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STATION: Kaiapit

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: KAIAPIT MORUBE ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 9 [8] 1963/64 Number of Reports: 7

REPORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FICHE No:
1	1 OF 1963/64	A.J. AKINS CPO	DIABA CENSUS DIVISION		21.9.63 - 4.10.63	
2	2 OF 1963/64	A.J. AKINS CPO	AMIRI CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	24.10.63 - 22.11.63	
3	3 OF 1963/64	R.C. ROBERTS CPO	NAFFA CENSUS DIVISION		12.12.63 - 11.1.64	
4	4 OF 1963/64	R.C. ROBERTS CPO	YAKOS CENSUS DIVISION		21.11.63 - 1.12.63	
5	5 OF 1963/64	A.J. AKINS CPO	MARKHAM HEADWATER	MAP	1.12.63 - 23.12.63	
6	6 OF 1963/64	R.C. ROBERTS CPO	LERON CENSUS DIVISION		29.1.64 - 7.2.64	
7	7 OF 1963/63	R.C. ROBERTS CPO	MARKHAM HEADWATER & NATHO RANGA		12.2.64 - 18.3.64	
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PATROL REPORTS MOROBE DISTRICT 1963/64

KALAPIT

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
2-63/64	A.J. Akins	Amari Census Division
3-63/64	R.C. Roberts	Waffa Census Division
4-63/64	R.C. Roberts	Yaros Census Division
5-63/64	A.J. Akins	Markham Headwater
6-63/64	R.C. Roberts	Leron Census Division
7-63	R.C. Roberts	Markham Headwater and Naho-Rawa Census Division

[Original of report no 1-63/64 by A.J. Akins filed with Kalalo 1963/64]



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. KAIAPIT No. 2 of 1963/64

Patrol Conducted by A.J. Akins Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled AMARI Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 4 Members of the R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 24 / 10 / 63 to 22 / 11 / 63

Number of Days Twenty Eight (28) Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol 1. Assist C.D.W. 2. Survey of clan pattern with notes on land tenure system. 3. A comprehensive account of economic activity. 4. Investigate ownership of land and check on land purchases. 5. Electoral education programme. 6. Report on schools. 7. AMARI to ONGA road survey.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

30 / 1 / 1964

D. J. Akins 2/0

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

27th July, 1964.

District Officer,
Morobe District,
L A E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-63/64 - KALAPIT:

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report and accompanying comment is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Messrs. Keary and Moloney have effectively made the report worthless by holding it since the 20th November, 1963.

3. I am pleased the Atsera Rural Progress Society is now functioning well.

4. I am sorry to see such a good report become almost worthless because of the lack of action on the part of the two X A.D.O.'s.


(J. S. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



67 6 37

(8)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-6

KW:JB



Department of the Administrator
Morobe District,
Headquarters,
Lae.

30th June, 1964.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

Kaiapit Patrol Report No. 2 of 1963/64

Forwarded, please find a report submitted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer A.J. Akins covering the Amari Census Division. This report was submitted to the Assistant District Officer on the 20th November, 1963, and has only just now been received at this Office. In the first instance Mr. M.D. Keary, A.D.O. was in charge and then Mr. P.K. Moloney A.D.O. relieved him. There is absolutely no reason for the delay in forwarding this report.

An extremely well written report containing much valuable information that should have been put to use by the Assistant District Officer. However, the following officer will do well to study the report to gain useful knowledge of the area.

The Atzera Rural Progress Society is now functioning extremely well and cash turn-over for the past quarter was in excess of £10,000. 0. 0. The bulk of this amount resulting from sale of peanuts. Access to the area will be solved in the near future with the completion of the Umi River Bridge and the all weather road. Produce then will be transported to Kaiapit or Lae with no difficulty.

The Department of Forests has commenced a reforestation scheme in the area and Field Assistants have already visited the area and commenced advising on planting techniques. An application for approximately 1200 acres has been submitted by the Department and this is at present under investigation. Plans for this area are to conduct experimental plantings of arid country types of timber.

Aid Posts in the division are the responsibility of the Markham Council and no doubt permanent buildings will be constructed when finance becomes available.

No details have been made available on who requires the two acres of land and this matter will be referred back to the O.I.C., Kaiapit, for clarification.

Information applicable to other Departments has not been referred to them in view of the time lag destroying the usefulness of the information.

A well presented report from an observant young officer.

D. N. Ashton
(D. N. ASHTON)
District Officer

COPY

30

67-0-0 / 11

Sub-District Office,
KAIAPIT.
Morobe District.

11th June, 1964.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

Kaiapit Patrol Report No. 2 of 1963/64

Attached is the Patrol Report of Mr. Cadet
Patrol Officer A.J. Akins, on the AMARI Census Division.

The report seems to be a good one, and covers
all the aspects of Mr. Neary's Patrol Instructions.

I am unable to comment on most of the aspects
of the report, as I am not yet familiar with the land systems
of the area. Mr. Akin's report does seem to deal satisfactorily
with most of the Anthropological data required. At page 4,
however, Mr. Akins makes reference to discussions on "Bride
price" - the problem was that the Council had framed a Rule that
"bride price" was not to exceed fifty pounds, with a "£" sign.
This was taken as licence to impose a price of £50 cash in
addition to sundry other material gifts. This whole point was
cleared up in the Council meeting on 29th April, 1964, where it
was decided that the Rule meant that the total of money and gifts
to be paid for wives was not to exceed £50, as the Rule was
originally intended to mean.

I do not agree with Mr. Akins that the WATARAIS
store is well stocked and supplies the needs of the people
throughout the area - far from it. However, the very basic
needs are catered for.

A claim for camping-out allowance is attached.

Sgd. Peter Rochfort - P.O.I.
O.I.C.



Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-0-0.

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub-District Office
KAIAPIT
Morobe District.

23rd October 1963.

Mr. A.J. Akins
Cadet Patrol Officer,
KAIAPIT.

PATROL REPORT KAIAPIT NO.2 OF 1963/64.

You will patrol the AMARI Census Division and then move to ONGA and INTUAF along the right bank of the MARKHAM River.

Your duties on this patrol are:-

1. Assist the Commonwealth Department of Works to establish the KASSAM road camp and to obtain labour for the RAMU survey team.
2. Arrange for labour to work with C.D.W. on the UMI gorge section of the light traffic road. Since there will be blasting you should make sure a police constable remains to supervise closure of the road at the appropriate times.
3. Visit all the AMARI Villages, spending a night in each where practicable. There is no need to do the census on this trip, but advise the councillors in any aspects of village maintenance you may feel need attention.
4. Make a survey of the clan pattern in the area with notes on the land tenure system - list the clans and mention the leading men of each. I understand there are cases of people changing their clan in the AMARI - you may be able to provide information on this.
5. In your report I will expect a comprehensive account of economic activity in the area.
6. Investigate the ownership of the land occupied by the C.D.W. CAMP at ATUNAS and prepare documents for a lease of this land for ten (10) years. The people won't sell, but I understand they will lease at £2 p.a..
7. Investigate the KASCAM camp site and prepare documents for a land lease for ten (10) years.
8. Check on all outstanding land purchases and list the whereabouts of absent owners so that action can be taken when funds are available for purchase. Your report should include details of all these outstanding transactions.
9. Prepare for payment of compensation for gardens destroyed by the new main road; I have discussed this with you already.

- (33)
10. Even though electoral education material is not available you should do your best to carry out a programme directed toward informing the people more fully about electoral procedures.
 11. N.M.T.A. receipts should be checked for those requiring payment in the area.
 12. C.S.B. accounts are to be checked and books collected for interest. Insure a receipt is issued for any books collected. Also check the Depositors Unclaimed Fund and see if any books in the area need to be located.
 13. Have a look at the schools in the area and report on how many children are in attendance, quality of buildings etc. However, make any visits and enquiries as informal as you can; it is not our function to inspect schools and any suggestion of a formal inspection must be avoided. As discussed with you there is a wide gap between the S.D.A. and Lutheran Schools and I would like to know more about the education situation in the AMARI.
 14. When you have finished in the AMARI I want you to survey the right bank of the MARKHAM with a view to the construction of a road to the ONGA. As discussed, please prepare a map showing all likely obstacles.
 15. Keep adequate notes for your report so that it can be completed within a week of your return to the station.

M. D. Keary

(M.D. Keary)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.



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

Sub-District Office,
KAIAPIT.
Morobe District.
20th November, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KAIAPIT.

PATROL REPORT KAIAPIT No. 2 of 1963/64
REPORT OF PATROL TO AMARI CENSUS DIVISION
KAIAPIT SUB-DISTRICT

Officer Conducting Patrol:-	A. J. Akins C. P. O.
Area Patrolled:-	AMARI Census Division.
Personnel Accompanying Patrol:-	
Europeans :-	Nil.
Natives :-	Three (3) members R. P. & N. G. C.
Duration of Patrol:-	24/10/63 to 11/11/63 13/11/63 to 22/11/63 Twenty Eight (28) Days.
Last Patrol to the Area:-	D. N. A. Patrol 24/4/63 to 9/5/63 Eleven Days
Objects of the Patrol:-	Routine Administration, survey of clan pattern noting land tenure system. Check outstanding land purchases. Carry out a programme of electoral education in the area. Survey the right bank of the MARKHAM River with a view to constructing a road to ONGA.

A. J. Akins
.....
A. J. Akins C. P. O.

INTRODUCTION :-

This patrol to the AMARI Census Division was arranged so that I was able to assist C.D.W. in so much as supervising the construction of native material houses at KASSAM Pass and assist the C.D.W. surveyor at GUSAP in recruiting labour to help in cutting and clearing the survey line.

The AMARI which is situated N.W. of KAIAPIT borders the Eastern Highlands but all villages are situated entirely within the valley on flat ground approximately 1300' above sea level. The annual average rainfall is around 100" while the daily temperature ranges from 69 to 89 degrees with very little seasonal temperature variation.

The soil is an alluvial with layers of gravel, silt and clay to depths of a hundred feet or more. The most outstanding feature of the area is the flat terrain and also the absence of swamps; the valley being well drained by many small watercourses.

The main vegetation type is tropical grassland, mainly *Imperata* spp.. An important feature of the area is the way in which the people burn off large tracts of grassland in search of food. This process severely hinders the growth of trees and thus only the trees such as the Leichardt and species of acacia which have more resistance than others, seem to grow.

A programme was carried out to inform the people more fully about electoral procedures and discussions were held on land tenure and the pattern of descent.

An investigation of the ownership of the land occupied by the C.D.W. at KASSAM and ATSUNAS was carried out and everything prepared for the payment of compensation for gardens destroyed by the new main road.

All villages in the AMARI are represented in the MARKHAM L.G.C. and are linked by good trafficable roads, thus the people have been able to develop socially, politically and economically ahead of most other areas in the sub-district. With the opening of the new road and bridge at the UMI River a lot more progress will be made in the economic development of the area.

A survey for a proposed road was made from ANTINGORIN to INTUAP via ONGA Village and a map of the area prepared showing obstacles and positions of the various villages.

Discussions were held with the people of the area on education in an attempt to encourage them to send more of their children to school.

Gardens were inspected and the people were very keen to talk about the agricultural activities of the area.

Quite a good reception was given me in each village and assistance lent to me whenever I required it.

PATROL DIARY:-

- Thursday 24th October, 1963:- 1030hrs departed KAIAPIT for KASSAM Pass to supervise the building of native material houses for C.D.W.
1400hrs - 1730hrs supervising house building.
- Friday 25th October, 1963:- 0700hrs - 1400hrs worked on the houses. Rain put a stop to work.
- Saturday 26th October, 1963:- 0700hrs - 1200hrs putting the framework of a house up. Rained all afternoon.
- Sunday 27th October, 1963;+ Observed.
- Monday 28th October, 1963:- 0700hrs - 1730hrs supervising the building. Held up due to shortage of materials.
- Tuesday 29th October, 1963:- 0700hrs - 1730hrs, as yesterday.
- Wednesday 30th October, 1963;- AT RAGITSARIA.
0730hrs - 1330hrs discussing the clan system, land tenure and elections.
- Thursday 31st October, 1963:- AT MARAWASSA.
0730hrs - 1700hrs discussion as with the RAGITSARIA people. Inspected gardens, C.S.B. pass books and the village.
- Friday 1st November, 1963:- AT WANKUN.
0730hrs - 1800hrs talking with the WANKUN & MARASASSA people on land tenure, elections and clan system.
- Saturday 2nd November, 1963:- AT RAGINAM I
0730hrs - 1430hrs similar discussions with these people as was held yesterday.
- Sunday 3rd November, 1963:- Observed.
- Monday 4th November, 1963:- AT RAGITZUMAN
0730hrs - 1600hrs discussions with people; village and gardens inspected.
- Tuesday 5th November, 1963:- AT GUSAP
0700hrs - 1800hrs spent walking around various villages in the GUSAP area encouraging the people to assist the C.D.W. surveyor.
- Wednesday 6th November, 1963:- 0700hrs - 1300hrs as yesterday. Worked as far as DUMPU then back again.
- Thursday 7th November, 1963:- TO RAGITSARIA
Completed some work on a land matter at RAGITSARIA.
- Friday 8th November, 1963:- AT RAGINAM II
0730hrs - 1500hrs discussions held on clan pattern and land tenure.

(29)

Saturday 9th November, 1963:- AT ATSUNAS
 0700hrs - 1500hrs discussions held with the WARITSIAN, NARATUMWA and ATSUNAS people. Investigation carried out on the ownership of land occupied by C.D.W. at ATSUNAS.

Sunday 10th November, 1963:- Observed.

Monday 11th November, 1963:- Morning spent talking with councillors about land matters; afternoon returned to KAIAPIT with A.D.C.

PATROL BROKEN

Wednesday 13th November, 1963:- 0915hrs departed KAIAPIT for WARITSIAN. 1100hrs at WARITSIAN holding discussions with villagers.

Thursday 14th November, 1963:- AT WARITSIAN
 0700hrs - 1800hrs inspecting gardens, village and schools. Discussions held with NARATUMWA and WARITSIAN people.

Friday 15th November, 1963:- TO ATSUNAS
 Discussions held with various councillors of the area on boundaries to village land. Began compiling a map of the area.

Saturday 16th November, 1963:- 0700hrs - 1500hrs working on genealogies concerned with the land known as YANGAN and NINTUM.

Sunday 17th November, 1963:- Observed.

Monday 18th November, 1963:- Completed genealogies for abovementioned blocks of land then proceeded to ANTINGURIN.

Tuesday 19th November, 1963:- AT ANTINGURIN
 0700hrs - 1600hrs discussions held with both the people of ANTINGURIN and RAGIAMFOA.
 0700hrs - 1830hrs discussions with S.D.A. mission people.

Wednesday 20th November, 1963:- 0700hrs departed ANTINGURIN and proceeded to survey a road to ONGA, via BILING, ANGA and NARIAL.

Thursday 21st November, 1963:- 0730hrs - 1800hrs spent on completing road survey from ANTINGURIN to ONGA.

Friday 22nd November, 1963:- 0600hrs departed ONGA and proceeded to MUTSING via INTUAP where L/rover picked up patrol.

END OF DIARY

- - -oOo- - -

18

VILLAGE & VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

All villages in the area were found to be relatively clean and having adequate fresh water running in small streams very near the village. Houses are of the general pattern of houses found in the MARKHAM area; being built off the ground and with walls of woven bamboo which afford a certain amount of coolness during the heat of the day. Councillors were advised of the unsatisfactory buildings and told that they should be replaced. On the whole the villages are ideally situated and uphold a reasonably good standard of hygiene and sanitation.

It is customary for these people after having selected a new village site and built new houses to plant coconut palms throughout the village. After several decades have passed and the coconuts have become too high for them to climb everytime they desire a coconut, they move their village to a nearby site and the process of planting coconuts begins again.

An appendix on village officials is attached.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION:-

Throughout the entire patrol I had no complaints brought to me and I found the people complacent but never backward in coming to me for advice on economic ventures or to have a discussion on things that generally interest them. I held many formal discussions with the men of the villages at night and found them to be very pro Government and Mission but always very slow to get themselves organized into doing something constructive.

There are no great distances between villages and every group appears to be sharing excellent relationships with its neighbours.

The only social problem brought to my notice was that of bride price or marriage gift. The people were quite concerned about the fact that the MARKHAM Council had stated that £20 was to be the amount paid in cash, as well as other things such as shells, saucepans and pigs etc., but this was not being adhered to and men were having to pay anything up to £50 cash or more for their brides. This problem was discussed and it was eventually decided that they would straighten the matter out amongst themselves.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK & TRADE:-

(a) ECONOMIC AGRICULTURE:

The chief cash crops in the area patrolled are peanuts, coffee, cocoa and copra. The planting and caring for the abovementioned crops is generally a communal effort, but there is the occasional individual with his family who do their clearing and planting without assistance from other villagers.

With mechanical assistance the AMARI people have been able to cultivate a considerably larger proportion of their land with cash crops than they were able to do previously. The land is generally owned by the community as a whole, the individuals of which having usufructuary rights to the cultivation and produce of the area.

There is no actual division of labour in so far as preparing the garden goes, both men and women equally sharing the duties. Amongst the tillage implements used in preparing a garden are shovels, rakes, picks and knives but now several villages are preparing their land for cash crops with tractors.

RAGIAMPON and ANTINGURIN have combined to buy themselves a tractor as well as WARITSIAN, NARATUMWA and ATSUNAS. These two tractors, with supervision from the Agricultural Department are now starting to work constructively.

There are now approximately 150 acres of peanuts under cultivation throughout the area.

The mature coconuts in the area number 10,000. As well there are 14,000 immature coconuts but few of these will be much good due to poor soil and annually being burnt out. Only at the villages of RAGITSARIA, WANKUN, RAGINAM and PAGITSUMANG is copra produced.

There are 23,000 Robusta Coffee plants in the AMARI, the first of which will be bearing next year.

The WARITSIAN people have amongst them 2,000 cocoa trees which they expect to increase to 8,000 within the next six months.

(b) SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE:-

Amongst the subsistence crops planted are sweet potato, taro, yam, pumpkin, banana, tapioca, sago, a type of spinach, tomato, Chinese Cabbage, corn, melon, cucumber, sugarcane, beans, pawpaw and pineapple. The staple diet of these people is sweet potato and cooking bananas. There always appears to be an adequate supply of food in these villages.

(c) LIVESTOCK:-

WARITSIAN Village has 10 (ten) head of cattle soon to be brought under proper supervision from the Agricultural Dept. Pigs are numerous at most villages and I did see instances of pens being built which will definitely make an improved difference to village cleanliness.

The S.D.A. Mission establishment at ANTINGURIN have a herd of 20 goats and occasionally sell one or two.

Poultry is not abundant, being a similar number of fowls as there are pigs.

There are no husbandry methods used and it is only on special occasions that domestic pigs or fowls are used for food for there is quite a lot of prestige associated with the ownership of livestock.

(d) TRADE:-

The trading of small pigs and fowls for dogs between the villages is common practice but apart from this there is very little trading or selling of livestock carried out.

At WATA RAIS there is a well stocked trade store which supplies the needs of the people throughout the area.

Quite often coconuts are sold to the people of the KAINANTU Sub-District for 1/- to 2/- each.

The AMARI is fortunate in being situated on relatively fertile flat country. There is still a lot of progress yet to be made in the economic field. I believe that progress in the area has been hindered to a large extent by the lack of transport allocated to the Agricultural Dept. Very little can be done in this field of work with only a motor bike.

There are relatively good roads linking every village in the area but there are no real means by which produce can be brought quickly from the villages to KAIAPIT.

I think that this is a real problem and now that the

construction of a bridge over the UMI River has begun, serious consideration should be given to the Agricultural Departments many requests for the allocation of a Landrover to the KAIAPIT Sub-District.

E D U C A T I O N :-

At RAGITSARIA there is a native materials Lutheran Mission school which is supplied by students from both MARAWASSA and RAGITSARIA. Recently there was a school operating at MARAWASSA but the Lutheran Mission teacher was dismissed for rarely attending work and now his students are going to school the school at RAGITSARIA every day. It is no more than twenty minutes walk between the two villages and thus the pupils are not inconvenienced at all by long walking distances. The teacher GUNA-MARAKUNI does not speak English but teaches in YABIM to about standard I. Of the 30 pupils from RAGITSARIA and 20 pupils from MARAWASSA there would only be few at standard I, the majority being at a prep. standard. Although the attendance at this school is quite good there are at least as many children again from the two villages who are not attending any school.

The new Lutheran Mission school for the area was only opened late this year at WARITSIAN and started with an attendance of 40 pupils. The teacher BOGA, now has only 25 consistent attenders. He speaks English quite well and is capable of teaching to standard IV but lacks the teaching experience. As can be seen the sudden drop in numbers at this school there are quite a number of children not availing themselves of the educational facilities available to them.

The village school at WARITSIAN has 41 students, 4 coming from as far away as YANKOWAN in the MARKHAM Headwaters. The teacher of this school YALU, teaches in YABIM and simple English to standard I. YALU has had a lot of teaching experience and would have the better of any of the Lutheran Mission schools in the area. The actual school is quite tidy and reasonably constructed of native materials.

At NARATUMWA there is a well constructed native materials Lutheran Mission school which teaches up to standard I only. The teacher IMPUL does not speak English and teaches in Yabim. There are 29 pupils in attendance, 3 of which are from WARITSIAN and 7 from ATSUNAS. The attendance of children to school at NARATUMWA is very good, there being only 6 from this village not attending a school. On the other hand, at ATSUNAS there are approximately 40 school age children not in attendance at a school.

YALAMBIANG, the Lutheran Mission teacher at WANKUN has a reasonably constructed native materials school and teaches in Yabim to standard I.

The Lutheran Mission school at RAGITSUMANG has been abandoned because the teacher was discharged for indecent behaviour and now there are approximately 65 school age children not attending a school from this village.

RAGINAM II have a similarly constructed school to the one at WANKUN with 15 pupils in attendance. MARAFANGA, the Lutheran Mission teacher teaches in Yabim to standard I. Of the 16 in attendance at this school, 10 are from RAGINAM II and 6 from RAGINAM I. From the former village there are approximately 12 children not attending a school and from the latter village there are approximately 47 not in attendance at a school.

The S.D.A. native materials mission school at ANTINGURIN is well made, tidy and laid out quite well. There are 66 students in attendance ranging from standard I to IV. Forty six of these pupils come from ANTINGURIN and the other 20 come from the nearby village of RAGIAMPON.

Only English is being taught at this school and a very good job is being done by the three indigenous teachers who are all quite fluent English speakers.

Although there is a good attendance of pupils at the S.D.A. school there are at least 20 children from ANTINGURIN and 40 children from RAGIAMPON not attending a school.

Of all the schools in the AMARI there are not that are really short of pupils but as can be seen from the appendix there are approximately 366 school age children in the area not attending school, compared with a total of 331 who are in attendance at a school.

There are only 7% of the school age children of the area receiving any schooling due largely to the fact that the schools there at present are unable to accommodate all the children and also the parents are not as insistent as they could be when encouraging their children to attend school.

F O R E S T S :-

The main vegetation type is tropical grassland, mainly Imperata spp. and Kangaroo grasses. One of the important features of this area is the way in which the people burn off the grasslands in search of food. When the land is burnt the trees usually suffer and are replaced by grasses; the only trees resisting the fires being the Leichardt and species ~~of~~ of Acacia.

The kunsai grass extends up the slopes of the mountains then is taken over by secondary and then primary forest but the valley itself in which all the villages are situated is completely devoid of any useful timber.

I think that now would be an ideal time to begin work on the reforestation of the area in order that erosion on the slopes be arrested and with a view to the future economic potential of timber now planted.

H E A L T H :-

On the subject of health I think that very little needs to be said. To date the area has been frequently visited by the Medical Assistant and there are three quite good aid posts serving the people and at present I see no real necessity for any more to be established. The aid posts are quite centralised and are located at the villages of ATSUNAS, WANKUN AND RAGITSARIA. The aid post at WANKUN is constructed of timber, galvanised iron and cement, the other two being constructed entirely of native materials. I recommend that as soon as finance becomes available the aid posts at ATSUNAS and RAGITSARIA be replaced by permanent material constructions.

The health of the people appears to be very good; the most common complaint being tropical ulcers.

CLAN PATTERN & SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE:-

The group of villages composing the AMARI Census Division are situated within an extensive tract of open country with a relatively large population and easy communications. Moreover, with one or two exceptions all the surrounding peoples possess a similar language and culture. Language is very much the same throughout the whole area; ATZERA being the dialect spoken.

The patrilineal clan was found to be the primary unit, persons tracing common agnatic descent through a common male ancestor. All clans are differentiated from others by reference to a common progenitor whom they do not share with others, the name of the clan being taken from the name of the original leader of the clan or group. It is a predominantly local group but has been affected to a large extent by various tendencies such as overcrowding, family arguments and death with the result that some clans and often parts of clans have had to disperse. Strictly speaking therefore, the clan at present is not always a local group. Segments were found scattered in different villages but there did not appear to be any lapse in the bonds of kinship. Change of residence does not involve removal to any great distance, and ties of direct co-operation continue to operate to a large extent. Similarly, rights to cultivate certain areas of the common territory remain a permanent link.

The structural framework of each clan is a modified lineage system, the modifications being associated with the number of antecedent generations reckoned to the point of convergent ascent. Normally, the clans are comprised of two or more segments of lesser span than the inclusive unit which they refer to as small clans or sub-clans.

The sub-clan is a local group. Its members reside in the same section of the village, and when a clan becomes dispersed it is normally the members of a component segment who move away to a different locality.

In theory all those who trace a common agnatic descent have equal rights to a number of named areas, but in practice it is found that the members of each sub-clan tend to make their gardens on a certain section or sections of the clan land. This does not abrogate the rights of other segments to make their gardens there if they so desire. Each portion of land tends to be identified with the particular sub-clan whose members work most of the plots on it.

In summarising the points on clan pattern and system of land tenure the following might be noted:

RAGITSARIA with its four clans was actually formed in recent years through the union of two villages, each being comprised of two clans.

The nearby village of MARAWASSA has two main clans and there are instances where some of the MARAWASSA people have migrated out and are now found to be living at RAGITSARIA.

The village of MARASASSA is actually located on MARAWASSA ground which was given the former village on which to construct their village many years ago.

An argument at WANKUN in pre-war years led to the split up of the village and thus MARASASSA was formed. This village contains a section of each of the two main clans of WANKUN. The MARAWASSA people often query the rights of the

(23)

MARASASSA'S on the piece of land that their village is now occupying.

The land rights of the MARASASSA'S still lie with the WANKUN people, both villages originating from common ancestors.

The villages of RAGINAM I & II were originally combined, as the names suggest, until a quarrel developed and one clan decided to move to a nearby site not far from the other clan.

The villages of RAGINAM I, ATSUNAS, WARITSIAN and NARATUMWA all claim agnatic descent from the one clan leader, ARIDAGIN and have usufructuary rights to the one portion of land.

As will be noted in the appendix on village clans and leaders I have included three sub-clans with the villages of ATSUNAS, WARITSIAN and NARATUMWA because I was informed that the sub-clan leaders are only one generation removed from ARIDAGIN and are thought to be his sons which originally formed the two subsidiary villages of NARATUMWA.

It appears that people have been changing clans in the AMARI, but in fact due to circumstances such as quarrels between relations, men settling in their wives village, orphans being adopted by relations from another village and in some cases living nearly the whole of their life with members of another clan, it appears that an actual change of clan has taken place. In the cases that I was informed of I found that men living with relations of or friends from another clan, often in another village and who have been doing so for many years, have been granted the right to use land which they do not rightfully possess, for the purpose of planting both subsistence and cash crops. I was informed that the rightful owners of the land may at any time remove such persons who have no real claim to the land that they are occupying.

COMPENSATION FOR DESTROYED GARDENS:-

The matter of compensation for gardens destroyed by the new main road was attended to and a separate list of the names of the owners of gardens, the produce contained therein and the quantities and prices of the produce had been submitted separately from this report.

C.S.B. PASSBOOKS and N.M.T.A.'S:-

All passbooks in the area were checked and several collected for interest. The majority of the people holding passbooks appeared to be conversant in the running of a savings account. Informal talks were held on various occasions on the benefits of opening a savings account in preference to leaving money idle in their houses.

Two N.M.T.A.'s were also acquitted whilst on patrol.

PROPOSED ROAD SURVEY:-

A survey^e was carried out from ANTINGURIN in the AMARI Census Division to INTUAP in the ONGA Census Division to determine a site for a road.

Along the proposed site for the road that I have marked on the accompanying map there are numerous small watercourses that may present some difficulty in bridging them. The majority of the creeks are quite small and will be able to be bridged by bridges constructed of timber to be found in the near vicinity.

A real obstacle might be found in the section just beyond BILING. At this point there is a relatively wide muddy creek which would require at least a 70' bridge. Immediately following this creek there is a rather steep ridge that projects out from the main range to the MARKHAM River itself. A large proportion of this ridge is composed of stone which would possibly require blasting.

I have proposed that the road follow the foothills for practically the whole of the way to INTUAP from this point due to the flat country often being inundated by flood water. In many places the flat ground is or gets extremely swampy and it appears that the only practical place for an all weather road would be on the slopes. Even that being the case there would always be the problem of landslips.

There is quite a lot of good stone to be found in the mountains and creek beds and thus there would be no difficulty in obtaining good road surfacing.

The section from ONGA Village to INTUAP Village would have to follow the right bank of the WANTUN River because of the flat swampy land found to the left of this river. This would mean that the WANTUN River would have to be forded near ONGA Village, there being quite a good approach to the river from this village.

ELECTORAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME:-

A separate report has been done covering the electoral education programme in this area.

APPENDIX 'A'

(2)

VILLAGE CLANS AND LEADERS

RAGITSARIA VILLAGE

WAGADANTAP CLAN

FAFI - NARANTS
GILIAN - YAMPIN
WATSIAP - GOU-NINSUN
WASUAM - BARIANG
ZIANG - BARIANG
UATS - BARIANG
GILUMALAN - SIA
INANAP - GUNTU

MARAPURUT CLAN

MAROM - NAWI
GANGKANG - NIYUAMAS
MARAPAING - ANTRISAI
INIMAI - INDUANTANG (APO)
SUMA - UMES
GWIM - MARELI (Councillor)

IMAPIMAI CLAN

WATSU - ZININING
NABIAN - MUGAM
WANKI - MUNTI
INTING - ZININING
NARASUAI - TAMWA (Councillor)

MARAWANTU CLAN

INSAM - ARAMPURUT
GANKAN - SAMAP
YANTUAP - IABRUBA

MARAWASSA VILLAGE

TUMRAGIANG CLAN

NAFA - PWIRU
IRUNTIAP - MOU
MARIGAI - ITSAF
IDOUH - GADZINK
APUMES - SINGISIANG
GUNA - MARAKUNI
SIRAS - FATSUMAIS
YAFUS - SASINGBINT

NGANGWAN CLAN

GANGUTS - IRUWAPAN
SAMASAM - MAPI
MANGYAN - IBARUFI (Lae)
SUS - SISIAN
NARAWENG - SISIAN (Council)
WANAL - WOGAIAM
SUMAI - DABIL
MARABURUM - GINU (Marasassa)

WANKUN and MARASASSA VILLAGES

APUMAIAM CLAN

ASANG - WABA
ILI-BINI - IWANG
LALA - MIUMARAN
MANGIR - WOGONGKIANG
GARAMWAP - ILEFIS
YATSA - NARAWANKIN
GARAMBINI - RUFU
YALUP - RURUP (Marasassa)

BANGYAGA CLAN

MUTAN - INTOBANGIN
GONA - YAGA
ABIANG - GARAMZONGAN
KAKA - MURIAP
ILI-BINI - ITSATSIF (Marasassa)

I-TIANG CLAN

APU - SAMASAN (Marasassa)
INGAM - SAMAPIANG
ANTIPIMPWI - DABIL

APPENDIX 'A' Cont'd

30

RAGINAM I VILLAGE

ARIDAGIN CLAN

SAMAP - PIPU
ARIMPIAN - SARUBIRAP
AIYAL - FUANING
IMPUP - MIRA
BIBA - IGISA
MARURUN - TSIMANG
LARUA - ARAS
URASINGAN - SAGI

RAGINAM II VILLAGE

MONOIM CLAN

NAFI - TSUGI
WAIUM - UARAN
IMPUA - AWAIA
LUBI - WOISPOUP
MAIAM - WAIYU

RAGITSUMANG VILLAGE

SAGANGA CLAN

GUZIAP - MASU
ITSUPURAP - PUMIL
INANAP - NARAWAIA

ATSUNAS VILLAGE

ARIDAGIN CLAN

MAMANT - SIAP
GOWAN - SIAP
MAMUS - AIAWA
GOMISI - MARAPOU
MALAMIRU - INTUPWASA
MI-U - MIFUTSANG
SANSAM - MARAFILIA
ARIMPIAN - EMAMUS (Councillor)
TUAI - MAMANT

MUNGIL SUB-CLAN

GARIAK - MARINTS
MARAPUPUT - WATSIAP
RUMPIAL - SIGA
URURUWA - DUWALA

NARATUMWA VILLAGE

ARIDAGIN CLAN (As above)

FALIANG - LABI
FUANING - CATSANG
LAMBIA - SIBOITS
RUWI - YATSI
SINAP - YAGINAM
RANHI - ZANTSIANG
RANGIS - NILING

URI SUB-CLAN

KAU - MUMIL (Councillor)
MUIAP - WANUS
GARAMSEI - ISANG
PATSON - ZIBIA
WASURA - MOUWA
SU-GUIA - ISANG
ANGAP - GARASIHGAN

WARITSIAN VILLAGE

ARIDAGIN CLAN

SAGIAT - SAGI
YANGANT - TANGINALUN
SAGI - BUNGAM
INTIN - BUNGAM
ILIAN - ANGAS
PUMU - WATUN
ILAFISI - SUSU
ABUWEI - MANGTL (Councillor)
MARABUMANG - LABI

ANTINGURIN VILLAGE

DAMPIDAMPI CLAN

NGARUBUNGA - NARUGARA
BABUNG - NARAWAPIA
ZAMPU - FUANING
ILI - INSUATS
UMPIAL - BABUNG
ISANG - BABUNG
WARIA - NGARUBUNGA
UGA - MARAMEINING
MARAPOU - URIMRINGAM
BAYANG - YANGWAN
NARI - MARAGA
PURA - GARASINGAN
APIL - NARIO

RAGIAMPUN VILLAGE

MAMAFILANG CLAN

MAMU - NARUNAFI
NGARUYAU - NABI
SABANGAR - FAGABUMANG
URUTS - GAMU
MARAN - MURIAP
SAMAPIANG - TSITSIA
BANGASINANG - UWANUS

② VILLAGE	No. ATTENDING SCHOOL	No. NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL	APPENDIX 'B' EDUCATION TYPE OF SCHOOL AND STANDARD TAUGHT	NAME OF TEACHER
RAGITSARIA	36	22	Native materials school in fair condition. Students taught in Yabim to standard I.	GINA - MARAKUNI
MARAWASSA	24	36	No school. Twenty (20) attending RAGITSARIA and four (4) attending WANKUN P.T.S.	-----
MARASASSA	7	18	No school; all attending WANKUN P.T.S.	-----
WANKUN	66	37	Thirty six (36) attending Lutheran Mission school which is in fair condition. Taught to standard I in Yabim. Thirty (30) attending WANKUN P.T.S. which is only a new govt. school.	YALAMBJING is the L.M. teacher
RAGINAM I	15	47	No school. Five (5) attending RAGINAM mission school and ten (10) attending WANKUN P.T.S.	-----
RAGINAM II	23	11	Sixteen (16) attending mission school which is native materials in fair condition. Taught to standard I in Yabim. Seven (7) attending WANKUN P.T.S.	KEPOSIN
RAGITSUMANG	4	65	No school but four (4) attending WANKUN P.T.S.	-----
RAGIAMPON	20	40	No school but twenty (20) attending S.D.A. Mission school.	-----
ATSUNAS	10	40	No school but students attending WARITSIAN and NARATUMWA mission schools.	-----
NARATUMWA	30	10	Native materials mission school in good condition. Taught in Yabim to standard I.	IMPUL
WARITSIAN	50	20	Two native material mission schools in good condition. New area school has 25 pupils taught in English. Village school has 40 students taught in simple English & Yabim to std. I.	BOGA YALU
ANTINGURIN	46	20	46 Attending S.I. Mission school. Native materials school in very good condition. Students taught in English to standard IV.	JONATHAN TO-MELI DE RING

APPENDIX 'C'

(7)

"WANKUN" LAND

ABSENTEE OWNERS

WANKUN VILLAGE

KABAWARI	-	ISARARA	{	Plantation at ERAP	}
IATSUP	-	MATAMAN	{	R.P. & N.G.C. GOROKA	}
BUTSI	-	MATAMAN	{	B.G.D. BULOLO	}
T'SINUA	-	GARAMWAP	{	(Goal LAE)	}
BIRIS-IRA	-	IFIS	{	(Gold mining KAINANTU)	}
IAMUWAI	-	WAGASIP	{	(B.G.D. BULOLO)	}
GARAMWARA	-	WARA	{	(Plantation at ERAP)	}
(c) MAU	-	UWATS	{	" " "	}
GARAMIRAN	-	ASANG	{	" " "	}
SAMBEI	-	MARIFAGAN	{	" " "	}
PURI	-	WAMU	{	(B.G.D. BULOLO)	}
MANTRUA	-	ITU	{	(Gold mining BULOLO)	}
PUPUA	-	MUMI	{	(Deceased)	}

(c) = child or minor

BAGINAM II VILLAGE

BUMAN	-	MANGIR	{	(BURU Plantation BUKAUA)	}
AMUKA	-	BIRING	{	" " "	}
GAPA	-	BIRING	{	" " "	}

It was agreed by everyone that ten pound (£10) is a suitable price for this block of land.

APPENDIX 'D'

NATARAI'S LAND

ABSENTEE OWNERS

PAGITSARIA VILLAGE

KAUNITSUNG - ENU-UNCA (R. P. & N. G. C. GOROKA)
BUNANARA - TSUMA (Shell Co. MADANG)
SAMAREIN - NANAN " " " } with husband.
PUPA - MARARI (Gold mining KAINANTU)
LILIPAN - PUPA (Labourer at NANSUN peanut plantation ERAP.)
TAMAT - BARIANG (Driver Forestry Dept. BULOLO)
MAREIRI No. 2 - IFUAMAS (" D. N. A. GOROKA)
GNARUMUSI - MARA-AUMAP (Gold mining BULOLO)
M. RUM - GIRUMARAN (Driver P. H. D. KAINANTU)
SIRUK - IMAMUS (With husband above)
BASALULU - MARUM (M) (With mother above)
MAIK - MARUM (M) (" " ")
GNARUBANGAI - GIRUMARAN (With brother above at school)

MARAWASSA VILLAGE

BARIAM - BABUS (Deceased)
LANGGUTS - AKWI (R. P. & N. G. C. RABAUL)
PARI - MARABURUMP (Whereabouts unknown)
MANISIRUAM - WEISIRAN (Re-married thus losing rights to land)

WANKUN VILLAGE

RAWA - PORTS (School DREGERNAPEN)
ARISAP - MANDUFA (Deceased)
GANAWAKATS - MANDURA (")

APPENDIX 'E'

(18)

COUNCILLORS

RAGITSARIA :- GWIH MAREJI
NARASUAI TAMWA

MARAWASSA :- NARAWENG SISIAN

MARASASSA :- APINK DAMPUL

WANKUN :- SARIA IMPUL
ILIA MAWAR

RAGINAM :- RASE URUWATI
WAIU MANGIL

RAGITSUMANG :- RUBIN SAGI

RAGIAMPON :- IDA AUYA

ANTINGURIN :- LUGIA SAKIA

ATSUNAS :- ARIMPIAN IMAMUS

NARATUMWA :- KAU MUMI

WARITSIAN :- ABUE MANGIL

APPENDIX 'F'

(14)

ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEAN CONSTABULARY

Reg. No. 6136 Const. ABUWEI	Conduct quite good, always a willing worker.
Reg. No. 3646 Const. SILIAN	Very poor both in conduct and work. Of no assistance to patrol at all. He would be better suited to town work.
Reg. No. 3856 (Const.)Cpl. SALUM	Very good, always trying to assist as much as possible.
Reg. No. 9418 Sgt. SUBIANG	Extremely good. His knowledge of the area was invaluable in the road survey.

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1-5-1

Sub-District Office,
KAIAPIT.
Morobe District.
30th December, 1963.

The Registration Officer,
Markham Electorate,
KAIAPIT.

Subject: Electoral Education - AMARI Census Division

In each village exhaustive talks were given on the coming elections. Talks were given in Pidgin then in the ATZERA language and as this was the second programme directed at informing the people more fully about electoral procedures I think that the people gleaned a lot more information from these talks.

From some of the questions asked after my talks I don't think that a great deal was absorbed from the first electoral education programme. One councillor told me that he was worried about the introduction of the new House of Assembly because he thought that the tax rate would be increased a lot more. It was questions like these that gave me the opportunity of further explaining and elaborating on the education programme as I thought necessary.

I based my talks on the pictures and the notes which go with them, following which a period was set aside for any questions and problems which the people still needed clearing up.

In this area I found an extremely high percentage of pidgin speakers thus I did not have to rely entirely on an interpreter.

As all the villages are located on the valley floor and are situated in close proximity and easy walking distance from one another I found a lot of men attending at least two of my talks to hear what I had to say again. Attendances to my talks in each village were impressive and although I did not take a count of the numbers in attendance I would say that approximately ninety percent of the voters at each village were present.

(14)

The councillors of each village assisted greatly with the interpreting and the teacher at WANKUN P.T.S. voluntarily assisted a couple of times in the discussions.

All in all I think that a fair degree of success was achieved with this, the second electoral education programme directed at these people in the AMARI Census Division.

Land Survey Report
YAKIA - AMARI - WANKUN AREA

1. GENERAL AREA OF SURVEY
The area is generally flat with the main ownership being undivided.
2. POPULATION AND DENSITY
It is estimated that the AMARI people claim ownership to approximately 2,000 acres of arable land.
3. POPULATION AND DENSITY
There has been no significant change in population in the past five years.
4. SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS
Purely agricultural subsistence, there being little land available for cash cropping, but no real development has as yet taken place.
5. TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, CLIMATE etc.
The block of ground generally slopes up from North to South. Soil to a depth of 12 inches has a lot of large stones as well. The rainy period is in the N.E. season from approximately November till April. The land is covered entirely by grass.
6. BOUNDARIES
None not apply in this instance as the area involved is so small.
7. LAND USE
The people are not willing to sell but will lease the land shown on attached sketch.
8. IMPROVEMENTS
None.

A. J. Atkins
.....
A. J. ATKINS C. P. O.

Tel-grams

Tele- phone

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Sub-District Office,
KAIAPIT.

Morobe District.

30th November, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
KAIAPIT.

Land Investigation Report
'YANGAN'- AMARI - MARKHAM VALLEY

1. OWNERSHIP

Succession is patrilineal within the clan; ownership being undisputed.

2. TOTAL AREA OF ARABLE LAND

It is estimated that the RAGINAM people claim ownership to approximately 2,000 acres of arable land.

3. POPULATION AND TREND

There has been no significant change in population in the past five years.

4. SUBSISTENCE PATTERN

Purely agricultural subsistence, there being ample land available for cash cropping, but no real development has as yet taken place.

5. TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, CLIMATE etc.

The block of ground gradually slopes upwards from North to South. Soil to a depth of 12 inches but has a lot of large stone as well. The rainy period is in the N.W. season from approximately November till April. The land is covered entirely by kurai grass.

6. Does not apply in this instance as the area involved is so small.

7. The people are not willing to sell but will lease the land shown on attached sketch.

8. IMPROVEMENTS

NIL.

9. ACCESS

The block of land known as 'YANGAN' is situated alongside the main LAE - HIGHLANDS road near the boundary of the Morobe District and Eastern Highlands.

Distances from:-

Native Village :-	WATARAIS	- 5 mile approx.
Township :-	KAIAPIT	- 35 mile approx.
Airstrip :-	GUSAP	- 14 mile approx.
Trunk Road :-	Runs alongside the block.	
Port :-	LAE	- 115 mile approx.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GARDENING EXCISION etc.

NIL.

11. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS etc.

NIL.

12. NOT APPLICABLE

13. NOT APPLICABLE

14. Locality sketch attached.

.....
 Alyan J. Akins
 Cadet Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'G'

9

LAND INVESTIGATION 'YANGAN'

OWNERS FROM RAGINAM

URASINGAN	- RAGI (MA)	TAGUN	- MARATSA (MC)
GOUF	- (FA)	PURA	- MARATSA (MC)
GABIA	- URASINGAN (FA)	MAIAMUTA	- MARATSA (FC)
MIRA	- (MA)	ITSIAWANG	- (FA)
AKI	- GABIA (FC)	WAFUS	- MARATSA (MA)
BAWI	- GABIA (FC)	SINGAU	- (FA)
ANIAN	- URASINGAN (FA)	SABANG	- FAFUS (FC)
NINO	- (MA)	YANGUN	- MARATSA (MA)
MANUS	- NUNU (MC)	WARIANTS	- MARATSA (MA)
ZUNKAN	- RAGI (MA)	AIAL	- PUANING (MA)
SANAP	- PIPU (MA)	KAWIL	- (FA)
WABAIAP	- (FA)	RABIS	- (FA)
ANGAP	- (FA)	BELI	- AIAL (MC)
PITA	- SANAP (MA)	YABUNG	- AIAL (FC)
GAMARING	- (FA)	WANTUN	- PUANING (MA)
WANGIL	- PITA (MC)	YARIS	- (FA)
BURUMPIL	- PITA (MC)	RUDIS	- WANTUN (MA)
MANA	- PITA (FC)	LARUAMP	- (FA)
AMUL	- SANAP (MA)	SANGAN	- (FA)
AMARI	- (FA)	MIRA	- SAGI (MA)
TIMI	- AMUL (MC)	GADI	- (FA)
KAPUK	- AMUL (FC)	ANIS	- MIRA (FC)
ARISEI	- SANAP (MA)	DINIS	- MIRA (MC)
IYAL	- (FA)	PAPI	- MIRA (MC)
RUBI	- SANAP (MA)	SURAI	- MIRA (FC)
MADZANG	- (FA)	YANSANG	- SAGI (MA)
GIMBUA	- RUBI (FC)	SIAR	- (FA)
WILI	- RUBI (FC)	TANAI	- YANSANG (FC)
BANGILAI	- RUBI (MC)	SAKAI	- YANSANG (MC)
JOHN	- RUBI (MC)	GABANG	- YANSANG (FC)
SUWERI	- SANAP (MA)	KISIA	- YANSANG (MC)
YATYUMI	- (FA)	RUBEN	- SAGI (MA)
BAS	- SUWERI (MC)	GADI	- (FA)
KURUNG	- IMPUP (MA)	AMUR	- RUBEN (FC)
MUDA	- IMPUP (MA)	YAUNG	- SAGI (FA)
ABEP	- IMPUP (FC)	BILUM	- (MA)
SAGWAP	- (FA)	BABUL	- BILUM (MC)
ARISEI	- KURUNG (MC)	NARUSI	- BILUM (MC)
YANSOM	- KURUNG (FC)	BEBI	- BILUM (FC)
LAUSI	- KURUNG (FC)	SAGUM	- AMA (MA)
MARAWAMI	- KURUNG (FC)	NAPAS	- (FA)
INGUMP	- KURUNG (FC)	ADUGA	- SAGUM (MC)
ARANGA	- ARAS (MA)	URUN	- SAGUM (MC)
MAIAMUTA	- (FA)	UPA	- SAGUM (FC)
LARUA	- ARAS (MA)	INAS	- AMA (MA)
GUMIANG	- (FA)	NAWI	- (FA)
MANSA	- LARUA (FC)	AGIMI	- INAS (FC)
YADU	- LARUA (FC)	EITMUN	- INAS (MC)
IMPUP	- MILA (MA)	AMURI	- INAS (FC)
FUNAP	- (FA)	FAGATSIRA	- (FA)
WAGUNG	- IMPUP (MA)	WANGAL	- MARAPOU (MA)
MADA	- WAGUNG (FC)	DARUF	- (FA)
GUMISI	- IMPUP (MA)	WAGUL	- WANGAL (MC)
MANUAI	- (FA)	ARISAP	- WANGAL (MC)
IAM	- (FA)	GANAWI	- WANGAL (FC)
IMAS	- YANA (MC)	KAPUK	- WANGAL (FC)
ANUNK	- YANA (FC)	TAMUT	- MARAPOU (MA)
LUMPUN	- (FA)	FUTAN	- TAMUT (FC)

APPENDIX 'G' Cont'd

(8)

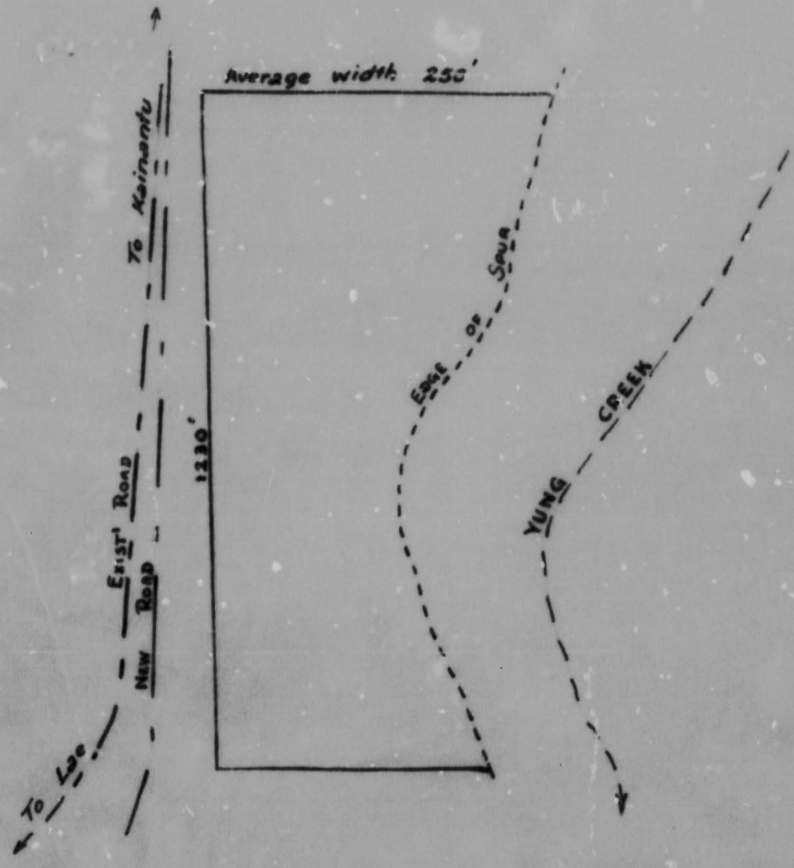
LUWI	- BILUM	(MA)	MINJ	- WAIYANG	(FC)
MANAM	-	(FA)	MINDI	- WAIYANG	(MC)
WANGAL	- LUWI	(MC)	GARABI	- WAIYANG	(MC)
RUDZUF	- LUWI	(MC)	ABIANG	- ARIMPIAN	(MA)
FIT	- LUWI	(MC)	WANGAM	- ARIMPIAN	(MA)
RAGI	- LUWI	(MC)	IMUNG-GAM-	FIRA	(MA)
BUREP	- LUWI	(MC)	UBU	-	(FA)
BURUWA	- MARAPOU	(MA)	WIF	- IMUNG-GAM	(FC)
AMPU	- TSIMANG	(MA)	RUNAU	- IMUNG-GAM	(MC)
RIBEKA	-	(FA)	GABI	- IMUNG-GAM	(MC)
GJDAS	- AMPU	(MC)	YAKAMTUN-	IMUNG-GAM	(MC)
MARAURUNG	- TSIMANG	(MA)	WAIRO	- IMUNG-GAM	(MC)
ANIAN	-	(FA)	NARAFIO	- FIRA	(MA)
ARINGAM	-	(FA)	NAWI	- NARAFIO	(FA)
AMUGA	- MARAURUNG	(MC)	INAS	-	(MA)
RAMANDU	- MARAURUNG	(MC)	AGIMI	- INAS	(FC)
LUMPIAL	- TSIMANG	(MA)	ETMUN	- INAS	(MC)
PAMA	- LUMPIAL	(FC)	AMURI	- INAS	(FC)
GOSEN	- LUMPIAL	(MC)	SANTSIAM-	NGARABUMA	(MA)
GUKAS	-	(FA)	BURI	- LABI	(MA)
OPA	- TSIMANG	(FA)	RAMPU	-	(FA)
YATSA	-	(MA)	MASA	- BURI	(MC)
IBIS	- YATSA	(FC)	YENG	- BURI	(FC)
MORI	- YATSA	(FC)	YAKAM	- BURI	(MC)
ARIMPIAN	- SALUBIRAP	(MA)	SABIT	- BURI	(FC)
NANTAM	-	(FA)	GAMARAP	- BURI	(MC)
MANIAP	-	(FA)	UMUNG	- LABI	(MA)
AIYAM	-	(FA)	GOUF	-	(FA)
WAIYANG	- ARIMPIAN	(MA)	MURA	- UMUNG	(MC)
TSANGAN	-	(FA)	UPARASS	- UMUNG	(MC)
RASUL	- WAIYANG	(MC)	IMPUK	- IGISA	(MA)
NGEIBUANIS-	WAIYANG	(FC)			

(MA) = Male Adult
 (FA) = Female Adult
 (MC) = Male Child
 (FC) = Female Child

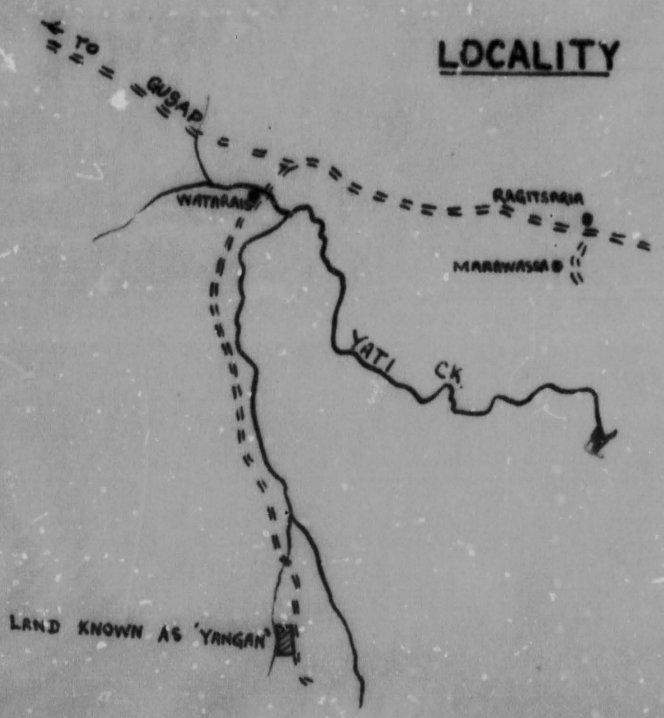
The elected agent for the land is to be ARIMPIAN - BIPU
 of RAGINAM I Village.

7

SKETCH MAP OF LAND KNOWN AS 'YANGAN'



LOCALITY SKETCH



A. G. Atkins C.P.O.
31-12-68



Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Sub-District Office,
KAIAPIT.
Morobe District.
30th November, 1963.

The Assistant District Office r,
KAIAPIT.

Land Investigation Report
'NINTUM' - AMARI - MARKHAM VALLEY.

1. OWNERSHIP

Succession is patrilineal within the clan and the undisputed owners of 'NINTUM' are:-
URI Sub-Clan of NARATUMWA Village, MARI Census Division.

2. TOTAL AREA OF LAND TO WHICH OWNERSHIP IS CLAIMED

It is estimated that the URI Sub-Clan claims ownership to approximately 4,000 acres of arable land.

3. POPULATION AND TREND

The figures for the actual sub-clan are unavailable but the population trend for NARATUMWA Village is as follows:-

<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1963</u>
279	297	327

4. SUBSISTENCE PATTERN

Purely an agricultural subsistence; land being available for cash cropping but no real interest in development evident.

5. TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, CLIMATE etc.

The land is quite flat. Soil is to a depth of 12 inches then river gravel and stones. Rainy period during the N.W. season from the end of November to about April. Area inclined to be swampy; there being a natural cover of kunai and scattered trees.

6. Does not apply in this instance as the area involved is so small.

7. The people are not willing to sell but will lease the land shown on the attached sketch.

8. IMPROVEMENTS

NIL.

9. ACCESS

The block of land known as 'NINTUM' is cut by the new UMI - WATARAIS section of road and lies between the villages of ATSUNAS and RAGITSARIA.

Distances from:-

Native Village	:-	ATSUNAS	- $\frac{3}{4}$ mile approx.
Township	:-	KAIAPIT	- 25 mile approx.
Airstrip	:-	GUSAP	- 14 mile.
Trunk Road	:-	Passes through the block.	
Port	:-	LAE	- 105 mile approx.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GARDENING EXCISION etc.

NIL.

11. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS etc.

NIL.

12. NOT APPLICABLE.

13. NOT APPLICABLE.

14. Locality sketch attached.

.....
 Allan J. Akins
 Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'K'

(4)

LAND INVESTIGATION 'NINTUM'

LAND OWNED BY URI SUB-CLAN NARATUMWA

YANA	- SINAP	(MA)	SALAMAU	- SUGUYA	(MA)
UNTUNAN	- YANA	(MA)	TSARU	- SUCUYA	(MA)
DIDI	- SANAP	(MA)	TSARILANG	-	(FA)
MARANGU	- DIDI	(FA)	GARAMI	- WAN	(FC)
SARIA	-	(MA)	BOROTI	- WAU	(MC)
TSIMUMAN	- SINAP	(FA)	DIGARI	- WAU	(FC)
MARABUMAN	-	(MA)	BANA	-	(FA)
KAPUMI	- MARADUMAN	(MA)	NANI	-	(FA)
YARAMBING	-	(FA)	PUATU	-	(FA)
WASARA	- KAPUMI	(MC)	TSUMANSIN	- TSILANG	(MA)
SEK	- KAPUMI	(FC)	SAGUAP	-	(FA)
BUGAMAS	- KAPUMI	(FC)	YABUBI	- TSUMANSIN	(FC)
AFING	- MARABUMAN	(MA)	MAKUM	- TSUMANSIN	(MC)
PURAN	-	(FA)	ANA	- TSUMANSIN	(FC)
BISI	- AFING	(FC)	TSUM	- TSUMANSIN	(MC)
KAU	- MARABUMAN	(MA)	GADSUP	- TSILANG	(MA)
IAMURUN	- MARABUMAN	(MA)	YANA	- TSILANG	(MA)
MATEI	- AFING	(MA)	UNTUF	- TSILANG	(MA)
SIGARI	-	(FA)	ANAU	- TSILANG	(MA)
GUMISI	- MATEI	(MC)	BATAM	-	(FA)
IVIS	- MATEI	(FC)	GARAMSE	- SUMASIL	(MA)
BUGA	- AFING	(MA)	TSAFATC	- GARAMSE	(MA)
RARA	- AFING	(FA)	TAUFIMU	- GARAMSE	(FA)
NANI	- BUGA	(FC)	WASURA	-	(MA)
KISA	- BUGA	(MC)	WANTAM	- WASURA	(FC)
RAUDI	- BUGA	(FC)	BUSAMA	- WASURA	(FC)
SAMAL	- MOMI	(MA)	NARAGAMPUS	- WASURA	(FC)
BUCARING	-	(FA)	URINGAN	- GARAMSE	(FA)
KAU	- MOMI	(MA)	SUBURA	-	(MA)
INTAPANG	-	(FA)	NAGANAI	- SUBURA	(FC)
MARASANG	- KAU	(MC)	PUGARA	-	(FA)
PARI	- MOMI	(MA)	RAMU	- IRAGIN	(MA)
MUGAM	-	(FA)	SARI	-	(FA)
GAGUWEI	- PARI	(FC)	BIMBIO	- RAMU	(FC)
KISI	- PARI	(FC)	MIRAMIRA	-	(MA)
MAUVA	- MOMI	(MA)	GIDIGIA	- MIRAMIRA	(MA)
TSUNGANTS	-	(FA)	NARUGADEN	-	(FA)
ATUVA	- MOMI	(FA)	NAGANOA	- GIDIGIA	(MC)
PUMU	-	(MA)	TAITUS	- GIDIGIA	(MC)
YANADABING	- PUMU	(MC)	BANA	- GIDIGIA	(FC)
MATEI	- PUMU	(MC)	MURIAP	- WANUS	(MA)
YARIMAN	- PUMU	(MC)	FURUNG	-	(FA)
TSILANG	- MARABURUF	(FA)	WFI	- MURIAP	(MC)
PUMU	-	(MA)	GURUMGUTSUNG	- MURIAP	(MC)
ARUA	- PUMU	(MC)	WANTUN	- WANUS	(MA)
NEAT	-	(MA)	BUNSU	-	(FA)
INTAP	- NEAT	(FC)	KURUNG	-	(MC)
RINGANTAGIN	- NEAT	(FC)	BILU	- WANTUN	(FC)
IPA	- NEAT	(FC)	PUWATRA	- WANTUN	(FC)
MAMAN	-	(FA)	SALAMAU	- WANTUN	(MC)
WARIMPAS	- GUP	(MA)	DIMI	- WANTUN	(FC)
DAETT	- GUP	(FC)	MUMI	- WANTUN	(MC)
IUNG	- GUP	(MC)	MANI	- WANTUN	(MA)
SUGUYA	- SAMASIL	(MA)	SIC	-	(FA)
IHPARA	-	(FA)	ISAMI	- MANI	(FC)
SISING	- SUGUYA	(MC)	YELI	- MANI	(FC)
WAU	- SUGUYA	(MA)	GUGUM	- WANUS	(FA)

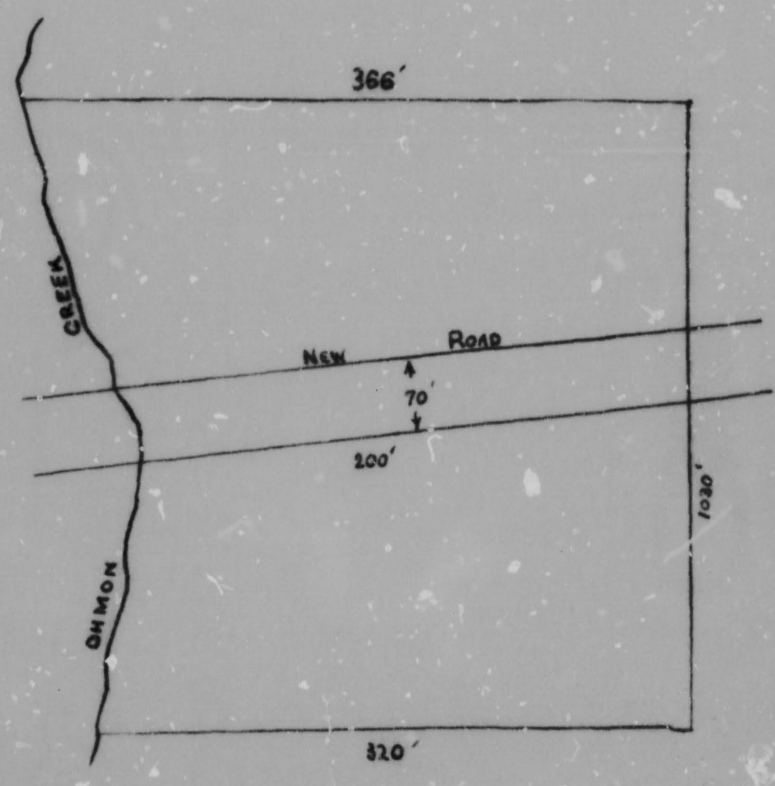
GILIAN	-	(MA)	TSAMUNTS	-	YATSI	(FA)
ISUWA	-	GILIAN (FC)	MOWA	-		(MA)
SINGAUA	-	GILIAN (FC)	NAGASAM	-	MOWA	(MC)
IGWANGAI	-	GILIAN (MC)	MUMU	-	MOWA	(FC)
EUGA	-	GILIAN (MC)	SEBA	-	MOWA	(FC)
NATSIANG	-	(FA)	ILANALUN	-	MOWA	(FC)
RUWI	-	YATSI (MA)	ILILIAP	-	YATSI	(MA)
IGAWAGUM	-	(FA)	RUGI	-		(FA)
MARAMBINI	-	RUWI (MC)	YAKA	-	ILILIAP	(FC)
MISI	-	RUWI (FC)	SARI	-	ILILIAP	(FC)
BABU	-	RUWI (FC)	SAWA	-	ILILIAP	(MC)
GILIAN	-	RUWI (MC)				

The elected agent for the land is to be the councillor TAU - MUMIL.

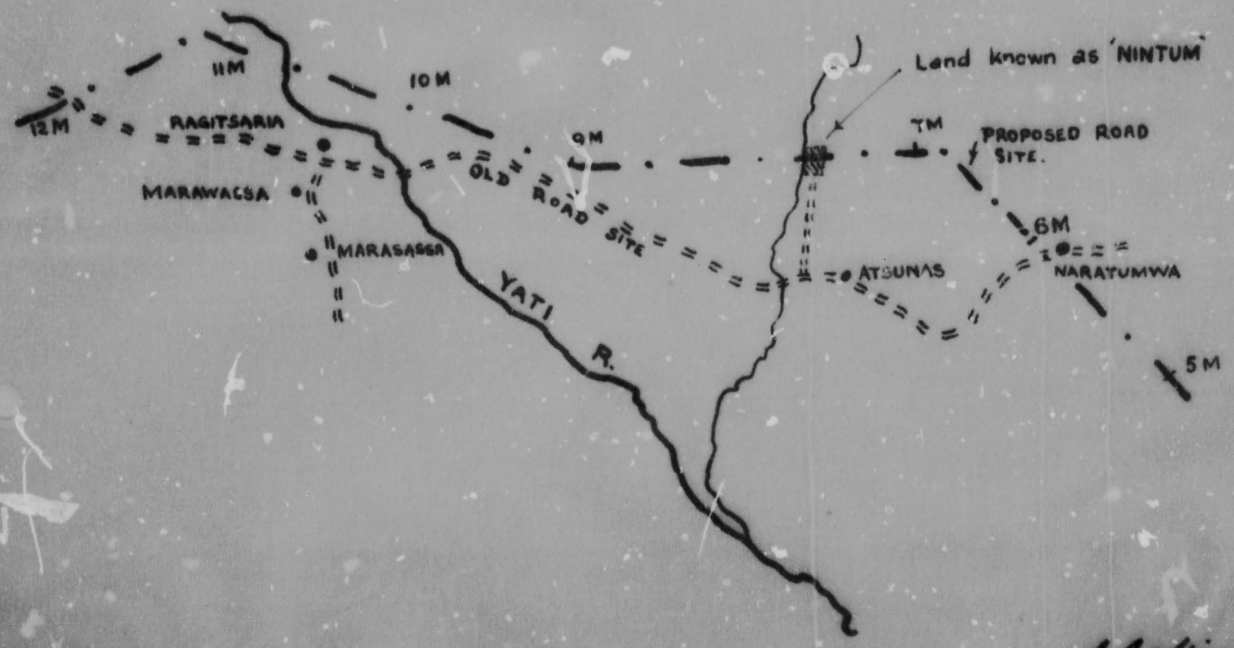
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M

SKETCH MAP OF LAND KNOWN AS
"NINTUM"

(2)



LOCALITY SKETCH



A. J. Atkins C.A.D.
31.12.63

67 6-36



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. KAIAPIT No. 3 of 1693/64

Patrol Conducted by Mr. R.C. Roberts, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled WARPA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 Admin. Teacher.
2 members R.F.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 12./12/1963 to 11./1./1964 (broken)

Number of Days 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3./2/1963

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

Map Reference KAIAPIT FOURMIL

Objects of Patrol 1. Electoral Education. 2. Investigation Gerge Cult Reports.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

30/6/64

D. J. ...

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

ould

In
M F

36

67-6-36

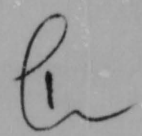
27th July, 1964.

District Officer,
Morobe District,
L A E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-61/64 - KAIAPIT:

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report and covering comment is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Your Assistant District Officer at Kaiapit appears to have been dilatory in forwarding this report.
3. I have nothing to add to your comment.



(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-6

KW:JB

Department of the Administrator
Morobe District,
Headquarters,
Lae.

30th June, 1964.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Kaiapit Patrol Report No. 3 of 1963/64

Forwarded for your information a report submitted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer R.C. Roberts, covering the Waffa Headwaters Census Division and part of Menyamy Sub-District. This report was in the hands of the A.D.O. Kaiapit on the 20th January, 1964, and has just been received at this office.

Due to the state of backwardness that is evident in the Waffa Headwaters, it is most necessary that these people receive more time on electoral education than other parts of the Sub-District that are familiar with electoral processes through their Local Government Council elections.

No action is required on the correction of village names at this date.

The harsh comments recorded on the Village Officials are not warranted. These men have done good work in the past and through lack of instruction, lack of patrolling and lack of interest by officers has resulted in their present attitude. If a fault exists in their influence or willingness to progress, I suggest Mr. Roberts examine the area again and ascertain just what has been done to stimulate their interest in advancing their area.

When I visited Tapakanantu in 1961 it was the first visit by a patrolling officer to this village in 10 years and any progress they had achieved was through their own efforts.

Lack of interest by Administration Officials must generate a lack of confidence in the Administration - and perhaps the "cult" activity must also be regarded as a legacy of the lack of interest in the area.

The Officer-in-Charge, Kaiapit, will be requested to report on the present situation as soon as possible.

34

Economic development will naturally be retarded through difficult access. Roads and bridges would be an extremely expensive undertaking and would not be warranted unless a large scale timber project was developed.

The best method of patrolling through this division is proceed in the reverse direction and make Onunk the last village and not the first. This insures that the people of Gwoisaram carry down to Cnunk.

It was fortunate that the patrol was in the area to tend to the whooping cough outbreak. Public Health Kaispit will be requested to advise on the present situation.

Taxation of the area should be considered in the near future.

The visit to the area will assure the people that they are not forgotten and perhaps stimulate their interest in improving their area.

D. N. Ashton
(D. N. ASHTON)
District Officer

COPY

13

67-0-0 / 14

Sub-District Office,
KAIAPIT,
Morobe District.

11 June, 1964.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

Kaiapit Patrol Reports Nos. 3, 5 & 7 of 1963/64

Attached are Kaiapit Patrol Reports Nos, 3, 5 & 7 of 1963/64, which were discovered when I took over from Mr. Moloney. No comments are offered. I regret that they are in some small deal of disorder, but I have endeavoured to present them in the manner in which they were intended.

I cannot trace a Camping Out Allowance Claim for Mr. Roberts' Patrol No. 7 to the Markham Headwaters, but he may have already been paid under the electoral vote - I am unable to find a contingency which would suggest this but no doubt Mr. Roberts himself will soon be in touch if he does not receive payment. The other Camping Out Claims are attached to the relative reports.

For your information please.

Sgd. Peter Kochfort (P.O.I)
O.I.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

32

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-0-0

If calling ask for

Mr. _____

Sub-District Office
KAIAPIT
Morebe District.

December 11 1963.

Mr. R.C. Roberts
Cadet Patrol Officer
KAIAPIT.

PATROL NO. 6.

As discussed you will visit the WAFFA Census Division and conduct an electoral education programme.

A visit to Menyama would be a good idea if weather permits - the track between the two sub-districts has been used by police and a regular patrol passing through should create a good impression.

Concentrate on the electoral programme and do not worry too much about such things as pressing for better housing etc.

Arrange for a group to come down to Kaiapit for further education in the new year - pick out the people most likely to be able to carry the word back.

There has been a mild form of cargo cult in the area. Treat this sympathetically and report on the current situation.

Prepare a detailed diary so that an inexperienced person can find his way around the area. It may be necessary for someone without patrol experience to do the polling for the forthcoming House of Assembly Elections.

(M.D. Keary)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(31)

Sub District Office,
KAIAPIT,
Morobe District.

20th. January, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
KAIAPIT,
Morobe District.

KAIAPIT PATROL NO. 6 of 1963/64.

I have completed a patrol of the WAFFA Headwaters Census Division. The details of that patrol were as follows:-

Officer Conducting Patrol:- R. C. Roberts C.P.O.

Area Patrolled:-

WAFFA Headwaters
Census Division.

Objects of Patrol:-

Carry out an Electoral Education Programme.
Visit Meryamya.
Select a group for further education at KAIAPIT.
Report on cargo cult activities.

Duration of Patrol:-

12-12-1963 to 23-12-'63.

2-1-1964 to 11-1-1964.
(22 days)

Broken period spent at Menyamya.

Last Patrol into area:-

June 1963 - DNA.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:-

Europeans:-

Nil.

Natives:-

I member of the R.P. & N.G.C.

I Administration teacher.
(Part only).

I member R.P. & N.G.C.
(Part only).

R. C. Roberts
R. C. Roberts.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

- I -

INTRODUCTION:

The WAFFA Headwaters Census Division is situated in the southern corner of the KAIAPIT Sub District. It is bordered by the MENYAMYA Sub District to the south, The MUMENG Sub District to the East and the KAINANTU Sub District on the western side.

The WAFFA Census Division is a mountainous region with the majority of villages being sited between 3,500' ASL and 4,000' ASL.

Rivers in the area are a bone of contention to most patrols and caused considerable hardship to this patrol.

The country is very heavily timbered and is reputed to be some of the best timber in the Morobe District.

This patrol also passed through the southern corner of the Mumeng S/District (Lower WATUT Census Division) and the MENYAMYA Sub District (Northern & Western MENYAMYA Census Divisions). The country throughout this area is typical of the WAFFA C/Division. There is a marked change with regard to limestone outcrops. These seem to vanish completely in the area of the Mumeng Sub District that the patrol saw. Limestone is very prevalent in the WAFFA and Northern MENYAMYA C/Divisions. Western MENYAMYA is mainly kunai covered hills.

The people of the WAFFA are typical members of the KURUKUKU tribe. There are several minor custom changes, but, to record the whole division as 'Fringe KURUKUKUs' would, in my opinion, be quite correct.

(28)

- DIARY -

12th. December, 1963.

Departed ~~KEMEX~~ KALAPIT by Landrover at 0700 hours for Leron Plains. Transferred to tractor and proceeded to NARAPAU. Departed at 0930. Forded small stream after walking for 5 minutes, thence 10 minutes to Markham River. Forded this with some difficulty and continued on over a flat and first class track to GURUF Village arriving there at 1030 hours.

Changed carriers and departed for YANUF. Track in excellent condition and going very flat. Arrived YANUF at 1130 hours. Changed carriers.

Departed immediately for NARAWAIN. Forded the small river known as UNTAN and began walking again on a first class track, well shaded, with good bridges and again flat going. Arrived NARAWAIN 1230 hours.

Departed NARAWAIN at 1330 hours. Short 10 minute walk to the WOMOAR River. Forded this stream and passed through a small timber stand to a kunai plain. Crossed this and reentered the timber on the other side. The track through this is quite well defined and reasonably flat. In places it follows small stream. During the rainy season these are rather large but patrols should not have very much difficulty in getting through. Reached the WAFFA River at 1615 hours and forded that stream to the ONUNK rest house situated on the other bank. All stores and staff were across by 1630 hrs. The patrol camped at ONUNK rest house.

13th. December, 1963.

Departed WAFFA River (ONUNK Rest house) at 0700 hours. The population of ONUNK Village is very small (36) and it is possible to obtain only 10 carriers. It was therefore necessary to make two trips to get all the cargo to the village site.

The track follows the ONUNK river from a point slightly upstream from its confluence with the WAFFA River. This stream is followed for 45 minutes. The track then ascends a small hill on the eastern bank for 15 minutes to arrive at the village site. Total walking time 1 hour.

A canvas camp was erected in the village.

Gave talks in early P.M. on voting procedure and the elections in general.

Late P.M. talks given on taxation and the reasons for paying tax.

Word sent to GWOISARAZ to obtain additional carriers for 15th.

14th. December. 1963.

Spent day having informal talks with small groups on the introduction of head tax and the elections.

Carriers arrived from GWOISARAM in late P.M. Decision made to split the cargo and carry on to GWOISARAM on 15th. as still not enough carriers available.

15th. December, 1963.

The walk to GWOISARAZ is normally started from the WAFFA River and spread over two days. As this patrol was commencing this walk from ONUNK Village and was already two days behind schedule it was decided to attempt it in one day.

(27)

15th. December, 1963. Cont.

The track descends to the ONUNK River and follows that stream SSE for 30 minutes. It then ascends many small saddles descending repeatedly to cross small streams. This continues for 1 hour. The track then climbs steadily, passing through several gardens, to GWOISARAM Village.

The patrol arrived at GWOISARAM at 1500 hours.

The village was in the middle of a Whooping Cough epidemic. Treatments were commenced immediately. Runner sent to IMANI to get the APO from that village and also to obtain additional supplies from KAIAPIT via the S.I.L. radio at IMANI. Two deaths during the night - treatments finished at 2 a.m.

16th. December, 1963.

Further treatments given to Whooping Cough cases. APO from IMANI arrived at 1230 hours and after giving treatments carried on to TAPAKANANTU which was reported to be affected also.

Talks on elections and tax given to majority of villagers in late afternoon and evening.

17th. December, 1963.

Departed GWOISARAM at 0730 hours. the track is very poor but for the first 30 min. the going is reasonably level. The track then descends to the MAGWUND River. Fordeed this stream and ascended on a reasonable track to the village. Arrived at 0830 hours

The whooping cough here had only just started, instructed the APO to return to GWOISARAM.

A few of the village elders were given a talk on the elections and taxation.

18th. December, 1963

Checked whopping cough cases in early morning. Departed TOPAKANANTU at 1000 hours and walked to GWOISARAM. Inspected sick and departed for TOPAKANANTU at 1300 hours.

Made preparations for the start of the Menyanya trip on 19th. Recruited carriers and sorted cargo.

19th. December, 1963.

Departed TAPAKANANTU 0700 hours for MUNGAMU in the Mumeng S/D. Arrived MUNGAMU 1430 hours.

The track is non-existent and in several places the patrol was forced to cut a path.

The route taken was a straight ascent up the range that runs approx. north south from the cliff face known as SUN. This took $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours and is from 3,400'ASL to 5,700'ASL. The route taken then was to follow the range south for $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours. The patrol then turned to due east and descended for $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to arrive at MUNGAMU (WANTIP) in the Mumeng S/D.

20th. December, 1963.

Departed MUNGAMU at 0600 hours and headed SSW passing on the eastern side of the cliff face known as WASUS. This track ascends to 4,500'ASL then descends to ford the WASUS River at 2,800'ASL. Climbed again to cross the next range at an altitude of 4,750'ASL. Descended to ford KOWUNG River. Rested at small hamlet mentioned under Villages. Short climb out of valley, then a gradual ascent to the top of the cliff face known as WIELDWASU. Descended on the western side of this cliff face to arrive at the old village site of MARAGAIN at 1430 hours. Camped.

21st. December, 1963.

0700 hours began walking in a southerly direction. Little or no track and going very hard. Headed around the side of a range turning east then ENE. Crossed many small streams that form the MAGWUT River. Reached gap in range ascended slightly and crossed over. Began walking SE again. Began gradual descent travelling SE and struck small stream. Followed this to the BANIR River and the KATSIONG - SESARE track. Travelled SW along this track for 30 min. arriving at KATSIONG Village (650'ASL) at 1400 hours.

22nd. December, 1963.

Departed KATSIONG at 0700 hrs. Crossed the BANIR River and began climbing out of the valley. Track very steep in places and extremely rugged. After 7 hrs. steady climbing reached the top at an altitude of 6,200'ASL. Then began a straight descent to kunai hills. Arrived at a small hamlet at the edge of the kunai hills at 1700 hours.

Lead to believe that the village of ARIFOGO was within shouting distance.

Departed hamlet and followed well defined track over the kunai hills to MAGU River. Crossed this and followed a small contributory stream for 20 min. Then ~~here~~ ascended to ridge overlooking the valley. Followed this SW for 15 min. to arrive at ARIFOGO Village at 2030 hours.

23rd. December, 1963.

Departed ARIFOGO at 0700 hours (2,800'ASL) and began climbing steeply. Reentered forest and continued climbing to 3,700'ASL. Then descended gradually over kunai hills to a small hamlet. Rested. Ascended from this hamlet for 30 min. then descended to the KOTE River and the main

23rd. December, 1963. Cont.

walking track. Followed this along the side of the KOTE River for 2 hours to ANAKWATA Aust. Lutheran Mission station. Arrived at the ALM station at 1500 hours. Transported to Menyama by tractor.

2nd. January, 1964.

1000 hours departed Menyama by Cessna aircraft for SURASIR airstrip.

Sent word to KUSING for carriers, preparations made for an early start on 3rd.

3rd. January, 1964.

Departed SURASIR 0715 hours. Commenced walking on flat kunai plain. Passed through some gardens and began climbing on a good track. Ascended for 5 hours, track reasonable all the way. Short descent to KUSING Village arriving 1300 hours.

Gave electoral talks to villagers in P.M. Also explained taxation and informed them that they would be required to pay tax some time in the future.

Evening spent explaining elections and voting to the S.I.L. team.

4th. January, 1964.

Departed KUSING for TUMBUNA 0700 hours arriving at 0730 hours. Track very good and climbs very short.

Cargo sent on ahead to SIAGA. Gave talk to people on elections and tax. Departed for SIAGA at 0930 hours.

The track follows the side of the range descending slightly to ford the INEN River. It then climbs slightly to SIAGA Village. Arrived at 1200 hours.

Electoral education and tax talks in P.M.

(23)

5th. January, 1964.

Observed at SIAGA.

6th. January 1964.

Departed SIAGA 0700 hours. Ascended small hill behind the rest house then descended to cross a small creek. Then ascended steeply for 20 min. flattening out to a gradual ascent to 5,000' ASL. Descended to the WAIP River and forded this stream at 2,400' ASL. Then a gradual climb to URINT Village arriving at 1100 hours.

The WAIP River was bridged by diverting from the main track to a tree that had been wedged by flood waters upstream from the regular crossing. The old bridge was not sighted but is thought to be in a very bad state of disrepair.

Gave election talks to group and also explained fully the possible tax rate and reason for paying it.

7th. January, 1964.

Departed URINT 0730 hours for IMANI. This track ascends the small hill behind the village then follows the side of the range. The track is reasonably good and in places the going is flat. Oil colours were sighted on the water on this track. Descended slightly and forded a small creek. Ascended for 5 min. to arrive at IMANI at 0830.

Gave electoral talk to village. Also discussed fully the tax rate and the reasons behind paying tax.

Afternoon spent explaining elections and voting procedure to S.I.L. team

(27)

8th. January, 1964.

Departed IMANI at 0700 hours.

Backtracked to URINT and then descended sharply to the WAIP River arriving at 0900 hours. River in flood bridged and all safely across at 1015 hours. Proceeded around the side of the WAFFA River Valley on reasonable track only. In places the track is flat and walking easy. Arrived at the INUN River at 1500 hours. This river was also in flood and was crossed with extreme difficulty. All staff, carriers and villagers were safely across by 1800 hours. Followed WAFFA River down to UNUNK rest house. WAFFA River unfordable so turned back along NARAWAIN - UNUNK track to small garden house. Camped for night at 1900 hours.

9th. January, 1964.

Departed at 0700 hours. Walked along good track following small flooded streams in places.

Crossed plain and re-entered forest - short walk to WOMWOAR River. Assisted across river by a group of men from NARAWAIN. Short walk to NARAWAIN Village, arrived 1200 hours.

All men away at SURASIR, word sent for carriers. Decided to spend night here and continue ~~moving~~ on 10th.

Talks at night with V.O.S of NARAWAIN, GURUF and YANUF who asked to be told a little more about the elections. Some irregularities discovered - decision made to spend another night in the ONGA C/D. at YATCING and check the position at the villages near there.

10th. Departed NARAWAIN 0700

(51)

10th. January, 1964.

Departed NARAWAIN 0700 hours.

Arrived at flooded UNTAN River at 0800. Crossed this by canoe and arrived in YANUF Village at 0830 hours. Changed carriers and departed for GURUF. Arrived at flooded stream near GURUF at 0930 hours. Constructed rafts and ferried cargo across. Departed GURUF at 1030 hours after changing carriers. Proceeded along well shaded track through the villages of GURUF No. 2 and ITSINGANTS to YATSING.

Grouped the V.C.s of ITSINGANTS, PUGUAP, INTOAP, and YATSING in the afternoon and gave them a further talk on the voting procedure.

11th. January, 1964.

Departed YATSING 0700 hours. Passed through PUGUAP and INTOAP Villages to the Markham River. Forded river by walking upstream past its confluence with the Maniang River then fording both streams separately. Arrived MUTSING 1000 hours.

Picked up by Landrover and tractor at 1030 hours.

END OF DIARY.

1-5-1

Sub District Office,
KAIAPIT.

14th. January, 1963.

The Returning Officer,
Markham Electorate,
KAIAPIT.

ELECTORAL EDUCATION PATROL : WAKFA
HEADWATERS CENSUS DIVISION KAIAPIT

During the months of December 1963 and January 1964 I conducted an electoral education patrol of the WAKFA Headwaters Census Division. This area is still rather backward and ~~they have~~ the people have little idea of the elections and what is required of them.

In all a total of 8 villages were visited. These were:-

ONUNK (25,36) KUSING (181,305) URINT (30,48)

TOPAFANANTU (77,161) TUMBUNA (189,284) IMANI (107,170)

GWOISARAM (71,180) SIAGA (121,222)

The figures following each village are the number of adults or voters and the total population respectively. Total figures are 801 adults and a division population of 1,406. It is thought that at least 90% of the voters were contacted and attended an electoral education discussion.

Although every care was taken to make these talks very simple the people were unable to comprehend what was required of them. For this reason several Village Officials accompanied the patrol to KAIAPIT and these men plus several pidgin speakers will be given a thorough schooling on that station. They should then be able to carry the word back to their villages.

The factor of four languages in the census division makes the position of interpreters rather difficult and it is necessary to use a pidgin speaker from each village. The choice of this interpreter is also limited as 6 pidgin speakers in the one village is most unusual. Where possible the one interpreter was used for 3 villages (the maximum number speaking the one language) but this was not always practical. Exactly how these interpreters interpreted the talks is uncertain although in two villages they were checked and found to be as correct as possible

(19)

There are two Summer Institute of Linguistics Teams operating in the area. Because of their close contact with the people these teams will receive any queries that may arise. Therefore particular attention was given to explain fully the elections and voting procedure. They should now be able to answer correctly any questions that may be given to them.

These two teams have also stated that they will be willing to assist with the polling in the area.

The patrol also spent two nights in the OYGA Census Division when returning. Talks were given to the Village Officials of seven villages in that area. These people have a full understanding of the elections and the polling team in the Onga should not run into many difficulties.

A total of 16 days were spent on this patrol giving talks to the people of the WAFFA Census Division. It is thought that as there will only be a total of approx. 700 voters in this division and that the amount of time that has already been spent on the education of these people is out of proportion to other areas in this sub-district. The polling teams should be able to get a large percentage of formal votes as all these people are illiterate and their papers will have to be marked for them. Providing the residing officer asks them their preference and has patience with them the polling should be fairly good.

R. C. Roberts
R. C. Roberts.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

(2)

POLICE:

Two members of the R.P. & N.G.C. accompanied the patrol.

These were:-

- 1. Constable ABOWEI. Reg. No. 6138.
- 2. Constable SIRIAN. Reg. No. 3646.

Both the above named Constables are now far too old to be on an outstation. Both these men are useless on patrol as, because of their age and mental infirmity, they cannot perform the simplest task and cannot keep up with the slowest patrol when walking.

It is suggested that they both be transferred to a town station.

R. C. Roberts
 R. C. Roberts.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION:

The WAFFA Headwaters Census Division is situated in the southern corner of the KAIAPIT Sub District. It is bordered by the MENYAMIA Sub District to the south, The NUMENG Sub District to the East and the KAIHANTU Sub District on the western side.

The WAFFA Census Division is a mountainous region with the majority of villages being sited between 3,500' ASL and 4,000' ASL.

Rivers in the area are a bone of contention to most patrols and caused considerable hardship to this patrol.

The country is very heavily timbered and is reputed to be some of the best timber in the Morobe District.

This patrol also passed through the southern corner of the Numeng S/District (Lower WATUT Census Division) and the MENYAMIA Sub District (Northern & Western MENYAMIA Census Divisions). The country throughout this area is typical of the WAFFA C/Division. There is a marked change with regard to limestone outcrops. These seem to vanish completely in the area of the Numeng Sub District that the patrol saw. Limestone is very prevalent in the WAFFA and Northern MENYAMIA C/Divisions. Western MENYAMIA is mainly karri covered hills.

The people of the WAFFA are typical members of the KUKUKUKU tribe. There are several minor custom changes, but, to record the whole division as 'fringe KUKUKUKUs' would, in my opinion, be quite correct.

RECEPTION OF PATROL:

The patrol was well received in all villages.

The receptions given to the patrol in the Mumeng and Menyanya Districts were very pleasing except for one hamlet in the Mumeng S/District. This hamlet is situated about 5 hours walk past the last village in the Lower WATUT C/Div. and consists of approx. 5 families. These people dispersed when they saw the patrol but, were later enticed back to the hamlet. This incident will be enlarged upon under villages.

VILLAGES:

The villages were not given a thorough inspection (see patrol instructions) but, where it was particularly evident that improvements should be made, instructions were given.

The two villages of TAPAKANANTU and GWOISARAM are excellent and the housing appeared to be completely new. The two previous patrols have made the same observations so it would appear that they are generally first class.

The small hamlet mentioned under Reception of Patrol was the worst seen by this officer on any patrol. Evident - they were of the opinion that they were well away from such things as patrols. It would appear that they have not been censused or that they have been recorded as 'not sighted' for some time. Latrines and rubbish pits are non-existent and housing is very poor.

... in another sub district and out of my jurisdiction the people were advised only to migrate to the nearest village of MUNGAMU. I also expressed the wish that they do something about sanitation. The people were very reluctant to tell anything of themselves.

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VILLAGES: Continued.

It is thought that they belong to the old village of MARAGAIN as they were not far from that site. This however, is not definite.

The above matter has already been discussed with the ADO, KAIAPIT and it is understood that it will be taken up with the OIC, MUMENG.

The following name changes are recommended to be include in the next edition of the Village Directory. The names listed are accepted by the people and all Departments at KAIAPIT.

GWASIRAM change to GWOISARAM.

TAPANUSU change to TAPAKANANTU.

WAIGWANOM change to IMANI.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

There are eight villages in the Division and in these there is a total of sixteen Village Officials.

One of the objects of the patrol was to find one or two men from each group to attend an electoral school in KAIAPIT. These men had to be pidgin speakers and have the ability to instruct the other people in their respective villages upon their return.

There were only three V.O.s included in this group and one of those was chosen only for his ability to speak pidgin.

The only way ^{one} can describe the V.O.s in this area is as the most uninfluent and lazy group of V.O.s in the Morobe District. Although my patrolling experience is limited I consider the above a fairly safe statement. Observations were made in an effort to find better suited men. In the majority of villages the V.O.s could be improved upon.

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POLITICAL SITUATION:

One object of the patrol was to enquire into the activities of a cargo cult that has been operating in the area.

This was discussed fully with two Summer Institute of Linguistic teams that are operating in the area.

A brief background is that it started from a Lutheran Mission evangelist connecting the understanding of God with the possession of worldly goods. The fact that the two teams were living in the area added weight to his ideas and the formation of the cult. The cemeteries were cleared and the people began to hold feasts in these cemeteries. The S.I.L. teams were invited to these functions.

The cult received a definite boost when Dr. E. Giles, an American who was conducting several surveys in the Markham Valley, went to one of the villages and took body measurements and made genealogy charts. This was immediately connected to clothing sizes and the distribution of the cargo by the returning ancestors.

Following this Rev. K. ^{HOLANECHT} Holanek of the Lutheran Mission, who has been in the S/District for many years, succeeded in quietning the cult.

It is thought that the cult is now laying dormant and sometime in the future must suffer a re-birth.

At the time this patrol was in the area the mission evangelist, who initiated the idea, was on leave. It is doubtful if he will be posted back to the area but the seeds are now sown and I think that his posting will be immaterial to future cargo cult activities in the area.

POLITICAL SITUATION: Continued.

Perhaps the best way to treat further outbreaks would be, as stated in the patrol instructions, sympathetically. As long as the two S.I.L. teams remain in the area and continue to get large amounts of stores flown in, and in some cases air dropped, the cult must continue regardless of how many missionaries or officers of this department travel to the area to dispel rumours.

There is a growing tendency for the people of this division to seek work in the Markham Valley. This association with more sophisticated people, the broadening of their outlook and the receiving of money for work should help ease the situation.

AGRICULTURE:

The only cash crop in the Division is coffee of the Arabica variety. This is not grown in large quantities and the quality of it, although being reasonably good, is not equal to that of other areas where the coffee can be taken to market more readily and easily. The closest village in the WAFFA C/Div. is one days walk from the Markham Road and this village has a total population of 36. Around the 4,000' ASL mark where the majority of coffee stands are situated the walking time to the Markham Road could be anything up to 4 days. During the wet season rivers make this walk impossible.

The condition of coffee marketing at the moment makes it difficult to suggest that much time be spent on the

Timber appears to be the peoples only hope of economic advancement. A recent economic survey conducted by U.A.S.F. reported some of the best timber stands in the district to be in the WAFFA Census Division. Once again the

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AGRICULTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Continued.

major problem is transport. However the fact that the long haul to Lae can be made over a first class road may induce private firms to consider the division's timber a worthwhile proposition sometime in the future.

CROPS:

The diet of this area is mainly sweet potato and taro. This is supplemented with corn and other such crops and the occasional pig or wild animal. Garden crops appear to be of good quality and were seen in abundance.

One of the S.I.L. teams have planted some imported Australian pop-corn. This crop is doing well but, has cross-pollinated with the sweet-corn in the area.

LIVESTOCK:

There is not a great deal of livestock in the area. What there is is mainly pig. Some fowls were seen in each village and occasionally dogs. The poultry is obtained from the people of the ONGA Census Division and a price of £1 per head is paid.

REST HOUSES:

Rest houses in the area are very poor. Weather was not favourable to the patrol and in several instances it was necessary to cover the roof with a tent fly. Several groups were asked to carry out repairs before the election patrol.

Some of the rest houses are rather small and an electoral team may have difficulty getting all stores plus beds under cover. For this reason it is suggested that a tent fly be taken.

CARRIERS & CANOES:

It is necessary to obtain carriers at NARAWAI Village in the ONGA Census Division to carry through to GWOISARAM. It is suggested that following officers make clear the arrangements before departing NARAWAIN as there was some misunderstanding with this group and the patrol was forced to wait two days at ONWINK Village while carriers walked from GWOISARAM.

During the wet season it would be definitely advantageous for patrols to recruit several men from the ONGA C/Div. to accompany the patrol for the full trip. The WAFFA people have little or no idea of fording rivers whereas the ONGA people are experts at this job.

When returning to KAIAPIT two rivers in the ONGA C/DIV., one at YANUF and the other at GURUF, had to be crossed by canoe or raft. The YANUF group have a canoe for the purpose while the GURUF people normally construct rafts. No difficulty was experienced at either crossing.

Carriers for the MENYAMYA trip are discussed under that section of this report.

HEALTH:

The patrol was fortunate in arriving at GWOISARAM and TAPAKANANTU Villages just as a Whopping Cough epidemic was reaching the serious stage. Previous to the patrol's arrival there had been 4 deaths at GWOISARAM Village. Treatments were commenced immediately upon arrival but, as all cases were children under 18 months, this was found to be difficult for an untrained person with little equipment and medicines.

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HEALTH: Continued.

An attempt was made to quarantine all cases but this proved impossible as mothers would return, with their children, to their own house immediately the guard was relaxed. It was then decided that the changes in temperature would have more adverse effects than allowing unaffected people to come in contact with them.

During the night of the 15th. December two more deaths placed the total at 6 for GWOISARAM Village. The Aid Post Orderly from IMANI arrived on 16th. December and the epidemic was controlled by using the correct medicines and equipment.

Treatments were also given at TOPAKANANTU but the epidemic appeared to be no more than a slight cough at that village. However, following the departure of the patrol a male child, aged approximately 6 months, died supposedly from Whooping Cough.

Word was sent to KAIAPIT, via the S.I.L. radio at IMANI Village, of the epidemic and a Native Medical Orderly was sent to the area with more supplies. Although everything was under control when he arrived the supplies he left with the A.P.O. at IMANI were needed two weeks later when Whooping Cough cases were found in that village.

Apart from this epidemic the people appeared to be very healthy. Both Aid Posts seem to be treating all cases in the area they administer, that come under their attention.

The people do not relish the idea of walking to KAIAPIT for hospital treatment. Therefore some sores, cuts, broken bones, etc., do not receive the treatment they require. The constitution and seemingly miracle-like ability to heal, common to all KUKUKUKU people, possibly assists many cases.

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ROADS, RIVERS & BRIDGES:

Roads in the area are very poor except for one or two small stretches. The majority of walks in this area are very long and as these people have to be really pushed to work on a road of short length they would need supervising for six months before all of the tracks in the area could be classed as reasonable. This is not possible and, as it is possible to walk through the area at the moment, it is suggested that future patrols tell the people to clear the more difficult parts of the track. This was done by this patrol and small sections should be cleared before the next patrol goes into the area. If this system is continued by all patrols the tracks should slowly improve.

During the course of the patrol it was possible to build only one bridge. This was constructed over the WAIP River between IMANI and ONUMK (see diary for Jan. 8th.). This river was in flood but a site where a bridge could be easily constructed was found. The patrol and village people accompanying it numbered nearly 50 at this stage and all were safely across in a little over an hour.

The INUN River proved very difficult to ford. The river is crossed just above its confluence with the WAFFA River. Several attempts were made to fasten a bush vine from bank to bank; this was done by a Markham police constable and myself. After two of these vines had been stretched tightly across the river the patrol staff carried all cargo and villagers supplies over. All carriers and villagers were then assisted to cross.

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ROADS, RIVERS & BRIDGES: Continued.

Both previous officers to patrol this area have remarked on these rivers in their reports. The writer realises that the welfare of the carriers should be considered and that a determined officer, who had no regard for his carriers, could always get through. However, this patrol was out in the position of crossing and getting out of the area before the wet season set in properly or waiting for the water to subside. As more rain had been received each night for some time it was doubtful if the river would get any lower than it was at that time (3 P.M.). Every consideration was given to the carrier's welfare. No person, other than those who could swim well, crossed the river un-aided and the writer positioned himself slightly downstream in readiness to assist should anyone get into difficulties. The crossing took three hours in all and was without incident.

MISSIONS:

There is only one mission adhered to the area and that is the German Lutheran Mission. The patrol was in the area over the period when all village evangelists were on leave. It is, therefore, very difficult to report on mission activities. No complaints of the kind that were brought to the last patrol were mentioned to the writer. It is thought that as the evangelists were not in the village that the mission was "Out of sight out of mind". The writer did not hear any church services during the patrol and missions were not a subject of conversation at any time.

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AIRFIELDS:

SURASIR airstrip was used by the patrol when returning from MENYAMYA. This airfield is of excellent length and surface for Cessna aircraft. It is situated on the kunai plains of the Markham Valley very close to the hills that form the WAFFA River watershed and the WAFFA Census Division

LABOUR:

The people of this division are slowly starting to seek work on the peanut plantations in the Markham Valley. A tax rate of 10/- per year was discussed with all village groups. It is not yet certain when this will be introduced and it is realized that a tax burden should not be placed on a population to force them out of their area to seek work. Informing them that their time is near might have the desired effect of increasing the economic development. These people, as has I have stated earlier, are naturally lazy. They do have spasmodic bursts of energy but these appear to be well spaced. Some planters in the area will not employ these men as more willing workers can be obtained from other areas.

One irregularity with regard to peanut plantation workers from the WAFFA was discovered. This matter has been taken up under separate correspondence and will not be discussed in this report.

PERSONAL TAX:

As mentioned above the people were informed of the fact that they would shortly be required to pay a head tax of 10/- per year. The reasons of taxation were also fully explained to all groups

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PERSONAL TAX: Continued.

To all appearances there is not a great deal of money in the area and the people seem quite happy without it. Two things were noticed that might contests the above statement. These people purchase fowls at £1 per head from the ONGA C/Div. people. There are several fowls in each village. Several people of IMANI Village accompanied the patrol to SURASIR airfield. They were going to pay £1 per head to backload the SIL Cessna to NADZAB strip so that they could find work on the plantations in that area. The money for these fares was made up from contributions from other clan members of the same village. As at least 12 people made the trip some money must be in the area.

Possibly 1965 might be a good year to commence collecting tax from these people. If the officer collecting is very lenient with part and total exemptions I can see no reason why tax need not be collected.

ELECTORAL EDUCATION:

This was the main object of the patrol and because some of the information was needed shortly after the return of the patrol it was taken up under separate correspondence with the ADO, KAIAPIT. A copy of that letter is attached.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

These people could be termed KUKUKUKU. They are the typical short statted type and all their customs are similar to those of the ASEKI and MENYAMYA people.

There are 4 different languages in the division and the customs change slightly between these groups.

The people of KUSING, TUMBUNA and SIAGA may be connected to the ONGA Census Division people also.

ANTHROPOLOGY: Continued.

These people in the above mentioned villages have 'sing-sings' which date back to their ancestors, whereas the true KUKUKUKU only has one which is used at the time of the initiation ceremonies. They also use a type of flute that is made of bamboo - these are regarded as sacred. These 3 villages also make very finely carved and decorated arrows.

There are eight villages and four completely different languages in the area. There are also dialect changes between the villages.

The grouping is as follows:-

1. ONUNK. This language is the same as the WAMPUL - PESEN group in the MUMENG S/District.
2. IMANI, GWOISARAM and TAPAKANANTU. This language is the same as that spoken by the people of MUNGAMU (WANTIP) in the MUMENG S/District. There is also a dialect change between ~~IMANI~~ IMANI and the other groups. The people were also of the opinion that they spoke the same language as the KATSIONG group in the MENYAMYA area. This proved to be a very big dialect change as the people who accompanied the patrol to MENYAMYA had difficulty in making themselves understood in this area.
3. URINT This group speaks a dialect of a language spoken in the KAINANTU S/District.
4. KUSING, TUMBUNA and SIAGA. This language group is also connected to the KAINANTU area. There is a slight dialect change between SIAGA and the other two groups.

TRADE:

Clay pots that were made in the Erap area of the Markham Valley were found in all villages in the area

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TRADE: Continued.

patrolled, even as far as ARIFOGO Village in the vicinity of MENYAMYA Station. These had been traded from ERAF via TSILLI TSILLI in the MUMENG area to KATSIONG in the MENYAMYA area. The 4 seen at ARIFOGO were obtained in exchange for a medium sized pig. The total price paid for the pig was £2, 4 clay pots and two boxes of matches. A similar pig was offered to the writer for £4.

Throughout the area salt, tobacco and matches are ideal trade items.

WAFFA CENSUS DIVISION -
MENYAMYA STATION

The patrol departed TOPAKANANTU Village on the 19th December and arrived at MENYAMYA on 23rd. Dec.

Police had had previously passed through the area and the main purpose of this patrol passing through was to create a good impression.

The MENYAMYA people have raided the WAFFA area in the past and the WAFFA people fear them. The last raid was in 1952 but in 1962 rumours spread that another attack was coming. This of course did not eventuate but it succeeded in making the WAFFA people very cautious for some time.

The patrol recruited 12 men from GWOISARAM and TAPAKANANTU Villages to accompany the patrol to MENYAMYA as carriers. These people were told before departing that, depending on the track, and time taken, the patrol staff might fly back to JURASIR. They then declined to go as they were of the opinion that, without protection, they would be murdered. They were accordingly assured that if the patrol staff did fly back they would be seen safely to their own area by a policeman.

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WAFFA CENSUS DIVISION -

MENYAMYA STATION: Continued.

This reassured them and the patrol was able to proceed.

The carriers made many observations during the trip and after having 3 days rest at MENYAMYA they were told that the staff would be returning by air. They decided to return the next day and informed the writer that an accompanying policeman would not be necessary and they would return alone.

When the patrol returned to the WAFFA C/Div. the writer was given a large packet of salt that the carriers had been supplied with to buy food on the return journey. The Menyama people had willingly provided food without payment.

Because of the above it is thought that the trip to Menyama accomplished more than its task of creating a good impression.

CONCLUSION:

The Administration is held in high regard throughout the area and the position with regard to law and order is very good.

Economic development appears to be on the increase particularly in the KUSING - IMAMI area. This is a no doubt, to the wages paid by the SIL teams for carrying cargo from SUPASIR.

The people must be induced to overcome the fit of suldrums that they are in at the moment. One or two villages are starting to look toward economic development while others are steadily drawing away from it.

The small population of this division, compared to the population of the other areas administered from KAIAPIT, makes it difficult for all department to devote as

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CONCLUSION: Continued.

much time as they would like to this division. It is considered that more frequent patrolling and informal talks is the only way to instil enthusiasm in this area.

It is thought that all objects of the patrol were achieved.

R. C. Roberts
R. C. Roberts.
Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MORobe Report No. KAIAPIS No 4 of 15/64

Patrol Conducted by R.C. ROBERTS

Area Patrolled YAROS CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives MR. H. AARON AFB IN TRAINING 2 POLICE

Duration—From 21/11/1963 to 1/12/1963

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/1963

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION FLECTORAL EDUCATION

SURVEY ROAD ROUTE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

24/1/1964

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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M	F

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6th March, 1964.

District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT 4-63/64 - KAJAPYE

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged, with thanks.

I agree with your comments in paragraph four.

I am sure the written patrol instructions were of assistance to Mr. Roberts, but think he would benefit from accompanying an experienced officer on a patrol.

His work for an officer of limited experience is first class.

J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

JLH:JGC

67-6.14

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

if calling ask for

Mr.

67-2-6



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E ... Morobe District.
24th January, 1964.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORODOBU.

KAIAPIT PATROL NO. 4 of 1963/64

1. The above report of a Patrol to the Yaros Census Division conducted by Mr. F. Roberts is forwarded together with Patrol Instructions and comments from the Assistant District Officer, Kaiapit. Mr. Aarons report is still awaited. He has been asked to expedite his report and map of the proposed road in the Yaros area.
2. The patrol route in the diary is clearly defined as requested and should be very helpful to anyone unfamiliar to the area having to follow the same route during the House of Assembly Elections.
3. It is noted that the Introduction follows the Diary contrary to page 32 of Departmental Standing Instructions.
4. I do not agree with the practice which now seems to be common in the area, for the people to be called upon to assist with the building of a house for the Councillor because a room has to be set aside for patrolling officers. The amount of assistance is open to abuse and the people are obviously aware that their efforts can be "lost" at the following elections. If difficulty is experienced in having a rest house, as outlined on page 150 of Departmental Standing Instructions, erected then future patrols will provide tentage for its needs.
5. An error in the author of the speech from Legislative Council is explained fully in Mr. Keary's comments. I cannot understand how this error was made.
6. Extension of Forestry is highly desirable in the Markham area and to be encouraged at every opportunity, however I doubt if it is looked upon by the young men as a form of income to hold them in the village. Something with more immediate financial return needs to be introduced.
7. Malnutrition is not uncommon in the mountain regions on the northern side of the Markham and every effort should be made to ensure that parents are made aware of their legal obligations to their children. I feel that even delivering a sound "ticking off" is insufficient to impress the parents to provide sufficient food for the wellbeing of their children. It would be sufficient evidence for legal action if a parent refuses to obey an order of an Aid Post Orderly to take a child to receive treatment.

Soft handling of neglect to obey an order could result in the loss of life. As malnutrition is one of the two major groupings of sickness, the next patrol could advise on the actual percentage figures. Concise information on health within the report plus a detailed appendix enables efficient distribution to P.H.D. this also applies to sections concerning other departments.

8. I am surprised that Aid Posts were only inspected when asked to do so by the Orderly, it is desirable to show interest in all aspects of activities undertaken by the people and the patrolling officer should let it be known that he wants to visit all aid posts, schools, economic undertakings etc. Appendices are required as per standing instructions page 45.

9. I agree with Mr. Keary that the attitude of the parents is likely to be an excuse rather than a reason for the lack of interest in children attending school. "Church Languages" are not used in registered schools. The standard of Mission Schools in the area is obviously below that of the Administration and Seventh Day Adventist Schools. The Lutheran Mission are now instructing at all Teacher Training Centres in English. It is Lutheran Mission Policy now to withdraw teachers with limited or no English as new teaching staff becomes available. The YABIM language was introduced originally as a means of communication with people of the Lutheran Mission Congregation in the District and will perish as the old teachers are replaced.

10. The section on Electoral Education would have been of greater value had more questions been recorded and some impression of the effectiveness of dissemination equipment been included. Such could have been elaborated in an appendix.

11. I do not agree with the suggested course of the vehicular road, MARAI to ANTIRAGIN, as the road - in parts - follows the river bed which would be subject to flooding even though only an exceptional case of sustained and heavy rain occurs annually. A road following any portion of a river bed is a risk to life as well as wasting time and money. Rerouting of the sections following the river bed will have to be undertaken.

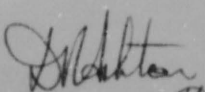
12. The new village Population Register Form, produced locally, has been used for the first time. No supplies have been received of this form from the Government Printer to date. The form is somewhat cramped and it is hoped that the printed form will allow greater clarity.

13. Mr. Roberts attention has been drawn to standing instructions page 206 regarding villages to be listed in alphabetical order. No map was received as mentioned in the Assistant District Officers Patrol Instructions, nor a Neonatal Mortality Rate Appendix as detailed on page 45 and 139 of Standing Instructions.

14. The examination of Bank Books on patrol is helping to locate Bank books on the Depositors Unclaimed Funds list and also enables officers to advise the depositors to operate on accounts that have been unused over a period.

15. Mr. Roberts had very little field work prior to his posting to Kaiapit and he has submitted a good report. More attention needs to be given to Departmental Instructions on all aspects of Patrolling. As stated in your 67-1-0 of 23rd February 1962 it is part of the job of the ADO to correct errors in Patrol Reports etc of his staff. I draw Mr. Keary's attention to this matter.

16. The report has been shown to the District Commissioner and extracts sent to relevant departments in Lae.


(D.N. ASHTON)
District Officer

c.c. Assistant District Officer, Kaiapit.
c.c. Mr. Roberts, Sub-District Office, Kaiapit.

67-0-0

Sub-District Office
KAIAPIT
Morobe District.

9

December 31 1963.

The District Officer
Morobe District.
LAE.

PATROL REPORT No.4.

Mr. R.C. Roberts report of a patrol to the YAROS census division is submitted; it was completed on Dec 11 and I would like to express appreciation of the promptness with which Mr. Roberts prepared his report.

Due to my own absence from the station the report has not been forwarded before this.

On my instruction the diary has been made comprehensive in case someone unfamiliar with the area has to conduct the poll for the House of Assembly Elections.

SIGITSHUMPUN village was visited during the course of a patrol to the Markham Headwaters and, as Mr. Roberts mentions in his diary (Nov 30), the people were seen. I don't know why they decided to walk down to MAIAMSARING - the patrolling officers certainly did not tell them to come there and all other patrols have conducted the census in the village. Probably Infant Welfare's insistence that the women walk to MAIAMSARING aid post for clinics was the reason.

The reference to building a house for the councillor (under "Villages") calls for comment; it has become practice for officers to stay with Councillors in the villages where there is no rest house. Where resthouses need replacement the councillors generally build themselves a new house with a room set aside for patrolling officers - the village people assist in the construction of councillor's house because of this service he provides to the Administration.

Under "Political Situation" the reference to Mr Shultz should be to Mr. Stuntz. One must say the officer's approach was not a very good one - the matter has been discussed with Mr. Roberts.

The reaction against the Lutheran Mission's insistence on using YABIM is interesting - as yet there does not seem to have been any pressure put on the mission at their frequent conferences. The situation is also mentioned by Mr. Roberts under "Education". It is doubtful if these "schools" are subsidized and are thus subject to language restrictions. However, Mr. Roberts comment about church ^{services} deserve further comment from you. Of course, the Lutheran Mission must not have teachers who can speak English to staff all these village

"schools", but one cannot help but comment they have let things lag so much that comparison with Administration and S.D.A. schools makes them look very poor indeed. The attitude of parents referred to by Mr. Roberts (last para under heading "Political Situation") sounds like an excuse rather than a reason. It is common to find throughout the MARKHAM this indifferent approach to attendance at school by children.

The reported attitude to tree planting is not peculiar to the area. It is being rapidly overcome and since Mr. Roberts' patrol there has been a steady stream of people from the YAROS asking for seedlings. It is expected 2,000 E. Torrelhana (Cadage) will be planted throughout the division by the end of this wet season.

The matter of a man refusing to allow his child to be taken to hospital has been attended to - in most of these cases the evidence is insufficient for legal proceedings to be taken and one must resort to delivering a sound "ticking off". Since Infant Welfare Sisters have handed over their "rounds" to Infant Welfare Assistants there seems to have been an increase in malnutrition amongst children.

Health services in the area appear to be very good - the T.B. cases were discovered in a recent survey. My experience has been that aid posts throughout the sub-district are kept in particularly good order at all times.

The unrest referred to under "Missions" is not so apparent as the report may seem to indicate. One feels there has been displayed a willingness to tell the patrolling officer what they, the people, thought he might like to hear. Responsible citizens have certainly expressed dissatisfaction with YABIM and the lack of English, but the real test of strong feeling is when the policy of the mission is challenged at conference - to my knowledge this has not happened yet. The people follow their faith so closely that they banished one man from a village and forced him to live apart in the bush because he took a second wife and would not repent.

Mr. Roberts' account of the electoral education programme is pleasing.

Aaron, A.P.O., has yet to submit his survey of a road which the people are anxious to build (although the project seems to be valued more for being a good talking point).

I do not agree that the area is in a good position economically, but like most situations where resources are limited the people tend to be more energetic and progressive than their more fortunate fellows. The YAROS have willingly accepted a tax burden equal to that of the AMARI and ATZERA people even though they have to garden on steeply sloping land. Most money comes in to the area from wage labour; casual work on the MARKHAM peanut farms is responsible for most of the absentees.

The introduction of commercial timber is a long term business and the young men of today will be veritable grey-beards by the time they get any income from this kind of activity. However, it is not costing the people anything to establish timber apart from some of their leisure time which is plentiful.

An attempt has been made to use the new census form design but we don't seem to have had much success.

W.R.

Mr. Roberts has carried out a good patrol and produced a report which is a credit to him.

(M.D. Keary)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

67-0-0

Sub-District Office
KALAPIT
Morobe District.

November 20 1963.

Mr. R.C. Roberts
Cadet Patrol Officer
KALAPIT.

PATROL No. 4.

As already discussed you will patrol YAROS
census division.

Mr. William Aaron A.P.O. in training will
accompany you.

Your duties are:-

1. Conduct a census.
2. Carry out an educational programme relating to the forthcoming elections; concentrate on the mechanics of the polling process rather than the historical background and inform the people of the proposed polling places and dates.
3. Report on education in the area, but do not make formal inspections of schools or say anything that suggests an inspection. I have already informed you of the information needed.
4. Examine the road site proposed by Councillor AMO. Provide a map with your report and show detailed information relating to grades, bridges, etc.
5. Provide a detailed patrol diary which will help an inexperienced person to cover the area. Include walking times and notes relating to type of track and nature of terrain generally. It is likely there will not be a field officer available to carry out the polling programme in this area and this information will be essential to anyone else.
6. Examine all GSB passbooks and check the Depositors Unclaimed Fund lists and collect books requiring interest.
7. Check the N.M.T.A. file and pay anything outstanding in the area.
8. Include information on economic activity - this may be best discussed with the Agricultural officer before writing your report.
9. Take some *Eucalyptus torrelliana* seedlings with you and ask the villagers to put a few in by way of trial.

M.D. Ksary

(M.D. Ksary)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office
KAIAPIT
Morobe District.

11th December, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer
Sub-District Office
KAIAPIT.

PATROL REPORT KAIAPIT NO.4 OF 1963/64.

Officer Conducting Patrol :- R. C. Roberts C.P.O.

Area Patrolled :- YAROS Census Division

Objects of Patrol:-
Conduct a census.
Carry out an Electoral
Education programme paying
particular attention to the
mechanics of voting.
Survey the proposed vehicular
road route into the YAROS C.D.
General Administration.

Duration of Patrol:- 21-11-63 to 1-12-63 (11 days)

Last Patrol into the area March 1963 DNA.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:

Europeans :-	Nil
Natives :-	Mr. W. Aaron Asst. Patrol Officer in Training 2 Members of the R.P. & N.G.C.

R.C. Roberts
.....
R. C. Roberts C.P.O.

DIARY

21st. Nov. Departed KAJAPIT 1400 hours by tractor for OFOFRAGEN Village arriving at 1430 hours.

Obtained carriers and departed OFOFRAGEN for AMARI Village at 1500 hours. Followed track leading straight on from road for 15 min. to the bed of the MANIANG River. The track then follows the right or Eastern side of this river upstream. After 40 min. on this course the track begins to cross and re-cross the river. This continues for a further 40 min. and becomes increasingly difficult as the main stream divides into several smaller swift flowing streams. At the confluence of the SURUWA and MANIANG Rivers the track branches and the right hand one is taken. This leads along the flood bed of the MAINANG and AMARI Village is situated on the right side of the Maniang about 15 min. from the branch-off.

Total walking time is 2 hours.

The MANIANG River bed is approx. 300 to 400 yards wide and in the wet season this area may be completely covered making this route impassable. There is, however, an alternative route that follows the kunai ridges. According to the local people this route takes the same time as the river track but the walking is rather strenuous.

Upon arrival a meeting of all Councillors was held and the best route for the patrol to take was discussed in detail, so as to fit it in with the proposed surveying of the new road.

22nd. Nov.

Census of AMARI Village conducted and people given a talk on the mechanics of the new House of Assembly and the voting procedure.

Mr. Assistant Patrol Officer in-Training W.AARON arrived to join the patrol after carrying out a compass survey of the route from OFOPRAGEN.

NAWANTMARAN Village, which can be seen on the opposite bank of the MANIANG River slightly downstream from AMARI, was then censused and the Electoral Education talk given.

Both NAWANTMARAN and AMARI Villages were then inspected.

23rd. Nov.

Departed AMARI 0715 hours for SAMARAN arriving at 0830 hours.

The track follows the MANIANG River upstream to its confluence with the MAMI River and then follows that stream for 40 min. The track then climbs a small hill to SAMARAN Village. This village is again on the right hand bank of the river travelling upstream.

The village was censused and the people were then instructed in the new House of Assembly and voting procedures. Sanitation inspection carried out.

A.P.O. in Training W.Aaron continued to conduct the compass survey of the ~~xxxx~~ patrol route.

24th. Nov.

Departed SAMARAN at 0700 hours for SAFATS Aid Post arriving at 0730 hours.

The track descends from the SAMARAN Village site to the MAMI River and then continues to follow that river upstream.

YAMPUA Village is split with half living at the Aid Post and the rest living at the old village site. This first site is very clean and the layout is very pleasing but in time of flood the people are forced to move back to the old site as this is all under water.

Yampua Village was censused at the Aid Post and the Electoral Education talk was given.

The writer then walked to DANTAP Village. This route follows the left bank of the MAMI River for 10 min. then crosses the river and ascends to the village. Total time 20min.

Census of DANTAP Village revised and talk on the forthcoming elections given.

Mr. A.P.O. W.Aaron inspected the village while the writer proceeded on to YAMPUA Village. This old site was inspected and then I carried on to SAFATS. Total time from DANTAP to SAFATS via YAMPUA 40 min.

25th. Nov.

Departed SAFATS at 0730 for MITSING arriving 0930.

Backtracked for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to the confluence of the MANIANG and MAMI Rivers. The track then follows the MANIANG upstream for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to the village.

This village is situated on a small rise on the right hand bank.

25th. Nov. Census of MITSING Village revised and talk on Elections given. Village inspected by Mr. A.P.O. W. Aaron.

Visited TARI Village 15 min. from MITSING
Census revised, talk given, village inspected.
Returned to MITSING.

26th. Nov. Departed MITSING 0800 for MARAFAU arriving at 0930.

The track again follows the MANIANG River upstream. Recent rain had caused many landslips and, as the valley floor narrowed, made progress very difficult. The river crossings were very dangerous and the usual track was non-existent. The patrol had to eventually climb the valley wall and 'break bush' for 15 min. The old track was then reached and a further 15 min. along this to the village was easy walking.

MARAFAU census revised and the people fully instructed in the mechanics of voting.

Hygiene and sanitation were inspected.

27th. Nov. Departed MARAFAU for SUMERA 1 hr.

This track follows a ridge for 35 min. then drops to a small creek. This creek then becomes the track and is followed to its junction with the YAFATS River. Forded the YAFATS River further 5 min. to SUMERA Village.

Censused SUMERA Village and gave a talk on the electoral procedures. Village inspected and found to be the best so far.

28th. Nov.

Departed SUMERA for AMARI 1 hour 10 min.

This track follows the small stream directly across the YAFATS from SUMERA. The track climbs up the side of the waterfall and then joins the stream on the top. After 15 min. the track branches out of the bed and climbs the saddle of the hill on the right. Descended to the bed of the UDUNGUNT River and followed this to its confluence with the MANIANG at NAWANTMARAN. Thence 10 min. to AMARI.

29th. Nov.

Departed AMARI for MAIAMSARIANG 2½ hours.

Followed the MANIANG River downstream for ¼ hour then turned south and crossed a low lying gravel area between the MANIANG and YAFATS Rivers. This area takes 1 hour to cross and is supposedly the flood bed of the two bordering rivers. The YAFATS River is then forded and its gravel bed is crossed for a further ½ hour. The track then winds through a garden area this continues for ½ hour to MAIAMSARIANG Village.

Census of MAIAMSARIANG Village revised.

Thence 5 min. on vehicular road to TOFMORA. Village censused and inspected.

A further 5 min. to GUDSUAP. Census revision and inspection of hygiene and sanitation carried out.

Returned to MAIAMSARIANG then carried on to GAINARUN 30 min. branching off the present road onto a former vehicular road. GAINARUN census and sanitation inspection carried out.

The four villages were then grouped at MAIAMSARIANG and the Electoral Education talk was given to the group. This was not successful and the COUNCILLORS were given another talk that evening.

30th. Nov.

Proceeded along vehicular road to meet the SIGITSRUMPUN group who were walking in to MAIAMSARIANG for census. Census of SIGITSRUMPUN revised alongside the road. Electoral Education talk given. Returned to MAIAMSARIANG and collected patrol cargo. Then proceeded along the road to NARUTSANGIANG Village. Census revised and the Electoral Education talk given. Inspection of hygiene and sanitation carried out.

Pass received from Mr. A.P.O. W. Aaron who was surveying the road route requesting that the patrol stop in the field till the 1st. December as the proposed route had not been cleared and he was finding it difficult to finish in the time.

Returned to MAIAMSARIANG and camped.

Ist. ^{DEC.} Nov.

Mr. A.P.O. W. Aaron departed to finish the surveying with 8 men to assist in cutting the scrub back to enable compass bearings to be taken.

The writer observed the day at MAIAMSARIANG.

Departed at 1230 hours by Land Rover for KAIAPIT.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION:

The area patrolled is known as the YAROS Census Division and is situated north of KAIAPIT Station. It is drained by several large rivers and in many cases the walking tracks follow the beds of these rivers. It is considered that the patrol would be impossible during the wet season. During the course of the patrol only small amounts of rain were recorded but, quite often, this made river fording a dangerous procedure. The main rivers are known as the MANIANG, MAMI, and YAFATS Rivers. There are 15 villages and all but one of these were visited by the patrol.

The patrol's task was primarily to conduct a census and instruct the people in the mechanics of the polling procedure in the forthcoming House of Assembly elections.

Mr. Assistant Patrol Officer in-Training W. Aaron who accompanied the patrol surveyed the proposed road route. He also did a compass survey of the patrol route so that it would be possible to link the road to some known villages.

The main economic activity in the area stems from work on the peanut plantations outside the Census Division. There is some coffee grown in the area. The revenue received from this would be well below that which is earned from the casual work on the peanut farms.

Each village was supplied with a small amount of plants of the Eucalyptus Torrelliana variety. All the villagers showed interest in these plants and were eager to try them.

All bank pass books were examined and the NMTA and deceased depositors files for the division were checked.

POLITICAL SITUATION: Continued

The general attitude to the Administration throughout this area is very good.

The Lutheran Mission in the area are damaging their relationships due to the standard of teaching in their schools. The people expressed the wish that the Administration would begin building a Primary 'T' School in the Census Division before long; so that their children might attend and learn English. Many of the people were not sending their children to school as they wanted them to learn English instead of the YABIM taught by the Mission.

FORESTS:

During the patrol 100 plants were distributed amongst the 15 villages. These were all Eucalyptus Torrelliana and were planted only to try this variety out under the soil and weather conditions in the YAROS. In all cases the villagers had to be assured that if they planted and cared for the trees and the conditions proved good the trees would remain their property. Several groups thought that the Administration would claim them if they did well and that they would have tended them for nothing. In all cases this had to be explained to them and eventually all villages accepted the plants saying that they would be prepared to tend them. ~~It~~ No group had to be left out of this project and after the explanation all shewed willingness to try.

COMPLAINTS:

There was only one complaint brought to the attention of the patrol. This was laid by Councillor AMO of SAMARAN Village against a male native of that village who had refused to allow his wife to take a sick child (malnutrition) to KAIAPIT for treatment. The child was immediately sent to the hospital at KAIAPIT and the native concerned was told to report to the ADO at Kaiapit.

HEALTH:

The general health position in the area is quite good. A few people from this Census Division are at present in the Government Hospital at Kaiapit. These can be divided into two groups. Children suffering from malnutrition and associated complaints and adults with tuberculosis. There are some cases of tinea in the area also.

The Census Division is served by three Council built Aid Posts. The orderlies accompanied the patrol to all villages that came under their individual control and assisted in the inspection of hygiene and sanitation.

The APOs seemed quite competent in their work and appeared to be treating all cases. Two of the three aid posts were inspected by the writer. These inspections were only carried out when the APO initiated the idea. The two inspected - AMARI and SAFATS - were both found to be very clean and both gave the impression that a thorough 'clean-up' had taken place the day before. This 'clean-up' is, of course normal procedure at any level.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Tracks in the area are quite good and make for easy walking. When the route follows river beds there is no definite track as each year the whole bed is inundated with flood waters and any track is washed out.

There are no major bridges in the YAROS and building any would be ^{not} practical. The river beds are from 50 to 400 yds across and it is not unusual for the river to flow from bank to bank following heavy rain.

EDUCATION:

There are eight Mission (Lutheran) schools in this census division. These are all staffed by "trained" mission field workers. The writer spoke to all these teachers and not one understands simple English. All teaching is done in the YABIM language. Some English is copied from text books to the board. This was seen in one school and the word 'house' had been written twice. The second spelling was 'hous'.

As stated under Political Situation this teaching in YABIM is creating a certain amount of ill feeling towards the Mission. Parents repeatedly stated that it was because of this that they left it to the children themselves as to whether they attended school or not. It was found that only 50% of the children attended. The majority of children do not speak Pidgin, this figure could be as high as 90%. However the same percentage would be reasonably good YABIM speakers.

While gathering material for a recent ASOPA Government assignment the writer was led to believe by a passage in a United Nations publication that Missions could only start schools if they taught in Pidgin, English or the local vernacular, and that 'church languages were not allowed.

MISSIONS:

There is only one Mission adhered to this Census Division and that is the Lutheran. The total population of the census division belongs to this faith. As stated under Education there is some unrest in this area. Apart from this the mission appear to be well established and the people seem to follow the faith closely.

ELECTORAL EDUCATION:

Each village was given a lecture on the forthcoming elections for the House of Assembly. The people were informed as to where and when they could vote and the form in which they would be required to vote.

In addition to these large gatherings the procedure was also discussed at night with a few of the men at each village. Several of the older men had very definite ideas on what type of person they need to vote for. Some good questions were put to the writer on the House of Assembly. One man of SUMERA Village was very interested in the pay that the elected person would receive. After being told the amount he pondered for awhile and then stated that the people must elect a man who will think of his voters and his work first - then his pay. On several occasions the men pointed out that as the women are entitled to vote they must give the matter a lot of thought and decide who would be the best man for the job. The men appeared worried that the women would not vote correctly and spoil the elections.

When the writer arrived at NARUTSANGIANG he found the whole village seated listening to an Electoral Education talk being given by the Councillor. The Councillor, who had attended a school at KAIAPIT the day before, had a large ballot paper drawn on a black-board and was instructing the people on how this was to be marked.

lat

MIGRATIC

F N

ELECTORAL EDUCATION: Cont.

This was being done correctly as he was erasing the numbers and placing them back in different squares.

At this stage the people appear to have a firm grasp on the voting procedure and what is required of them. They also have definite ideas on the type of man they want. The writer did not attempt to find out which candidate they were in favour of.

It is thought that the team that carries out the Election Patrol in this Census Division will have no difficulty in recording the voter and that a high percentage of voters will attend the polls.

VEHICULAR ROAD:

A new vehicular road route from AMARI to ANTIRAGIN was surveyed and the writer also walked over an alternative route from AMARI to MAIAMSARIANG. Out of these two routes the AMARI - ANTIRAGIN would be the better. This route follows the MANIANG River and would be easily made. In parts this road would follow the river bed. It would not, however, be flooded except in cases of sustained and heavy rain in the catchment area. This does happen in the wet season but it is considered that it would not affect the road to any great extent.

The subject of this road will be taken up by further correspondence at a later date following the ~~completion~~ completion of the survey map.

CENSUS:

During this patrol the census of the division was revised. The division remains stagnant in ~~the~~ regard to numbers. There was no migrations out of the division and no migrations in from other areas.

An attempt has been made to use the new form for this census. To enable easy reference for officers who are not familiar with this form the figures were also compiled and placed on the old Village Population Register.

There were twenty-three deaths in the division and fifty-five births. This gives a natural increase of thirty-two. Approximately 1.35 natural increase per 100 in a population of 2,513.

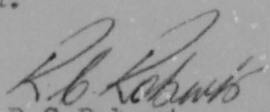
CONCLUSION:

The division appears to be in a good position economically although it is a bone of contention with the older men that the young men leave the village to find work.

The Administration is held in high regard and the forestry project might help to advance the people considerably plus give the young men some form of income in the village.

The mission influence and native attitude to this body has already been discussed.

The patrol was very enjoyable and it is thought that all object were fulfilled.


R. C. Roberts.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

POLICE:

Two members of the R.P.& N.G.C. accompanied the patrol.

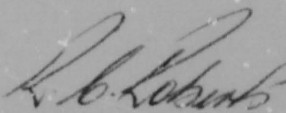
These were:-

1. Constable WANI Reg. No. 7885.

A capable and alert member. Definite assistance.

2. Constable ABOVEI Reg. No. 6138

Inept, dull-witted and unintelligent.



R.C. Roberts.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER.

YEAR..... MONTH.....

BIRTH RATE... 2... per 100
 DEATH RATE... 1... per 100
 NAT. INCREASE... 1... per 100

VILLAGE NAME	NO	AGE	DEATHS.												BIRTHS				MIGRATIONS			
			Under 1 yr.		1-5		6-10		11-15		16-45		Over 46		M		F		IN		OUT	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
AMARI	1	22																				
NAWANTMARAN	2	22																				
SAMARAN	3	23																				
YAMPUA	4	24			1			1														
DANTAP	5	24																				
MITSING	6	25																				
TARI	7	25			1			1														
MARAFU	8	26	1	1																		
SUMERA	9	27							1		1	1										
JDSUAP	10	29																				
TOFMORA	11	29				1																
MAIAMSARIANG	12	29	1	1																		
GAINAFUN	13	29	1																			
SIGITSRUMPUN	14	30																				
NARUTSANGIANG	15	30																				
TOTALS			3	2	2	1		2	1		5	5	1	1	22	33	5	9	5	26		

NO.	AGE	ABSENT WORKERS				ABSENT				STUDENTS												
		Inside District		Outside District		Inside the District		Outside the District		Government		Mission										
		Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F									
1	22	9	5	6	4		2	1	1		1	1										
2	22	2	1	4	3		2					2										
3	23	7	3	14	4	1	1	3	1	1		1										
4	24	5	4	10	6		2			1		2										
5	24	17	14	22	22	3	1	11	3			6	2									
6	25	8	3	13	3	2	1	3	2			1										
7	25	5	4	10	4			2	2			1										
8	26	14	12	25	16							1										
9	27	20	8	25	17			3	2			1	1									
10	29	12	16	8	8	2		3	1													
11	29	26	28	28	6	1		4	1			1	1									
12	29	18	12	19	21			3														
13	29	7	6	10	9			3		1		1	1									
14	30	15	6	16	8			3				1										
15	30	5	2	7	4	1		2	1													
TOTALS		170	115	217	135	10	3	44	13	3	2	12	13									

VILLAGE NO.	AGE	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS												TOTALS, inc.				GRAND TOTAL	AVERAGE
		Under 1 year		1-5		6-10		11-15		16-45		Over 46		ABSENTEES					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
AMARI	22	1	1	5	4		4			20	18	2	4	13	17	28	22	80	3.9
NAWANTMARAN	22	1	1	4	7	4	4	2	1	16	14	5	5	13	16	25	22	76	4.2
SAMARAN	23	2	3	17	16	16	10	3	8	36	37	6	11	47	48	63	53	201	5.4
YAMPUA	24	2	3	6	12	6	4	5	4	14	21	6	4	25	29	32	31	117	4.8
DANTAP	24	2	3	7	8	7	12	8	11	32	32	10	10	50	51	75	67	243	4.7
MITSING	25	2	2	7	10	8	6	7	4	23	26	9	8	34	25	48	39	146	4
TARI	25	2	2	9	11	8	9	6	4	39	27	3	3	30	31	54	36	151	4.2
MARAFU	26	2	1	8	8	9	13	2	2	35	33	10	5	36	36	70	54	196	4.2
SUMERA	27	2	1	7	13	5	10	6	5	20	25	7	10	41	38	55	54	188	4
JDSUAP	29	4	-	7	10	12	8	10	3	41	35	8	9	47	37	60	53	197	4.5
TOFMORA	29	3	1	10	15	10	9	14	4	34	51	14	12	65	58	80	70	213	3
MAIAMSARIANG	29	1	4	10	9	9	8	6	11	32	28	6	10	44	44	60	59	207	4.4
GAINAFUN	29	2	1	3	7	7	12	4	8	22	23	10	10	24	36	45	42	147	4.5
SIGITSRUMPUN	30	-	2	4	3	5	7	1	8	24	28	6	5	26	26	49	41	142	5.2
NARUTSANGIANG	30	1	4	7	17	6	7	7	4	30	26	6	12	27	34	45	43	149	4.6
TOTALS		26	27	106	151	112	123	81	77	418	424	108	118	522	522	779	686	2,513	4.4



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

KATAPIT

District of MOROBE Report No. No. 5 of 1963/64

Patrol Conducted by A. J. AKINS C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Markham Headwater and NAHO/RAWA PATROL

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2 Members of the R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 1/12/1963 to 23/12/1963

Number of Days TWENTY THREE DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 24/12/1964

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Carry out a Census of the Markham H/Water and carry out a programme of Electoral Education in the NAHO/RAWA as well as the area censused

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/7/1964

D. J. A. [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

.....

.....

.....

67-6-38

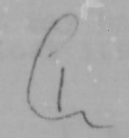
24th July, 1964.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
L.A.E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5-63/64 - EKIAPIT:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
as acknowledged with thanks.

I agree in your comment.

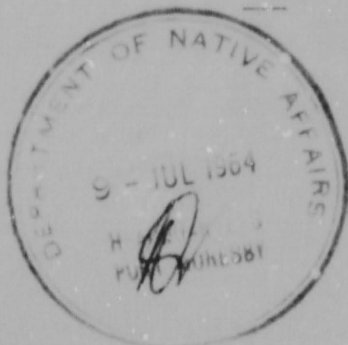

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 6. 38

(23)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



KW:JB

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-6

Department of the Administrator,
Morobe District,
LAE.

1st July, 1964.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Kaiapit Patrol Report No. 5 of 1963/64

Forwarded for your information please a report submitted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer A.J. Akins covering the Markham Headwater Census Division of Morobe District and Naho-Rawa Census Division of Madang District. This report was in the hands of the Assistant District Officer, Kaiapit, on the 23rd December, 1963.

Routine patrol of the area for census check and electoral instruction.

The census reveals that the village of Gumbaiyong is continuing to disintegrate and no doubt this process will be hurried along by the large number of deaths occurring - 18 not 39 as recorded.

Electoral education of the area appears to have been carried out quite well.

Any information that may have been of value to the other departments has now lost its value and no extracts have been referred.

D. N. Ashton
(D. N. ASHTON)
District Officer



(22)

Telegrams

Telephax

Our reference 67-0-0

I, calling ask for

Mr.

Sub-District Office
KAIAPIT
Morobe District.

November 29 1963.

Mr. A.J. Akins
Cadet Patrol Officer
KAIAPIT.

PATROL TO MARKHAM HEADWATERS
AND NAHO RAWA.

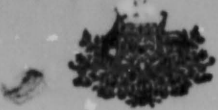
You will leave this week to patrol the Markham Headwaters
Census Division and the Naho Rawa Census Division.

Your duties are:-

1. Conduct a census in the Markham Headwaters census division.
2. Conduct an electoral education programme in both the Markham Headwaters and the Naho Rawa; concentrate on the mechanics of polling so the people know what to do when the electoral teams come through.
3. Provide a very detailed patrol diary which will help an inexperienced person to cover the area. I want a sketch map of the section between Yankowan and the first of the Naho Rawa villages.
4. Examine all CSB passbooks in the Markham Headwaters and collect any needing interest to be entered. Issue a receipt and ensure the village name is entered in the back of the book.
5. Check the N.M.T.A. file for anything needing to be paid in the area.
6. Make sure you camp in each of the Markham Headwaters villages and ascertain the situation regarding GUMBALONG - are they still living at the old site?
7. In the Naho Rawa camp at each of the places selected as a polling centre. Inform the people of the dates on which polling is to take place and let everyone know which villages are expected to gather at each centre.
8. Select a group from both areas to attend a course here. The idea will be for them to go back teach their people. Early January will be the best time, but let them work out the arrangement most suitable to them. It may be better to have two or more groups come in at different times.
9. You have no administrative duties in the NAHO RAWA which is in Madang District. However the District Officer Madang will be interested in your comments on the area.

M.D. Keary
(M.D. Keary)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

69

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference... 67-0-0

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub-District Office,
KALAPIT.
Morobe District.

23rd December, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KALAPIT.

PATROL REPORT KALAPIT No. 5 of 1963/64.
REPORT OF PATROL TO MARKHAM HEADWATERS & NAHO/RAWA CENSUS DIVN.
KALAPIT SUB-DISTRICT

Officer Conducting Patrol :-	A. J. Akins Cadet Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled :-	MARKHAM Headwaters and NAHO/RAWA Census Divisions.
Objects of Patrol :-	Census and Electoral Education Patrol.
Duration of Patrol :-	1.12.63 to 23.12.63 Twenty Three (23) Days. Twenty Two (22) Nights.
Personnel Accompanying Patrol :-	
Europeans :-	Nil.
Natives :-	W. Aaron Asst. P.O. in training.
Last Patrol to the Area :-	DNA. May, 1963. 14 Days.

A. J. Akins
.....
A. J. Akins
Cadet Patrol Officer

INTRODUCTION :-

The two areas patrolled are both rugged and mountainous with very little social, political or economic advancement having so far taken place, due mainly to the nature of the terrain and the relative inaccessibility of areas.

The whole area is covered in dense rain forest, being susceptible to heavy rain and flash floods which quite often cut walking tracks between villages and cause land slips to occur.

Relatively good weather was experienced throughout the patrol and thus we were able to proceed without any real hold ups at all.

The objectives of the patrol in the MARKHAM Headwaters were to revise the census and as with the NAHO/RAWA, carry out a programme designed to inform the people of electoral procedures, polling places and of the further electoral education talks to be held at KAPIT in January.

An extremely good reception was given me in every village; a 'sing sing' being held at practically every second village that I visited.

PATROL DIARY :-

Sunday, 1st December, 1963.

Departed KAIAPIT for UFIM Bridge where patrol commenced. A.P.O. in training picked up at ANTI-RAGIN to accompany patrol.
 1430 hrs departed UFIM Bridge.
 1500 hrs arrived SIGITSRUMPUM.
 1530 hrs departed SIGITSRUMPUM.
 1830 hrs arrived LANKUAM.
 Tonight talks given on the coming elections.

UFIM Bridge to SIGITSRUMPUM is a $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs walk along a reasonably straight track which runs alongside the UFIM River. The walk from SIGITSRUMPUM to LANKUAM is 3 hrs solid walking. The track after it leaves SIGITSRUMPUM follows the UFIM River for approx. 1 hr. For the first hours walk the track is relatively flat but goes up and down several small gulleys. Following this the track leaves the river and begins to ascend for approx. 30 mins. This is a rather trying walk. From the top of the ridge there is a steep descent for 30 mins. to a tributary of the UFIM River. From this tributary the track winds steeply up another mountain for approx. 50 mins then straightens out onto a ridge top and continues for about 10 mins to the site of LANKUAM Village.

Rest house demolished so house owned by the 'boss mission' used. A new rest house to be constructed by Christmas.

Monday, 2nd December, 1963.

LANKUAM Vill ge censused and inspected.
 1000 hrs departed LANKUAM.
 1200 hrs arrived NUMBUGU.
 This afternoon the villages of NUMBUGU & DAMANGANA were censused and talks given on the elections and voting procedures.

On leaving LANKUAM the track winds steeply down to the UFIM River for approx. 1 hr then crosses the river by a reasonably constructed bridge. From the bridge site the track ascends very steeply to meet the SIGITSRUMPUM - NUMBUGU track. From this point there is a relatively straight walk with only a slight climb for approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr to NUMBUGU Village.

Tuesday, 3rd December, 1963.

This morning NUMBUGU Village inspected.
 1000 hrs departed NUMBUGU.
 1200 hrs arrived SAMURA.

On leaving NUMBUGU there is a steady climb for approx. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr after which the track descends gradually for an hour. The final $\frac{1}{4}$ hr of the track descends very steeply. SAMURA Village is sighted approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr before reaching it.

This afternoon SAMURA inspected, censused and talks given on the elections and voting procedures.

There were a few questions following my talk so time was spent in further explanation to the people.

Wednesday, 4th December, 1963. 0700 hrs departed SAMURA.
1030 hrs arrived KAPARA.
This afternoon the GUMBAIYONG people arrived at KAPARA so both villages censused. My ankle badly strained so was unable to make the hectic GUMBAIYONG walk.

From SAMURA Village the track descends steeply for 10 mins to the IAPAN River. From the river there is a very tiring steep ascent which lasts for approx. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Once the top of the mountain is reached there is barely anymore climbing to be done. After the climb the track levels out a little with a tendency for it to descend gradually for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Following this there is a steep descent for 1 hr 35 mins to the UMI River. From the river there is only a $\frac{1}{2}$ hr walk up a steep track to the village of KAPARA. The village is sighted approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr before actually reaching it.

Thursday, 5th December, 1963. This morning talks given on the coming elections and voting procedure to the GUMBAIYONG and KAPARA people.
1030 departed KAPARA.
1200 arrived MARABOI.

From KAPARA the track descends for 10 mins to the NANA River then ascends gradually for 1 hr to the site of MARABOI. The village cannot be seen until about 100 yards from it. Once the old site of MARABOI is reached there is only a further 20 mins walk to the new village site.

This afternoon MARABOI censused, inspected and electoral education talks given.

Friday, 6th December, 1963. 0730 hrs departed MARABOI.
0900 hrs arrived YANKOWAN.
This afternoon YANKOWAN censused, inspected and electoral education talks given.

From MARABOI the track descends for approx. 10 mins to the MAMAMBU River. This section is rough but after crossing the river the track improves and ascends gradually for approx. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The final 35 mins walk is a gradual descent to the village of YANKOWAN.

There is no really hard walking between these two villages.

Saturday, 7th December, 1963. 0730 departed YANKOWAN.
0900 arrived RUMPA.
RUMPA Village censused, inspected and electoral education talks given.

From YANKOWAN the track ascends gradually for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr then there is a relatively good track which descends gradually for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs to the village of RUMPA. It is quite a good walk between these two villages.

(17)

Sunday, 8th December, 1963. 0700 hrs departed RUMPA.
0930 hrs arrived HINGGIA.
HINGGIA inspected, censused and
electoral education talks given.

From RUMPA the track gradually ascends for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs over
the same track as yesterday then descends for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr to YANKOWAN.
From YANKOWAN the track descends gradually for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr to HINGGIA.
This is quite an easy walk.

Monday, 9th December, 1963. 0700 hrs departed HINGGIA.
0720 hrs arrived GUSAP Village.
GUSAP censused, inspected and
electoral education talks given.

A good track from HINGGIA to GUSAP descending gradually
for 20 mins.

Tuesday, 10th December, 1963. 0700 hrs departed GUSAP.
0730 hrs arrived HINGGIA.
0800 hrs departed HINGGIA.
1300 hrs arrived BAKAKONO.
This afternoon talks given to the
BAKAKONO and MUNGO people on
electoral procedures.

From HINGGIA the track drops away steeply for 20 mins to
a creek then ascends steadily for 1 hr 40 mins to the top of a
ridge that is approx. our border. The first 2 hrs walk is over
a relatively new track which, although is ascending, descends
and ascends sharply numerous times to cross gulleys.

Once the track leaves this ridge it descends steeply for
approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr to a creek, after which the track ascends for
approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr to another ridge. From this point the track drops
away sharply for 5 mins to a creek. From this creek the track
climbs very steeply for 20 mins. Once this ascent has been made
the hard walking is finished with. After the steep climb the
track levels out a little for approx. 10 mins after which it
descends steeply again for approx. 15 mins to a creek. From this
creek there is a gradual climb for approx. 25 mins to the
village of BAKAKONO.

Wednesday, 11th December, 1963. 0730 hrs departed BAKAKONO.
0840 hrs arrived BUTEMU.
Electoral education talks held
this afternoon.

The village of BUTEMU can be seen quite easily from
BAKAKONO. From BAKAKONO the track descends steeply for 20 mins
to a river, after which there is a steep ascent to the village
of BUTEMU which lasts for approx. 50 mins.

Thursday, 12th December, 1963. 0700 hrs departed BUTEMU for MORO

From BUTEMU the track ascends in a snake like manner back
and forth across the face of the mountain to the rear of
BUTEMU for approx. 40 mins until the top is reached. From this
point the track levels out for approx. 10 mins then gradually
ascends for 10 mins to the top of a small hill. The track then
gradually descends for approx. 25 mins crossing the HOIYA Ck,
and then on to the MONBIYA Ck. At the HOIYA Ck the track passes
below a large waterfall. From MONBIYA Ck the track winds for
approx. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr to the top of a very steep mountain. After the
top is reached the track levels off for a few minutes then
ascends very steeply again for approx. 20 mins, after which
it descends gradually again.

Patrol halted and returned to BUTEMU. Due to heavy rain,
road impassable and walking conditions very dangerous.

Talk sent to the villages of MORO, SEWE and KUMBARAMI to
go to BUTEMU to hear the electoral education talks.

Estimated walking time between BUTEMU and MORO 5 hrs.

Friday, 13th December, 1963. The people from SEWE, KUMBARAMI and MORO arrived and electoral education talks given.
1400 hrs departed BUTEMU.
1600 hrs arrived WAMUNTI.

From BUTEMU the track descends steeply for 20 mins to a creek then climbs for approx. 35 mins. The following 50 mins walk is along an undulating track which follows the side of the mountain. This is a relatively easy walk. The final $\frac{1}{2}$ hr walk is along a gradually ascending track which brings you to a point overlooking the village, which is then only a couple of minutes away.

Saturday, 14th December, 1963. This morning talks held on electoral procedures and village inspected.
1430 hrs departed WAMUNTI.
1600 hrs arrived GONGEIA.
1630 hrs departed GONGEIA.
1705 hrs arrived MORORO.

The track after it leaves WAMUNTI ascends easily for approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr then practically goes straight up the side of a mountain for approx. 1 hr solid. Once the top is reached there is a descent of approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr to GONGEIA.

From GONGEIA the track descends very steeply for approx. 10 mins to a river then ascends very steeply for approx. 25 mins to MORORO. MORORO can be seen quite easily from GONGEIA.

Sunday, 15th December, 1963. Talks held this morning at MORORO with the people of GONGEIA, SENE and ONGOBU
1200 hrs departed MORORO.
1245 hrs arrived SENE.

From MORORO the track climbs steeply for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr to the village of SENE.

1300 hrs departed SENE.
1400 hrs arrived KIKIPEI.

From SENE to KIKIPEI the track descends very steeply for 1 hr. It normally takes 2 hrs to ascend.

Discussions held with the KIKIPEI people this afternoon on electoral procedures.

Monday, 16th December, 1963. 0800 hrs departed KIKIPEI.
0920 hrs arrived GOMOMU.

The track from KIKIPEI descends slightly for approx. 15 mins to a creek then ascends practically all the way to SUKANAI for approx. 45 mins. From SUKANAI to GOMOMU the track is relatively level and is only a 20 mins walk.

This afternoon discussions held with these people on electoral procedures.

Tuesday, 17th December, 1963. AT GOMOMU
Due to sickness unable to depart until this afternoon.
1530 hrs departed GOMOMU.
1620 hrs arrived NININGO.

From GOMOMU the track descends slightly for 35 mins following a creek, then leaves the creek and ascends gradually for 5 mins to a point from which the village of NININGO can be sighted. From this point there is only a 10 mins walk to the village.

Slept at NININGO.

Wednesday, 18th December, 1963. 0730 hrs departed NININGO.
1150 hrs arrived TAUTA.

Held up at the SURIMA River for
2 hrs; the river being in flood.

NININGO - TAUTA 2 hrs 20 mins walk.

The track when it leaves NININGO descends gradually for 40 mins to a creek then ascends for 5 mins, after which it levels out for approx. 15 mins. The track then gradually descends and rises for approx. 30 mins to another creek after which the track ascends for approx. 15 mins then descends again for approx. 15 mins to the SURIMA River. After crossing the SURIMA River there is a 20 mins ascent to the village of TAUTA. The majority of this walk was done in heavy rain.

This afternoon after quite a good reception electoral education talks were given.

Thursday, 19th December, 1963. This morning departed SIMBO/TAUTA
FOR GURIA. Quite a long hard walk.

The track when it departs TAUTA has only a few small descents and ascents, but generally runs level for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr to a point from which the village of SISIMBA can be seen. From this point the track descends steeply for 12 mins to a river then ascends steeply to begin with then becoming more gradual for approx. 18 mins to the village of SISIMBA.

From SISIMBA the track ascends for approx. 25 mins after which it follows a ridge. The track runs level for approx. 15 mins then descends gradually for another 15 mins after which the track descends steeply for approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr to a river. From the river up to the village of BORO the track ascends very steeply for approx. 25 mins.

From BORO to GURIA the track generally descends gradually being cut several times by a few small gulleys. The walk between these two villages takes approx. 50 mins.

Electoral education talks given this afternoon at GURIA.

Friday, 20th December, 1963. Departed GURIA for DUMPU this morning.

From GURIA the track descends gradually for approx. 5 mins to a river. The track then follows the river and its tributaries for approx. 25 mins after which the track ascends gradually for approx. 1 hr. Once the top is reached there is a quick descent lasting for 15 mins to the village of BERINGEI.

From BERINGEI Village the track descends continually for approx. 55 mins fast walking to a river. From the river the track ascends gradually for 5 mins to GURUMBU Village.

The track from GURUMBU descends gradually for 10 mins to the river that was previously crossed whilst proceeding to GURUMBU. Once this river is reached the track follows its course for approx. 30 mins fast walking. After following the river the track leaves from the right bank and ascends for a few minutes to the top of a small kunai hill from which the RAMU Valley can be seen quite plainly.

Once the kunai grass is reached it is approx. 1 hr easy walking to DUMPU Station.

This afternoon electoral procedures explained to the people of BERINGEI, GURUMBU, DUMPU and BEBEI.

(19)

Saturday, 21st December, 1963. AT DUMPU.

This morning further talks were given to some of the people from BEBEI who said that they wanted a further explanation of the electoral procedures.

Sunday, 22nd December, 1963.

Observed at DUMPU.

Monday, 23rd December, 1963.

This morning worked with Mr R. Green P.O. BUNDI in explaining electoral procedures to numerous V/O's who had walked to DUMPU Airstrip to meet Mr Green and hear the electoral education talks.

1600 hrs patrol picked up by plane and returned to KAIAPIT.

END OF DIARY

-- -oOo- --

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

The housing situation in the MARKHAM Headwaters is fair and only on a few occasions was it necessary to recommend the reconstruction of some of the old houses. In some of the villages where it can become quite cold at times the houses have been built on the ground or very close to the ground, and especially in the NAHO/RAWA the houses are built with double walls to ensure warmth.

Rubbish pits and latrines for each house were fair but a few latrines had to be reconstructed. The two villages which stood out as being not up to scratch with the others were SAMURA and MARABOI but village officials claimed that they intended doing something about cleaning up their villages but I think that the untidiness was due mainly to the inefficiency of the Luluais and Tul Tuls.

DAMANGANA Village has had quite a few migrations in from GUMBAIYONG and is now starting to expand.

The water supply for each village is adequate and generally very handy to the village.

Generally speaking the village officials throughout the area assisted the patrol as much as they could. An appendix on V/O's is attached.

In regards the GUMBAIYONG people, the majority of them have migrated out to DAMANGANA and are living quite happily there. There are still a few of these people at their old site but have now decided to migrate down to the KAPARA Village site as has been suggested by previous officers. The GUMBAIYONG people are located at the head of the UMI River at least 5 hours walk over a very rugged track from KAPARA. The walk to GUMBAIYONG was not made due to a badly strained ankle but I was led to believe that the majority of people still left at this village are only living in garden houses.

YEIOKEI, the Tul Tul from GUMBAIYONG has migrated out with his family to the SAIDOR Sub-District and it is unlikely that he will return.

(12)

CENSUS:-

At LANKUAM Village there was an increase in population of two, being a lesser increase than the previous year when there was an increase of five but it is only 7 months since the previous census was carried out. Three people were censused and recorded in LANKUAMS population register who had never previously been recorded. There were 5 males found to be away working, 6 children attending the Lutheran Mission School at KAIAPIT with 1 in attendance at the mission school at NARAWAMPUM. Of the 2 deaths recorded 1 was an aged female and the other was a 16 year old male with malaria.

The increase in population at NUMBUGU was 7 there being a death of a new born child and 4 births. The family of 3 that migrated in were recorded for the first time. There were 2 men labouring away from the area and 3 male children attending the Lutheran Mission School at KAIAPIT.

At DAMANGANA there was an increase in population of 22 being brought about by the 25 people who migrated in from GUMBAIYONG Village. There were three deaths by sickness and three births with two people having migrated out of the village. There was only one male student attending the Lutheran Mission School at KAIAPIT.

SAMURA showed an increase in population of 1 having 2 births and one female death from malaria. There are 3 male and 1 female child attending the mission school at KAIAPIT with another 5 male and 3 female students attending the school at NUMBUGU. There are 6 males and 2 females working inside the district while 4 males are working outside the district.

At KAPARA there was only an increase of 1 in population with 2 births and 2 deaths and a migration into the village.

The population of GUMBAIYONG is decreasing rapidly. There were 39 people who have migrated out due to advice from previous patrols; the majority of them having moved to DAMANGANA and there are still more thinking of moving to KAPARA. The cause for the 39 deaths is not definitely known but is believed to be the result of a dysentery epidemic.

The population of MARABOI is unchanged with 2 births, 1 death and one of these women married out to SAMURA Village.

C E N S U S Cont'd

The population of YANKOWAN Village is quite stable; there being 2 births and 2 deaths with one of the women having married out to SAMURA. RUMPA Village has had no real change in population other than a migration in.

GUSAP and HINGGIA Villages have both increased their population with 3 births; having had no deaths or migrations.

H E A L T H:

The health of the area is only fair due mainly to the lack of aid posts at present in operation. At one stage there was an aid post at NUMBUGU but the A.P.O. has resigned and it is now unattended, leaving a few of the villages in the area at least 2 days walk from the nearest aid post. The replacement of an A.P.O. to NUMBUGU should be made as soon as possible for I met several cases of tropical ulcers in the villages who claimed that the nearest point from which they could receive medical attention was too distant from their village.

The main complaint noticed was tropical ulcers with many cases of women with swollen neck glands which could possibly be goitre.

E D U C A T I O N:-

The only schools serving the eleven villages of the MARKHAM Headwaters are the ones located at NUMBUGU and YANKOWAN.

The school at NUMBUGU is quite large and well constructed of native materials. In attendance at the school there are 30 children from the WANTOAT area and 39 from the nearby villages of LANKUAM, SAMURA and DAMANGANA, 14 of which are girls. The two languages being taught at this school are YABIM and ENGLISH to standard III. If the children successfully complete their education at this school they are then sent on to NARAWAMPUM and KAIAPIT Lutheran Mission Schools.

The Lutheran Mission School at YANKOWAN concentrates mainly on religious instruction and has pupils coming from the villages of RUMPA, HINGGIA and GUSAP. The language taught is YABIM and there 25 boys and 15 girls in attendance at the school.

There are a few of the children from YANKOWAN who are attending the mission village school at WARITSIAN.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

The walk from the UFIM Bridge to SIGITSRUMPUM is quite good taking only $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour but from SIGITSRUMPUM to LANKUAM (3hrs) the walk becomes a little more tedious over a rather poor track. From LANKUAM to NUMBUGU ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs) the track improves a little but there is still room for a lot of improvement. The easy 2 hr walk from NUMBUGU to SAMURA was over a reasonable track which did show signs of having had work done on it.

From SAMURA to KAPARA ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs) the track at times becomes a little rugged having a couple of rather steep and tiring ascents and descents.

The track from KAPARA to MARABOI is reasonably good and I could see that the villagers had spent some considerable time on improving the track.

From MARABOI right through to YANKOWAN, RUMPA ~~and~~ HINGGIA and GUSAF the track is quite good.

ELECTORAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME:-

A separate report has been done and is attached as an appendix.

C. S. B. PASSBOOKS:-

Throughout the area no C.S.B. passbooks were brought forward when asked for so I could only advise villagers of the benefits of savings bank accounts.

AGRICULTURE:-a) SUBSISTENCE:-

I found numerous introduced subsistence crops doing quite well in this area and now playing a big part in the diet of the people. Amongst those crops doing well in this region were beans, cabbage, tomatoes, pineapples, potatoes, cucumbers, onions and passion fruit. The staple diet was found to be sweet potato and yams.

There is no real surplus of these crops which would enable the people to establish a market in them but for their own needs there is an adequate supply of food.

b) ECONOMIC:-

The only cash crop being grown is coffee which is only in its early stages but appears to be doing quite well.

(9)

APPENDIX 'A'

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

LANKUAM:

LULUAI: NIL

TULTUL: NABIAS, only fair and speaks pidgin.

NUMBUGU:

LULUAI: OPA was very helpful and speaks pidgin well.

TULTUL: YABINGI not sighted.

DAMANGANA:

LULUAI: JORJIN, only fair but speaks pidgin.

TULTUL: NIL.

SAMURA:

LULUAI: SARA, not impressive but fair.

TULTUL: DUNDA only fair but the better of the two.

KAPARA:

LULUAI: IUARI, speaks pidgin and was most helpful.

TULTUL: GINI-AWA not at all impressive.

GUMBAIONG:

LULUAI: YUWIRONGO doesn't speak pidgin; very quiet.

TULTUL: YEIOKEI, not sighted, migrated to SAIDOR Sub-District

MARABOI:

LULUAI: BIHIHI, fair.

TULTUL: PAEWO, only fair but the better of the two.

YANKOWAN:

LULUAI: PIRIU speaks pidgin but is only fair.

TULTUL: PEIANO is only fair but the better of the two.

RUMPA:

LULUAI: WANKU speaks pidgin and was most helpful.

TULTUL: KOKE speaks pidgin but quite unimpressive.

GUSAP:

LULUAI: AMBASIWI speaks pidgin and is quite co-operative.

TULTUL: BUMBU speaks pidgin but unimpressive.

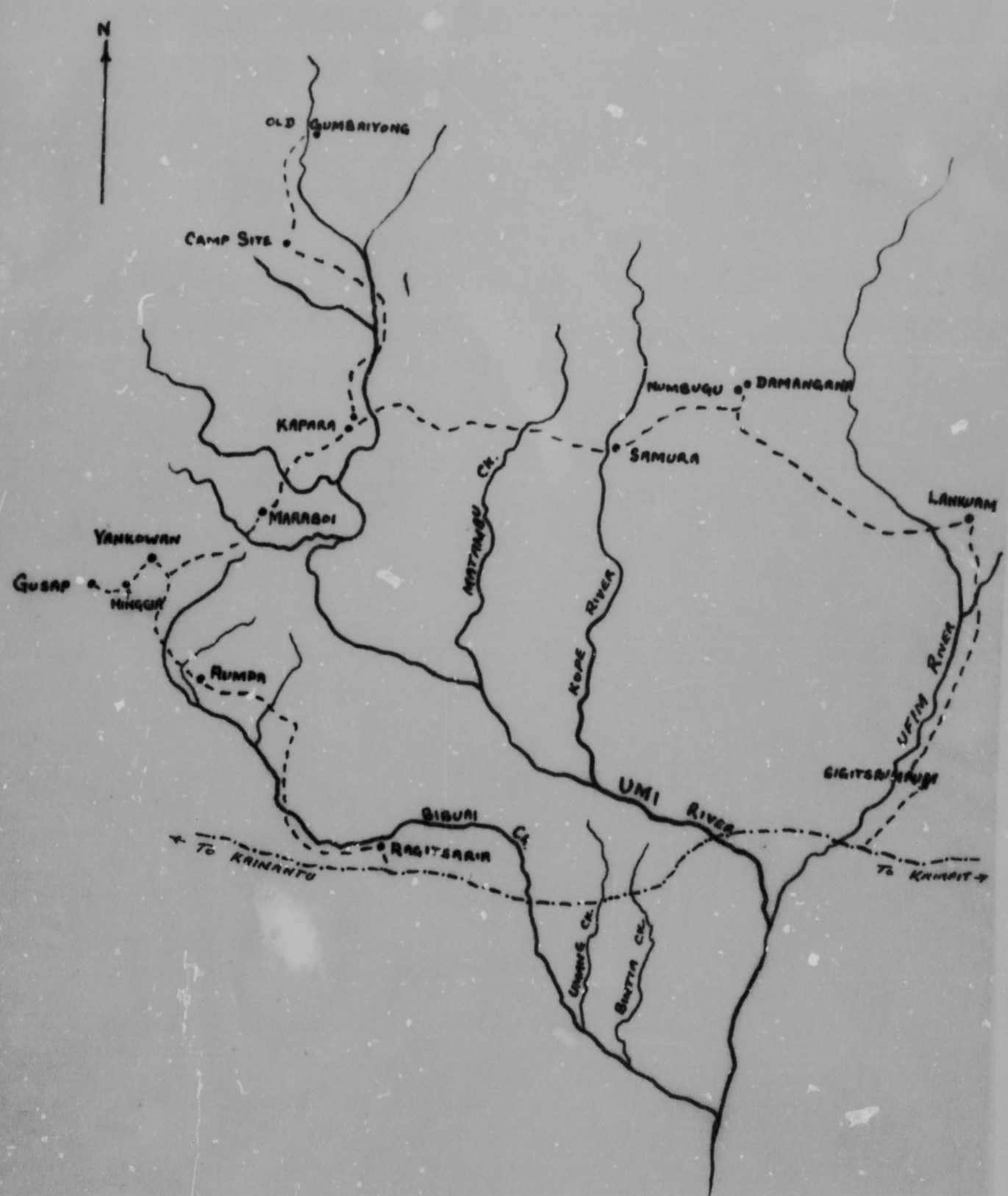
HINGGIA:

LULUAI: KAKIRIA speaks pidgin and was fair in his work.

TULTUL: MUNEI speaks pidgin and was also fair.

MARKHAM HEADWATERS CENSUS DIVISION

(5)



Scale : 4 Miles : 1 Inch

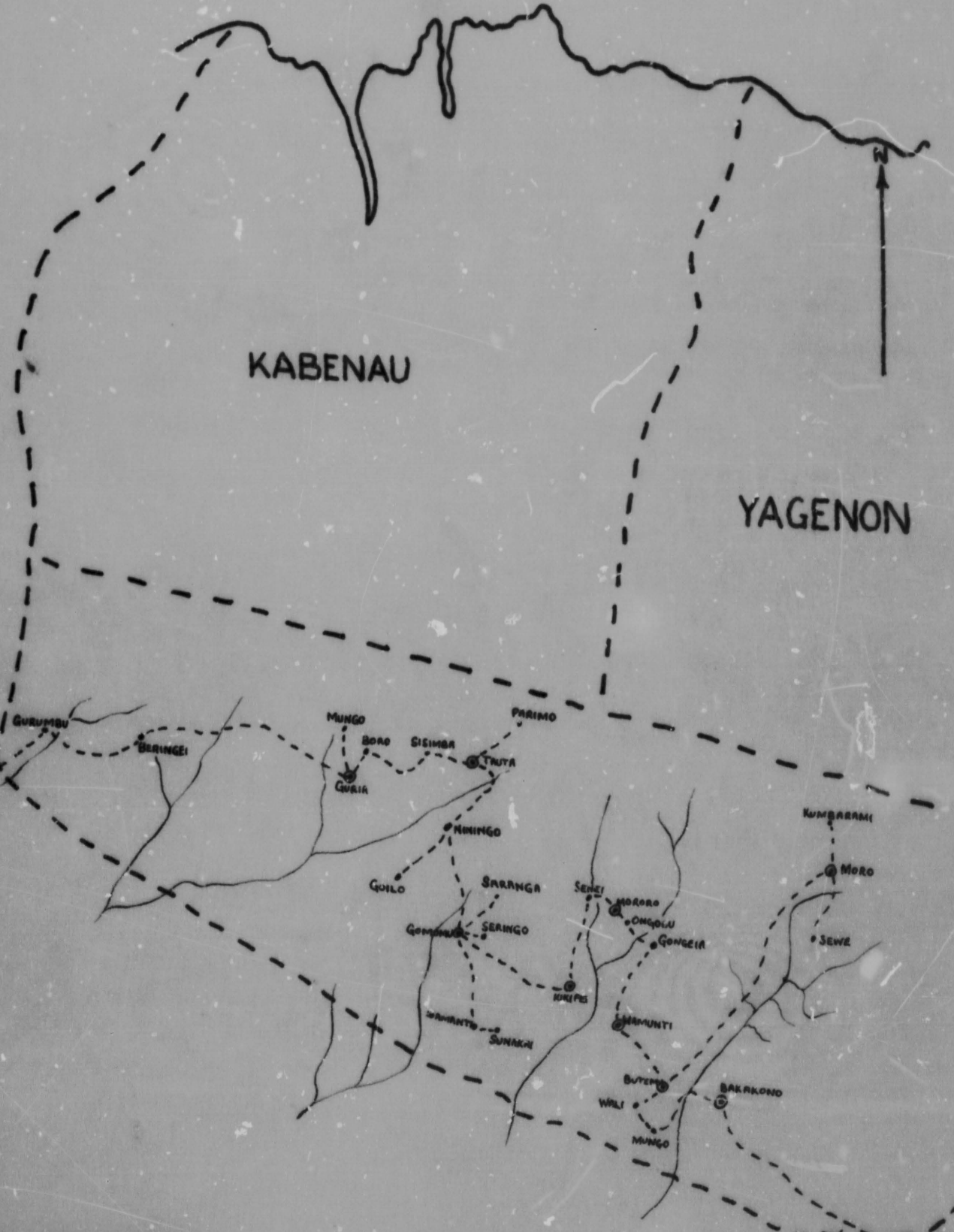
- VILLAGES
- PATROL ROUTE
- .-.- MAIN ROAD.

A. J. Atkins C.P.O.
31-12-63

9

NAHO - RAWA CENSUS DIVISION SAIDOR SUB-DISTRICT

3
LAT

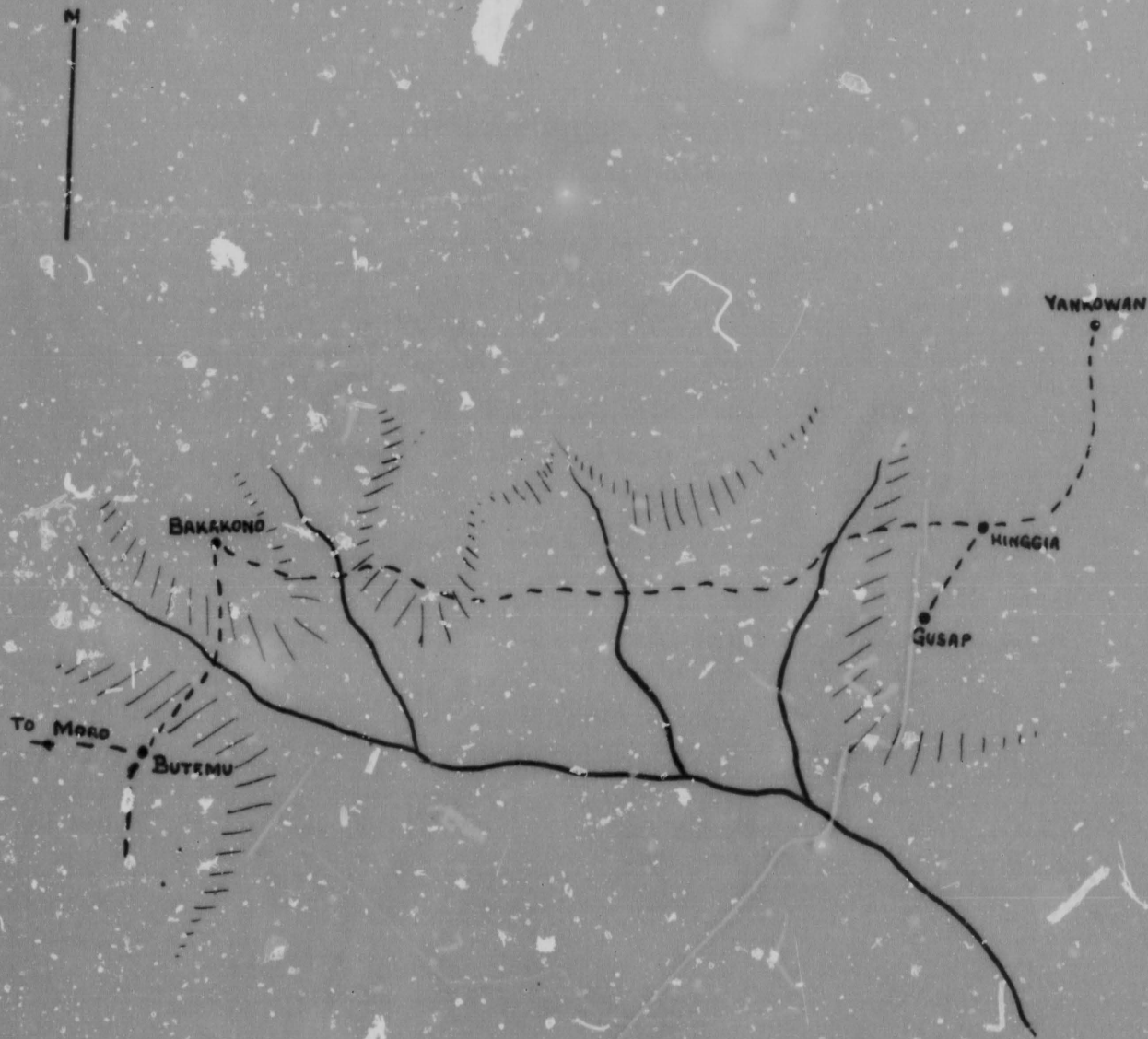


--- PATROL ROUTE.
● POLLING PLACES.

A. J. Edkins
31-12-63

62

SKETCH MAP OF SECTION
BETWEEN YANKOWAN - BAKAKONO.



A. J. Atkins C. 89.
30.12.63

(5)

1-5-1

Sub-District Office,
KAIAPIT.

Morobe District.

30th December, 1963.

The Registration Officer,
Markham Electorate.

KAIAPIT.

Subject: Electoral Education - MARKHAM Headwaters
and NAHO/RAWA Census Divisions.

A patrol was undertaken to the two abovementioned census divisions and extensive talks given in each of the MARKHAM Headwaters and each of the village selected as polling centres in the NAHO/RAWA, except the village of MORO, which was inaccessible at the time of the patrol. Heavy rain and dangerous walking conditions prevented the patrol going to MORO and thus village from SEWE, MORO and KUMBARAMBI congregated at BUTEMU for the talks.

The two areas patrolled were found to be rather primitive and I found it necessary to have at least two discussions in each of the village. The people benefitted a great deal from the informal talks held with village officials and speakers following the actual discussions on the set of pictures,

The set of pictures used throughout the patrol were found to be a great help and held the interest of the people.

Some of the village proved to be more responsive than others to the talks, especially where it was found that a number of the men-folk had at some time held work out of the district and were quite fluent speakers of pidgin. The majority of people throughout both areas could not speak pidgin and it was necessary to work through an interpreter at times. The big disadvantage was that I had to pick up a new interpreter at each village who himself had no idea of electoral procedures and thus found a little difficulty in explaining what I had to say to the people.

A candidate from this electorate proceeded ahead of the patrol and I made a point of asking the people what he had to say to them. As the people had no idea of what a candidate

was until I gave my talks they were very vague as to the real purpose of his visit and I think that the only good gained by his campaign was that of showing himself and name to the people so that they might recognise him in the future.

There were many questions brought to me following my talks which gave me a further opportunity of explaining more fully the reasons behind them.

In the MARKHAM Headwaters all voters were given a slip of paper with their name on it following the census so that I don't think that there will be much difficulty for the electoral teams in this area.

On the whole the electoral education programme in these two areas met with a reasonable amount of success.

I selected two groups of village officials including persons with an understanding of pidgin to go to KAIAPIT for further electoral education talks to be given them early in the new year.

All village agreed that this was a good idea and were most enthusiastic about it. On one occasion I even had some village officials from the RAMU area come to GOMOMU village in the NAHO/RAWA to hear what I had to say and they too intimated to me that they were keen to go to KAIAPIT to hear more about the elections.

In assessing the number of voters that attended my talks I would say that as I did the census as well in the MARKHAM Headwaters I received practically a hundred percent attendance of voters to my talks.

In the NAHO/RAWA ALTHOUGH the percentage attendance of voters from the actual polling centres was very high the voters attending the discussions from village an hour or so walking time away from the polling centres consisted mainly of men and young women; the children and elderly people stopping at home. Even with many of the elderly men and women not attending the discussions I was well pleased with attendances to meetings throughout the patrol.

.....
A.J.AKINS C.P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

KATAPIT

District of.....MOROBE.....Report No.....6 of 63/64.....

Patrol Conducted by.....R.C. Roberts.....

Area Patrolled.....LERON Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

Natives.....2 members R.P. & N.G.C......

Duration—From 29/1/1964 to 7/2/1964.

Number of Days.....10 days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....21/3/1963.....

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

Map Reference.....MILINCH of MARKHAM.....

Objects of Patrol.....1 Political Education.....2 Tax Collection.....
.....3 Census.....

Director of Native Affairs,
FORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

30/6/1964

D. J. Roberts
3/6

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 £.....

67-6-35

27th July, 1964.

District Officer,
Morobe District,
L.A.E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6-63/64 - KAIAPIT

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. I agree that the tax rates should not be raised.
3. I agree that it would be unwise to set up an education institution at present.
4. Tell Mr. Roberts to conform with the formula laid down in Standing Instructions.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

ula



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

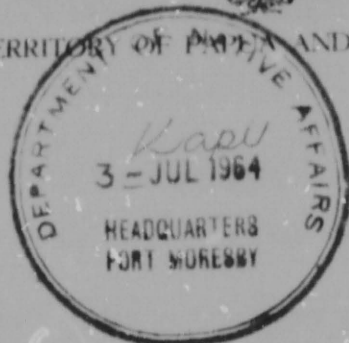
67.6.35

(8)

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2-6

KW:JE



Department of the Administrator
Morobe District,
Headquarters,
Lae.

30th June, 1964.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Kajapit Patrol Report No. 6 of 1963/64

Forwarded for your information please a report submitted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer R.C. Roberts covering the Leron Census Division. This report was in the hands of the Assistant District Officer, Kaiapit, on the 20th April, 1964.

Routine census and tax collection with electoral instruction being given.

No outstanding changes have occurred in this division for many years. The housing remains as bad as ever despite continuing instructions to improve.

A needless instruction on the part of the patrolling officer that the people repair the bridge over the Leron River. No permanent bridge is maintained at this crossing. The width of the river making it impossible to construct a permanent structure. Temporary bridges are built as required and these are washed away by the first flood, sometimes that same day.

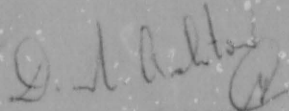
A natural increase was recorded in the census of the division.

Taxation of the division should remain at the present rate in view of the poor economic development of the area.

At the first collection of council tax for the Markham Council, the same tactics as those used at Gabakias were used in an effort to avoid paying tax. I do not consider that the matter is serious and appears to be only an attempt at showing the people how bold they are when they say they have no money to pay taxes - when informed that they are obliged to pay tax they soon find the required amount.

Education - access is difficult and the people would not maintain an interest for very long when they would have to provide carrier for the transport of school supplies - defer until later time.

The general situation appears to have changed very little in the past few years and whilst economic development is limited, the people have no-one but themselves to blame for this situation.


(D. N. ASHTON)
District Officer

Copy

(14)

67-0-0 / 8

Sub-District Office,
KAIAPIT.
Morobe District.

8th June, 1964.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

Kaipit Patrol Report No. 6 of 1963/64

Attached is Kaipit Patrol Report No. 6 of 1963/64, which was conducted by Mr. R.C. Roberts, Cadet Patrol Officer to the Leron Census Division. Unfortunately, I am not able to lay hands to a copy of Mr. Keary's Patrol Instructions. Because of the necessity for brevity on the patrol, however, I surmise that the instructions were brief and all aspects of them were fulfilled by Mr. Roberts.

It was necessary for Mr. Roberts to complete his report in a hurry, as he was being transferred to Lae, and in these circumstances, the patrol report is a good one. I am disappointed, however, that Mr. Roberts did not first consider the Standing Instructions and submit his report following the format therein. Some remarks concerning Agriculture would have been of great help. As you are aware, the Leron is one of the three of the more backward of Kaipit's Census Divisions, and it would be of advantage to keep abreast of any forward (or backward) movements that are made. A reference list of the Village Officials in office at the time would also have had a place in the Report.

Mr. Roberts mentions at page 6 that the natural increase for the area was 24. This works out at about 2%, slightly under the average for the Sub-District.

Referring to Mr. Robert's comments on page 8 re education and the establishing of schools in the area, there is a definite need to establish a school at Sukuram or Nariawang. Together these two schools could serve the whole of the division - the ratio of children would be about 210 served by Sukuram and 100 served by Nariawang. However, on the list of overall priorities for the sub-district, these two schools would only figure at about No. 6 and 7 for the area.

Claim for Camping-Out Allowance is attached.

Sgd. Peter Rochfort (P.O.I)
O.I.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(13)

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-1-4

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub District Office,
L A E.

20th. April 1964.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
KAIAPIT.

PATROL OF LERON CENSUS DIVISION.

I have to report that I have completed a patrol of the LERON Census Division. Details of this patrol are as follows:-

Officer Conducting:- R.C.Roberts CPO

Area Patrolled:- LERON Census Division.

Duration:- 29th January 1964 to 7th. Feb. 1964.
10 days.

Objects:-
a) Political Education.
b) Tax Collection.
c) Census.

Personnel Accompanying:- 2 members of R.P. & N.G.C.

R.C.Roberts.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION: The area patrolled is known as the LERON Census Division.

The objects of this patrol were:-

(a) Conduct an Electoral Education Programme.

(b) Conduct a Census.

(c) Carry out a tax collection.

This patrol was undertaken shortly before the commencement of the House of Assembly elections. Because of this it was necessary to move through the area very quickly so that the writer could return to KAIAPIT station in time to make final preparations before departing on the actual Election Patrol.

The three main objects of the patrol took up the majority of time and very little other business was entered into.

Weather was favourable to the patrol enabling the Census and Tax collection to be carried out in the A.M. and Political Education talks to be given in the P.M.

Following the Political Education talks the people usually held gatherings. Any queries arising from these were dealt with the following morning before the patrol moved on.

All Pidgin speaking Village Officials except those who were aged accompanied the patrol to KAIAPIT where they were given a comprehensive Electoral Education School.

DIARY.

29th. JAN. 1964.

Departed KAIAPIT 0630 hours by Council bus for the Leron Bridge arriving at 0700. Departed bridge at 0715 for NARIAWANG arriving 0815 hours.

Village censused and tax collected upon arrival. Talks given on Political Education in afternoon.

30th. Jan. 1964.

Departed NARIAWANG at 0720 hours. Arrived at and inspected Aid Post. Arrived SIRASIRA at 0920 hours. Census conducted and tax collected in morning. Political Education talks given in afternoon.

31st. Jan 1964

Departed SIRASIRA at 0730 hours arriving SOM at 0830.

Collected tax and censused population in A.M. Political Education talk given in P.M.

1st. Feb. 1964

Departed SOM at 0700 hours arriving PUPUK at 0845 hours.

Census and tax collection upon arrival. Electoral Education talks in P.M.

2nd. Feb. 1964.

Observed at PUPUK.

3rd. Feb. 1964.

Departed PUPUK at 0700 hours arriving SUKURUM at 0800 hours.

Conducted census and tax collection. Gave Political Education talk.

Departed SUKURUM at 1100 for DUMMLINAN arriving at 1120.

Censused population and collected tax. Gave full Political Education talk.

1330 hours departed for GABAKIAP arriving at 1500 hours.

Census and tax collection of village in late P.M. Talk on Political Education given in evening.

4th. Feb. 1964.

Departed GABAKIAP at 0700 hours for WAROM arriving at 0800 hours. Cargo returned to SUKURUM via DUMLINAN.

Censused WAROM and collected tax. Gave talk on electoral procedures.

Departed WAROM at 1030 hours arriving GUPASSA at 1115 hours.

Census and tax collection. Gave talk on Political Education.

To SUKURUM 45 min. downhill from GUPASSA track goes via DUMLINAN.

Further talks given to SUKURUM group in evening.

5th. Feb. 1964

Departed SUKURUM at 0730 hours arriving at WONGAT at 1330 hours.

Heavy rain postponed census. Talks on electoral education given to small groups in school. Tax also collected.

6th. Feb. 1964.

All Village Officials of LERON arrived and were given a preliminary talk on the electoral school to be held in KAIAPIT.

Further rain postponed census until afternoon.

7th. Feb. 1964.

Departed WONGAT for WAFIBAMPAN via ZUMANGUROM. 2 hours fast walking.

Gave talk to this group on electoral procedure.

Held lengthy conversations with Candidate TIMAS PAIA and Village Elders ranging from forestry to the shifting of the village site.

Landrover arrived from KAIAPIT at 1900 hours. Immediately departed for KAIAPIT.

END OF DIARY.

(9)

POLITICAL EDUCATION: In this area it was decided to give the talk several times in each village operating with an audience of no more than 30 on each occasion. At each session a cross section of the community was made up consisting of both pidgin speakers and non-pidgin speakers and also male and female. Although this made the process rather long-winded it was found that more attention was given and also that children could be left with other relatives and so enable mothers to pay more attention. Several of the more educated and influential men attended all the talks in their village and so received a very good understanding of the elections and their meaning.

About 20 men, mostly village officials, accompanied the patrol to KAIAPIT where they were given a comprehensive school on the elections and their meaning.

The only visual aid used in the villages was the card set. However, at the station 2 strip films were used in conjunction with a Pidgin-YABIM tape. This fully explained the elections and the men who attended this school finished with a very good idea of the elections and the procedure.

The cards proved well suited and the people were able to follow the talks closely.

It is thought that 90% of all eligible voters in the Census Division were contacted and of these 90% had a very good understanding of the voting system and the House of Assembly in general. The 20 who attended the electoral school would be well suited to carry the word back to the remainder of the villagers.

VILLAGES: The general housing standard is only fair. The majority of houses being far too small for the number of persons living in them. A leisurely patrol could do much to improve the housing situation. In several villages the housing space ~~is~~ is severely limited resulting in small houses and cramped space for housing. Many of the houses were almost touching. Where possible all married men living in houses that were not their own were advised to construct their own dwellings before the next patrol.

VILLAGES Cont. The majority of village sites are the best available in relation to firewood and fresh water but, as stated previously, could be improved upon in regard to space.

The hygiene of these villages could be much improved. The people were often told to clean up the surrounding area. Several rubbish dumps ~~were~~ were located in the bush several yards from the village and in many cases rubbish had been tipped down cliffs on the village edge. An attempt was made to clean up all these dumps under supervision of the patrol but, in most cases, the patrol had to move on before work was completed.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: In the main Village Officials in this Division are quite good. Many of them are too old for their job but it is considered that they be left in their positions until such time as a Local Government Council is established in the area.

The majority have influence but do not appear to use it to advantage. All are loyal to the Administration.

REST HOUSES: Rest Houses throughout the area are quite good with the usual exception. This was at the village of GABAKIAP. The rest house at this village is situated in the centre of the housing space and is less than 6' high at its highest part. The nearest villagers house is within 10' of the rest house.

Whilst the writer was in the village a new site was located and the writer was informed that before the next patrol a new rest house would be constructed on that site.

ROADS:& BRIDGES: Tracks throughout the area are good although one or two sections where they passed through kunai were badly in need of maintenance.

The bridge over the river EBRON between PUPUK and SUKURUM was in need of repair and the people were instructed to carry out such repairs as were needed. However, shortly after the patrol's departure the bridge was washed away and a completely new construction has been

ROADS & BRIDGES Cont. been erected by the people of the above mentioned villages.

CENSUS: The census shewed a natural increase of 24. This increase was spread over all villages. All except one shewed an increase and that one remained static.

A second attempt has been made to use the new locally produced form. As there are only 10 villages in this Division this is not crowded and figures are discernable. The inclusion of 2 or 3 more villages would require a larger form. The villages in the LERON Census Division are not very large and therefore most of the break-up figures on the form are only two digit, however, in an area where villages are much larger and three digit numbers are common these forms will be very cramped and possibly will not be a great improvement on the old style of Village Population Register.

The three villages of PAPUOI, SIKINSUAN and SASENG have been grouped under the one village name of PUPUK. The three groups now live on the one site and the total population is only 128. It is suggested that separate sheet be kept in the tax census register to enable easy tracing of clan names should the occasion arise where a genealogy must be prepared. This village (PUPUK) now has seven Village Officials but as all these men are reaching the stage where they can no longer move far from the village because of age it is suggested that they be allowed to remain in their positions until such time as nature saves the Administration an unpleasant task. All these men have been connected with the Administration for many years and this would be the simplest way to overcome this situation.

The Census form shews a Birth Rate of 4 per 100 and a Death Rate of 2 per 100.

It was considered impossible to conduct a Neo Natal Mortality Rate census owing to the difficulty of obtaining information connected with all pregnancies within the last 12 months. A list of obvious pregnancies was recorded (as per Standing Instructions Page 140) and this has been placed in each Village Book. This should enable the next patrol to obtain these figures quite easily.

PERSONAL TAX: The tax rate for this Division is £1 per male adult per annum. In all £181-10-0 was collected. This figure is low because of the large number of men who are absent at work on the peanut plantations in the area. These men should bring their tax to the Sub District Office at KAIAPIT within the next few months. Instructions to this effect were left with all Village Officials.

One incident needs recording in regard to the paying of taxes.

At the village of GABAKIAP 8 men stated that they did not have sufficient money to pay their tax. It was suggested to these men that they accompany the patrol to KAIAPIT as carriers and then obtain work on the Station as Government Labourers and so obtain the necessary cash. Within an hour of being told this all 8 had paid their taxes in full. In suggesting to these men that they obtain the money in the above manner no pressure was brought to bear the proposition was put forward as a suggestion only.

Throughout the Division it is thought that no hardship was suffered by the tax payers. The area is not in a sound economical position and most money comes from work as casual labourers on the peanut farms in the Markham Valley. Whilst the Division itself has no form of economic activity the peanut farms in the area must increase the economic growth of this community.

HEALTH: The general health of these people is good. Some sores were treated and one broken arm was sent to KAIAPIT by the patrol.

The number of Aid Posts was only two whilst the patrol was in the area. This was due to lack of staff. It is hoped that the Department of Public Health will rectify this situation in the near future.

Aid Post Orderlies in the area should be instructed to pay more attention to hygiene in villages under their control. The village where the Orderly lives is generally kept clean but the others under his control were found to be in need of a good clean-up. This has already been commented upon under Villages.

EDUCATION: There are four schools in the Census Division. These are all Lutheran Mission schools. Approximately 140 children are attending these schools. The standard of these is classified as Standards 1 & 2 but it is thought that this does not compare with Administration standards. The vernacular used is YABIM although some English is taught. The writer finds it impossible to imagine how a person can teach English without having even a simple knowledge of the language themselves. In conversations with the teachers I found that not one of them could understand or speak reasonably simple English. They appear to teach this language by copying from text books onto the blackboard.

The Department of Education is at present considering sites for Government schools in the KALAPIT Sub District. Amongst the suggested sites are two villages in the LERON Census Division. As in all areas there is a great need for schools. If possible a school in the LERON Census Division would do much to improve the population but even in the KALAPIT area there are sites that would serve a bigger population and are much more readily accessible by road.

MISSIONS: There is only one Mission adhered to this area and that is the Lutheran. This Mission has been operating in the area for over twenty years and the people appear to follow their faith closely. This statement could be challenged by the number of votes that the Mission candidate received in the recent elections. Out of a total of more than 17,000 votes the candidate concerned received less than 1,000 to finish last out of the six candidates.

One must say that very little can be seen for the years of work that the missionaries have put into this area.

(4)

CONCLUSION: These people although being healthy and cheerful do not give the impression of wishing to advance themselves. Many work hours by both Government and Mission persons have been put into this Division and results are not impressive. One can suggest very little in the way of improving things. Should staff be available perhaps an extended patrol of two or three months might succeed in starting these people into some economic ventures. At the moment the younger men are commencing to leave the area to find work while the older men remain at home and complain bitterly to the patrolling officer that they cannot advance because there are no young men to do the hard work. The establishment of a Government school might mean that even more young men would commence to move away and eventually lead to a break up of the village system in this area.

Until such time as the people are prepared to remain in their villages and attempt growing coffee, or peanuts or some other form of cash crop there does not appear to be much hope of advancement in the economic or political fields.

R. C. Roberts

R. C. Roberts.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

1	11	2	15
2	7	3	20
3	3	3	11
4	3		10
5	4	2	12
6	4	3	11
7	6	2	11

Totals 33 10 19 18

VILLAGE	NO. 1	NO. 2	NO. 3	NO. 4	NO. 5	NO. 6	NO. 7	NO. 8	NO. 9	NO. 10	NO. 11	NO. 12	NO. 13	NO. 14	NO. 15	NO. 16	NO. 17	NO. 18	NO. 19	NO. 20
NATJALALO	1	3																		
SIRASIDA	2	2																		
SOM	3	3																		
PUPUK	4	1																		
SUKURUM	5	3																		
SUMATWAN	6	3																		
SABAKING	8	4																		
WAKON	7	4																		
GUPUSON	9	4																		
WONAT	10	6																		

Totals

(3)

at

YEAR. 1964. MONTH. FEB..

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER.

BIRTH RATE... 4... per 100
DEATH RATE... 2... per 100
NAT. INCREASE... 2... per 100

VILLAGE NAME	NO	DATE	DEATHS.												BIRTHS				MIGRATIONS			
			Under 1 yr.		1-5		6-10		11-15		16-45		Over 46		Births		IN		OUT			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
NARIWANG	1	29			2						2		2	6	1			1	1			
SIRASIRA	2	30											1	1	4							
SOM	3	31				2					1		1	3	3							
PUPUK	4	1			1						1		1	1	2	1	1					
SUKURUM	5	3			1	1					2		1	7				1				
DUMKINAN	6	3	1											1	1				1			
SABAKIAP	7	3								1	1			5					1			
WAROM	8	4												3	2				1			
GUPASSA	9	4		1				1						4	1	1	1		1			
WONGAT	10	6			1							1		2	3							
TOTALS			1	1	5	3		1			7	2	6	33	17	2	3	1	4			

NO.	DATE	ABSENT WORKERS				ABSENT STUDENTS													
		Inside District		Outside District		Inside the District		Outside the District											
		Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Government	Mission	Government	Mission										
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F										
1	29	2	1	20	4			2											
2	30			2			1												
3	31			9			2							1					
4	1	11	2	17	5						1								
5	3	7	3	31	3		1												
6	3	3	3	17	1														
7	3			10			1				1	1							
8	4	2	1	12	3														
9	4	3		15	1		1												
10	6	2	3	6	1														
TOTALS		30	10	139	18		8	1			3	2							

VILLAGE NO.	DATE	POPULATION IN VILLAGE AT TIME OF CENSUS												TOTALS, inc. ABSENTEES				GRAND TOTAL	AVERAGE	
		Under 1 year.		1-5		6-10		11-15		16-45		Over 46		Child		Adult				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
NARIWANG	1	29	7	4	11	2	5	9	13	14	23	37	16	15	39	32	66	56	193	
SIRASIRA	2	30	1	4	8	3	7	2	7	4	20	25	10	3	23	13	33	25	97	
SOM	3	31	2	3	16	13	9	8	20	8	34	35	5	7	47	32	51	42	172	
PUPUK	4	1	1	2	4	7	1	2	7	8	25	22	6	7	24	21	49	34	128	
SUKURUM	5	3	9	1	7	9	10	6	4	15	14	33	8	13	37	35	54	49	174	
DUMKINAN	6	3	1	1	4	2	8	4	4	4	7	15	5	6	20	18	29	23	83	
SABAKIAP	7	3	2	1	3	2	4	2	10	6	8	13	7	4	21	12	27	20	80	
WAROM	8	4	5		1	5	2	4	4	6	12	15	6	4	12	16	30	19	77	
GUPASSA	9	4	4	2	4	5	7	6	8	6	18	27	6	4	26	19	40	22	117	
WONGAT	10	6	2	3	11	10	10	7	9	7	30	27	15	16	34	30	51	44	159	
TOTALS			34	21	69	58	63	50	86	78	196	250	84	17	293	220	430	347	1290	

LERON PATROL 1964



PATROL ROUTE ----
SCALE 1" = 1 MILE.
DRAWN BY F. C. ROBERTS
DATE 20-4-64.

LERON PATROL 1964.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

CA/AP/T

District of MOROBE Report No. No. 7 of 1963/64

Patrol Conducted by R. C. ROBERTS C.P.O.

Area Patrolled MARKEAM HEADWATER and NAHARA RAWA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives.....

Duration—From 12/2/1964 to 18/3/1964

Number of Days THIRTY-SIX DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol To carry out the 1964 House of Assembly Election

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1.7.1964

D. J. [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

67-6-39

24th July, 1964.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
L.A.E.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7-63/64 - NAIAPIT:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

The poll appears to have been well carried out
and 87% is a particularly good figure.

I agree that the slip of paper being issued is
acceptable in this particular area. Unfortunately
days of polling are required by legislation. The
comment on the organisation is of value.

The attitude of the Rawa people towards politics
is most interesting. They are certainly far-sighted
in selecting now a candidate for the next elections.

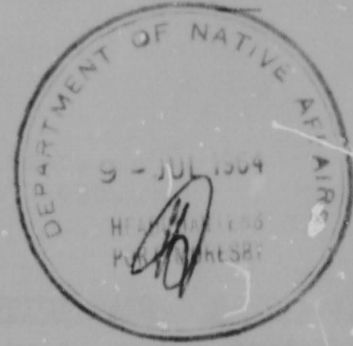

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 6. 34

(8)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-2-6

Department of the Administrator,
Morobe District,
IAE.

1st July, 1964.

KW:JB

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Kaiapit Patrol Report No. 7 of 1963/64

Forwarded for your information please a report submitted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer R.C. Roberts covering the Markham Headwater Census Division, Morobe District and Naho-Rawa Census Division of Madang District. No date of handing to Assistant District Officer, Kaiapit.

A brief description of the conduct of the elections for the House of Assembly elections.

An 87% poll, for this area, is considered to be very good.

I can see no objection to the practice of the people being issued with a slip of paper on which is written their name and address for rapid identification. This should not be confused with an identity card system, but treated in the manner in which a Driver's Licence is often used by an individual for confirmation of identification.

(D. N. ASHTON)
District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

9

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

The Returning Officer,
MARKHAM Open Electorate,
KAIAPIT.

ELECTION PATROL NAHO/RAWA CIRCUIT.

I have to report that I have completed a patrol of the MARKHAM HEADWATERS and NAHO/RAWA Census Divisions. The purpose of this patrol was to conduct the 1964 House of Assembly Elections in that area.

Officer Conducting Patrol:- R. C. Roberts C. P. O.

Area Patrolled:- MARKHAM HEADWATERS & NAHO/RAWA Census Divisions

Objects of Patrol:- To carry out the 1964 House of Assembly Elections.

Duration of Patrol:- 12th. February 1964 to 18th. March 1964.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:-
Europeans:- Nil.
Natives:- Mr. NOU MATEA Presiding Officer.
Mr. GABRIEL SALI Poll Clerk.
Mr. NANONG AHI Poll Clerk.
2 members R. P. & N. G. C.

R. C. Roberts.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

(1)

INTRODUCTION. The purpose of this patrol was to conduct the elections in the two Census Divisions known as WAIKHAM/HEADWATERS and NAHO/RAWA. Of these the former is administered by KAIAPIT in the MOROBE District whilst the latter is administered from SAIDOR in the Madang District.

As this patrol was concerned only with the 1964 House of Assembly Elections no other administrative matters were entered into.

Throughout the area the patrol was welcomed into the village by a 'sing sing' and many pigs and fowls were presented to the staff.

As the elections had to be completed within a limited time and the patrol had a set programme to maintain many of the walks were long and strenuous.

Large number of staff and hence the large number of carriers slowed down the walking times considerably. As can be seen from the Diary only two Sundays were observed by the patrol.

It is thought that in the future election the patrol could move through the area a lot faster if when all voters had passed through the booth the patrol moved on. This could either be utilized by including more polling places or by having the one team move back down the valley floor and handling the polling in the USAP area as well.

(5)

DIARY.

- 12th. February 1964. Departed KAIAPIT at 1300 hrs. by Land Rover for the UMI River bridge. Land Rover became bogged at NARAWAMPUM. Walked to SIGITSRUMPUN Village arriving 1800 hours.
- 13th. February 1964. Departed SIGITSRUMPUN at 0700 hours for LANKUAM, arrived 1200 hours. Slow time due to back complaint of Presiding Officer. Prepared all papers for polling on 15th. Refamiliarized self with polling procedure.
- 14th. February 1964. Erected polling booth and hired staff (doorkeepers and interpreters) & fully explained their duties.
- 15th. February 1964. Final check and preparation of all papers in early A.M. Photographs and posters displayed. Polling commenced at 0800 hours and remained busy until 1100 hours. Polling booth remained open until 1800 hrs.
- 16th. February 1964. Observed at LANKUAM. Some data for Anthropology Assignment collected.
- 17th. February 1964. To SAMURA 5 hours. Erected polling booth on arrival. Gave Political Education talk to populace. Decided to use patrol staff (permanent carriers) as electoral staff.
- 18th. February 1964. People of SAMURA attended polling booth set up in that Village. Late P.M. two Assistant Patrol Officers-in-Training arrived to assist the patrol by acting in the capacity of Poll Clerks.
- 19th. February 1964. To KAPARA 5 1/2 hours. Polling booth erected and additional interpreters hired. Political Education talks given.
- 20th. February 1964. People of KAPARA & MARABOI attended polling booth at former village.
- 21st. February 1964. To YANKOWAN 5 hours. Erected polling booth and hired additional staff to assist APOs. Gave Political Education talks to people wishing to attend. Because of numbers wishing to be spoken to it was necessary to give the talk three times as it was thought that the big number could not be spoken to satisfactorily.
- 22nd. February 1964. People of RUMPA, GUSAP, HINGGIA & YANKOWAN attended a polling booth set up at the latter village.
- 23rd. February 1964. To BAKORONO in the NAHO/RAWA C/D of the Madang District. 5 hours. Polling booth prepared and people of Mungo informed of time of poll.

(4)

DIARY PAGE 2.

- 23rd. February 1964
Continued. Political Education talk given to all those present.
- 24th February 1964 People of MUJGO & BAKOKONO attended poll.
- 25th. February 1964 To BUTEMU 1 hour.
All people of BUTEMU & WALI issued with manila tag bearing name to facilitate quick locating of their name on the roll.
Prepared cargo for an early start on 26th. for MORO Village.
- 26th. February 1964 Departed BUTEMU at 0600 hours.
To MORO 7½ hours.
Polling booth erected upon arrival and people given a Political Education talk.
- 27th. February 1964 People of MORO commenced voting at 0800 hours. Voting ceased at 1300 hours due to extremely heavy rain and high winds.
- 28th. February 1964 Completion of MORO and KUMBARAM groups.
- 29th. February 1964 People of SEWE Village attended poll.
- 1st. March 1964 Observed at MORO.
- 2nd. March 1964 To BUTEMU 5 hours.
Polling booth erected and people given a Political Education talk.
- 3rd. March 1964 People of WALI & BUTEMU attended mobil polling booth.
- 4th. March 1964 To WAMUNTI 2 hours.
Polling booth erected. Political education talk given.
- 5th. March 1964 WAMUNTI ATTENDED polling booth.
- 6th. March 1964 To MORORO via GONGEIA 3 hours.
Polling booth erected and Electoral education talk given.
- 7th. March 1964 People of villages GONGEIA, SENEI, ONGOBU & MORORO attended a polling booth set up at the latter place.
- 8th. March 1964 To KIKIPEI via SENEI 3 hours.
Polling booth erected and electoral education talks given.
- 9th. March 1964 People of KIKIPEI attended polling booth.
- 10th. March 1964 To SERINGO 2½ hours.
Polling booth erected 11
seven villages advised of the poll.
Luluais asked to decide what order the villages would vote in to avoid waiting and confusion. Gave electoral education talks to those who wished to hear.
1300 hours people of SUNAKAI and DAMANTI began voting. Both villages completed by late afternoon.

DIARY PAGE 3.

- 11th. March 1964
People of GOILO, NININGO & SARANGA attended the polling booth. Prior to the commencement of voting the people requested another electoral education talk.
- 12th. March 1964.
People of GOMOMU & SERTINGO voted today. These people also requested a further electoral education talk before polling commenced.
- 13th. March 1964.
To SIMBO/TAUTA 5 hours.
Erected polling booth and gave Electoral Education talk to people of TAUTA, SISIMBA & PARIMO.
- 14th. March 1964
People of SIMBO/TANTA, PARIMO & SISIMBA attended the polling booth set up at the former village.
- 15th. March 1964
To GURIA 7 hours.
Poorest reception in the area. Gave electoral education talk and erected polling booth.
- 16th. March 1964
Polling for people of GURIA, MUNGO & BORO.
- 17th. March 1964
To GURUMBU via BERENGEI 4 hours.
Polling booth erected and electoral education talk given.
- 18th. March 1964
People of BERENGEI & GURUMBU attended the polling booth.
Presiding Officer was satisfied that all had voted by 0900 hours. Departed 0915 hours for DUMPU arriving at 1215 hours.
Two ASTEC charters lifted the patrol from DUMPU to LERON PLAINS. Arrived at KAIAPIT at 1700 hours.

END OF DIARY.

(Y)

ELECTORAL MATTERS. A total of 2,470 votes were cast at the mobil polling booths set up in this circuit. Of these 1,237 were cast by female voters. This higher percentage of female votes is due to the large number of males who are absent from the area. There were 1,107 votes cast by male electors.

It is thought that 87% of eligible voters attended the polls.

The last Electoral Education team that passed through the area issued name tags to all eligible voters in the MARKHAM HEADWATERS Census Division. This assisted the poll clerk in finding the names on the certified list of voters greatly.

When the patrol passed into the NAHO/RAWA Census Division it was decided to utilise the two other poll clerks at this work. A table was set up outside the polling booth and the people were all given a small tag bearing their name.

At all times movement through the booth was orderly and quiet.

The people all had definite ideas on who they wished to vote for although in some instances the people did state that they regretted the fact that they had only seen two of the candidates.

The people in the RAWA area of the Division have already agreed upon a candidate for the next elections and intend asking the Lutheran Mission Madang if they will post this man, a young mission teacher, to Lae so that he may obtain further experience in another area and also broaden his outlook.

Whilst the majority of people had a very good idea of the elections and their purport there were some, of both sexes and all ages, who had very little idea at all. This group, however, was only to be expected and was in a definite minority.