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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: GULF

STATION: KAIN TIBA, 1962 - 1963

Original documents bound with reports
for: Kerema, volume 40.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Kerema, Kukipi, Kaitiba]

PATROL REPORT OF: KEREMA - GULF DISTRICT.

40

ACCESSION NO. 496

VOL, NO: 40 : 1962-1963 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 9

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1]	1 OF 1962/63	1 - 21 W.M. BARCLAY PO	UPPER LAUCKAMU RIVER AREA.	-	19.6.62 - 14.7.62
[2]	18 "	22 - 30 W.M. BARCLAY PO	-	-	19.6.62 - 14.7.62
[3]	2 "	31 - 41 M.A. DRYKE CPO	KAIPI COUNCIL AREA.	mp	25.7.63 - 30.8.63
[4]	4 "	42 - 63 H.A. DRYKE CPO	KOVIO C/D.	-	6.6.63 - 23.6.63
[5]	1 "	64 - 99 R. PERCY CPO	KEREMA BAY C/D.	mp	4.7.62 - 2.11.62
[6]	3 "	99 - 113 H.G. DEL. MILNE	KEREMA TO KOARU.	-	2.3.63 - 11.3.63
[7]	6 "	114 - 121 R. PERCY CPO	KEREMA BAY C/D.	-	17.6.63 - 4.7.63
[8]	2 "	122 - 137 P.G. WHITEHEAD PO	POINT HANDEI C/D.	-	11.3.63 - 19.3.63
[9]	3 "	138 - 154 P.G. WHITEHEAD PO	TAURI RIVER.	MP8.	25.3.63 - 30.3.63
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[Kukipi]

[Kerema]

[Kaitiba]

GOLF

PATROL REPORTS WESTERN DISTRICT 1962/63

KAINTIBA, KUKIPI & KEREMA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Kukipi 1A-62/63	W.M.Barclay	Upper Lakekamu River area
" 1B-62/63	W.M.Barclay	"
" 2-62/63	M.A.Pryke	Yaipi Council area
" 4-62/63	M.A.Pryke	Kovio Census Division
Kerema 1-62/63	R.Percy	Kerema Bay Census Division
" 3-62/63	H.G.Milne	Kerema to Koaru
" 6-62/63	K.A.Bond	Kerema Bay Census Division
Kain 2-62/63	P.G.Whitehead	Part Hamdei Census Division
" 3-62/63	P.G.Whitehead	Tauri River



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The District Office
Kororarua, G.A.

PATROL REPORT

District of GULF Report No. 2/1962-63 Kaintiba

Patrol Conducted by Peter George WHITEHEAD, Patrol Officer, Gr. 1

Area Patrolled Part HAMDEI Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by European Mr. B. Beckwith, B.M.A.

1 A.P.O.

Natives 2 Interpreters

2 Members R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 11/3/1963 to 19/3/1963

Number of Days Nine

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services January 1963

Medical Nil /19

Map Reference WAU Sheet, Army Strat Series, 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Follow up of January Patrol; Investigation of murder;
Settlement of border unrest; Investigation of road construction;
General Administration and consolidation; Assist first medical
patrol.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MOKESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Amount paid from N.M.T.A. £16-12-6 Nos. 24405, 24406

TGA'CR.

67-2-14.

July 29th, 1963.

The District Officer,
Gulf District,
KEREMA

PATROL REPORT No. 3 - 62/63 - KAINTEIRA

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. I concur in your remarks relating to the construction of formal villages.
3. I agree it will require an extensive education programme before the people will accept our guidance in economic development - in any case, how would produce be got out ?
4. See what can be done to provide a building for accommodation at the aid post from this years minor work funds.
5. A good consolidation patrol. It is gratifying to note that a road has been built for a length of more than 2 miles from Kaintiba up to I'oi River Valley and that walking tracks are being constructed to Aseki.
6. I agree the peoples enthusiasm could be channelled into clearing tracks at this stage. A good patrol report.

c.c. The Public Relations Officer, (J. K. McCarthy)
Department of Information & DIRECTOR
Extension Services,

KONEDOBU

You might get something from this report suitable for a news release.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 2. 14

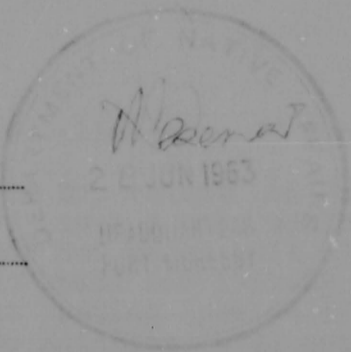
Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference..... 68-2-7

If calling ask for (PR 3)

Mr.....



District Headquarters,
Gulf District,
K E R E M A.

21st June, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
K O N E D O B U.

PATROL REPORT KAIN T I B A NO.3/62-63.

The above report received from Mr Whitehead is forwarded in duplicate, please. In referring to the report as No. 2, the officers are in error. It should be the third of the year as shown above.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

I have laid down the procedure to be followed in connection with land disputes and circularised all stations, including Kaintiba. It is now incumbent upon officers of the Department to initiate action to determine land disputes. The days of sitting back and demanding the services of Lands Commissioners are finished.

I do not understand the reference to the "Council from Yaa". I know of no Councils in the Kaintiba area.

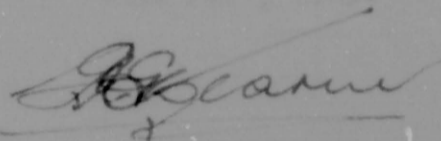
MISSIONS.

The policy apparently being adopted by the Lutheran Mission of encouraging settlements and villages around their stations is a regrettable one and one which could be the subject of tactful discussion with the European missionary. I am of the opinion that the present mode of living, allowing a freedom from disease, should be given the widest encouragement by our officers at all times.

CONCLUSION.

The recommendations put forward by Mr Whitehead are interesting. The question of supplying seed and livestock will be referred to the District Agricultural Officer, but whether free supplies of the seeds advocated or of poultry would be acceptable to the Department of Agriculture is dubious. In any case, having imported such things is not sufficient in itself. Just as one can lead a horse to water without making it drink, so the distribution of seeds and livestock is not, ipso facto, going to improve the diet of the people. It will be necessary for a very extensive educational programme to be undertaken.

The allocation of funds for building the accommodation at the Aid Post is not a matter wholly for the Department of Public Health. Any allocation of such funds would necessarily come from the Minor New Works bulk allotment to the District. These were so small for 1962-63 and so fantastically silly for the opening period of 1963-64 that an allocation to Kaintiba will not be possible.



(G.R.G. WEARNE),
District Officer.

- c.c. A.D.O., Kerema.
- c.c. O.I.C., Kaintiba.
- c.c. Mr Whitehead.

Sub-District Office,
Gulf District,
KEREM.

14th June, 1963.

The District Officer,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

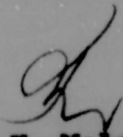
KAINTIBA PATROL REPORT No.2-62/63.

Attached hereto please find two copies of a report submitted by Mr.P.G. WHITEHEAD, P.O. covering a patrol of portion of the HAMDE census sub-division.

Action will be taken to try and procure supplies of vegetable seeds from D.A.S.F. for distribution. I happen to know that a sow at MURUA will be farrowing in August so we may be able to obtain a bear from the litter.

I am surprised that the NENEWI people are antagonising the Upper INJOI people as they were the weakest of the Menyanya people in 1951 and were the first to "adopt" the administration.

It is very pleasing to see P.H.D. extend their activities into the area. Provision has been made for the erection of a hospital ward in the 1963/64 capital works Programme.


(P.K. Moloney)
Assistant District Officer.

TAS/-

67-2-1.

Kaintiba Patrol Post,
Kerema Sub-District,
GULF DISTRICT.

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

11th. April, 1963.

KAINTEBA PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1962-63.

Please find herewith 3 copies of Mr. Whitehead's Patrol Report 2/62-63 for his recently completed patrol of the Hamdei Census Division

This patrol provided a valuable follow-up to the writer's previous patrol to the area and by its close proximity in time to this previous patrol greatly consolidated the work initiated by the previous patrol.

Other objectives apart from the obvious one of routine native administration were the investigation of one reported murder and the investigation of a land dispute which had been causing unrest in the border area between the Menyamya and the Kaintiba administrative areas.

The murder as Mr. Whitehead reports at para. 8 of page 1 occurred prior to Administration contact and no subsequent legal action is proposed by this office. However for local political or administrative reasons (and possibly even in his own interests) possibly the alleged killing who has actually admitted the killing could be encouraged to in some way compensate the relatives of the deceased.

The land matter (above) was investigated and reported on in the subsequent paras. 9 and 10 and while probably both parties to the dispute gained ~~no~~ great satisfaction in that no decision on ownership was given (or could be given) nevertheless Mr. Whitehead's visit and discussion with some of the people concerned was a timely reminder to the participants not to resort to fighting to settle the matter. Although it is unfortunate that the matter cannot be really settled at the present time, until such time as the services of the Native Lands Commission become available in this area it is proposed by this office to at least commence the recording of these land disputes for any subsequent investigation.

The first medical patrol of the area was carried out by Mr. Beckwith, Medical Assistant, Kukipi, in conjunction with this patrol. It is pleasing to note that it was well received and attendance at the medical aid post at this station has increased greatly and the people seem generally appreciative of the medical work of the Administration.

It is felt that the evacuation promptly by aircraft from Kaintiba of the three medical cases found to be needing medical treatment by the patrol has, apart from the more obviously important humane considerations, demonstrated to the local people the usefulness of the airstrip at Kaintiba.

The work of Mr. Beckwith and medical orderlies has greatly assisted with our contact and acceptance by these people.

This patrol greatly increased interest in road (or rather walking track) building and constructing resthouses and police barracks at assembly and census points on a purely voluntary basis. At date of writing most of the area traversed is served by walking tracks and all but two assembly points have resthouses and police barracks.

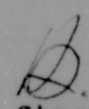
...2

2.

Could the District Agricultural Officer please be contacted in regard to having some action arise from Mr. Whitehead's very useful submissions (1) (2) and (3) contained in the report's conclusion on page 5 please.

This report is a very comprehensive and informative one and needs little more comment except to say that in respect of para. 7 of page 1 (and my 37-1-1 of 25/4/63 to the District Officer requesting same) since the compilation of the report Mr. Whitehead has been gazetted a Magistrate for Native Matters.

For your information please.


(T. Steen)
Officer-in-Charge.

Mr. Whitehead's claim for camping allowance (contingency voucher with CSB passbook 608145 and deposit slip) is also forwarded herewith.

c. Mr. Whitehead

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Kaintiba Patrol Post
Gulf District,
PAPUA.

Patrol Report No. 2/1962-63 Kaintiba.

Patrol Conducted by P.G. WHITEHEAD, Patrol Officer

Area Patroled PART HAMDEI Census Division,
(Upper Werr River Valley)

Patrol Accompanied By Mr B. Beckwith, Medical Assistant
1 Aid Post Orderly
2 members R.P. & N.G.C.
2 Interpreters

Duration 11-3-63 to 19-3-63, 9 Days.

Last D.N.A. Patrol January 1963.

Map Reference Army Strat Series, 4 Miles to 1 inch,
WAU Sheet

Objects of Patrol Follow up Patrol 1/1962-63
Investigation of Murder
Settlement of Border Unrest
Investigation of Road Construction
General Administration, and consolidation
of Administration Control.
Assist First Medical Patrol.

P.G. Whitehead
P.G. WHITEHEAD

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol acted as a follow up to Patrol 1/1962-63, checking on previous instructions pertaining to Rest Houses and roads.

Two days prior to the departure of the Patrol Mr B. Beckwith Medical Assistant KUKIPI arrived, and on confirmation from the R.M.S., accompanied this patrol as the first medical patrol in the Inland Kerema - Kaintiba Patrol Post Area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

(A) The reception to this patrol more than favourable compared with this writer's experience in the more contacted areas of the MENYAMYA Sub-District, commending the influence and action of previous D.N.A. officers and Aid Post Orderlies.

The people were co-operative, attentive, and interested in all the patrol had to offer them. In my opinion the people are at a very impressionable stage, happy with the Government and depending upon us to improve their lot - they have faith in us - believing that we can and will assist them.

At this stage the people are ready to accept any advice given to them, desiring as they do to improve their lot. ~~xxxxxx~~ We must continue to keep up their interest and faith in us. This can be done at the present time by such simple and cheap methods as supplying seed (Corn, cabbage, pumpkin, etc.), fowls, and a boar for breeding; until such time as it is possible to set up aid posts etc. and other obvious Administration assistance through Agricultural Extension and Education.

(B) The value of such trade goods as beads, giri-giri shells, etc. appears to be decreasing in this valley due to the increased availability over the last two years. These trade goods could be replaced by vegetable seeds.

(C) The area appears to be settled as concerns Law and Order. This officer has no Court of Native Matters powers, but no complaints or disputes were referred to this patrol.

A murder reported by Constable Bumbu at MINGAI was investigated, but no proceedings were instituted against the accused TATAIETO, as the crime was committed prior to Administration contact. TATAIETO was given a detailed account of possible proceedings that could be taken against him if he broke the law in the future. The relations of the murdered man were advised to forget the incident, and not to take the law into their own hands. From discussions it would appear that matter has been almost forgotten, and no further repercussions are expected.

Prior to the patrol the Council from YAA had complained that natives from the NENEWEI area (MENYAMYA Sub-District) had threatened persons from the Upper IJOI River area (GEMANTUA, YAA and WAWAPINI Villages) who had been building the walking track towards MENYAMYA. This was the third such incident to be reported in the previous three months. Previously a number of persons from both areas had been arrested and charged at KAIN TIBA. This matter was again investigated. The source of the dispute lies in a land dispute. The NENEWEI's claim land ownership well down into the IJOI River headwaters, and the IJOI River people claim ownership over the divide down towards the NENEWEI Village.

The people were advised to discontinue construction of the walking track over the disputed land. It is expected that a Patrol Officer and Police will be in this area for about a week in the near future to survey the levels of the proposed bridle path from KAIN TIBA, and may then at least be able to come

to some agreement with the people as to who will construct the track, if not agreement over land ownership. The fact that the agreed Administrative Boundary between the Gulf District and the Morobe District runs through the disputed area further complicates the matter administratively.

(D) At each village discussions were held, during which the purpose of the Administration, why we had come to this area, and what we could do for them was explained. It was also pointed out that the Administration could offer guidance, but that progress would depend on the people's interest and effort.

The laws relating to homicide, rape, adultery and stealing were explained.

The general background to medical treatment was explained. The people were advised to attend the Aid Post at Kaintiba when sick, and the need to stay the period advised by the Aid Post Orderly explained.

The reasons for, and the benefits accruing from, the construction of walking tracks were discussed.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The diet of the people consists of sweet potato, banana, and sugar cane. Also consumed are smaller amounts of taro, various nuts (incl. pandanus, marita, betel, galip, etc.), greens (incl. abica and ferns). Sage is grown in the lower areas.

In the villages near the Papua/New Guinea border a very small amount of introduced vegetables were observed, including Chinese cabbage, pumpkin, tapioca and cucumbers. It would appear to be a poor situation where the people from this area have to depend on the efforts of the Agricultural Department in the Morobe District for an improvement of diet.

There are only a very small number of pigs in the valley, and only half-a-dozen fowls were seen. The fowls were bought from the ASEKI people for £1 each.

It is recommended that a copra bag or two of suitable seed (corn, cabbage, and/or tomato) be made available. This could be made available to the local leaders as gifts, and generally as trade.

Plans are in hand to build a piggery, from which an Administration boar could improve and increase the quality and number of the local pigs. However a fair amount of corn seed would have to be made available and planted first in order to keep the diet of the boar at a reasonable level.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Mr B. Beckwith, E.M.A. of KUKIPI accompanied the patrol, thus carrying out the first medical patrol in this area. As he is submitting a separate report, no details will be given here.

Generally the health was found to be surprisingly good, considering the lack of contact in the area. Cuts and sores were the most numerous cause for people to request medical

attention. There was only a small amount of scabies, generally in association with dirty 'pul pul' or small grass skirts. There was an approximate 1 in 200 incidence of suspected T.B. or other respiratory disorder. Three medical cases were flown from KAIN TIBA for further attention: one with an open wound in his foot, one with a large tumor on the face, the third with an old burn wound on the face preventing the closing of the eye.

- The main reasons for the general good health could be -
- 1) The crisp but not very cold climate;
 - 2) The habit of living in small hamlets (It is not recommended that the people be advised to shift into a central village - their sanitation habits are not of a sufficient standard to support a large collection of people without increasing the incidence of disease.
 - 3) The quality of the water and lack of processed sugar, which is reflected in the very good dental health.

The people are starting to build latrines - imitating those seen at Kaintiba and Aseki - though no patrol has mentioned the need for them to the people.

Bad hygiene practices which could be the subject of future campaigns by patrols are -

- 1) The habit of spitting everywhere - inside and outside their houses.
- 2) The habit of wearing old, dirty grass skirts and lap laps.

During discussions with the people the need to stay at the Aid Post until the full medical treatment has been given was stressed. It cannot be expected that many will in fact stay at the Aid Post until accommodation in the form of a ward is built.

The willingness of the people to come forward for medical treatment illustrates the peoples faith in us, and also the high quality of work done by the Aid Post Orderlies over the last year.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

See appendix "A" for a short description of tracks between villages.

Walking tracks vary from very good to very poor. The notable thing about roads in this area is the willingness of the people to build them, and the insistence that they are not 'Government' roads (as I found they were called at ASEKI) but built also for local use.

The 2 to 3% graded road has been built approximately 2½ miles from Kaintiba up the IJOI Rv Valley, and construction is continuing. The villages in the Upper IJOI area are joined by recently constructed walking tracks from GEMANTUA to HAMDEE. The walking track to ASEKI is under construction and is approaching YABONA Rest House site.

The people of HAMDEE village expressed the desire to build a walking track towards KAINGO and also towards YABONA. The lack of tools and supervisory staff is the main reason for the lack of walking tracks in this and other areas. The HAMBIA - WEMPANGU - HAMDEE track is a good illustration of futility of supplying tools on loan without competent supervision. The people simply followed the old bush track, with the result that the roots and other cover has been removed, creating a very muddy, slippery gutter in the red clay.

The interest of the people in building roads again illustrates the peoples acceptance of the Administration, and should be capitalized on while it lasts.

Missions

The Roman Catholic church is represented at Kaintiba by one Father. Whilst the patrol was still in the area, a teacher (Papuan) was established at WEMPANGU village. The New Guinea representative of the Lutheran Church opposed the intrusion of another church in what he termed 'his territory'. Relations between the two churches at WEMPANGU appear to be amicable at the moment, but the situation should be closely watched by future patrols. It was explained at some villages and to some of the Lutheran Evangelists that missions could not have exclusive residence in an area simply because of first arrival. It will no doubt be necessary to elucidate the relationship of various churches in future patrols.

The Lutheran Church is represented in the HAMDEI Division by 13 Evangelists and Pastors. They are following a policy of consolidating the villages around their mission station. It is felt that the present reasonable standard of health in the area is partly due to the fact that the population is scattered, and ill effects of their poor sanitation habits are minimised. If the people are brought into concentrated villages, proper sanitation will have to be enforced.

EDUCATION

Nil return at present.

The Roman Catholic Mission intends to have an European teacher at KAIN TIBA and one or two Papuan teachers in the field by early 1964. There is no other activity at present.

I have always been impressed by the apparent ability of these people to 'catch on' once they are interested. I feel that a school at KAIN TIBA, or further up the valley once the road is completed, would be successful if established in a few years time. For the present, the posting of a teacher to MENYAMYA, two days walk to the north, would have definite advantages for this area.

VILLAGES & REST HOUSES

The people ~~are~~ at present are scattered in small hamlets of up to half-a-dozen houses. No pressure is being exerted upon the people to move into central villages by the Administration, though the Lutheran Mission is. It is felt that eventually the people will tend to shift towards the walking tracks (when completed) and the Rest Houses (if they are well placed). At their present stage of development, it is doubtful if these people could live for any length of time amicably, (Social Control appears to be limited) in a large group.

All Rest Houses that have been built were slept in. Only one camp was made, at YABONA. The Rest House and Police House at DOKUTA is a very good example of a well designed, strongly constructed set of buildings.

The people of YAA/WAWAPINI have not yet constructed a rest house. The YABONA people were advised to wait and see where the ASEKI/KAIN TIBA road will go, and build the rest house near it.

TRADE

The demand for beads and shell as trade within this area is decreasing. There is a growing demand for money. Steel tools have a very high value.

It is felt that, in the HAMDEI Division beads and shell could be replaced by vegetable seeds. This would improve

the diet of the people, provide a more equitable form of barter, and show that vegetable seeds supplied by the Administration have a value. On this last point I feel that these people do not value anything that is provided free.

CONCLUSION.

The response of the people, both in numbers and in interest, to this and the accompanying Medical Patrol was pleasing. The changeable nature of these people has been experienced by the writer in the Menyanya area, and it is noted that the peoples interest may wane at any time for almost no apparent reason. However at the moment they are at a very impressive stage. This is a form of commendation for the action and influence of previous D.N.A. and P.H.D. staff in the area.

In order that the present stage of development of these people can be further developed and capitalized upon, I recommend that the following action be taken :-

- (1) That vegetable seed (Chinese cabbage, pumpkin, sweet corn, tomato, etc.) be made available in quantity, and be made available to the people as a trade item - both to improve their diet, and to ensure that they value the move.
- (2) That an Administration boar be made available - to improve the number and quality of the local pigs.
- (3) That fowls (10 weeks old or less) be made available through D.A.S.F..
- (4) That accomodation in the form of an 'out patients' ward be built at the KAINTEIBA Aid Post, in order that patients can remain at the Aid Post for the duration of their treatment.
- (5) That P.H.D. make available funds to construct married quarters for their staff - in recognition of their past services and to booster their morale in the future.
- (6) That reasonable intensive patrolling continue in the area, and that future patrols, during discussions, keep in mind
 - i) The possibility of disputes between the different missions
 - ii) the bad hygiene practices of spitting in and near the houses, and of wearing dirty grass skirts and lap laps
 - iii) the need to impress the necessity of staying at the Aid Post for the full duration of medical treatment
 - and iv) the need to explain further the main sections of the Criminal Code and the Native Regulations.

.....
 (P.G. Whitehead)
 Patrol Officer Gr 1.

Appendix "A"

WALKING TIMES, AND ROAD CONDITIONS.

KAIN TIBA - MINGIA :- 2hrs 10 mins, of which 3/4hr is on well formed bridle track, which is being extended to MINGIA.

MINGIA - KAINGO :- 2 hrs over tracks in a variety of tracks. The largest part of the tracks on MINGIA land are almost suitable for motor-cycles, a large portion of the track on KAINGO land is suitable for a walking track, and construction is starting on those sections not yet built.

KAINGO - GEMANTUA :- 2 hrs over a rough wet track, very steep in places. Some attempt has been made at the GEMANTUA end to construct a walking track, but it is very disjointed, and on different levels.

GEMANTUA - YAA/WAWAPINI :- 1/2 hr, up hill, most of track constructed.

YAA/WAWAPINI + HAMBIA :- 1 hr, most of track constructed, though some is very steep.

HAMBIA - WEMPANGU :- 1hr over constructed track which goes up, across wet, marshy highlands and then drops down sharply over a long staircase. Very poor considering that two Police Constables were in the area, supposedly surveying the patrol track.

WEMPANGU - HAMDEE :- 1/2 hr over steep up and down, narrow, wet track. Much hard work involved, but situated poorly, considering that two Police Constables were in the area.

HAMDEE - YABONA :- 5 hrs over bush track. Steep in places. It would not be technically difficult to construct a walking track, though labour may be difficult to obtain due to distance.
1/2 hr to road camp over cleared track.

YABONA - DOKUTA :- 1/2 hr down hill, track slowly deteriorating as approaches DOKUTA, presumably because the builders have increased in knowledge as they have built the track towards YABONA.

DOKUTA - KAIN TIBA :- 1 hr down hill, track deteriorating into a creek bed which opens into the WERR River. 1 hr spent in crossing WERR River., 1/2 hr up hill to KAIN TIBA Station.

KAINTIBA PATROL REPORT No 2 1962/63

Appendix "B"

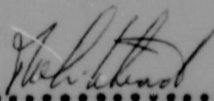
REPORT ON MEMBERS OF ROYAL PAPUAN & NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY

8027 LAUSEWA-BIAVARI, Const. 1/Class:

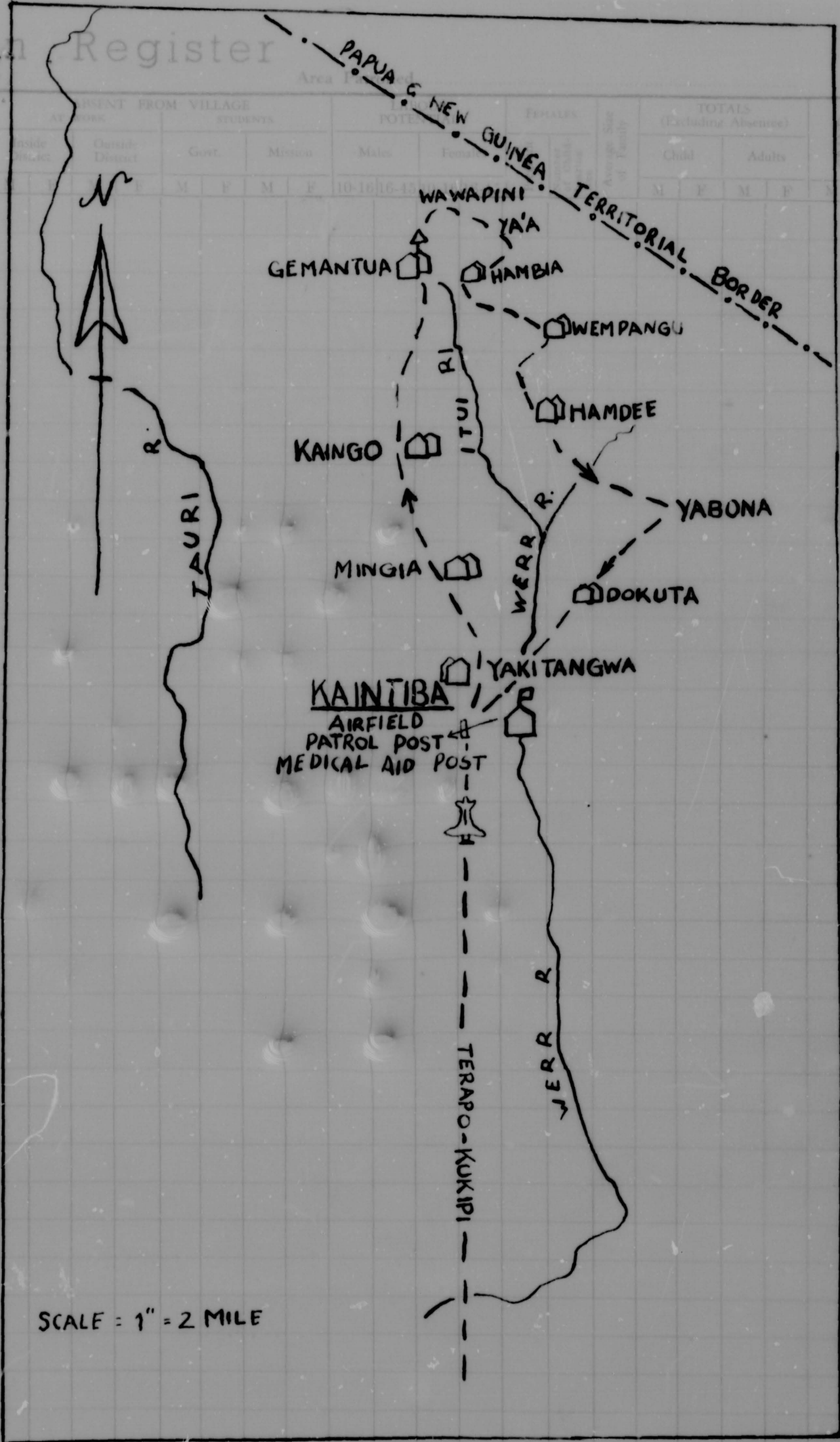
Very conscientious in his work, and his conduct is excellent. A very useful man on patrol, due to his knowledge of the bush, and his ability to organise the carriers and camps. He responds very well when left to his own initiative in the actual carrying out of instructions. He also has a sense of humour, which can be valuable on a patrol.

10214 EVOVO - BUNIBO, Constable:

A smart, clean Constable with excellent command, though possibly liable to be abusive with the local carriers etc., when they ~~have~~ misinterpret his instructions.


.....
(P.G. Whitehead)
Patrol Officer Gr.1

tion Register



SCALE = 1" = 2 MILE

A.D.O.
KEREMA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Gulf Report No. 3/1962-63 KAINIUBA

Patrol Conducted by P. WHITEHEAD P.O. C.1

Area Patrolled Tauri River

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans D.N.E.

Natives 1 A.P.O.
2 R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 25/3/1963 to 3/30/1963

Number of Days 6

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

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

Medical Nil/19

Map Reference Wau Sheet Army Strait Series 4 mile 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Investigate Tauri River for suitable site for wire rope bridge

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-2-18

19th August, 1963.

The District Officer,
Gulf District,
KENYA.

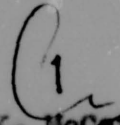
PATROL REPORT NO. 3-62/63 - KAITUMA.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

You should approach the District Commissioner with a specific case for the bridging of the TAURI River and send me a copy of your letter to him.

Administrative arrangements have been discussed with you and will be recorded on a subject file.

Missionaries should not accompany Administrative patrols as a general rule but sometimes circumstances demand that it may be desirable.


(J. K. McCarthy),
Director.

67. 2. 18



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

PR.3(67-2-7)

Our Reference 1-1-1

If calling ask for 1-2-6

Mr.



District Headquarters,
Gulf District,
K E R E M A.

9th July, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
K O N E D O B U.

KAINTEBA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1962-63.

I am forwarding two copies of the above report submitted by Mr P.G. Whitehead, Patrol Officer. No diary was received with the report.

The sole purpose of this patrol was to locate a bridge site. In this respect it appears to have been successful, but I cannot see funds being available immediately for the construction of it. In this respect I anticipate an instruction to obtain materials for it against Minor New Works. With an allocation of £700 for the District when the required minor new works aggregate is over £3000 already, I do not hold out much hope for the success of any application for funds.

It is agreed, I think, that a bridge across the Tauri River is an essential to the successful administration of this area. However, I feel that the time has come to give second thoughts to the location of a station in the area.

The Post was established at Kainteba following the massacre at Yaba and as a buffer between the Hauwabanga raiders and the Yaba remnants. Its location, at the outset, was known to be not central for the effective administration of the Kukukuku area. In discussions, Mr Steen has a gried with this and, recently, has suggested that a location nearer an earlier selection at Koridanga may be more desirable.

One question which appears to be unresolved as yet concerns the future of the Kukukuku area. The Administration was committed to the establishment of a Patrol Post in the area in 1960-61. In fact it was established in December 1961 and has been manned since, with a heavy emphasis on contact with the indigenous people at the expense of consolidation of the Post itself in the form of buildings of an adequate nature. However, since the opening of the Post, it has been your stated intention not to construct more than a base camp and to withdraw after a five-year period.

It may, then, be worth giving some final consideration to this question, the outcome of which might, conceivably, involve a redistribution of sub-district boundaries within this eastern half of the Gulf District.

what I now have in mind is,

- (a) creation of a Kukipi Sub-district with headquarters at Malalana and base camp at Kainteba which could be reached by an overland route. The area thus to be administered would embrace that country east of the Tauri River to the existing common boundary with the Central District and north to the Territory boundary;
- (b) incorporation of Ihu into the Kerema Sub-district which would encompass the country west of the Tauri River as far as the Purari and taking in the Upper Vailala villages.

If this proposal is approved, it will mean that the two sections of the Kukukuku area will retain their present geographic separateness but both will be more effectively patrolled than is currently possible from Kainteba.

Native Affairs.

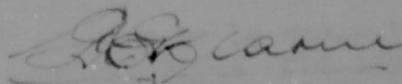
One point which Mr Whitehead has not made in respect of the meanderings of Village Constable Nonama is that the reports of murders borne by him had been reported by him to Kerema some ten days before he reached Kainteba. In any case, his long detour was totally unnecessary as the Tauri subsides quickly after a flood and he need have waited only a day or so to cross the river.

Missions.

I do not approve of missionaries accompanying Administration patrols. Such action only gives an impression of official sponsorship of the particular mission. Instructions are being issued for this practice to cease forthwith.

General.

The details supplied in respect of the bridge site have been passed to Mr Hannan, a Public Works Engineer, who is currently visiting Kerema, for information and comment.



(G.R.G. WEARNE)
District Officer.

c.c. A.D.O., Kerema.

c.c. O.I.C., Kainteba.

PP.3(67-2-7)
1-1-1
1-2-6

District Headquarters,
Gulf District,
K E R E M A.

9th July, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
K O N E D O B U.

KAINTEBA PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1962-63.

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General.

The details supplied in respect of the bridge site have been passed to Mr Hannan, a Public Works Engineer, who is currently visiting Kerema, for information and comment.

(G.R.G. WEARNE)
District Officer.

c.c. A.D.O., Kerema.

c.c. O.I.C., Kainteba.

67.2.4.

Sub-District Office,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

24th June, 1963.

The District Officer,
Gulf District,
KEREMA.

KAINTIBA PATROL REPORT No.3 of 1962-63

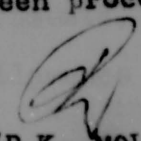
Please find three copies of a report submitted by Mr. Whitehead. No patrol diary was included.

I know that you have the TAURI River bridge in mind for the Districts 1963-64 Works Programme and this report should assist us when work is commenced.

TITONA, the alleged murderer mentioned in para. six of page one has now been arrested and the investigation is proceeding, the other murder at MERAPU should be investigated and the C.I.C. will be requested to do so.

I have already written to our Headquarters (my file 48.2.1 of 11th April 1963) asking about the aneroid No.16999 but no reply has been received.

Claim for camping allowance has been processed.


(P.K. MOLONEY)
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

TAS:LM

No. 67-2.1.

Patrol Post,
Gulf District,
KAJINTIBA.
14th June, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
KEREMA.

KAJINTIBA PATROL REPORT 3/1962-63.

Please find herewith Mr. Whitehead's Kajintiba
Patrol Report No. 3 of 1962-63.

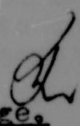
It is disappointing that a bridge was not able to
be put over the TAURI RIVER without obtaining further materials
first but one has only to see this river to realise the
difficulties.

It is important that the TAURI has a permanent
crossing for obvious reasons and could Mr. Whitehead's
submissions and requests for further materials on pages
4 and 5 be given special attention please.

An extra copy each of these and maps and diagrams
provided (attached this memo) in the event of them being
required for attaching to any subsequent correspondence with
the Native Affairs and or Public Works Departments.

Mr. Whitehead's claim for Camping Allowance is also
enclosed.

For your information please.

Sgd(T.A. STEEN) 
Officer-in-Charge.

c.c. Mr. Whitehead.

INTRODUCTION

This was a special patrol to the TAURI River with the purpose of finding a site suitable for a wire rope bridge. It was intended to find a site, and return to KAIN TIBA for some 150' x $\frac{1}{2}$ " lengths of wire rope, and then to construct the bridge. However no site suitable for this wire rope could be found, and construction will have to wait till further supplies are forthcoming. Part of the purpose of this report is to supply details of the only suitable site, in order that experts can list the exact and total requirements of the bridge.

The TAURI River is a swift flowing, 60 to 200 feet wide river, with floods that rise quickly to up 20 feet above the usual level. It is difficult to cross, even without any gear - Mr F.D. Anderson, Patrol Officer, was drowned on the 19th November, 1961 whilst crossing only with a small rope - and much more so for the local people who are afraid of water. The River effectively divides the Patrol Post area down the center into an area on the east which is effectively controlled, and an area on the west which has almost no effective contact.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Contact with the local people was limited, as the MAMBANYA people live in family gardens, with at least a 15 min. walk between any two families. The garden land is a little more than half way up the mountain side from the river, possibly because the people feel that the lower slopes are unhealthy, which they may well be - there being more mosquitoes. The people have not been influenced greatly by the Administration and only half-a-dozen families (who brought in fresh food) were seen.

Discussions were held with those seen as to the reason for the patrol, and the aims and policies of the Administration. They were only mildly interested in a bridge, as they are on the east bank, and do not have to cross the river to visit KAIN TIBA, and do not have much contact with the KAMBEGA people on the west bank.

On returning to the station two long discussions were held with M/A NONAMA, the Village Constable from KWAMBEGA. He had attempted to come direct to KAIN TIBA (2 days long walk), but was unable to cross the TAURI. Thus he had gone down to KEREMA on the coast, and back to KAIN TIBA by another route - a total of 14 days. Here then is a prime example of one of the reasons for constructing the bridge - to increase and assist movement into the station, and station visits.

He, NONAMA, reported two murders, one at KWAMBEGA/YAMAKA, and the other at MERAPU, both occurring recently.

At YAMAKA F/A NOUADITI died, and one of her sons, TITONA, killed one of her daughters, LAPAMARI, on the road to KWAMBEGA. M/A NOIYAPONGO assisted him, and M/A LIWANGO held two witnesses, M/A YOVA and F/A HAMANANI who live at KEVAIWA. The three suspects live at YAMAKA, and the V.C. NONAMA is related to TITONA and the deceased LAPAMARI.

NONAMA was told by another Village Constable of the murder at MERAPU, where F/A HAIMAKI (also known as HAIMAI) was killed by M/A KARAKU. M/A MENDI was the witness.

The motive for both these murders was that the deceased was suspected of sorcery, and of thus killing the suspects relative mothers.

The A.D.O. KEREMA had requested that the murders be investigated, if possible. However the Village Constable arrived at KAIN TIBA late the day prior to the return of the patrol. Also the patrol was only rationed for 8 days, and had only two police - not satisfactory for what may be a long patrol in the KAMBEGA area.

In my opinion, the two murders can be investigated when the bridge is built, if the necessary materials are forthcoming within a month. If not, then a long patrol to the area, with a semi-base camp in the KWAMBEGA/KORIDANGA area would be warranted due to the general situation as disclosed by V.C. NONAMA.

According to NONAMA the people in the KAMBEGA do not regard the construction of a Patrol Post at KAIN TIBA as effecting them. They do not regard the Patrol Post as being within their area. According to NONAMA the people state that if the Administration was to settle in their area they would abide by it, but otherwise they will carry on as before.

Rest Houses in that area are apparently in a state of disrepair, and the people are not interested in re-building them.

V.C. NONAMA gave an interesting account of the reason devised by the local people for earlier Administration Patrols being in their area: The Patrol Officers had eaten of the local human flesh, and found it "sweet", and they had come for more. One reason in current vogue for the establishment of the KAIN TIBA Patrol Post was that the Administration wanted more land. This could be the cumulative result of -

- (i) Their own attitudes to migration and land ownership by conquest,
 - (ii) The enquiries by A.D.O. Jordan's Patrol when investigating possible air-strip sites,
 - and, (iii) The pending purchase of the station site at KAIN TIBA.
- This attitude gives a possible example of the influence the Administration has had upon the area.

The building of a permanent bridge over the TAURI River will be the first move to permanently establishing proper Administration influence in the area. Until this is done no permanent, proper contact from this station to the people, or from the people to the station, can be built up.

V.C. NONAMA and those with him expressed much interest in the proposed bridge, and in fact offered to carry any cables available to the bridge site now, if he could only be sure that the MAMBANYA people would not throw them into the water. He stated that he would attempt to influence his people into coming down to the bridge site when he saw that construction was about to begin, and assisting - this would save labourers from the east side having to cross the TAURI to construct the bridge.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Diet consists mainly of sweet potato, banana, and sugar cane. The family lives on the garden, and gardens are scattered at least 15 mins. walking time apart. No gardening is carried out on the lower slopes of the valley, possibly because mosquitoes are more prevalent in the warmer, more humid climate.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Almost all the few people seen were suffering from Scabies, some very bad, and the children and a lesser number of adults had eczema as a result of the scabies being scratched. One very painful boil was seen in the groin of one of the men, possibly being the result of scratching his scabies, and infection setting in. All cases seen were treated by the accompanying Aid Post Orderly, and advised to report to KAINTIBA Aid Post, though they accepted the treatment quite readily, it is doubtful if they will undertake the day walk to KAINTIBA.

One pneumonia case was treated successfully, and also a couple of suspected malaria.

In general, these people do not appear to be as healthy as those in the WERR Valley near KAINTIBA.

MISSIONS

Nil return at present.

Father Fournier of the Roman Catholic Mission, KAINTIBA, accompanied the patrol, and his experience in road and bridge building was called upon with advantage. No missionary work was done.

EDUCATION

Nil.

TRADE

Almost all fresh foods were bought in beads, though there was a smaller ~~xxxx~~ demand for salt, and a few matches were used.

VILLAGES AND REST HOUSES

There is no 'village' as such at MAMBANYA, and no rest house. Polythene plastic sheeting was used to house the entire patrol, and much time that would have been used in constructing bush huts was thus saved and utilized on the object of the Patrol - the discovery and measuring of a permanent bridge site.

MAP

It was hoped that a reasonably accurate map could be compiled by taking bearings off Mt ERUKI and Hill 6085, which are marked as accurate on the Army 4 mile Strategical Wau sheet, and would serve as a base line for an eventual map of the entire area. However Mt ERUKI was under cloud at all times when it was desired to take a bearing.

Aneroid number 16999 was forwarded to Port Moresby in March 1962 (over a year ago) and has not been repaired or replaced. Thus no information as regards heights could be obtained.

KAIN TIBA PATROL REPORT No.3 of 1962/63.

Three days were spent following the TAURI River, and measuring the only suitable site found. Between seven and nine miles of the river were investigated. The results of the site survey are sketched in appendices "A" and "B".

The main difficulties associated with finding a suitable bridge site in this area are:-

- (a) The width of the river - almost never less than 90' wide, sometimes up to 200' wide.
- (b) The high flood level - up to 20' high.
- (c) The rocky nature of the banks - making it almost impossible to bury towers and deadmen.
- (d) The difficulty of finding suitable trees (live) to act as towers and deadmen.
- (e) The high flood level increases the width of the river to at least 150'.
- (f) The fact that in most cases, if the river bank on one side is steep and suitable, the other bank is flat or otherwise unsuitable.

The site found, at the mouth of the WERR Creek, was the narrowest part of the river - at both high and low water levels - found. However the ground is very rocky, thus preventing the use of buried towers and deadmen. Also the east bank is not as steep or as high as was hoped. The base of the tree (B) selected as the tower on the east bank is only 5 feet above the high flood level, thus removing the possibility of constructing a simple swing bridge, and making it necessary to construct a suspension bridge. (A swing bridge may tend to hang into a high flood, and the large floating trees may carry the swing bridge away.)

At this site the river is 60 to 80 feet wide at low water, and 150 feet during high flood. The trees selected as towers are 180' apart (A - B), and the trees to act as deadmen are 70 feet behind them. On the west bank the two deadmen are spaced 40 feet apart, forming a triangle. On the East bank there are a number of suitable trees, and the deadman could be similarly spaced, if so desired.

To prevent the trees used as towers and deadman from being ringbarked, i.e. instead of passing the ropes around them, suitable bars could be fixed to the trees with bolts, and the ropes passed through pre-drilled holes. At the deadman it may be sufficient to supply Eye Bolts if small back plates or large washers are also supplied to prevent the bolts being pulled through the deadmen. All this is shown in Appendix "C". In time the trees should grow around the bolts and thus fix them permanently.

It is requested that the site plan be shown to the officer concerned in the Department of Public Works, who could work out the necessary drop in the main wire, and the thickness of wire rope etc. for this span. It is commended that heavy gauge fencing wire be used for drop wires, instead of wire rope, as they will be easier to carry and handle, and cheaper, even though it may be necessary to use them at closer spaces.

A tentative plan for the bridge is given in Appendix "B", and for this bridge the following is required:-

Main Wire Rope.....	2 X 320 feet plus sag.
Heavy gauge fencing wire.....	7,200 feet.
Eye Bolts.....	2 X 3 feet.
Bolts.....	4 X 3 feet.
Turn Buckles.....	8
Wire Cutters (Dolley Type).....	1
Block & Tackle.....	1 set
Wood Auger.....	1 (size of bolts)
Steel bar.....	2 X 5 feet (with 4 holes size of wires in each).

This is only a tentative estimate of materials, and may be altered under further study and/or changes of design. For instance, if it is mechanically possible, the main bridge wires could be terminated at trees "A" and "B", and the 150 feet lengths of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wire rope held at Kaintiba could be used to fasten the towers to the deadmen. This would increase the number of turn buckles needed to 12.

It was first thought that a bridge could be constructed using a small amount of imported material, and a large amount of local material (cane, etc.). However, for two reasons, this is impracticable. Firstly, such a bridge would be a swing bridge, and liable to be washed away in the first large flood. Secondly, at the moment, the native situation is such that the locals could not be expected to carry out the maintenance necessary (replacing cane, etc) every 12 to 18 months. (On this point it is confidently expected that within four years, when it will be necessary to replace the decking, the value of the bridge will be well and truly proved and the native situation will be such that they will be willing to carry out maintenance).

It is recommended that this bridge be called "Anderson's Bridge", and that a small plaque be forwarded with the bridge materials to be fixed at the bridge site in official memory of Mr. F. D. Anderson, Patrol Officer, drowned approximately 2 miles downstream on the 23rd September 1961 whilst constructing a native materials bridge. Local subscriptions have been sufficient to permit a plaque to be placed where Mr. Anderson was drowned.

(Page 6.)

KAINTIBA PATROL REPORT No. of 1962/63.

FORESTRY.

The people would appear to be almost semi-nomadic, moving over a large area of land, garden lands being on a 15 to 20 years fallow. There would appear to be no set forest land. Thus there are few very old or large trees. However there are more trees of reasonable girth and height in this area than in the vicinity of the Kaintiba station.

Among species noted were a number of stands of oak, and more scattered stands of cedar.

CONCLUSION.

This patrol was not as successful as it was hoped it would be. A bridge site was found, but not as narrow as desired. As no site could be found with the banks steep on both sides, the bridge will have to be closer to the water than first planned, and thus a suspension rather than a swing bridge will have to be built. However it is possible to build a bridge at the site found, if the required materials are forthcoming. Due to the more complicated design of a suspension bridge, the greater expenditure by the Administration involved, and the greater length of the bridge, it is recommended that the advice of the Public Works Department be solicited.

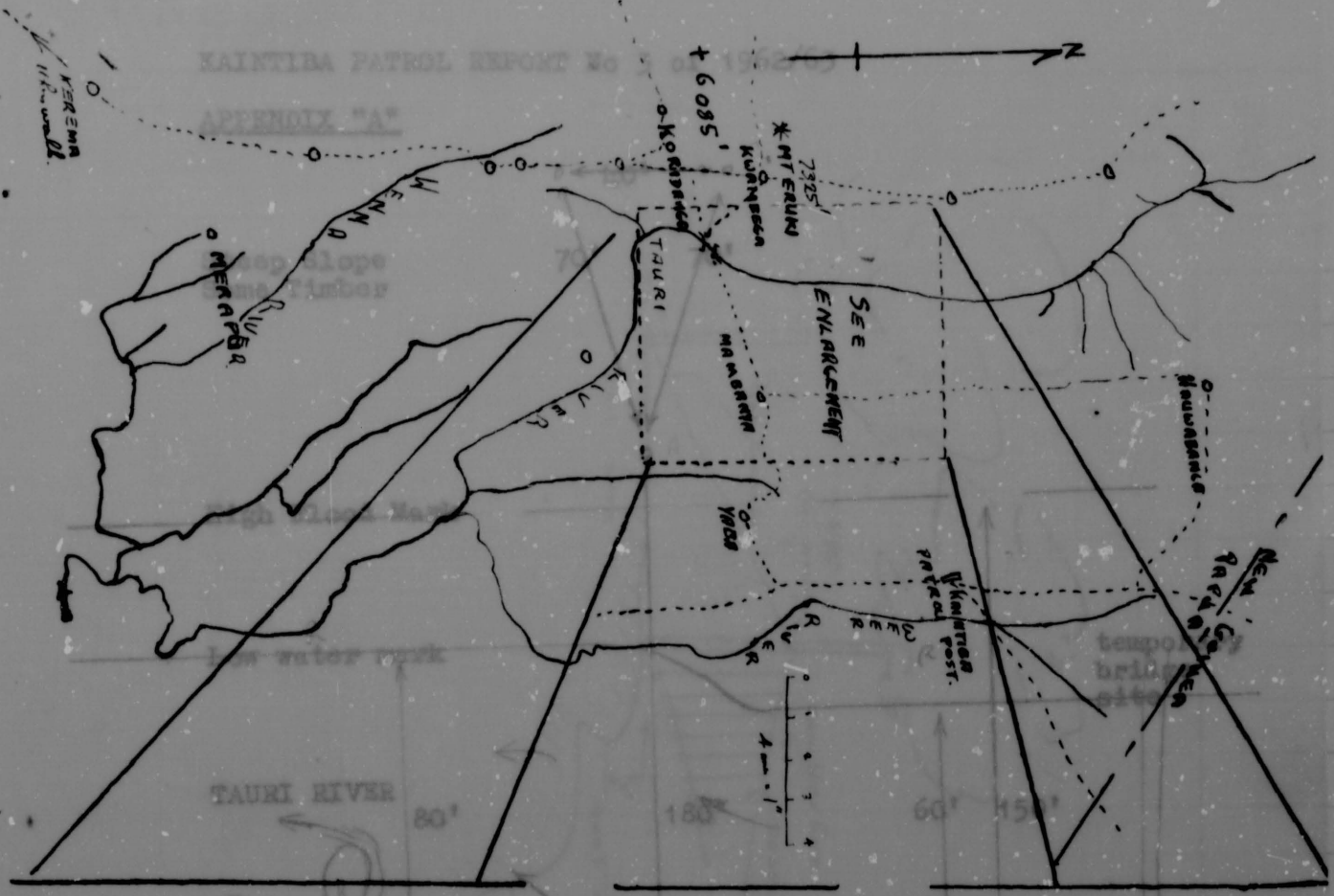
It is recommended that this bridge be referred to as "Anderson's Bridge", and that a small plaque be placed at the bridge in memory of this Patrol Officer.

The need for this bridge should not have to be restated. Until a permanent bridge is constructed, permanent contact with the western half of the Kaintiba Patrol Post area cannot be guaranteed, nor can it be expected that the people will have much contact with the station. The native situation as it appears in the KWAMBEGA KORIDANGA area warrants a long standing patrol on a semi-base camp basis. Until the bridge is built, supply lines cannot be guaranteed. Until the bridge is built, every patrol to the area have to waste from 4 to 8 days constructing a bridge - incidentally of a type the local people do not like, thus making it more difficult to obtain carriers.

P.G. Whitehead
.....
(P.G. WHITEHEAD)

Patrol Officer.Gr.1.

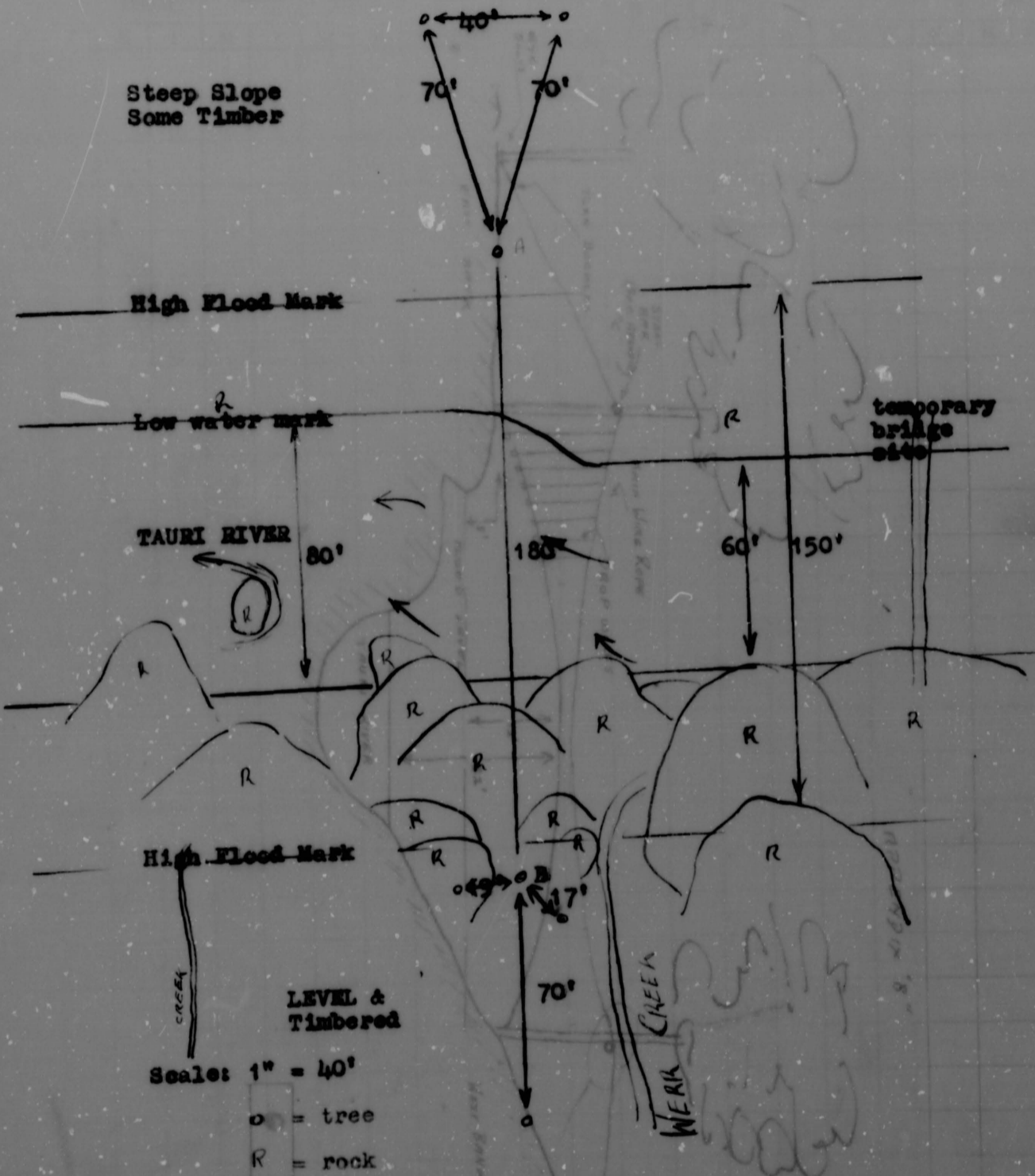
KAINTEIRA PATROL REPORT No. 1
APPENDIX "A"



KAINTEBA PATROL REPORT No 3 of 1962/63

APPENDIX "A"

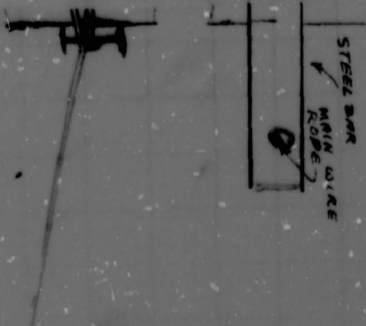
Steep Slope
Some Timber



Scale: 1" = 40'

○ = tree

R = rock



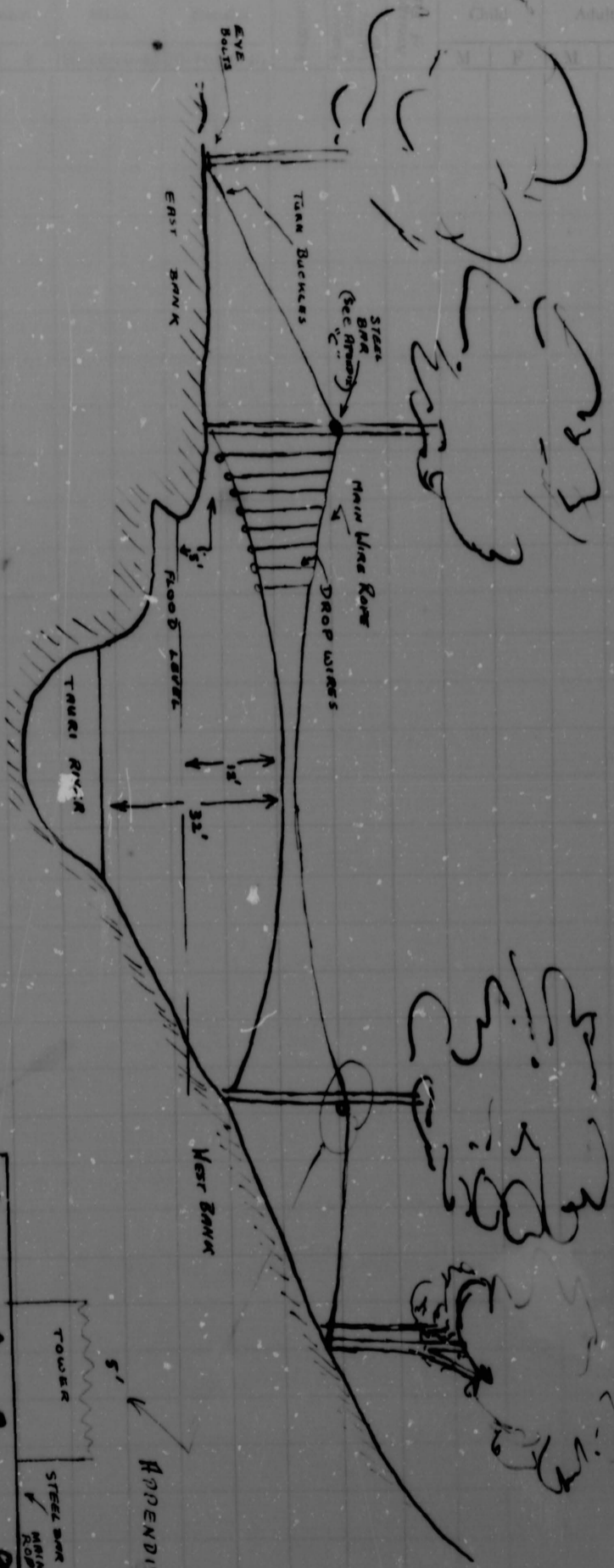
APPENDIX "C"

lt.

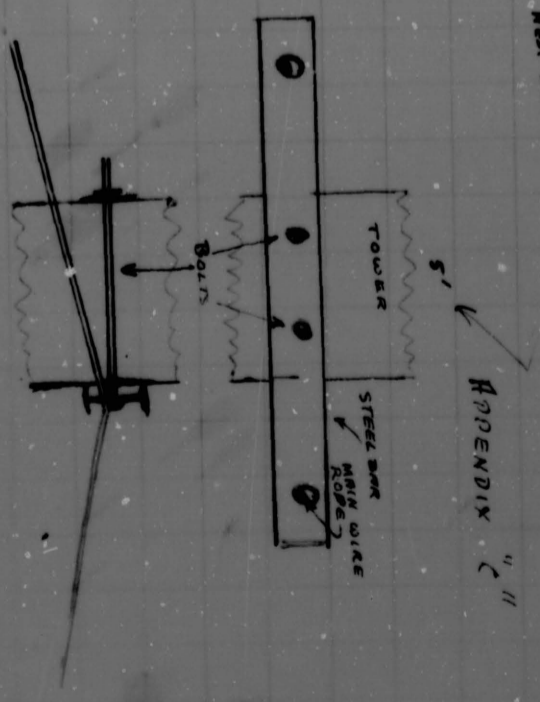
Register

INS
Out

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE					TOTALS					GRAND TOTAL
WORK		BY OTHERS			Including Absent					
Quarry	District	Govt	Misc	Other	Child	Adult				M + F
M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F		



APPENDIX "B"



APPENDIX "C"