Assistant District Commissioner, Wan). Although there are no men in the area with sufficient educational qualifications to be admitted to the Medical Training School, I feel that an effort should be made to waive this condition when considering applicants from this area, as it is essential that an A.P.O. should understand the local language as well as be able to gain the people's confidence. The only alternative to this scheme is to post A.P.O.s whose home villages are in the Watut to this area. The Watut people can converse with the people of this Division.

EDUCATION.

There are no Government schools of any description in this Census Division. What little education, in the form of reading and writing, that these people get comes from the mission. To a large extent this is gauged to be just enough for them to read the Bible. Some children have been sent out to school by the mission, as can be seen by the Census statistics, but this constitutes only a small minority. In short the whole work of education in this area falls on the missions at the present time.

REST HOUSES.

In general Rest Houses and Police Barracks Throughout the Census Division were found to be in good condition. Those villages without Rest Houses, Wambogini (Fieto), Tauini and Kamanhai were requested to build them.

CARRIERS.

During the patrol the village to village system of carrying was used, this was found to be quite satisfactory as men volunteered freely.

HEALTH.

Health throughout the Division was found to be good. The patrol was accompanied by a Native Hospital orderly, who conducted a medical inspection at the same time as the census. He treated a large number of people for cuts and sores.

Approximately two months ago there was a fairly violent influenza epidemic in this area, which resulted in ~~the~~ deaths of several people, these deaths were particularly noticeable in the villages of Yelaua and Wambogini. Fortunately the epidemic has now worked itself out, and I did not sight any effects of it remaining.

At present there is one Aid Post ~~operating~~ operating in this area, this is at Pauamunga village. This Aid Post is run by A.P.O. Beni, who has gained the full confidence of the people of the area, considerably helped by the fact that he himself comes from Pauamunga. I inspected the Aid Post and found it to be in excellent order; it consists of a dispensary and three wards plus a house for the Aid Post Orderly. It has been well maintained by the people of ~~the~~ region; who walk for up to 2 days to take their sick in. There has in the past been some confusion as to where Beni should obtain his medical supplies, I suggest that he should be supplied from Aseki.

This area is sadly lacking in medical facilities, i.e. Aid Posts; to cover the area successfully at least two, preferably three more are required. The suggested sites for these are Mekini or Kekewana, Anador and Yelaua, this would put all the people in the Division within one days walk of an Aid Post. The Luluai of Mekini approached me concerning the training of an A.P.O. for his village (refer my correspondence 49-1-1 to the Assistant District Commissioner, Wau). Although there are no men in the area with sufficient educational qualifications to be admitted to the Medical Training School, I feel that an effort should be made to waive this condition when considering applicants from this area, as it is essential that an A.P.O. should understand the local language as well as be able to gain the people's confidence. The only alternative to this scheme is to post A.P.O.s whose home villages are in the Watut to this area. The Watut people can converse with the people of this Division.

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ROADS AND BRIDGES.

This Census Division is traversed by an excellent system of graded bridle paths, which is complete except for two sections, these are the Yeiwini section of the Yeiwini - Mouini track and the middle section of the Yagoine - Hamuni track. In general the tracks throughout the Division showed that they had been worked on immediately prior to the patrol's arrival.

It may be possible to revise the patrol route for this Census Division if a satisfactory route can be located for a track between Tangiawa and Kamanhai, this would enable a patrol to take the route indicated on the attached map, and would also cut out some of the back tracking associated with this patrol. A second new road will be cut from the village of Pioto to Hamuni if all the people of Wambogini shift to the new site of Pioto. A bush track already exists between these two villages.

As yet the only vehicular roads for this Division are on the drawing board. The majority of the people of the Division have indicated their willingness to work on an off shoot of the Aseki-Watut road into their area. In this off shoot lies one of the only hopes for the economic development of this area. The economy of these people is an essentially an agricultural one, some practical and reasonably inexpensive form of transport for their produce is therefore necessary; this road provides the answer. It is possible that this road could be built down the dividing range of the Kareeba and Kabu valleys from the main ridge of the Ekuti Divide which the Aseki - Watut road will have to cross in its final stage of construction. The Kareeba Kabu Ridge runs up to the Ekuti Range.

MISSIONS.

There are two separate missions operating in this area, the Lutherans and the New Tribes Mission. The Lutherans are based at Aseki Patrol Post and the New Tribes at Angaia in the Kapau Kabu Census Division. These two missions have more or less split the Kareeba Indivi Census Division between them; the Lutherans operating in the area between the Kabu and Kareeba Rivers and the New Tribes in the area over the Kareeba River (see map). Unfortunately the New Tribes Mission is now beginning to move into what the Lutherans consider exclusively their area and as a result there is some antagonism. It will be unfortunate if this hostility communicates itself to the people; there is every possibility that it will, although I sighted no active demonstration of hostility during the patrol.

LABOUR.

21.5% of the able bodied men of this Division are absent at work. The work these men are engaged on is of two main categories, firstly that of gold mining mostly in the Watut, and secondly, labouring on coffee plantations around Wau. In my opinion this area has almost reached a limit as a source of labour, and after a further 9% has been withdrawn it should be closed down to all forms of recruiting.

None of the men engaged in gold mining activities are engaged on contract, as far as I could ascertain from questioning the Luluais. Approximately 30% of those engaged in labouring on coffee plantations are engaged on contract, the remainder are casual labourers. This cannot be regarded as entirely accurate, as the information on which I have based this calculation was gained by questioning Village Officials, as no other source was available to me. Generally I feel, casual labouring is preferable, as it enables the men to return to their villages when they wish.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Throughout the Division Village Officials seemed to be carrying out their duties to the best of their abilities. For the most part Luluais are ex-fight leaders, and therefore still have some of their traditional influence. A register of Village Officials for the Division was compiled during the patrol and will be held at the Patrol Post Office for future reference.

CONCLUSION.

The people of this Division although backward, show a great deal of enthusiasm for economic development. This is demonstrated by the fact way coffee plantings have increased in the past twelve months, and by their willingness to work on such projects as the Aseki Watut road. Indeed they seem to have a fairly good grasp of the situation concerning the road in relation to their own economic development; this understanding was probably brought about by the fact that some of them have already carried coffee to Aseki or to the Watut, and by the talks of previous patrolling Officers. Work should begin as soon as possible on this road, because at the present rate of development of such areas as the Watut, these people are going to be left far behind if they are not stimulated into action with the least possible delay. The first steps in the construction of this road into the Kareeba Idiwi will be taken as soon as possible.

The opening of a Coffee Purchasing Point at Aseki within the next few months will make considerable difference in the economy of these people, in that they will receive a better price for their harvest. In my opinion concentration on the economic development of this Division is paramount. If the area is developed economically, social and political development will automatically follow.

J. Absalom
J. Absalom.
Officer in Charge.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

4

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

Patrol Post,
ASEKI,
Morobe District.
11th., May 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
S U.

ASEKI PATROL REPORT NO. 3/64-65.

Attached please find four copies of the above report, as requested by you.

Patrol Conducted by	:	J. Absalom, P.O.
Personnel Accompanying	:	4 Members of the Aseki Police Detachment, 1 Interpreter, 1 Medical Orderly.
Duration of Patrol	:	16th., March 1965 to 8th., April 1965. 22 days.
Last Patrol in area	:	Last D.D.A. Census Patrol - October- November 1963.
Objectives of the Patrol	:	Routine Administration, Census Revision and General Familiarization.
Map Reference	:	Wau 4 milinch Series.
Appendices	:	A Village Population Register. B Report on Police. C Patrol Map.

For your information and necessary action, please.

J. Absalom
J. Absalom.
Officer in Charge.

APPENDIX B.

Report on the Police who accompanied the Patrol.

Number 8109 Const. Mera : This Constable acted as
N.C.O. during the Patrol.
He is N.C.O. material.

Number 8896 Const. Parai : A good reliable Policeman.

Number 10880 Const. Sidi : An excellent patrol
Policeman.

Number 11343 Const. Kalai : Will improve with experience.

J. Absalom
J. Absalom.
Officer in Charge.

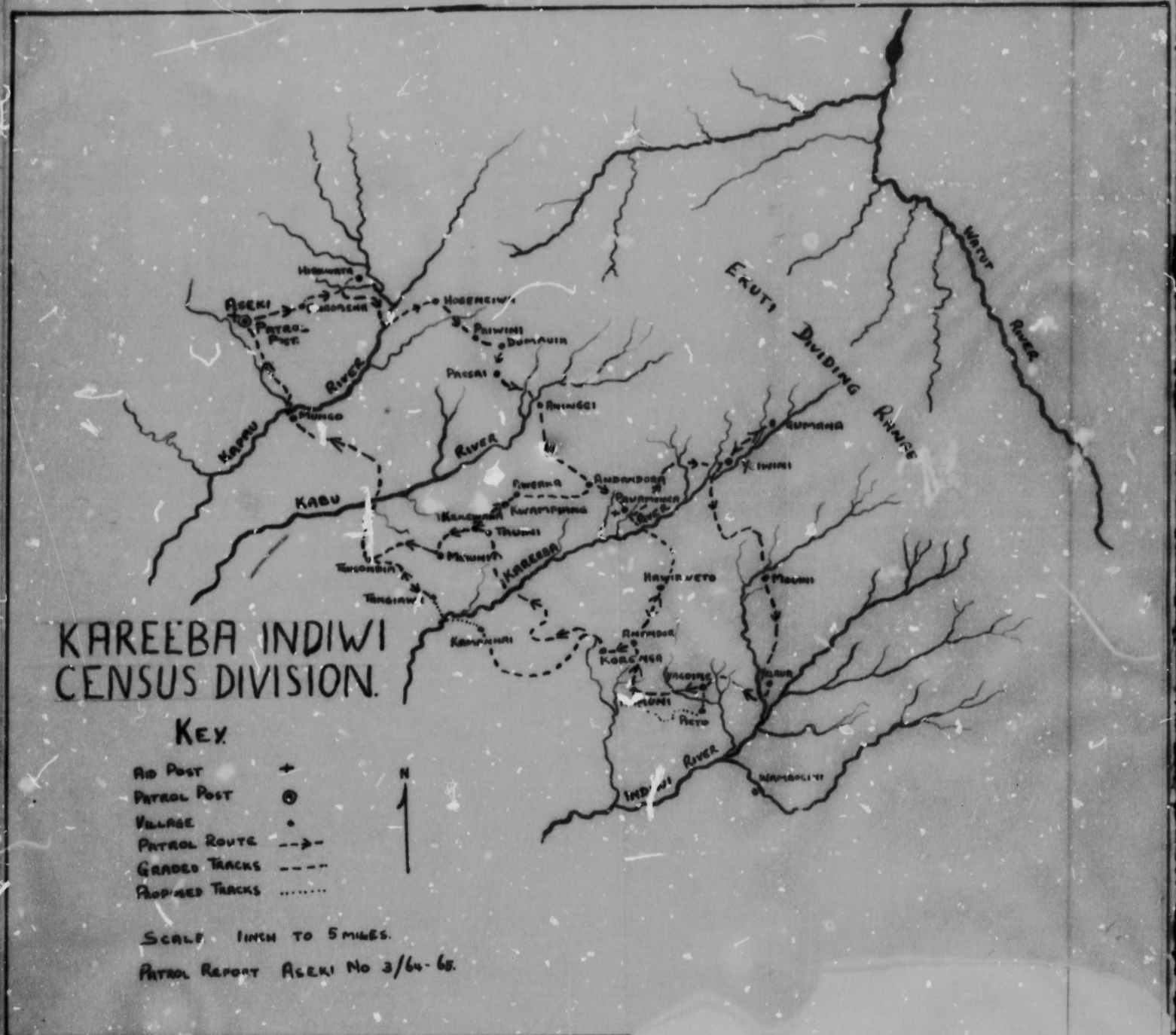
KAREE'BA INDIWI CENSUS DIVISION.

KEY

- AID POST +
- PATROL POST ⊙
- VILLAGE •
- PATROL ROUTE - - - - ->
- GRADED TRACKS - - - - -
- PROPOSED TRACKS ······

SCALE INCH TO 5 MILES.

PATROL REPORT AGEKI No 3/64-65.



ORIGINAL.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **MOROBE** Report No. **ASEKI 4/64-65**

Patrol Conducted by **J. Absalom PO Aseki & R. Weber PO Kaintiba jointly.**

Area Patrolled **Lower east Kapau River and Namina River Areas.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Nil**

Natives **11.**

Duration—From **27/5/1965** to **13/6/1965**

Number of Days **18.**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No.**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Service **Apr./May/1964.**

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

Map Reference **Was Journal inch and attached patrol map.**

Objects of Patrol **Contact uncontacted people and clarify patrol routes in the border area between Aseki and Kaintiba.**

Director of Native Affairs,
FORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

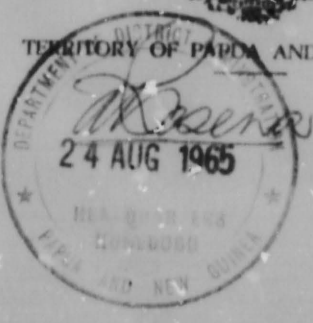
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
.....
.....

67. 6. 37 (11)



DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram DISADM
Telephone 67-2-11
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr. Wilkara/146



Department of District Administration,
Morobe District,
L.A.E.
19th August, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
HONIARA

ASEKI PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1964/65

Forwarded for your information a report submitted by Mr. J. Absalom, Patrol Officer who was joined by Mr. R. Weber, Patrol Officer of Kaintiba Patrol Post. The area patrolled being the Territorial border, in the vicinity of KAPAU and KAMINA River; common to the Aseki and Kaintiba Patrol Post administrative areas. Comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Wau are attached.

Whilst the patrol did not locate any great concentration of population the information gained will be extremely useful in that we are now aware that only a small handful of people exists in this area.

It is unfortunate that the attitude of the people towards being administered from the Kaintiba Patrol Post exists and that if we continue to administer these villages from Aseki that the problem will continue and maybe aggravated at a later date. In rugged country such as this area, it would be an extremely difficult task to conclusively state that these villages were definitely located in Papua. As no definite survey has been made of the Territorial border, at this point, it is recommended that the villages listed be administered from Aseki. Future patrols to these villages should again emphasise, to the people, that the administration of both territories is performed by the one unit.

The general situation appears to be progressing well and the fact that initial census could be carried out after only a preliminary visit, indicates the progress that has been made.

The Officer-in-Charge, Aseki will be directed to ensure that the carrier, who was injured, is cared for in making his way back to his village. Compensation payment is not contemplated as medical treatment has been provided.

Appointment of SOIFIPANGO of KAKIWA Village as Provisional Lutuai should remain as a provisional appointment for the present.

No extracts have been forwarded to other departments as the information refers to general matters only. A copy of the report has been forwarded to the District Commissioner, Gulf District for information.

Both officers have carried out a good patrol in rugged country.

D. N. Ashton
D. N. ASHTON
District Commissioner

C.C. Assistant District Commissioner, Wau.
C.C. Officer-in-Charge, Patrol Post, Aseki.
C.C. District Commissioner, Gulf District, Kerema.

67.1.4.

JPS.AV

Sub-District Office,

W A U
Morobe District.

20th July, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
District Office,
L A E

Patrol No. Aseki 4-62/65

I am enclosing in triplicate the abovementioned report which is supported by Census Figures in respect of two new villages, and patrol map.

This patrol was of a special nature with the primary aim of investigating the peoples along the border area between the Aseki Administrative Area and the Kaintaba area which is a part of the Gulf District of Papua.

It was anticipated that this patrol would be of a fairly lengthy duration but as will be noted from Mr. Absalom's report, the population between the Kareeba and Indivi Rivers proved to be so small that it was not considered practical to cover the area on this patrol.

The results of the patrol are somewhat disappointing as it had been expected that a reasonable population existed in this general area. Nevertheless, in country such as this, even negative information is of an Administrative value and Mr. Absalom appears to have successfully carried out this patrol.

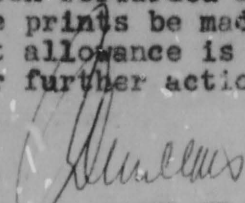
It is considered to be an excellent idea for joint patrols of this nature to be carried out in such rugged border areas. Close co-operation has been maintained between Aseki and Kaintaba ever since the latter station was opened and I hope that this co-operation will always continue to be present.

An initial census was conducted of the settlement areas of Wandu and Kakiwa. These are very small groups, the total population amounting to 148 only. The diary entries are restrained but it is apparent that the country covered was exceptionally rough.

The main point that arises from the results of this patrol is the question who is to administer the villages in the border area. Mr. Absalom has recommended that it would be better from the Administrative point of view to patrol the Wandu and Kakiwa villages from Aseki Patrol Post rather than Kaintaba, although the villages are actually in the Kaintaba Administrative area. I agree that it appears to be logical to patrol these villages and adjacent groups from Aseki and I recommend that this be done.

Mr. Absalom's patrol map indicates the recommended route for patrolling the villages just south of the border from Aseki. Mr. Absalom has carried out a good patrol and his report is clearly presented.

Only one copy of patrol map has been forwarded and this was considerably crushed in transit. Could some prints be made at your please? Mr. Absalom's claim for camping out allowance is incorrectly made out and it has been returned to him for further action.


J. P. SINCLAIR

Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

3

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference **67-0-0**

If calling ask for

Mr.

Patrol Post,
ASEKI,

Morobe District.

30th., June 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WAU.

PATROL REPORT 4/64-65.

Attached please find four copies of the above report as required by you.

Patrol Conducted by	:	J. Absalom, P.O., and R. Weber, P.O.I.O. Kaintiba in conjunction.
Area Patrolled	:	East of the Kapau River, and the Namina River areas.
Personnel Accompanying	:	9 members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary, 1 Interpreter, 1 Hospital Orderly.
Duration of Patrol	:	27-5-65 to 13-6-65, 18 days.
Last Patrol in Area	:	April/May 1964.
Object of Patrol	:	Contact Uncontacted people, and clarify patrol routes in the border area between Aseki and Kaintiba.
Map Reference	:	Wau fourmil inch and accompanying patrol map.
Appendices	:	'A' Village Population Register. 'B' Patrol Map. 'C' Common Roll. 'D' Police Report.

For your information and necessary action, please.

J. Absalom
J. Absalom.
Officer in Charge.

INTRODUCTION.

The object of this patrol was to patrol and contact people in the area south, and south east of Aseki Patrol Post along the Papua New Guinea Border; and to establish the position of that border. The patrol was carried out as a joint operation with the Officer in Charge, Kaintiba Patrol Post, Mr. R. Weber. The reason for the joint patrol was so that it could be decided, with a minimum of difficulty, where the people contacted would be administered from; Aseki or Kaintiba.

Mr. P. Ingram, the previous Officer in Charge, Aseki conducted a patrol into this area in April May 1964 (Patrol Report 5/63-64). He contacted two groups east of the Kapau River, but was forced to turn back due to sickness amongst his patrol personnel. I did not revise the census of any villages already censused, as these villages will be visited during the Kapau Kabu Patrol in September of this year.

The topography of the area patrolled is rugged to the extreme, consisting largely of limestone cliffs and bluffs. The eastern bank of the Kapau River from the Papuan border nearly to the Gulf swamps is an almost unbroken limestone cliff, and the patrol was forced to travel a good deal further south than I would have wished in order to cross the Kapau.

The patrol was not out for as long as was expected as it was found that the area between the Karesba and Indivi Rivers is virtually unpopulated. This evidence is corroborated by information gathered during my patrol of the Karesba Indivi Census Division. East of the Indivi there are however at least two small hamlets of uncontacted people, it was, however, considered impractical to try and contact these people during this patrol as it would have entailed travelling through virtually virgin rain forest for at least one week. I shall endeavour to contact these hamlets during my next patrol of the Karesba Indivi Census Division.

DIARY.

See Field Officer's Journal folios 39/64-65 to 47/64-65.

27-5-65.

Departed Aseki 0850 and arrived Taus 1500, carriers arrived at 1830. It rained all day and this accounted for the slowness of the patrol. Met the Officer in Charge, Kaintiba Mr. R. Weber who had arrived at 1530.

28-5-65.

Checked radio and patrol gear with the O.I.C. Kaintiba. Heard land dispute between Nietnda and Piessu, managed to settle it through arbitration after several hours discussion. Heard some minor "border disputes", mainly between a Kaintiba village and Yanguiyu.

29-5-65.

Departed Taus 0750 and arrived Shonhau 2½ hours later, departed after talks with Luluai and arrived at Haugini 1 hour later and Iwapu an hour after that, carrier line arrived ½ an hour later. Heard one complaint against Lutheran Mission representative.

30-5-65.

Departed Iwapu 0800 and arrived Tangama 1100, patrol passed over part graded track and part bush track. Clear weather in the morning enabled the patrol to take bearings on the Papua New Guinea border.

DIARY cont.

1-6-65.

Dispatched one policeman to Angobio to recruit more carriers.

Departed for Wardi at 0900 and arrived at 1400- another bad walk. A Rest House had been constructed since Mr. Ingrams visit and the people have also gathered into one central hamlet.

2-6-65.

Large portion of village population arrived in early morning with food for the carriers this was purchased with trade goods.

Policeman sent to Angobio for more carriers arrived at 1100.

Unable to conduct initial census because of bad weather.

3-6-65.

Initial census of Wandi conducted. People given a talk by myself and the O.I.C., Kaintiba concerning the aims of the administration and other matters.

More food was brought in the afternoon plus one pig. This pig was used for a firearms demonstration.

4-6-65.

Departed Wandi 0820 and arrived Kakiwa at 1415 over a very rough bush track. This village was visited for the first time thus no rest house had been constructed, a camp site was cleared above the village and this will probably become the rest house site. Village visited in the late afternoon. A clear view to the east was available from the village, contrary to our expectation no gardens or villages were sited in this direction, apart from those of the Kakiwas'.

5-6-65.

Conducted initial census and common roll compilation for Kakiwa. A village Official was appointed provisionally, and talks on the aims of the Administration and other subjects were given. The people were questioned closely to try and establish whether there was any population to the east or south east. Their answer was that to their knowledge there were no people in that direction. In view of these facts it was decided that the patrol should proceed back up to Wandi and try and establish a patrol route south from Wandi and back to Kaintiba (see map). As the reported population south of Wandi was supposed to be anti-Administration, it was decided not to split the patrol, even although it would mean going further into Papua than I wanted to.

6-6-65.

Departed Kakiwa 0840 and arrived at Wandi at 1405. Questioned the people of Wandi further concerning population between Wandi and Tuwin (a Kaintiba village on the west bank of the Kapau). They decided to tell us of the existence of one hamlet in this area and admitted that there was a track between the above two villages, which they had refused to do previously, (reports of population in this area had come from Tuwin).

7-6-65.

Radio contact with Moresby and Lae in the morning.

Departed Wandi 0930 and camped at 1430 at an isolated homestead. The hamlet ~~reported~~ reported at Wandi consisted of this homestead and several more down the track ~~line~~ that lined at Nangonai, another Kaintiba village. This particular homesteader however had not lined at the census and had never seen Europeans before. He was quite friendly and amiable.

DIARY cont.

8-6-65.

Departed camp site at 0830 after making radio contact with Lae. Jumped at 1230 high on the east bank of the Kapau River. Met a Councillor and some men from Nangonai village. These people had gardens in the area but said that there was no 'papa bilong ground'. This indicated that contrary to report there was no large population group in this area.

9-6-65.

Departed camp site at 0820 after making radio contact with Aseki - crossed the Kapau River at 1030. The Kapau flowed under ground at this point. Arrived Nangonai at 1645, the carriers arrived an hour later, an extremely difficult walk.

10-6-65.

Departed Nangonai 0800 and arrived at Kaintiba at 1515.

11-6-65

Patrol rested at Kaintiba.

Discussed the patrol and other matters with the O.I.C. Kaintiba, and visited the Catholic Mission Station, Bema, which is about 1/4 of an hour from Kaintiba by motor bike, to discuss the removal of mission stores in the Aseki Patrol Post store. These stores have been there for more than 6 months.

12-6-65.

Departed Kaintiba for Aseki at 0930 arrived Tana (Nietnda) Rest House at 1600 hours.

13-6-65.

Departed Tana Rest House at 0700 and arrived Aseki 1330. Carriers arrived 2 hours later.

PATROL ENDS.

J. Abcalom
J. Abcalom.
Officer in Charge.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

In those villages visited by the patrol for the first time the patrol received a very friendly reception. In both cases food in the form of kau kau, sugar cane, etc was presented to the patrol and was paid for with trade goods. Several pigs were also brought forward.

VILLAGES.

The traditional style of round house was in evidence in both Kakiwa and Wandu. These structures, for the most part, were fairly new and in good condition. Some square houses had been constructed, but not many.

Both villages are located on ridges as was to be expected. Previously these people lived in groups of one or two families scattered over a large area. Most of them have now gathered into one of the two villages; this centralization is due to a large extent to the influence of the Angbio Lulua who has been, in effect, preparing these people for Government contact. Wandu is situated where Mr. Ingram camped last year, they have built a Rest House and cut the road to some extent.

GENERAL SITUATION.

During this patrol it was established that the Papua New Guinea Border can be calculated from the point where the Namina River joins the Kapau River (see map). Technically this means that all villages south of the Namina should be administered from Papua. The villages concerned are those of Haugini, Iwapu, Tangama, Oiyewata and Wandu. All of these villages apart from Haugini and Iwapu were virtually included in the Aseki Administrative area by Mr. Ingram during his patrol 5/63-64. Haugini and Iwapu were included in the Aseki area by earlier patrols. This has caused some difficulty as the villages concerned do not wish to go into the Kaintiba area even though they are well inside Papua. There is, for some unknown reason, a belief in this area that to be administered from Papua makes you inferior to those administered from New Guinea. Even the Wandu people, who have had very little contact by patrol, but a fair amount from those villages already contacted, were most displeased with the idea of being administered from Kaintiba. The Aseki people seem to regard themselves as superior to the Kaintibas in every way, this has led to what can only be called 'border disputes', in the form of land disputes, complaints concerning adultery, etc even though the people concerned are of the same language group. Talks were given at all villages visited during the patrol to try and dispell this belief and to try and convince the people that the Papua New Guinea Administration is one unit.

Initial Census was carried out at the villages of Wandu and Kakiwa. Wandu was visited by Mr. Ingram last year but he did not carry out an initial census because the people were still living in scattered groups of one or two families. There are probably still some people not recorded in the census but it will only be a matter of time before they to come forward to give their names, as in other areas.

In both Wandu and Kakiwa a large percentage of the male population was dressed in shorts and laplap, the women were dressed in traditional costume. A lot of bush knives and axes were in evidence. The people said that people from Angbio and other contacted villages from which young men had been out to work had given them these goods.

MISSIONS.

There are no missions established in this area to any great extent. The New Tribes Missionary from Anggaia in the Upper Napau has visited all villages in the area with the exception of Kakiwa.

CENSUS.

Initial Census was carried out at Wandj and Kakiwa. These were the only two villages censused as the prime object of this patrol was to contact any uncontacted people in this area and to clarify patrol routes with the O.I.B. Kaintiba. The people of Wandj and Kakiwa were the only people visited that had not already been censused.

HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied by the Hospital Orderly from Aseki, and Medical Parades were had at all villages the patrol camped at. The general health of the people of Wandj and Kakiwa seemed to be quite good, it is possible that this lack of sickness may have been due to the fact that the sick people were hidden in the bush while the patrol was at these villages.

During the latter part of the patrol one of the carriers that was paid off at Nangonai broke his leg on the way back to his village. He arrived at Kaintiba the day after the patrol with his leg bone protruding from his shin for about one inch. In this condition he had walked over a rough bush track for about nine hours, he said that he was in no pain. This patient was sent to Wau on the mission plane via Aseki.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

As it was decided that Kakiwa would be administered from Aseki a provisional Luluai was appointed at that village. His name SOIPIANGO. Would you please submit this appointment to the Director for confirmation.

CONCLUSION.

The result of this patrol was disappointing as it was expected that the patrol would contact more people than it did. Apart from this the patrol was successful in carrying out its prime objective, namely that of establishing the position of the Border between the Aseki and Kaintiba Administrative Areas and the position of all villages on or near that border. The intention at the beginning of the patrol was to proceed in an easterly direction from Kakiwa, to the vicinity of Bulldog but as mentioned in the Introduction, this was found to be impracticable because of the lack of population between the Kareba and Indivi Rivers. The patrol therefore proceeded south from Wandj to try and contact reported population between Wandj and Nangonai, and to find a patrol route, so that patrols from Kaintiba (if the area is included in that of Kaintiba) could patrol from Kaintiba without having to back track. These reports of a large population group proved to be false, and only a few scattered families were contacted. On this leg of the patrol, as can be seen from the diary, the patrol spent two nights under canvas, and three days walking over badly defined bush tracks.

Because of this lack of population south of Wandj it would seem impractical to include these villages in the Kaintiba area because to patrol them from Kaintiba a full patrol would have to be mounted to go as far as Wandj and then return by the same route or via the Namika River, covering only four villages.

CONCLUSION cont.

On the other hand all of these villages could be patrolled from Aseki with relatively little trouble (see Map) by including them in the Lower Kapau portion of the Kapau Kabu Patrol. The main objection to this, is that all of these villages are well inside Papua, (see map) and this fact could possibly lead to political complications in later years.

J. Absalom
J. Absalom.
Officer in Charge.

APPENDIX 'SI.

REPORT OF MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL JAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY - ASKI DETACHMENT.

NUMBER	NAME	CONDUCT	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATIONS
8346	Sen. Const. Jallo	Good	An excellent N.C.O.	
8109	Const. Mera	Good	Reliable.	That he be promoted to L/Cpl.
8210	Const. Oksep	Good	Reliable.	
10257	Const. Dawirio	Good	Reliable, an energetic worker.	
10880	Const. Sidi	Good	Reliable.	

Note: The remaining four members of the patrol detachment were from the Kaintiba Detachment.

J. Abbalon
J. Abbalon,
Officer in Charge.

