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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: Northern

STATION: Ioma

VOLUME No: 6

ACCESSION No: 496.

1957 - 1958

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PORT MORESBY - 1989.

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: IOMA N. D.  
ACCESSION No. 496  
VOL. No: 6: 1957 58 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 3

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1]-1957/58	1-33	HOLE R. A. (P/O)	Aiga Division	1 Map	04/07/57-29/07/57
[2]-1957/58	34-56	HOLE R. A. "	Waria and small Gollala Division	-	14/10/57-21/11/57
[3]-1957/58	57-96	BARRY HOLLOWAY "	Small Gollala, Waria, Binandere & Aiga Div.	-	08/02/58-14/10/58
[1]-1958/59					

NOTE: Patrol Report No: <sup>3</sup>~~2~~ - 1957/58 and P/R No: 1 - 1958/59 is combined Report.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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NORTHERN DISTRICT

IOMA PATROL POST REPORTS 1957/1958

No. 1 AIGA CENSUS DIVISION R. A. HOLE

No. 2 WARIA, SMALL GOILALA CENSUS DIVISION R. A. HOLE

COMBINED  
REPORT { No. 3 (AIGA, WARIA, SMALL GOILALA and BINDANERE CENSUS  
& DIVISIONS  
No. 4 (1958/1959) BARRY HOLLOWAY

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of.....Northern..... Report No.....Ioma No.1/1957-8

Patrol Conducted by.....R.A. Hole, Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....AIGA Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....One (part).....

Natives.....Four.....

Duration—From...4.../7.../1957...to...29.../7.../1957...

Number of Days.....Twenty Six.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../..12../1956....

Medical .... /...9../1956....

Map Reference.....Ioma Patrol Sketch Map based on BUNA revised edit.....

Objects of Patrol.....Refund KUMUSI pseudo co-op. monies, General Administration,  
Agricultural Extension - cacao, Survey possible Ioma-Popondetta road.

DIRECTOR OF ~~DISTRICT SERVICES~~ DEPT. OF  
NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
.....  
District Commissioner

211 8/19 57

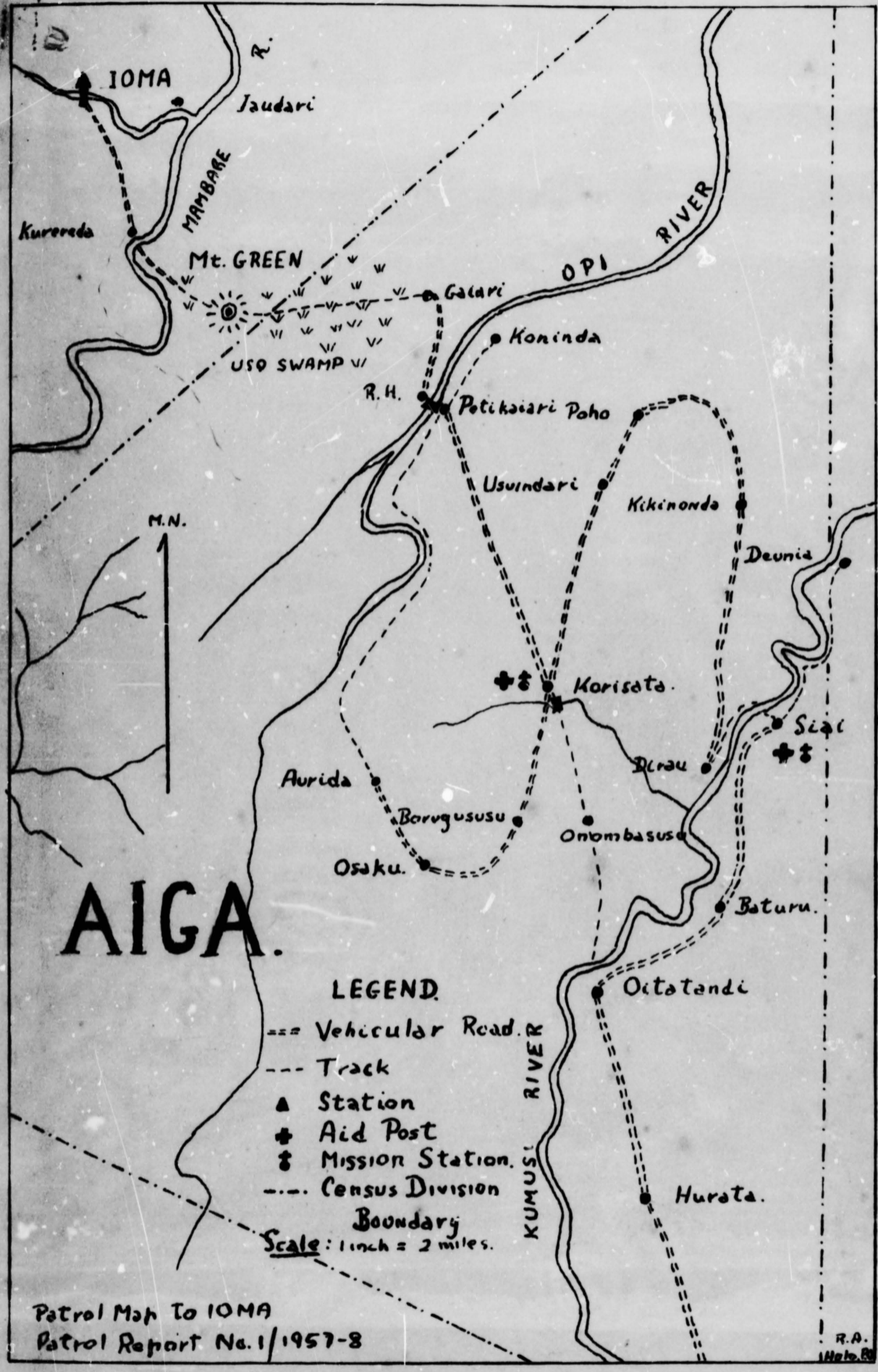
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £.....

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

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

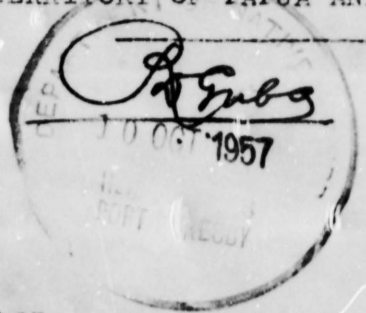
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18750 ✓



30/8/57 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



NA.30-3-1/600

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

9th October, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 1/1957-58 - IOMA.

Your NA.30-8-50 of 2/9/57, refers.

With regard to the penultimate paragraph of your memorandum, Mr. Hole, Officer in Charge Ioma, advises that:-

"The use of some form of ferry using pontoons or 44 gallon drums would not only be practical but would be the only means possible of bridging the Kumusi and Mambare Rivers.

However, before commencing the project I would appreciate a second opinion on the spot. I have had little or no experience in such work and feel I would not feel justified in initiating the project without an opinion of an engineer or the like.

The only other alternative to bridging would be for the proposed co-operative organisation, which I presume will be formed in the AIGA Division in the near future, to operate two vehicles; one on the Ioma side of the Kumusi and the other on the other side. The problem of the 'un-bridgable' Vailala River was overcome in this manner in the Ihu area."

As you are aware, I have personally examined these crossings and am of the opinion the only practical form of punt would be that constructed of 44 gallon drums, as was used for quite a number of years in the Oro Bay area of this District. One of this type punt is still in use on the Samboga crossing during the wet season.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
( F.A. Bensted.)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. N.D.

*Noted  
Any further  
action will  
be on appropriate  
file.  
A. 10.  
P/A.*

NA. 30-8-50

11th September, 1957.

The Chief Commissioner,  
Native Land Commission,  
PORT MORESBY.

NATIVE LAND TENURE.  
AIGA AREA - IOMA SUB DISTRICT.

I attach for your information copy of an  
extract from Ioma Patrol Report No.1 of 1957/58 by  
Mr. R.A. Hole, Patrol Officer, relating to land  
ownership rights in the AIGA area.

1957, the question of sugar fermenting has been  
discussed with the Chief of Division (Agricultural  
Extension), who advises he has indicated to his District  
Agricultural Officer at Popondatta that the particular  
circumstances in the IOMA area are such that the best  
approach in the first instance is for the AIGA  
standards is for the AIGA Commission to establish  
and operate a fermentary in the area.

*A.A.*  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Director.

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and  
Fisheries will no doubt be communicating further with  
the District Agricultural Officer in the matter.

F.O. (Laid) G. H. ...  
License ...  
L. H. ...

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Director.

EO (53) ...

Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

CHIEF OF DIVISION ( DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE )

# MINUTE

File No. ....

Govt. Print.—8017/4.56.

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO.1 - 1957/58 - IOMA.

See page 9 of this Patrol Report, for your information.  
Your attention is invited to page 10 of this report and to Appendix "D", please.

*A. A. Roberts*

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director of Native Affairs.

*W.D. 5/9. Note comment by G.C. on plans for future co-operative participation noted. W.D. Check with Mr. Lanyon D.O. re Native material formation.*

MINUTE

Govt. Print.—9017/4.56.

SUBJECT	PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1957/58 - IOMA.
	<p>See page 9 of this Patrol Report, for your information, please. <i>page 9, Paragraphs 9 and 10.</i></p> <p><i>A. A. Roberts</i>  (A.A. Roberts)  <u>Director.</u></p> <p><i>Notes.</i>  <i>Encl. folder to Chris 11/6</i>  <i>Commissioner to</i>  <i>Mr. Jones 11/9.</i></p>

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

2nd September, 1957.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER ( SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT )

# MINUTE

File No. NA. 30-8-50

Govt. Print.—8017/4.56.

SUBJECT	PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1957/58 - IOMA.
	<p data-bbox="420 666 1003 704">Please see Page 9, Paragraphs 9 and 10.</p> <p data-bbox="777 809 1177 916"><i>A.A. Roberts</i></p> <p data-bbox="857 916 1065 951">(A.A. Roberts)</p> <p data-bbox="765 948 1170 983"><u>Director of Native Affairs.</u></p> <p data-bbox="562 1112 829 1257"><i>Incl. PD</i></p>

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NA. 30-3-1/375

Northern District,

Expenditure 30-8-50

Revenue 1957.

21st August, 1957.



2nd September, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORSBY

The District Officer,  
Northern District,  
**POPONDETTA.**

IOMA PATROL REPORT No. 1/1957-58  
- AIGA -

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1957/58 - IOMA.

Attached please find the above mentioned patrol report is acknowledged.

The attitude of the AIGA people towards the Administration is highly satisfactory.

I am pleased that the Siai-Korisata Society has been finalized satisfactorily.

It amazes me that the "do-gooders" such as Stanley Tago always appear to benefit financially from any commercial schemes they implement: and yet people continue to subscribe to these confidence men.

I feel that the successful development of these villages lies in the close support of the people by their officials and the support of the officials by the people.

Action should be taken now to set up some form of village land registration even if records are made only in village books with master copies at the local District Office.

Would it be practicable to use pontoon cubes for the Kumasi and Mambari River crossings?

The patrol report is well presented and is indicative of thorough work by this officer.

*pa a. a. h*  
(A. A. Roberts)  
Director.

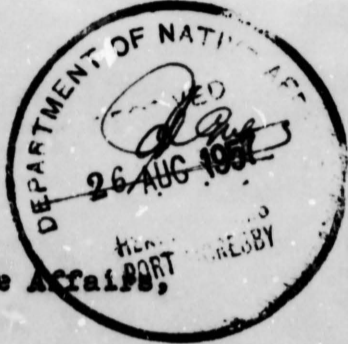
30/8/50 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NA.30-3-1/376

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

21st August, 1957.



The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

IOMA PATROL REPORT No.1/1957-58  
- AIGA -

Attached please find the abovementioned Patrol Report by Mr. Patrol Officer Hole.

I would like to bring to your attention the excellence of this Report, and the enthusiasm and care that the officer has shown in his field work on this occasion.

The Report is above the general standard submitted from this District for the past year or so.

  
B.B. Hayes.)  
Actg. DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. N.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NA.30-3-1/376

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

21st August, 1957.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
FORT MORESBY.

IOMA PATROL REPORT No.1/1957-58  
- AIGA -

Attached please find the abovementioned Patrol  
Report by Mr. Patrol Officer Hole.

I would like to bring to your attention the  
excellence of this Report, and the enthusiasm and care  
that the officer has shown in his field work on this  
occasion.

The Report is above the general standard  
submitted from this District for the past year or so.

  
( B.B. Hayes. )  
Actg. DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, N.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NA.30-3-1/375

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

21st August, 1957.

Officer in Charge,  
Patrol Post,  
I O T A.

I O T A PATROL REPORT No. 1/1957/58

- A I G A -

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned excellent Patrol Report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

It is very pleasing to note that the native situation and the attitude of people towards the Administration is so good; also that the village standards, hygiene, sanitation and village officials are in the same category.

The work you have carried out towards the finalisation of the SIAL/KORISATA Co-operative movements, and the programme of village beautification is to be commended.

LIVESTOCK.

The introduction of station goats into PONO village has much to commend it, and I do hope that you have given thought to the necessity for supervision of this project. It is presumed that the goats were located there for breeding purposes and eventual distribution of the progeny to villages interested.

HEALTH.

I am very pleased to note that you made available the opportunity to Sister Drysdale of Infant Welfare, Saiho, for her to see as many children and mothers as possible, and have no doubt she will appreciate the facility.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Keep up the good work and supervision of roads, having in mind the dire necessity of the people in this regard in the furtherance of their economic development.

Your report on the Iona/Popondetta vehicular road is informative. Please keep me advised from time to time of any assistance you require for this project.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

This information will be of immense value in our agricultural extension work, vis-a-vis native economic development.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.

I am very pleased to see that you have followed directions towards active participation in this important sphere, and the information on cacao holdings is exactly what this office requires in order that future policy can be decided.

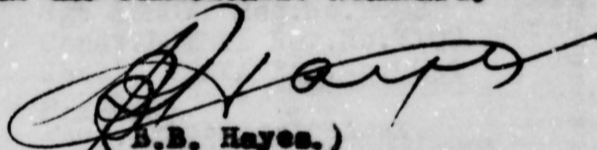
I would like you to continue active sponsorship, supervision and encouragement of this work and gain a good knowledge of the principles involved yourself.

I will take up the matter of native material fermentries with the District Agricultural Officer, and have him render every active assistance possible in supervision to get this project moving.

For the time being we will continue to use Buntings and the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries as a marketing media, but as soon as circumstances permit, we will carry out a survey with a view to the introduction of a Co-operative in the area. However, this should not be mentioned to the native people until we are ready to go ahead.

GENERAL.

A very good and comprehensive Report of field work obviously well done. Maintain the commendable standard.



(B.B. Hayes.)  
Actg. DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. N.D.

cc.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DAILY

Thursday, 4th July, 1957

Patrol Post,  
Northern District,  
IOMA

4th August, 1957.

The District Commissioner,  
Headquarters,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

IOMA PATROL REPORT No. IOM.1/1957-8

Sunday, 7th

Officer Conducting Patrol: R.A. Hole, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: AIGA Census Division.

Duration of Patrol: 4th July, 1957 to 29th July, 1957  
26 days on patrol.

Personnel Accompanying: Mr. W. Fielding, District  
Agriculture Officer. (part)  
R.P. & N.G.C.  
Sgt SOROVI Reg. No. 2892  
Const. LOMEKI Reg. No. 7102  
Const. URAVA Reg. No. 9091  
L.S.A.F.  
PAUL, Prob. Agric. Asst.

Wednesday, 10th

Objects of Patrol: Refund KUMUSI pseudo Co-op. monies,  
General Administration, Agricultural  
Extension - cacao, Survey possible  
Ioma-Popondetta vehicular road.

Last Patrol to the Area: Ioma Patrol no. 5 of 1956-7  
during December, 1956

Friday, 12th

Saturday, 13th

Sunday, 14th

DAIRY

- Thursday, 4th July, 1957 Patrol departed Ioma at 0900 and walked to PETIKAIARI village via KUREREDA and GAIARI villages. Arrived at 1745. Remained overnight.
- Friday, 5th 0900 Writer proceeded by motorcycle to SAIHO Native Hospital arriving at 1530. Conferred E.M.A. and remained overnight.
- Saturday, 6th Writer continued to POPONDETTA and conferred with District Commissioner. Remained overnight.
- Sunday, 7th Observed POPONDETTA.
- Monday, 8th 0800 Conferred with D.C. and D.A.O. on AIGA Cacao Project. 1330 Departed POPONDETTA and returned to PETIKAIARI village arriving at 1750. Heard complaints and remained overnight.
- Tuesday, 9th a.m. Conducted village and cacao inspections at PETIKAIARI village. Paid out Co-op. money to PETIKAIARI and KONININDA people. P.m. Conducted village and cacao inspections at KONININDA village and returned to PETIKAIARI and remained overnight.
- Wednesday, 10th Patrol proceeded to KORISATA and arrived at 0930. Conducted village and cacao inspections and refunded co-op. money. p.m. Walked to ONQMBASUSU, conducted inspections and refunded co-op. money. 1705 returned KORISATA and remained overnight.
- Thursday, 11th 0830 Held meeting of OPI V.C.'s. and planned construction of new Hosp. at KORISATA. 1030 Patrol continued to POHO village and inspections of village and cacao conducted, co-op. money refunded to POHO and KIKINONDA people. 1500 Proceeded KIKINONDA and conducted inspections. Returned POHO and remained overnight.
- Friday, 12th Patrol continued to DIRAU and at the same time gave demonstrations for road improvement. Paid co-op. money and conducted village and cacao inspections. Patrol continued to SIAI, giving further demonstrations on road improvement. Arrived 1640 and remained overnight.
- Saturday, 13th 0800 SIAI village and cacao inspected. Co-op money refunded. Road improvement demonstration given. 1430. Patrol proceeded to HURATA and remained overnight.
- Sunday, 14th Observed HURATA village.

Monday, 15th 0800 Conducted inspection of village and refunded co-op money. 1030 inspected cacao garden. 1300. Paid co-op. money to assembled SOGERI and AMBURATA people. 1430. Held C.N.M. Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 16th 0800 Gave demonstration of road improvement to HURATA and OITATANDI people. 1030 Proceeded OITATANDI and conducted inspections and refunded co-op. money. 1340 Inspected cacao plot 1515 Returned HURATA-OITATANDI road and supervised road work. Returned OITATANDI held C.N.M. and remained overnight.

Wednesday, 17th 0730 Patrol proceeded BATARU and conducted road, village and cacao inspections. Co-op. money refunded. Supervised road work returning to OITATANDI. Remained overnight.

Thursday, 18th a.m. Morning spent on supervising improvement of OITATANDI-SIAI road. 1400 Patrol proceeded to SIAI and held meeting of Kumusi River V.C's re. road work. Remained overnight SIAI village.

Friday, 19th 0730 Writer proceeded POPONDETTA and conferred with D.C. (per motorcycle) Returned SIAI at 1730. D.A.O., Mr. Fielding, joined patrol Remained overnight.

Saturday, 20th Conducted cacao inspections at DIRAU, POHO and KIKINONDA with D.A.O. during morning. p.m. conferred D.A.O. on AIGA cacao. 1545 D.A.O. departed. C.N.M. and complaints heard. Remained overnight SIAI village.

Sunday, 21st Observed SIAI village.

Monday, 22nd 0730 Patrol proceeded DEUNIA (IWAIABUIA Division) and refunded co-op. money to IWAIABUIA people assembled. 1745. Returned SIAI. Infant W/F Sister Drysdale arrived. Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 23rd Assisted I.W/F Sister until she departed at 0930. Patrol proceeded to BOMOG-ASUSU and conducted village and cacao inspections. Refunded Co-op. money and remained overnight.

Wednesday, 24th Patrol proceeded to OSAKU arriving at 0915. Conducted road, village and cacao inspections. 1420. Co-op. money refunded. Discussion on cacao. Remained overnight.

Thursday, 25th 0850 Patrol proceeded to AURIDA and refunded Co-op. money. a.m. spent in cacao plot. p.m. Village inspection held and road improvement demonstration given. Remained overnight.

Friday, 26th

Patrol proceeded to PETIKAIARI arriving at 0940. Held meeting of OPI River Village officials re. road improvement. 1330 Continued to GAIARI and refunded co-op. money and conducted road inspection accompanied by Village Officials. Remained overnight this village.

Saturday, 27th

0800 Village inspection conducted. The rest of the day spent in cacao garden giving demonstrations pruning etc. Evening: Complaints heard. Remained overnight this village.

Sunday, 28th

Observed GAIARI village.

Monday, 29th July

0830 Patrol walked to KUREREDA village (BINANDERE Division) Checked up on previous instructions. Inspected cacao plot. Patrol returned IOMA.

Patrol Completed

*Handwritten notes:*  
Patrol  
Completed

INTRODUCTION

This report covers nearly a month spent in the AIGA division, primarily to finalise the SIAI-KORISATA pseudo co-operative society and also to carry out a progress survey of the AIGA cacao project.

Progress was found to have taken place in the cacao project, extension and improvement of roads, general health and condition of villages.

The writer visited POPONDETTA on two occasions during the patrol. The first was to confer with the District Commissioner and the District Agric. Officer on the cacao scheme and the second was to arrange for the supply of urgently needed rations for IOMA.

The AIGA people remain enthusiastic and co-operative towards the Administration.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - General

The AIGA division is well settled. Only a few minor breaches of the Native Regulation Ordinance was brought to the attention of the patrol and practically all previous instructions in relation to maintenance of roads and villages had been carried out.

The peoples' attitude toward the patrol was excellent. Food was provided in great quantities and in some instances payment was refused. Carriers were readily obtainable and cheerful and willing in their work. Even when it was necessary for 81 carriers to transport urgently required rations from SAHO Native Hospital to IOMA, there were no refusals to carry nor the slightest complaint made.

The main purpose of the patrol was to finalise the SIAI-KORISATA pseudo co-operative society. The society was instigated in 1949-50 by Stanly TAGO of SIAI village who was then a leading light in the Anglican Mission and a general 'King Pin' of the AIGA division. The funds were seized by the District Commissioner in 1950.

In January, 1956, the O.I.C. Ioma, registered all claims of those who had contributed to the society. (See Patrol Report No. IOM.2/1955-56) Intense inquiries were made and all villages in the OPI-KUMJEL area and adjacent areas were informed of the closing date of the claims and all had ample time to register.

Total claims recorded amounted to £359-11-0 but the total amount available to be distributed amounted to £429-15-5. This included £25-17-1 bank interest. The difference between the amount available and the total claims was divided proportionally among the claimants.

During the patrol the whole amount was distributed to the claimants, so finalising the 'winding up' of the SIAI-KORISATA co-operative.

In each village the people were advised that no further illegal money collecting was to take place and that Co-Operative Societies could be only instigated with the approval of the Registrar of Co-Operative Societies. It was also carefully explained that co-ops. would be established by the Administration when the time was ripe but until that

*the food  
followed  
was*

time, no further illegal societies would be tolerated.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - Villages

The villages of the AIGA division are now in excellent condition. Most of these are set out in the same pattern; a square of houses surrounding a palm shaded lawn with the grass cut back to fifty yards behind each house. The effect is neat and tidy and a tremendous improvement on the situation of a few years ago when AIGA villages were shabby and unkept affairs.

In all villages there are an ample number of pit latrines and rubbish holes and inspection of these indicated that they were used and on the most part, kept in a clean and hygienic condition.

To continue the good work in village improvement, the writer embarked on a campaign to improve housing standard. Houses are well maintained but there is room for improvement on the type of house built.

In POHO village, a village rebuilding scheme was started with the instruction for three rather dubious houses to be rebuilt to a set pattern. Since the last patrol, POHO has built a new rest house. This is small but well constructed and is of three room and kitchen out-house pattern. This is an ideal type and was adopted as a standard. Under Reg.101(10) instruction was given for the three houses to be rebuilt, using exactly the same plan and materials as the rest house. Several other house owners volunteered to rebuild to the set plan and other village men agreed to conform when their present houses wear out.

Similarly, rebuilding schemes were set in motion at CITATANDI, PETIKAIARI, OSAKU and CAIARI villages.

A village beautification scheme was also set in motion during the patrol. Village people were advised to plant shrubs along paths leading into the villages and to plant mango and other shady trees on the village compounds. This was supervised at POHO, KIKINONDA and PETIKAIARI villages.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - Village Officials

Village constables are performing their duties in a most satisfactory manner. It was felt that in several cases, eg. V.C. PENENO of PETIKAIARI and V.C. SORARI of POHO/KIKINONDA, Village Constables are doing more than their stipulated duties of their offices and are really taking an interest in village welfare.

In SIAI, PETIKAIARI, POHO and KIKINONDA, the writer was taken on a guided tour of the village by the V.C. and shown what had actually been done since the last patrol. On no occasion did the writer have to look for what had not been done.

In all villages beside KORISATA it was apparent that village officials had the full support of the people and when villages were assembled it was requested that this support be continued.

V.C. TEMA of KORISATA complained that he was having difficulty in getting the people to obey instructions as to village maintenance etc. KORISATA people were instructed to co-operate and advised that further disobedience to lawful instructions from their V.C. would merit court action.

## LIVESTOCK

There is a marked protein deficiency in the diet of the AIGA people. Unlike the lower KUMUSI and BINANDERE peoples, who rely on fish for protein, the Aiga people are not fisher folk and have to rely on bush game which is not plentiful. For some unknown reason pigs do not do well in the area and there are very few to be seen around the villages. There are also very few fowls about and some villages have none at all.

During the patrol the writer casually asked whether goats had ever been introduced to the area and said it might be possible to introduce a colony of goats to one of the villages. This talk soon spread and on the way back to Ioma the writer was confronted with a newly built goat house at POHO village and was asked when the goats would be delivered. Five goats have now been established at POHO from the Ioma herd.

## HEALTH

General health throughout the AIGA division is satisfactory. The people have become more health minded and minor ailments are readily brought to the Aid Posts.

There are two Aid Posts in the area: one run by the Anglican mission at SIAI with three Mission Medical Orderlies and the second, an Administration Aid Post at KORISATA, run by an Aid Post Orderly.

Several complaints were made against the A.P.O. at KORISATA by village people as to his capabilities. However, no action was taken as on investigation it was found that the complaints had no real grounds but were caused by several old women of the village who had personal ill-feeling against him. Previous A.P.O's. at KORISATA have had the same treatment and it is thought there is a certain element in the village who are opposed to having an Aid Post in the village.

KORISATA and nearby villages were requested to construct a new ward for the Aid Post as the present one has fallen into poor condition.

During the patrol there was a widespread/epidemic of measles in the area but this was being successfully checked and controlled by the patrolling I.W.F. Sister from SAIHO Native Hospital.

During the last year, I.W.F. Sister J. Drysdale has regularly patrolled the division. Clinic days are held at SIAI and KORISATA fortnightly and all children are examined. This has considerably improved the general health of the children and has certainly brought down the previous high infant mortality rate.

The writer attended a clinic one one occasion during the patrol and gave the necessary instructions for several children to be hospitalised. AIGA people readily bring their children to the clinic but are not at all keen on taking sick children to SAIHO Native Hospital. Village Constables were instructed to assist the Sister and use their powers under Reg. 115(1) to send sick children to hospital.

Village hygiene is now maintained at a high level. Ample latrines are present and used and rubbish is disposed of in covered pits where it is periodically burnt.

## MISSIONS

The only Mission operating in the area is the Anglican Mission with regional headquarters at GONA near KILLENTON. The Missionary in Charge, the Rev. John Wardman, visits the division regularly.

Mission stations operated by Papuan Mission Teachers are situated at SIAI and KORISATA villages.

Mission influence is strong, particularly in the villages of the KUMUSI River but only a minority of the population of the division are confirmed Church goers.

During the patrol twenty men from SIAI and KORISATA villages attended an ordination ceremony of a SIAI man at GONA Mission.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

AIGA roads and bridges are maintained satisfactorily. Previous instructions as to road maintenance had been carried out and the enthusiasm toward road improvement shown by most of the AIGA people was most heartening.

The new vehicular road running from PETIKAIARI to KORISATA via OSAKU, AURIDA and UTUKAIARI villages has now been completed and was inspected by the writer during the patrol. OSAKU and AURIDA people were congratulated on their efforts and encouraged to improve a few sections which still remain a little rugged.

The HURATA-SIAI road is at the moment the only road used by vehicles in the division. This was found to be well maintained but rather inclined to boggy patches in wet weather. The writer gave practical demonstrations along this road to explain what needed to be done. Marks were pegged for drains to be dug and also where bush had to be cut back to let in sunlight. The people were also advised to camber certain sections where both draining and cutting back surrounding bush had failed to dry up the road. This was also demonstrated along the road.

Infant W/f Sisters who use the SIAI-HURATA road fortnightly are sometimes held up in the muddy patches. This was explained to the people and all agreed to make an effort to complete the work in the present dry season.

Supervision and demonstrations in road improvement were also given at PETIKAIARI, KORISATA, POHO and DIRAU villages.

Wire suspension bridges over the OPI and HOINDABA Rivers were inspected by the writer and found to be well maintained.

Appendix 'E' of this report is a survey of the possibilities of a IOMA-POPONDETTA road and the patrol map attached also details roads in the division.

## EDUCATION

At present all schools in the division are operated by the Anglican Mission. These are: SIAI Mission School operated by a teacher and two pupil teachers with 34 pupils, and KORISATA Mission School run by a teacher and three pupil teachers with 145 pupils. Attendance is fairly regular.

A Village Higher School is to be established at POHO village and is to serve POHO, KIKINONDA, DIRAU and USUINDARI villages. Previously, people of these villages had



asked for a school and the District Education Officer offered to provide a teacher when the school buildings were completed.

The writer supervised the completion of the classroom building and a house for the teacher during the patrol. The buildings are completely of native materials and will serve as a start. The school should hold at least forty pupils and POHO people have agreed to construct further buildings if the school expands sufficiently.

It is hoped that the school shall be opened within the next two months.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Inheritance amongst the AIGA people is patrilineal.

When an AIGA man dies the ownership rights over his land are inherited by his eldest son. He is the owner and controller of the land but he does not possess exclusive useage rights over it. These are communal to the clan. e.g., when 'A' inherits a piece of land, his uncle, male cousins, brothers and nephews have useage rights over the land.

In the past this system has been rigidly upheld and has even controlled migration. Women can marry in and out of the clan quite freely as they have no inheritance rights and are not bound to the land. Men, however, are held within a reasonable proximity to the land over which they have inherent useage rights. It is quite common to find that families that have migrated away from a village constantly return to the old village to tend their gardens and collect food as they have no useage rights to make gardens in the new village.

It is difficult to foresee whether the system will remain stable with the introduction of cash cropping in the AIGA division. Cash cropping has been organised as much as possible, to operate within the clan group system, whereby a clan possessing useage rights over a piece of land are the only people to use it for growing cacao. There was a tendency for the whole village to pool together over one clan's land because other village land was unsuitable, but this has been checked as far as possible.

In the past landowners have been quite happy for clan members to grow food crops on the land, but it is thought that with cash returns being derived from the land, the landowner - 'landuser' relationship might not be so cordial.

Patrilocal marriage is the custom in the AIGA division. A man usually marries out of his clan and brings his bride to live in his father's house.

Before Mission influence took hold in the area, polygamy was common. A man could take on a number of wives if he could afford the bride price. Divorce was also a common practice and indeed the status of women was really low; wives being bought and if they proved to be unsatisfactory, they were divorced.

Mission influence has considerably changed marriage customs in the division. Polygamy is now rare and divorce is nonexistent among confirmed church members. This limitation of divorce has no doubt, raised the status of women in the division.

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NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AIGA CACAO PROJECT

General While visiting Popondetta, the writer conferred with the District Commissioner and the District Agricultural Officer on the Aiga Cacao Project. It was arranged for the D.A.O. to join the patrol and inspect the project with the writer.

The D.A. O. joined the patrol for two days during which cacao plantations at POHO, KIKINONDA and DIRAU villages were thoroughly inspected. All cacao holdings were inspected by the writer.

The need now exists for planning in respect of processing and marketing of Aiga cacao production. The majority of holdings will come into bearing by the end of the year. During the patrol all cacao growers were assembled and discussions held on the future processing of the cacao. Aiga people are agreeable to install a central fermentry if necessary, but all expressed the wish that each village or each clan operated holding, should have its own individual fermentry.

The past has shown that joint village enterprises have failed because of inter-village factions. Joint fermentries at this stage would certainly lead to disputes and might be followed by disinterest. Certainly, a central fermentry is desirable for the quality of the product but would be premature, particularly in view of the uneven development of the various plantations, and the fact that co-operative societies have not been introduced to the area. After co-operatives have been introduced to the area and the people familiarized with their principles and capable of operating such ventures, a central fermentry could be introduced successfully.

In discussions with the D.A.O., he agreed that small individual fermentries should be introduced mainly because a large central fermentry would need trained staff including a European supervising full time, and this was at the moment impossible. He also said that it was his intention to spend several weeks establishing the first small fermentry at POHO village at the end of the year. This is to be completely of native materials so that no money collections would be involved. This is to be an example and the writer and cacao growers from other villages are to be in attendance. Later, each village will build similar fermentries under the supervision of the writer.

In regard to marketing, the only present outlet is A.H. Bunting Ltd, Popondetta. The peoples' income will be greatly increased when the plantations come into bearing and this will enable the introduction of producer co-operatives which will eventually handle marketing. The D.A.O. has advised that D.A.S.F. will buy the cacao if the people are initially unable to sell elsewhere.

A motor road linking the area with Popondetta is nearing completion and will provide access to market.

PLANTATIONS Despite frequent advice on the matter, from D.N.A. and D.A.S.F. staff patrolling the area, AIGA people will not plant enough shade. All plantations have sufficient primary shade; either Grotarlaria or JAVA, but most have now reached the stage where permanent shade is necessary. Some Lucina Glaucia has been planted but this has not taken well because of a soil deficiency.

(D)  
(W)  
for  
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sent 50  
at 1/2

Lucina seed mixed with a culture supplied by D.A.S.F. was planted throughout the cacao lines of DIRAU plantation. This culture treated Lucina will grow in practically all soil types. The Ioma Native Agric. Assistant accompanied by four other Agric. Assistants on loan from Popondetta remained in the division after the patrol returned to Ioma and are planting culture treated Lucina in all cacao holdings. The writer supervised the collection/Lucina seed in each plantation so that it would be dry and ready for mixture with the culture.

Pentaryities Weevil is still prevalent in the plantations but no longer in dangerous numbers. The writer had issued instructions previously for the destruction of the plant on which the pest normally breeds (KUVITA in the AIGA talk). This has been done in all areas adjacent to the plantations and the pest considerably reduced. The people were advised to keep on cutting back the 'KUVITA' where ever it springs up.

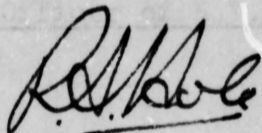
The need for regular pruning of the cacao trees was also stressed to the people. Demonstrations were given in several holdings where pruning seemed necessary.

Considerable time was spent in the cacao plantations during the patrol. They are now being kept fairly clean, incorrectly spaced lines have been corrected, food crops removed from the lines and surplus primary shade removed. Consequently, cacao gardens throughout the division showed a marked improvement to when the writer first saw them in February of this year.

Note: Appendix 'D' - 'Progress Survey Cacao'.

CONCLUSION.

Frequent patrolling has undoubtedly caused the satisfactory state of affairs in the AIGA Division. It is intended that the writer again visit the area in November of this year.



R.A. Hole  
Patrol Officer

Appendices Attached:

- Appendix 'A': 'Report on R.P. & N.G.C.'
- " 'B': 'Village Constables'.
- " 'C': 'Travelling Times'.
- " 'D': 'Progress Survey of Native Cacao Holdings'.
- " 'E': 'Survey of Possibilities of Ioma-Popondetta Road'.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL  
TO THE AIGA DIVISION

Reg. No. 2892, Sgt SOROVI.

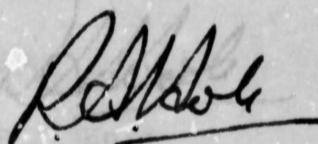
This man has excellent control over his fellow members. His bearing and discipline are good. He carried out his duties during the patrol in a very satisfactory manner. His crossed eyes is only a nervous complaint and does not effect his capabilities in the slightest degree.

Reg. No. 7102, Const. LOMKI

This member is really reliable, being the only member of Iona Detachment who <sup>is</sup> experienced in patrol work and at the same time having initiative and ability. Defiite N.C.O. material. Bearing and discipline are also good.

Reg. No. 9091, Const. URAVA

This member is still inexperienced but is improving with training. He is keen and also smart and has the makings of a good policeman.



R.A. Hole  
Officer of R.P. & N.G.C.

APPENDIX "B" of IOMA Patrol Report  
NO. 1/1957-8

VILLAGE CONSTABLES - AIGA CENSUS DIVISION - 1957

<u>Name</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Date Appointed</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
KEKERA	1	GAIARI	1/5/54	Fair.
BAKIHI	2	UTUKAIARI	1/7/41	A slacker
SORARI	3	POHO/KIKINONDA	12/7/49	Excellent
OEREPA	4	DIRAU	1/7/41	Very good
SIRODE	5	SIAM	18/10/52	Fair
OSEHU	6	OITATANDI	8/5/46	Good
UWOPA	7	HURATA	18/1/57	Fair
Temz	8	KORISATA	1/7/50	Fair
AREPO	8a	BORUGASUSU	16/3/44	Poor
SEVAI	8b	OSARO	1/5/45	Good
OGOVE	18	USUINDARI	8/5/46	Trier
PENEMO	2a	PETIKAIARI	1/7/51	Very Good.

*R.A. Hole*

R.A. Hole  
Patrol Officer

*R.A. Hole*

R.A. Hole  
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "C" TRAVELLING TIMES  
AIGA DIVISION

Appendix "C" to Ioma Patrol Report No.1 of 1957-1958

WALKING TIMES

A. Ioma-Popondetta Road

			HOURS	MINS.
IOMA	TO	KURENEDA	1	50
KURENEDA	"	MT.GREEN	1	25
MT.GREEN	"	GAIARI	1	30
GAIARI	"	PETIKAIARI	1	20
PETIKAIARI	"	KORISATA		48
KORISATA	"	OITATANDI	1	50
OITATANDI	"	HURATA	1	5
HURATA	"	SAIHO	6	50
SAIHO	"	POPONDETTA	4	

B. KORISATA-OITATANDI Loop Road

KORISATA	to	Usuindari	50
USUINDARI	"	POHO	15
POHO	"	KIKINONDA	40
KIKINONDA	"	DIRAU	35
DIRAU	"	SIAI	25
SIAI	"	BATARU	40
BATARU	"	OITATANDI	35

C. KORISATA-PETIKAIARI Loop Road

KORISATA	to	BORUGASUSU	20
BORUGASUSU	"	OSAKU	15
OSAKU	"	AURIDA	30
AURIDA	"	UTUKAIARI	55
UTUKAIARI	"	PETIKAIARI	1 10

MOTORCYCLE TIMES

IOMA-KUREDA	30
GAIARI-KORISATA	40
KORISATA-OITATANDI (via Loop)	58
OITATANDI-POPONDETTA	4 hours (dry road)

*R.A. Hole*

R.A. Hole  
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "D"

To Patrol Report No. IOM 1/1957-58

PROGRESS SURVEY OF NATIVE CACAO HOLDINGS

*CID. (w)*  
*for info. file*  
*27/8*

PLOT No.1.

Village: HURATA  
Organiser: BARIDA  
Landowner: BARIDA  
Location: half mile along OITATANDI road from village.  
Area: 1 acre  
No. of trees: 390 (increase of 21 trees since Jan. 1956)  
Date Planted: Original trees planted Jan., 1954.  
Shade: *Crotalaria*. This now insufficient - permanent shade planted by patrol - *Lucina Glauca*.  
Layout: Rows 15' apart with trees 10' apart.  
Extension: advised to increase to 500 trees.  
Remarks: Orig. trees starting to bear but poor because lack of permanent shade.

PLOT No.2.

Village: OITATANDI  
Organiser: V.C. OSEHU and OSEHU  
Land Owner: HUREIVO and OSEHU  
Location: near west boundary of village  
Area: 3 acres  
No. of Trees: 429 - increase of 20 since Jan, 1956  
Date Planted: Half June, 1954 and Half August, 1955.  
Shade: *Crot.* and *Java* (temporary) now insufficient. L/C planted by patrol  
Layout: Rows 20ft apart and trees 12' apart.  
Extension: advised to increase to 500 trees. Ground cleared with supervision by patrol.  
Remarks: Ground poor (clay soil) but trees doing remarkably well. Perm. shade should improve further.

PLOT No.3.

Village: ONOMBASUSU  
Organiser: Councillor BREWO  
Landowner: BCRADI  
Location: near village  
Area: 1 acre  
No. trees: 300  
Date Planted: March, 1954, continuing  
Shade: *Crot.* and L/C planted by patrol  
Layout: Normal  
Extension: ~~These people will not extend their plantation.~~  
Ground cleared.  
Remarks: Previous patrols have advised people to expand to 500 trees but nothing has been done.

Plot No.4.

Village: KORISATA  
Organiser: TEMA V.C.  
Land Owner: SAIHI and NAINGO  
Location: Near N.E. corner of village  
Area: 2 acres  
No. of Trees: 800 (increase of 100)  
Date: Planted in April, 1954, continuing  
Shade: *Crot.* and *Java* - insufficient - L/C planted by patrol.  
Layout: Normal  
Extension: This plot is now big enough for the labour available.  
Remarks: Trees healthy but leaves too crisp indicating more shade is necessary.

PLOT No.5.

Village: PENIKAIARI  
Organiser V.C. PENEMO  
Land Owner: V.C. PENEMO  
Location: Near Rest House on opposite bank of OPI river to village.  
Area:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres  
No. of Trees: 200 trees. 300 more planted - supervised by patrol.  
Date Planted: August, 1956.  
Shade: Crot. and Java. L/C planted throughout by patrol.  
Layout: Normal  
Extension: Now considered sufficient for the labour available.  
Remarks: Trees are not too healthy - thought soil deficiency.

PlotNo.6.

Village: GAIARI  
Organiser: KERAHU  
Land Owner: KERAHU  
Location: Adjacent village.  
Date Planted: Jan, 1954 and later.  
Shade: Crot. and Palm Trees. Some L/C also planted by patrol.  
Lay out: Correct  
No. of Trees: 400 ( increase of 100 since Jan, 1956.)  
Area:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres.  
Extension: No further Extension - no room.  
Remarks: Trees healthy but need ed pruning - supervised by patrol.

Plot No. 7.

Village: Sara'ititi. This plot now abandoned as village has moved, trees have been destroyed.

Plot No.8.

Village: UTUKAIARI  
Organiser: V.C. BAKIHI  
Land Owner: KUVIJO  
Location: near village  
No. of Trees: 190  
Date planted: May, 1955  
Shade: Crot. and Java. L/C planted by patrol.  
Layout: Correct.  
Extension: NIL  
Remarks: Very small population and further plantings would be unwieldy.

Plot No.9.

Village: AUKIDA  
Organiser: ESEKA  
Land Owner: HOJAVO  
Location: SW boundary of village.  
Area:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres  
No. of Trees: 560(110 increase since Jan, 1956)  
Date Planted: August, 1954  
Shade: Crot: Now insufficient - L/C planted by patrol  
Layout: now correct  
Extension: No further needed.  
Remarks: 100 new trees planted to replace diseased trees removed.



PLOT 10.

Village: OSAKO  
Land Owner: JAGIPA  
Organiser: HANANA and SEVAI  
Location: N. and E. boundary of village.  
Area: 2 acres  
No. of Trees: (1) 170, prewar, (2) 580 total of old and new.  
Date planted: 170 planted prewar, rest - December, 1953 onwards.  
Shade: Crot. but L/C now planted (by patrol)  
Layout: Correct.  
Extension: None planned.  
Remarks: Old trees producing a few pods but they are very poor  
- planted without shade. However, cacao is being dried  
and fermented in village and sold to A.H. Buntings.  
New trees very healthy.

PLOT 11.

Village: BORUGASUSU  
Organiser: EMOMO  
Land Owner: IJARI  
Location: 200 yds North of village.  
Area: 2½ acres  
No. of Trees: 902 (decrease of 10 trees - 'badly sunburnt' trees  
pulled out by patrol)  
Date planted: November, 1954, and September, 1955.  
Shade: Crot. - now ineffectual. L/C planted by patrol.  
Layout: normal  
Extension: None planned.  
Remarks: This plot doing well.

PLOT 12

Village: USUINDARI  
Organiser: APUREI  
Landowner: "  
Location: 200 yds East of village.  
Area: 2 acres  
No. of Trees: 673 (increase of 51 since Jan, 1956)  
Date Planted: April, 1954 and Sept, 1955.  
Shade: Crot. and Java. L/C planted by patrol.  
Layout: now correct - new trees replanted to replace old which  
had been planted incorrectly.  
Remarks: Now a neat little plot - all other crops have now been  
removed beside bananas which provide shade.

PLOT 13.

Village: POHO  
Organiser: NONGORI  
Landowner: "  
Location: 200 yds from village on road to KIKINONDA.  
Area: 19 acres  
No. of Trees: 2,287 (increase of 385 trees since Jan, 1956)  
Date planted: Jan, 1954, onward.  
Shade: Crot. and coconuts. L/c planted by patrol.  
Layout: correct.  
Extension: 1 acre cleared ready for planting L/C.  
Remarks: Trees doing very well - starting to bear.

PLOT 14.

Village: KIAMONDA  
Organiser: HOSISI  
Landowner: "  
Location: 400 yds along the road to DIRAU village from Village.

PLOT 14 Cont. (KIKINONDA)

Area: 10 acres  
No. of Trees: 2,830 trees (increase of nearly 700 trees since Jan, 1956)  
Date planted: Sept, 1954 onwards.  
Shade: Crot. and L/C (culture treated L/C planted by A.O. in July, 1956, this is well over cacao now)  
Layout: mostly correct but some of the lines of trees are too close together.  
Extension: these people are too keen and are 'biting off more than they can chew'. They want to plant another 4 acres but were discouraged by Mr. Fielding D.A.O. during his visit. This village is lacking in able bodied men.  
Remarks: Trees are doing remarkably well especially those shaded by the L/C. L/C planted throughout by patrol.

PLOT 15.

Village: DIRAU  
Organiser: HAMBUGA  
Landowner: WARIEPA  
Location: North East Boundary of village  
Area: 4 acres  
No. of Trees: 1,084 (increase of near 400 trees since Jan, 1956.)  
Date Planted: January, 1954 continuing.  
Shade: Java and Crot. Culture treated L/C planted throughout with supervision of D.A.O. during patrol.  
Layout: Correct.  
Extension: No further planned (small village)  
Remarks: A good little plot but permanent shade badly needed.

Plot 16.

Village: SIAI  
Organiser: Jerry ENGIA  
Landowner V.C. SIROTE  
Location  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from village on road to BATARU  
Area: 2 acres  
No. of Trees: 421  
Date Planted : Sept., 1955 onwards.  
Shade: Java and Crot. L/C planted by patrol.  
Layout: Correct  
Extension: a further extension was encouraged during patrol. - only talk.  
Remarks: These people are not very keen to extend their plot. Siai is a large village and could look after at least another 8 acres.

PLOT 17.

Village: BATUKU  
Organiser: KOMBA  
Landowner: KOMBA  
Location: 200 yds South of village,  
Area: 2 acres  
No. of Trees: 380 (increase of near 200 trees since Jan, 1956.)  
Date Planted: From August, 1954  
Shade: Crot. L/C planted by patrol.  
Layout: Correct  
Extension: 30x40 yard block cleared ready for planting shade.  
Remarks: Trees healthy - further shade needed. Each line seems to have been planted at a different time.

PLOT 18.

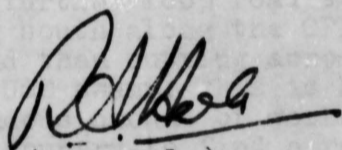
Village: KONININDA  
 Organiser: Councillor SERIPA.  
 Landowner: " "  
 Location: Western boundary of village.  
 Area: 4 acres  
 No. of Trees: 1,380 trees (increase of 140 since Jan., 1957.)  
 Date Planted: January, 1954 to April, 1955 and continuing.  
 Shade: Crot and Java throughout. L/c planted by patrol.  
 Layout: Normal  
 Extension: none at present as the village has very small population - concentrating on consolidation work.

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SUMMARY

Total Number of Trees.....	14,097 trees ✓
Total Area under Cultivation.....	51 acres ✓
Increase in Number of Trees.....	2,252 trees *
Increase in Acreage.....	2½ acres *

\* Since January, 1956



(R.A. Hole)  
Patrol Officer



To Patrol Report No. IOM.1/1957-8.

POSSIBILITIES OF IOMA-POPONDETTA VEHICULAR ROAD

At the moment four wheel drive vehicles are able to travel between Popondetta and SIAI village on the Kumusi River. Opening the Siai- Popondetta road was the first step in opening a Ioma-Popondetta Road. This was all-important because of the need for providing access to market for the AIGA Cacao Project. Further improvements are needed to open the road to light trucks especially on the section between Saih Native Hospital and HURATA village (the Ioma boundary).

A vehicular road now links the Kumusi river, at DIRAU village, and the OPI river, at PETIKAIARI village. This, a loop-road running from DIRAU via KILNONDA, POHO, USUINDARI and KORISATA to PETIKAIARI village, would also be passable to four wheel drive vehicles. Perhaps a few small bridges would have to be strengthened for motor traffic, but otherwise the road is satisfactory.

The great problem in opening a IOMA-POPONDETTA Road lies in the USO swamp between Mount Green and GAIARI village. This was at one stage practically impassable for walking but in the last few years has been built up to allow easy walking in the dry season. After inspection of the swamp road during the patrol, the writer concluded that it would be well nigh impossible to build up the road sufficiently to allow for even motor cycle traffic, let alone jeep or Land Rover traffic. The mud appears completely bottomless. During the war, telephone poles along the road continually sank right up to the wires.

The only solution in linking KUREREDA village with GAIARI would be to construct a further loop road starting from PETIKAIARI village running south along the OPI river for approximately five miles and then cutting across to the Mambare River South of the USO swamp. This is hilly country and would take a tremendous amount of work. The writer intended to survey this country to find a route for the road during the patrol but time ran out and it was necessary to return to Ioma by the end of July.

The road from KUREREDA village to Ioma is now suitable for four wheel drive vehicles.

The second real problem in opening a Ioma -Popondetta road would be in crossing the Kumusi and Mambare Rivers. Fords could be quite easily made on the OPI River and Tamata Creek (at Ioma). However, the Mambare and Kumusi would have to be either bridged or have large pontoon ferries installed. Bridging would be near impossible because of the sandy nature of the river beds would not provide sufficient foundation. Pontoon ferries made out of 44 gallon drums could be easily constructed and would provide an excellent means of crossing these rivers.

It is the writer's intention to survey the route of the new PETIKAIARI-KUREREDA section of the road during the next patrol to the Aiga Division.

*R.A. Hole*

R.A. Hole  
Patrol Officer

*Swamp*  
*Pontoon ferries*

**NATAFF**



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **Northern** Report No. **IOM.No.2/1957-58**

Patrol Conducted by **R.A.Hole, Patrol Officer.**

Area Patrolled **WARIA and SMALL GOILALA Divisions.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **NIL**

Natives **7**

Duration—From **14./10./1957** to **21./11./1957**

Number of Days **39 days**

Assistant Accompany? **No.**

by—District Services **24./11/1956**

Medical **12./5./1955**

Map Reference **Ioma Patrol Sketch Map.**

**Census Revision 1957-58**

Objects of Patrol **Village Inspections**

**Economic Development - Coffee.**

**Distribute Gold Proceeds.**

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

**9/1/1958**

*[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 .... £.....

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

NA.30-8-59

17th January, 1958.

The District Commissioner,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 1957/58 - IONA.

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

The covering memoranda adequately cover the subjects raised in the patrol report.

I am pleased to note that it is proposed to have a joint patrol to the area by an officer from Tapini and an officer from Iona with a view to adjusting the differences of the people.

J. K. M.  
J.K.M.  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Acting Director.

It is to be expected that the high standards of housing as found in other parts of your patrol area, but I am sure that with constant vigilance and encouragement from administrative officers it will improve. I am pleased to note that you have been able to learn that since as a positive step towards administrative assistance.

The work done on roads and bridges is most commendable.

Your remarks on health, education and agriculture have been suggested from the report and passed to the departmental officers concerned. I would be obliged if you would add additional copies of these comments for attention and onward transmission with your future reports. The District Medical Officer will be asked for assistance in the matter of further aid posts.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/8/59 ✓

NA.30-3-1/990

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

9th January, 1958.



The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

IOMA PATROL REPORT No. 2/57-58.

Forwarded herewith please find abovementioned  
Patrol Report by Mr. Patrol Officer R.A. Hole.

The comments as made by Mr. A.D.O. Hayes, under  
cover of his 30-3 of 7th January, 1958, adequately cover  
this Patrol Report and I feel that it is not necessary for  
me to reiterate them.

The matter of the stealing of women by SOPU villagers  
and their neglect to pay bride-price settlements will be  
taken up with the District Officer in Port Moresby, and a  
recommendation made that a joint patrol to the area by an  
Officer from Tapini and an Officer from Ioma be made as early  
as possible, in order that this matter may be adjusted before  
it develops into a feud such as so easily "triggered" in this  
area.

*F.A. Bensted*  
(F.A. Bensted.)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. N.D.

It is to be expected that the health standards of the people in your patrol area are low, but I am sure that with constant sympathy and encouragement by administrative officers it will improve. I am pleased to note that you have not been able to lose them as a positive step toward health improvement.

The work done on roads and bridges is most commendable.

Your interest in health, education and agriculture have been noted from the report and passed to the departmental officers concerned. I would be obliged if you would add additional copies of these reports to the attention and onward transmission with your future reports. The District Medical Officer will be asked for assistance in the matter of further aid acts.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NA.30-3-1/990

Northern District,  
Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

9th January, 1958.


The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

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cover of his 30-3 of 7th January, 1958, adequately cover  
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Officer from Tapini and an Officer from Ioma be made as early  
as possible, in order that this matter may be adjusted before  
it develops into a feud such as so easily "triggered" in this  
area.

  
( E.A. Bensted, )  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, N.D.

It is to be expected that the Small Solials people would not  
live the high standards of housing as found in other parts of your patrol  
area, but I am sure that with constant sympathy and encouragement  
from administration officers it will improve. I am pleased to note that  
you have been able to loan them axes as a positive step towards  
improvement.

The work done on roads and bridges is well commendable.

Your remarks on health, education and agriculture have been  
extracted from the report and passed to the departmental officers  
concerned. I would be obliged if you would add additional copies of  
these comments for extraction and onward transmission with your future  
reports. The District Medical Officer will be asked for assistance  
on the matter of further and posts.



It is expected that the posting of an Agricultural Officer to your area in the near future will assist you greatly in your efforts to have the people enter the sphere of economic development. It would be dangerous to institute any programme until we have the technical advice so necessary to success, and you are counselled to exercise a little patience, and ask the people to do likewise, until we can avail ourselves of that assistance from the Department of Agriculture. The B.A.O. will be informed of your problems in this regard.

A neatly compiled and information report of field work well done. Maintain this standard.

( B. Hayes )

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,  
NORTHERN DISTRICT,  
POPONDETTA.

Another good report by Mr. Hole of his activities in the Ioma Patrol Post area. Your attention is drawn to page 5 paras 6 - 9 of the report. Can this be arranged through DC Moresby with ADO Tapini, please, and Mr. Hole advised?

( B. Hayes )

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 30 - 3

NORTHERN DISTRICT,  
Sub-district Headquarters,  
POPONDETTA.

7th January, 1958.

The Officer-in-Charge,  
Ioma Patrol Post,  
I O M A

IOMA PATROL REPORT No. 2/1957-1958  
WARIA AND SMALL GOILALA CENSUS DIVISIONS

Receipt is acknowledged, with thanks, of the abovementioned report of your patrol to the Waria and Small Goilala census divisions.

The stealing of women by Goilala (Sopu) villagers and neglect to pay bride price settlements must be adjusted with a minimum of delay, and your suggestion of a joint court has much merit. I will ask the District Commissioner Popondetta to contact his opposite number in the Central District and endeavour to arrange this through the ADO Tapini. Further advice will be forwarded to you as soon as it comes to hand. Otherwise, the small number of serious offences brought to your notice seems to indicate that the Small Goilala and Waria peoples are law-abiding and peaceful.

It is most pleasing to note that the native situation throughout the two areas is generally good; no doubt a result of the constant attention to the peoples of the divisions given by you and other officers of the Administration.

The dissemination of propaganda about personal tax through the medium of your personal portable radio is a noteworthy method of helping to explain the Administration's aims to the native people, particularly when it is accompanied by discussions with them. Although the Waria people received the news of forthcoming taxation with some misgivings, this is but a natural reaction, and no doubt you took adequate steps to inform them of the reasons for their personal contribution to the government of the Territory and the benefits they are, and have been, receiving in the way of health, education, agricultural and other services. The rate for the Waria for this current year has been assessed at 5/-. Small Goilala has been recommended for exemption.

If the migration of the Gerua people is in their own interests, and the Waria people are in full accord and willing to permanently accommodate them by a gift of land, I see little reason for discouraging the move, provided that adequate precautions are taken to ensure that the Waria people do not set up a master/servant relationship, such as happened in some of the Highlands areas, and also that the ADO Kokoda is kept fully informed.

It is to be expected that the Small Goilala people would not have the high standards of housing as found in other parts of your patrol post area, but I am sure that with constant sympathy and encouragement from Administration officers it will improve; I am pleased to note that you have been able to loan them adzes as a positive step towards administration assistance.

The work done on roads and bridges is most commendable.

Your remarks on health, education and agriculture have been extracted from the report and passed to the departmental officers concerned. I would be obliged if you would add additional copies of these comments for extraction and onward transmission with your future reports. The District Medical Officer will be asked for assistance on the matter of further aid posts.

**TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA**

Ref: 30 - 3

**NORTHERN DISTRICT,  
Sub-district Headquarters,  
POPONDU.**

7th January, 1958.

The District Medical Officer,  
The District Education Officer,  
The District Agricultural Officer.

Popondu Sub-District,  
POPONDU.

**IGMA PATROL REPORT No. 2/1957-1958  
MARA AND SMALL GOILALA VILLAGES DIVISIONS**

Attached please find extract from the above-mentioned patrol report by Mr. Patrol Officer Hale, on subjects of interest to your department within the Ima Patrol Post Area.

For your information, please.

Area: Mara and Small Goilala Divisions.

Duration of Patrol: 1st to 7th November, 1957

Personnel Accompanying:

( B. Hayes )

**ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER**

Objects of Patrol:

- General Division 1957-58
- Village Inspections
- Economic Development - Coffee
- Distribute Gold Proceeds
- Medical Inspections
- General Administration.

Last Patrol in the Area:

Ima Patrol No. 3/1956-57  
November, 1957.

Thursday, 24th

Morning: talks held on coffee growing  
Further complaints heard.  
Afternoon: inspected proposed coffee  
gardens. Remained overnight IMA.

Friday, 25th

0730 patrol departed IMA and walked  
to SWEPURO arriving at 1230. General  
and village inspection conducted  
Remained overnight.

Saturday, 26th

Morning: Gold proceeds distributed,  
Talks on coffee, tax explained.  
Afternoon: Complaints heard.  
Remained overnight SWEPURO.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Patrol Post,  
Northern District,  
IOM/A

30th November, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
Popondetta Sub-District,  
POPONDETTA.

IOMA PATROL REPORT NO. IOM. 2/1957-58.

Officer Conducting Patrol: R.A.Hole, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: WARIA and SMALL GOILALA Divisions.

Duration Of Patrol: 14th October, 1957 to 21st November, 1957  
39 days: actually on patrol.

Personnel Accompanying: R.P. & N.G.C.  
L/Cpl. WAGEAP No. 6608  
Const. DEORU No. 6271  
Const. LOMEKI No. 7102  
Const./Bugler BOLIHAI 8682  
Const. Mana No. 8152

D.A.S.F.  
P/Agric. Asst. PAUL-ESOB

D.N.A.  
Court Interpreter VEIO.

Objects of Patrol: Census Revision 1957-58  
Village Inspections  
Economic Development - Coffee  
Distribute Gold Proceeds  
Medical Inspections  
General Administration.

Last Patrol to the Area: Ioma Patrol No. 3/1956-57/during  
November, 1957.

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DIARY

- Monday, 14th October, 1957. Patrol departed IOMA at 0900 and walked to NINDEWARI village arriving at 1545. Remained overnight.
- Tuesday, 15th  
Patrol remained NINDEWARI. Heard complaints and C.N.M.. Inspected village and roads.
- Wednesday, 16th  
0630. Left NINDEWARI and walked to BOVERA village, arriving at 1145. Afternoon spent hearing complaints & C.N.M.. Remained overnight.
- Thursday, 17th  
0600. Departed BOVERA and walked to POFOI arriving at 1600. Remained overnight POFOI (T.N.G.).
- Friday, 18th  
Departed POFOI at 0730 and walked to PEMA. Carriers changed and continued to AGUTAMI (T.P.) arriving at 1330. Afternoon, meeting held of WARIA V.C's. Remained overnight.
- Saturday, 19th  
Morning spent on census and village inspection of AGUTAMI. Afternoon, discussions held on coffee and tax. Evening, complaints heard.
- Sunday, 20th  
Observed. Further discussions on coffee growing with AGUTAMI people.
- Monday, 21st  
0800 Inspected proposed coffee garden. Further gardens marked out. Departed AGUTAMI at 1100 and walked to GOBE, arriving at 1230. Census and inspection conducted GOBE and remained overnight.
- Tuesday, 22nd  
Morning: instructions given for village improvement and road maintenance, gold proceeds distributed, talks on coffee and head tax. 1330 Patrol departed GOBE and walked to IEMA arriving at 1530. Complaints heard and remained overnight IEMA village.
- Wednesday, 23rd  
Morning: Census and village inspection IEMA. Gold proceeds also distributed. Afternoon: demonstration of road improvement given on GOBE-IEMA road. Evening: Complaints heard. Remained o/n.
- Thursday, 24th  
Morning: talks held on coffee growing and tax. Also further complaints heard. Afternoon: inspected proposed coffee gardens. Remained overnight IEMA.
- Friday, 25th  
0730 Patrol departed IEMA and walked to UPUPURO arriving at 1230. Census and village inspection conducted. Remained overnight.
- Saturday, 26th  
Morning: Gold proceeds distributed, Talks on coffee, tax explained. Afternoon: Complaints heard. Remained overnight UPUPURO.

Sunday, 27th October

Observed UPUURO village.

Monday, 28th

0730 Patrol walked to KIRA village. Census conducted and village inspected. Instructions given for village and road improvement. Afternoon: Complaints and C.M.N. held. Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 29th

Patrol walked to GIMINE arriving at 0830. Census check and village inspection conducted. Complaints heard. Discussions held on coffee & tax. Demonstrations on road improvement given whilst returning KIRA. Remained overnight KIRA village.

Wednesday, 30th

Morning: Survey party from Bulolo Gold dredging, Ltd., visited writer at Kira Rest House. Afternoon: talks on coffee and tax. Remained overnight.

Thursday, 31st

Morning: visited KIRA Village Higher School. Conferred native teachers. Afternoon: Conferred Village Officials KIRA and GIMINE on village improvement and coffee growing. Inspected proposed coffee plots. Remained o/n.

Friday, 1st November

0730 Patrol departed KIRA and walked to JUWERA village arriving at 0800. Morning spent on coffee discussions and inspecting coffee gardens (proposed) Afternoon: heard complaints and C.N.M. Remained o/n.

Saturday, 2nd

Morning: Census and village inspection conducted at JEWERA. Instructions given on road and village improvement. Afternoon: talks on tax. Remained overnight JEWERA village.

Sunday, 3rd

Observed JEWERA village.

Monday, 4th

Patrol walked to AVIHASA village arriving at 0900. Census and village inspection conducted. Talks on coffee growing. Coffee plots marked out. Remained overnight AVIHASA.

Tuesday, 5th

Patrol remained at AVIHASA. Morning: C.M.N. and complaints heard. Afternoon: People assembled and tax explained. Instructions given for village improvement. Remained overnight.

Wednesday, 6th

0800 Patrol departed AVIHASA and walked to SEDEMA arriving at 1230. Census and village inspection held. Minor disputes heard. Remained o/n.

Thursday, 7th

0800 Proceeded to WAINAMO hamlet where inspection was carried out. 1100 returned SEDEMA. Afternoon spent in discussing coffee & tax. Remained overnight.

Friday, 8th November

0800 Patrol left SEDEMA for IARIVA (Small GOILALA) and arrived there at 1230. Afternoon : discussions with village people on gardens .Seeds distributed. Remained overnight.

Saturday, 9th

Remained IARIVA. Morning: census and inspections of village, pigs and Cemetery. P.M.: Demonstration seed beds. Evening: Complaints heard.

Sunday, 10th

Observed IARIVA village. Altitude, 4500'.

Monday, 11th

0800 Patrol walked to KAKEIPO hamlet and conducted census & village inspections. Afternoon: gardens inspected. Instructions given for following day's road work. Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 12th

All S/GOILALA people turned out to cut new KAKEIPO-TOWAPAI road. Afternoon Patrol proceeded TOWAPAI and remained overnight. Altitude 6500'

Wednesday 13th

0830 Census and inspection of TOWAPAI conducted. Seed distributed. Afternoon: demonstration on seed boxes. Evening: minor disputes heard. Remained o/n.

Thursday, 14th

Morning: Further work on TOWAPAI-KAKEIPO road supervised. Afternoon proceeded SEREGI bush rest house and remained overnight.

Friday, 15th

0654 Left SEREGI and followed hunting paths to PONU bush rest house, arriving at 1330. Rested. Followed EIA river downstream to TAKINOMA village arriving at 1530. Remained overnight.

Saturday, 16th

Morning: Census and inspection of TAKINOMA. Afternoon: C.N.M. & complaints.

Sunday, 17th

Observed TAKINOMA village.

Monday, 18th

Departed TAKINOMA at 0730 and walked to AIDUA bush rest house arriving at 1630.

Tuesday, 19th

Left AIDUA and proceeded to Gira bush rest house arriving at 1710. Remained overnight.

Wednesday, 20th

Day of rest. Carriers in no condition to attempt the long trek to Ioma. Police foraged for food. Pig, MAGANI and fish collected. Remained o/n.

Thursday, 21st

0515 Broke camp and followed bush track to Ioma, writer arriving at 1400 and carriers at 1700. Patrol returned IOMA.

PATROL COMPLETED

## INTRODUCTION

This report covers nearly 6 weeks spent in the WARIA and Small GOILALA divisions, primarily to revise census for the 1957-58 period and also to organize a coffee project in the WARIA villages.

The area is well settled and both the WARIA and Small GOILALA peoples remain loyal and co-operative towards the Administration.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS

### Courts and Complaints.

The patrol spend a full day in NINDEWARI village (BINANDERE division) hearing complaints and Courts of Native Matters. These were mostly of a trivial nature; eg., claims of debt dating back as far as ten years, disputes over pigs and troubles over bride-price. Of the Courts of Native Matters, there resulted one conviction; an adulterer who received three months imprisonment.

In the WARIA division, a number of complaints, again of a trivial nature, were brought to the writer's attention. Most of these were settled out of Court. The cases heard by the Court consisted of four cases of adultery, two of which resulted in convictions, and a case of assault where the defendant was acquitted.

The Small Goilala people are now law-abiding and well settled. Previous disturbances and unrest which had arisen from mission rivalry when the Lutheran Mission from the WARIA and the Roman Catholic Mission from the GOILALA had moved into the area simultaneously, have not re-occurred. There still remains a little friendly rivalry but this does not go beyond arguments over the fireside and a competitive spirit between the two factions in such matters as decorating their churches and supplying food to the native missionaries.

V.C. KONAIVE of IARIVA village has made a rather serious complaint about visiting natives from SOPU village of the GOILALA area. He complains that SOPU natives are continually stealing girls from the Small GOILALA villages and were neglecting to make suitable bride-price settlements on them.

It was suggested that KONAIVE should report the matter to the A.D.O., TAPINI, backed up with a letter from the writer, but he was not willing to do this. He said he had previously assisted the A.D.O. in arresting a fugitive from the GOILALA, a SOPU man, and the relatives of the fugitive, including the Village Constable, had threatened to kill him next time he set foot on SOPU territory. This story was backed-up by other Small GOILALA men.

SOPU people are the traditional enemies of the Small GOILALA and further incidents such as this might result in a tribal fight. The Small GOILALA people have been co-operative and law-abiding for a number of years but are not past skirmishing if they are sufficiently provoked. A settlement could be reached if the writer could accompany representatives from the Small GOILALA to meet the A.D.O., before TAPINI, at SOPU village, where grievances could be heard from a joint Court.

If this visit is approved, a short patrol will be arranged to take place in January or February, 1958. The Small GOILALA is five days walk from IOMA and SOPU is only four days on from there. SOPU is said to be only three days walk from TAPINI.



## NATIVE AFFAIRS

### Attitude of People.

The time spent amongst the WARIA people was made particularly pleasant by the hospitality and co-operation shown. At every village, pigs, fowls and enormous quantities of TARO and KAIMA were presented to the patrol and all payment refused. Suitable presents of tobacco and trade were left in each rest house to reciprocate the hospitality. WARIA people explained that it was now a tradition with them, that each new officer from IOMA patrolling the WARIA for the first time, should be welcomed with everything they could offer.

In all cases, instructions made by the previous patrol had been carried out fully.

At all villages in the Papuan WARIA, ample carriers were provided and these were cheerful and willing in their work. Women and children had to be dissuaded from seizing items of equipment and making off for the next village before the patrol was ready to start.

In some villages, men, women and children lined up to greet the writer and insisted in handshakes all-round with each and every member of the patrol. Patrolling under these circumstances despite the rugged country and poor weather, was most enjoyable. WARIA people were thanked for their whole-hearted welcome.

Small GOILALA people also extended a warm welcome to the patrol, presenting enormous quantities of European vegetables and several pigs. These people have now grown used to carrying patrol equipment and took part in carrying for the first time throughout their area. Some GOILALA men offered to replace WARIA carriers on the road back to Ioma but this was not permitted as they have no resistance to malaria and do not take at all well to the lowlands.

At all times the WARIA and Small GOILALA treated the writer with civility and respect indicating a really co-operative attitude towards the Administration.

The generally enthusiastic and co-operative attitude shown by toward the patrol was unfortunately marred by natives of POFOI and PEMA villages ( T.N.G.) The patrol was kept waiting on the Papuan side of the WARIA river waiting for the ferryman from POFOI to turn up even though he had been advised of the patrol's coming. Village Officials from these two villages failed to provide enough carriers and were very reluctant to provide food for the patrol. The Officer in Charge of Morobe Patrol Post has been informed of the matter.

### Taxation

The opportunity was taken in explaining the new personal tax to WARIA and Small GOILALA people. In all villages discussions were held, details and reasons for the tax explained and opportunity given for those who did not fully understand, to question the writer.

The writer's portable radio was a great assistance in explaining the tax. Every day during the patrol, where circumstances would permit, the radio was set up in the villages and tuned in to the Native People's Session. On several occasions, talks on the tax were broadcast on this session and the people were able to hear for themselves. On one occasion, on the 5th November, at AVIHASA village, the people were able to hear Mr. McCarthy give a talk on the tax. Many WARIA people speak Pigin as well as Police Motu and the talk went down with great success.

On the whole, WARIA people received the news of coming taxation in a rather disheartened manner. Many expressed that they were unable to pay as they did not have any money. However, it is the writer's opinion that, most WARIA people

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont.)

will be able to afford the full £2. Some might find it a little hard but this will act as an incentive to devote more energy to gold mining and growing coffee.

Small Gailala people will be unable to pay the tax as they have practically no cash income. The little money they do derive from selling pigs and string bags to the WARIA people would not work out to an average of £2 per annum per head. It is strongly recommended that these people be granted and exemption from the personal tax.

Over Recruitment = WARIA

This year's census figures reveal that 258 WARIA people are absent at work as against last year's figure of 288. This indicates that the cycle of absentees is on a downward grade and no further recommendations for the closing of the area for recruiting will be made. It was observed during the patrol that/no serious shortage of able bodied men. there was

Now that cash cropping has been opened up in the WARIA, it is predicted that more men will seek a cash income at home in the village rather than going away to work.

Proposed Immigration

GERUA village people (Chirima River area, KOKODA) wish to immigrate to the AIKORA valley (Ioma area). It is reported that their crops have failed continuously over the last two years and they intend to move across the main range to the more fertile AIKORA valley.

WARIA people have expressed their willingness for the move and V.C. TATARA of TAKINOMA village as owner of the land wants to sponsor it.

The proposed village would be situated on a very fertile strip on the upper AIKORA valley area called BABAMU in the WARIA talk, near the Ioma-TAKINOMA patrol road. V.C. TATARA approached the writer on behalf of V.C. URAPA of GERUA village to seek the approval of the Government. He said that he was going to give the land to the GERUA people as the TAKINOMA people had more land than they needed and he was desirous of a village settling on the uninhabited country between Ioma and TAKINOMA village so they could be of assistance in road maintenance.

GERUA village is said to be very inaccessible from KOKODA while the new village would be readily accessible to IOMA. The migration is to be strongly recommended.

Villages

Villages in the WARIA division are now maintained in excellent condition. All previous instructions as to improvements and maintenance of villages had been carried out and it was not necessary to supervise village cleaning or take any court action in this regard during the patrol.

WARIA villages are neat and well set out. Housing standard is fairly high even though there is a shortage of building materials. Sago for roofing is very scarce as most of the WARIA area is well over 2,000 feet altitude, sago not growing well in the cool climate. Some villages have to forage for weeks on end into the lower valleys to gather enough sago to thatch houses.

In all WARIA villages there are ample pit latrines and rubbish holes and inspections of these indicated that they were used and kept in clean and hygienic condition.

The severe soil erosion, commented on in previous reports on the WARIA villages, has now been checked by the planting of grass in all cleared areas. Grass does not take well to the red clay soil and instructions were given for

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

renewed planting in sections which have not been completely covered.

Small GOILALA villages are maintained well but there is room for a considerable improvement in housing standard. Scarcity of materials again effects the standard of housing. The moss forest country does not yield vines for binding material and binding made from strips of bamboo is used throughout. Consequently, houses are not strong and frequently fall apart during windstorms. There is no sago available to these people and pandanas is used for roofing. This provides very poor shelter. All houses are very small and are lined with thick bark for insulation against the extreme cold.

Adzes have been loaned out to these people to assist them in constructing more weather proof houses.

Small GOILALA people were instructed to construct further pit latrines so that there is one for each house. Several children were admonished during the patrol's visit for not using the latrines.

Village Officials

The majority of Village Officials in the two divisions are performing their duties in a most satisfactory manner. Several WARIA Village Constables, especially V.C. IARO of TAKINOMA village and V.C. DAIGARA of GIMINE village, are getting a little old for the job but when asked if they were willing to hand on the job to younger men, they insisted that they were still capable of going on for a few more years. The two men mentioned have given long and faithful service to the Administration and have been allowed to remain in office.

V.C. KONAIVE of IARIVA village (S/GOILALA) is an excellent type and has been the major deterrent in preventing mission rivalry flaring up between the two missions in his area.

Yapan of KAKEIPO village was elected by fellow villagers as the new unofficial Councillor for his village.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

In the last year all suspension bridges in the WARIA area, beside the bridges over the GIRA and AIKORA rivers, have been rebuilt with cable and wire. This is a considerable improvement over the native material bridges which are treacherous and short lasting. Wire and cable have been supplied to TAKINOMA AND SEDEMA natives to rebuild the AIKORA and GIRA bridges.

Roads in the WARIA area have been well maintained and a considerable amount of improvement work has been put into them before and during the patrol.

The patrol supervised the construction of a new KAKEIPO-TOWAPAI track during the patrol. This has cut travelling time by an hour between the two villages. Some work had been done previously on this road but the people had lost interest after an apparent dead end was reached when a sheer cliff was reached on the hillside. However, this obstacle was overcome and the road cut through to TOWAPAI.

The 'back road' running through uninhabited country of the AIKORA, GEROA, GIRA and AIDUA river valleys is no more than a hunting track but it is too much to ask the TAKINOMA people to maintain it as a road. This road is only used by patrols returning from the Small GOILALA area, perhaps twice or three times a year.

### CENSUS

Census for the year 1957-58 was revised in both the WARIA and Small GOILALA divisions during the patrol.

Since the last census, total population of the WARIA division has increased by 3 people. This was offset by a large migration out of the division. There were 37 births recorded as against 18 deaths in this division.

The total population of the Small GOILALA division has been reduced by three since the last census and again this has been caused, not by deaths but migrations to the 'big' GOILALA.

### HEALTH

The majority of villages in the area are only remotely accessible to the only Aid Post, sited at KIRA village. Additional Aid Posts are a necessity and the future establishment of Aid Posts at IEMA and TAKINOMA villages of the WARIA division is strongly recommended.

A reduction in the present high infant mortality rate and an improvement in the generally poor health of the people will only be effected by the establishment of a number of new Aid Posts.

Aid Post Orderly John KERARI accompanied the patrol throughout. All necessary treatment was given on the spot but several serious cases of tropical ulcers, malnutrition and yaws were sent to the Native Hospital at Morobe Patrol Post. Several lives were saved by prompt injections of penicillin to natives found suffering from pneumonia. This disease is very common in the cold Small Goilala division.

At each village medical inspections were held during census.

Village hygiene is now maintained at a high standard in the WARIA villages. Ample latrines are present and used and rubbish is disposed of in covered pits where it is periodically burnt.

The importance of hygiene was explained in detail to the Small GOILALA people and each village was instructed to construct latrines so that there would be one for each family. Village Officials were asked to see that they were used and kept in decent condition.

### MISSIONS

The Lutheran Mission, with regional headquarters at ZAKA, near Morobe Patrol Post, is the only mission operating in the WARIA area.

Mission influence is strong throughout the area, the majority of people being confirmed church goers. The Lutheran Mission has always been most co-operative towards the Administration in supporting village improvement and ventures such as gold mining and coffee growing.

The Lutheran Mission also has a station manned by a native teacher, at MATABU near KAKEIPO village in the Small GOILALA division, although the majority of natives follow the Roman Catholic Mission.

There is a Roman Catholic Mission station sited at IARIVA village in the Small GOILALA division. This is controlled by the priest at KERAU, GOILALA Sub-District, who visits the village regularly. Fortunately, unrest caused by mission rivalry in this division has faded out and the two missions are operating harmoniously side by side. Although the situation seems to have cooled, a close watch will be made to insure that no further trouble starts.

## EDUCATION

The new Village Higher School sited at KIRA village has proved a great success. The school has now been opened a year and already, there are 73 pupils.

The WARIA people have been most co-operative in assisting teachers and have followed up their promise to fully support the school, made when they first asked for the school. Since the last patrol, two new dormitories and a new school room have been added by KIRA and JEWERA villages combined and a two acre sports ground has been cleared and grassed by boarding pupils. The school is now firmly established and is another mile-stone surpassed in the development of the area.

The Lutheran Mission operates three schools in the two divisions. These are sited at AGUTAMI and JEWERA villages in the WARIA division and at MATABU Mission Station near KAKEIPO village in the Small GOILALA division. The WARIA Schools have lost at least 20 pupils each to the Administration School at KIRA but their numbers are being steadily regained by accepting younger children in the primary grades, which is all for the better.

The MATABU Mission School is still in its early stages and pupils have not reached standard I to date.

The Roman Catholic Mission also operates a small school at IARIVA village in the Small GOILALA division. This also is struggling to gain hold over the previously uneducated GOILALA people and no children have yet reached grade I.

In all villages, parents of school children were asked to insure that children attended school regularly. Attendance is regular in all schools but the opportunity was taken in reminding village people of their responsibilities in this regard.

## NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Seeds for various European vegetables were distributed to Small GOILALA people during the patrol. Although huge crops of potatoes and cabbages were evident in well-tended gardens, other vegetables, seeds for which had been distributed during other patrols, have died out. On investigation it was found that this had been brought about by incorrect planting methods, i.e., seeds planted directly to gardens rather than preliminary planting using seed boxes.

When seeds were distributed during the patrol, correct methods of seed planting were explained and demonstrated for each seed type.

English potato and cabbage are now the main staple food of the Small GOILALA people. The old staple of sweet potato is now used practically exclusively for feeding pigs.

WARIA people are skilled gardeners and always have ample supplies of TARO and sweet potato. These foods remain the main staples of the ENE area as European vegetables have not taken on as in the GOILALA. Chinese cabbage is grown in WARIA gardens in large quantities when new gardens are started and the soil is at its maximum fertility but these crops fall off after the first crop of TARO have been grown on the ground.

Pigs are reared in large numbers in both the WARIA and Small GOILALA divisions. The Roman Catholic Mission in the 'big' GOILALA has introduced Berkshire pigs to the Small GOILALA and these have changed for the better, the characteristics of all pigs in the two divisions. Pigs are now fatter and have more resistance to cold and disease.

Unfortunately, GOILALA men do not retain boars to sire their sows but leave the mating process to wild boars, and consequently, Berkshire characteristics are becoming less and less marked amongst village pigs. With village sows being constantly sired by wild pigs and all village pigs (male) being out at an early age, the advantages of the Berkshire breed, e.g., large litters, are now dwindling.

The folly of this system was explained to the people but they insisted that they were bound by tribal taboos to cut male pigs and not keep boars among their village pigs.

### ANTHROPOLOGY

Patrilocal marriage is the custom amongst the WARIA peoples. A man takes a bride from a clan other than his own and brings her to live in his father's house. After marriage, a woman relinquishes her maiden clan and adopts the clan of her husband. When widowed, a woman marries a brother in law and is retained in her deceased husband's clan.

Divorce is not common amongst the WARIA peoples. The ability to bear children is a girl's best asset in seeking a husband and as soon as she has proved her worth by becoming pregnant, she is married to her suitor. This system gives rise to promiscuity but also lessens the likelihood for the most common grounds for divorce; barrenness in women.

Patrilineal inheritance is practised in the WARIA. All possessions and rights are passed down the male line. If a man fails to produce a male heir, all his inherent rights and possessions are passed to his brothers or nearest male relatives and so retained in the clan. The eldest son of a family inherits ownership over possessions and usufructuary rights over garden land but he also inherits a tribal responsibility to share out these rights to other members of his family.

The system of clan ownership of land is practised throughout the division. No man possesses total ownership over land. Land remains the possession of all clan members although inalienable usufructuary rights over the land are decided by individual inheritance. In some cases, where men are in control over large portions of clan land, i.e., possess all rights to it through inheritance, clan leaders gain recognition as controller and protector of all clan land.

In introducing cash cropping to the area, a problem shall arise in establishing coffee plots so that each grower will have usufructuary rights over the land he plants. Only small sections of arable land are available and suitable for coffee growing as the WARIA people are industrious and keen on the idea, there will be a natural tendency for village men to combine on suitable land contrary to the land tenure system. Growers will not encroach on land belonging to other clans but, at first, will not be concerned about transgressing the usufructuary rights of fellow clan members. Only when money is being derived from the land, will clansmen be concerned about their individual rights.

### NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

WARIA people have now grown interested in coffee growing. Previously no interest was shown as the people had only just started serious gold mining activities. WARIA people have now asked for assistance in starting a coffee project.

A great deal of time was spent in explaining what would be involved, & the difficulties which would have to be overcome. In each village of the division, arrangements were made for suitable land to be cleared of boulders and bush. It was made quite clear that only men with rights to a piece of land could plant and that there should be no divergence from the tribal system of land tenure.

An experimental crop of highland coffee has been planted by the Lutheran Mission at JEWERA village. This appears to be doing very well which indicates that a project would be successful. The plot is lacking sufficient shade and instructions were given for planting *Crotalaria*, supplied from Loma, as temporary shade until permanent shade can be obtained.

Most of the WARIA villages are above 1000 feet altitude and a uniform soil type prevails; red clay with fertile strips of red loam on the river flats. Rainfall of 150 inches per annum is evenly divided throughout the year with no marked dry periods.

The main problem is promoting a coffee project in the WARIA division is the problem of processing and marketing the product. The WARIA villages are scattered along the banks of the WARIA and GIAMU rivers and a central processor would have to be situated at a point too far from the shipping point, Morobe Harbour. Dried beans could be transported by raft down the WARIA from ~~ENE~~ a processor situated at AGUTAI village in one day but then the upper villages of the WARIA and GIAMU valleys would be too far from the processor. This problem could be overcome by situating two processing units, one in the upper WARIA served by GARAINA airstrip and one in the lower WARIA (T.N.G.) which would be served by Morobe Harbour.

The greatest problem confronting the project lies in forming an organisation which would handle processing and marketing. IOMA is too far away from the area for the Officer stationed there to take a continual active part in organisation. To insure the success of the project, an officer would have to be on the spot all the time during the initial organisation of the processing units.

WARIA people have been asked to hold up planting until technical supervision is available. The writer has no knowledge of coffee planting and it is strongly recommended that an Agricultural Extension Officer be made available to accompany the next patrol to the area to conduct a survey of the possibilities and technicalities of the proposed project.

**GOLD MINING** Gold mining groups are operating in the following villages: AGUTAMI led by BOMA, GOBE led by DEKAMA, IEMA led by WAU, UPUPURO led by Gota and at TAKINOMA led by OGA.

These groups have been active during the last year and have won gold to the value of £100-5-7 which was distributed during the patrol. Groups have been limited to six or eight members but during the patrol more members were introduced bringing some groups to 25 members. Some people had been a little skeptical about the venture but are now keen to join the groups.

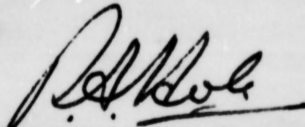
The affairs of each group were thoroughly investigated during the patrol and advice given where necessary.

**TRADING** HIKOPI SOMI of UPUPURO village is now operating his store successfully. He has accepted the advice of the previous patrolling officer and now purchases his supplies from the Lutheran Mission in Lae. The supplies are now flown in to GARAINA which is only two days walk from the village. He is now able to carry out trading at reasonable prices.

#### CONCLUSION

Native Administration is progressing smoothly in both divisions, the people being co-operative and willing to accept guidance.

Cash cropping is a large step in the economic development of the WARIA peoples and it is hoped that the coffee project will meet the same success as other ventures taken on recently by these people, i.e., Administration schools and Gold mining.



( R.A.Hole. )  
Officer in Charge.

**NOTE** : Patrol Map: See Ioma Patrol Map for Ioma Patrol Report No. IOM.3 /1956-57.

APPENDIX "A" TO PATROL REPORT NO.IOM.2/57-8

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.& N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL

REG.NO.6608 L/CPL WAGEAP

This member is an experienced patrol policeman and carried out his duties satisfactorily. He remains amenable and collected through the most arduous patrol conditions, although slightly lacking in initiative.

REG.NO.6271 CONST.DEORU

This Member has no drive or initiative and has a habit of not appearing when he is needed. He is fairly reliable when given a straightforward task to perform. He is rather nervous and sometimes shakes terribly when standing at attention.

REG.NO.7102 CONST. LOMEKI

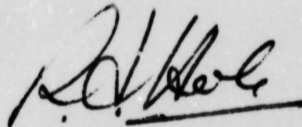
LOMEKI is a really reliable fellow with great ability. He is smart and keeps his uniform and equipment in spotless condition. He is well disciplined, polite and is definite N.C.O. material.

REG.NO.8152 CONST.MANA

This member is lazy. He was severely reprimanded for slackness during the patrol.

REG.NO.8682 Const./Bugler BOLIHAI

BOLIHAI showed great improvement on previous behaviour during the patrol. Once reported on as being completely unreliable and a philanderer, he conducted himself in a manner not unbecoming a member of the force, on this occasion.



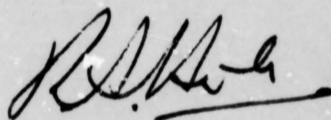
( R.A.Hole.)  
Officer of R.P.C. & N.G.P.F..



APPENDIX "B" OF IOMA PATROL REPORT NO. IOM2/1957-8

VILLAGE CONSTABLES - WARIA DIVISION - 1957

<u>V.C.</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Comments</u>
ANAPA	33	AGUTAMI	GOOD
WARAGA	34	GOEE	FAIR
NIBE	35	IEMA	GOOD
SERIMI	36	UPUPURO	POOR
VIPU	37	KIRA	FAIR
PAIGARA	38	GIMINE	GOOD
PUOVA	39	JEWELL	Very little control
SAHARE	40	AVIHASA	GOOD
IARO	41	SEDEMA	TOO OLD
TATARA	43	TAKINOMA	POOR
KONAIVE	42	IARIVA	VERY GOOD
GAMO	46	TOWAPAI	fair



( R.A.Hole. )

Officer in Charge.







Copy: District Office,  
POPONDETTA.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of IOMA Report No. 3 of 1957/58, 1 of 1958/59

Patrol Conducted by Barry Holloway, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Small Goilala, Waria, Binandere and Aiga Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1 (Part)

Natives see within

Duration—From        /        / 19        to        /        / 19       

Number of Days 89

Did Medical Assistant Accompany Yes (Part)

Medical        /        / 19       

Map Reference Sketch Map based on Buna Revised - 4 Miles to 2 inch

Objects of Patrol General Administration, Routine Census, Tax Census  
and encouragement of Economic Progress.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

13/11/1958

Y.A. Smith  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

10MA PATROL POST AREA  
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

Summary VILLAGE CENSUS DIVISION	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission			MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child- bearing age	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child- bearing age	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
FIGA	Aug/Sept	57	45					7	2	3							20	14	1	36	49	28	36	12	69	80	20	5	20	4	150	372	103	284	11	242	308	244	350	355	821	1492
BINANDERE	April/May	84	65	4		9	3	4	6	1	2	2			12	14	1	56	91	42	59	33	53	147	29	11	2	42	1	294	740	249	590	59	501	651	581	760	832	1411	2498	
SMALL GOILAKA	March	3			2												2	1	1						5	1			18	5	10	46	5	43	1	41	15	14	44	55	82	75
NARIA	March	18	19		3	1		1	1	2					1		29	26	12	11	100	67	46	19	12		35	8	71	343	87	282	21	259	225	205	323	358	781	669		
<u>TOTALS</u>		162	129	5	3	12	3	12	9	6	2	2			33	28	2	123	167	82	107	354	189	278	69	28	2	115	18	545	1501	1444	199	97	103	1209	1244	1459	1600	6363		
																																								3441	2942	

30-8-67

4th December, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Northern District,  
POPONDETTA.

PATROL REPORTS NO. 3 - 1957-58 AND NO. 1 OF  
1958-1959 - IOM.

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Reports  
is acknowledged with thanks.

Your particularly good covering memoranda  
to the District Commissioner, Popondetta, have  
adequately covered the contents of the reports.

Please convey to Mr. Holloway my appreciation  
of the work he has so successfully completed.

*J.A.* *A.A.R.*  
(J.A. Roberts)  
Director.

N.A. 30 -3 - 1.

Sub-district Office,  
Popondetta,  
Northern District.

10th November, 1958.

District Commissioner,  
Popondetta,  
Northern District.

IOMA Patrol Report - Nos. 3 of 1957/58 and 1 of 1958/59.

I forward herewith Mr. Holloway's combined Patrol Reports IOMA Nos. 3 of 1957/58 and 1 of 1958/59, the first adhering to the former method of preparation and the second to the new. I feel that it would have been better for separate Patrol Reports to have been submitted, in view of the fact they were conducted in separate years.

The delay in forwarding these reports to you has been occasioned by the fact that Mr. Holloway's original Memorandum of Patrol was incorrectly compiled and had to be referred back to him.

The combined Reports cover the entire IOMA Patrol Post area and Mr. Holloway has done a very fine job indeed in so thoroughly covering his area with day/week patrols. In general the report is wellwritten, informative and shows much thought but in some instances the phraseology could have been better and on occasions incorrect words have been used to express the meaning. Mr. Holloway should avoid the use of phrases and words which do not correctly express his meaning.

My comments upon the various matters raised in the report are as follows:

1. In his introduction (D.10), Mr. Holloway states: "If the BIKAKANE people in particular are not afforded with the means (money) to fulfil their aspirations they will take more drastic and alarming measures themselves". I look for some substantiation of this statement, which, if true, indicates a serious situation, in that section of his report wherein he deals specifically with the BIKAKANE Census Division and could find none. Mr. Holloway will be asked to clarify and substantiate this statement. (See my memorandum N.A. 34-6).

2. Ball Sallala Division.

The bride price disputes mentioned by Mr. Holloway do not appear to be of such consequence. I doubt if there is a patrol ever conducted amongst uncontrolled natives which does not encounter similar complaints concerning unfulfilled bride-price obligations, the only essential difference in this instance being the distance separating the parties.

Mr. Holloway's interest in Native migration in this area is commendable, but I feel that this is a matter which should be left to the Natives themselves. A deliberate encouragement by the Administration of such migration, whereby large numbers of natives would leave their traditional areas on one side of the main range for non-inhabited areas on the other would, I believe, be resisted by those who claim hunting and food collecting rights over such land, would inevitably lead to clashes and bad feeling, and would probably create more problems than it would solve.



There does not appear to be any need to concern ourselves at this juncture with connecting TOMA and the pocket of Natives in the Small GOLLALA with the main GOLLAL net-work of roads. Picturaque as the route may be, I do not feel that it would serve any worthwhile administrative purpose.

It is pleasing to find such good relations existing between the Small Gollala Natives and their neighbours. It is, of course, in the best interests of so small a group to ensure that they are on good terms with their neighbours.

Baria Division.

The increase in VARIA population is not quite so good as Mr. Hollowy suggests. In effect, there was a considerable surplus of migrations in over migrations out and the net natural increase was about two percent. This, however, is still satisfactory.

K.A. 34-11-6  
Mr. Hollowy's request for a Field Officer of the Dept. of Lands, Surveys and Mines to check the VARIA gold bearing area is dealt with in a separate memorandum.

K.A. 35-9-6  
Mr. Hollowy is to be commended upon his action in taking representatives from the various villages to inspect the Agricultural Station at GADALVA. The matter of the VARIA area coming under GADALVA extension is dealt with in a separate memorandum.

K.A. 36-1  
Mr. Hollowy's request concerning the opening of an airstrip near KIDA is dealt with in a separate memorandum.

Bushbuck Division.

The improvement in relations between the BUSHBUCK and the Administration is gratifying. Mr. Hollowy should persevere in attempts to extend this good will.

I wholeheartedly agree that it is most important to ensure that the Natives should be made aware of the fact that no animosity exists between the Government Officer and the Missionary. In the development of the Native peoples of New Guinea the roles of the Government Officer and the Missionary are complementary.

K.A. 38-1-1  
Mr. Hollowy's suggestion that an Agricultural survey be made of the BUNAWA, GIDA and KIA Rivers areas is dealt with in a separate memorandum, as also is his request for two Native Agricultural Assistants to be posted to TOMA.

Alma Division.

The ALMA area project has been dealt with in detail by Mr. Normyle in his report of the Native Local Government Survey he recently conducted of this area. As you know, Mr. Normyle recommended against the establishment of a Council in this area and in this I supported him. Mr. Normyle's statement the problems of fermenting and marketing of Cocoa at length in this report.

K.A. 38-1-1  
Mr. Hollowy's suggestions concerning the bridging of the KIMBET is dealt with in a separate memorandum.

A Criticism on Census Taking.

K.A. 7-1-1  
Since Mr. Hollowy has requested that his remarks under this heading be forwarded to the Director, Dept. of Native Affairs, they will be dealt with in a separate memorandum.

20/8/67 ✓

7. Education.

A copy of Mr. Holloway's remarks under this heading have been forwarded to the District Education Officer.

8. Health.

It is very pleasing to learn that the health of the IOMA Natives is so good. Again, a copy of Mr. Holloway's remarks have been forwarded to the District Medical Officer.

9. Mr. Holloway's tabulations of past and present population statistics is most interesting. The Village Population Registers reveal a most healthy population increase.

*G. Linsley*

G. Linsley  
Assistant District Officer.

Copy : Mr. R. Holloway,  
Patrol Officer,  
IOMA.



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

Forwarded herewith please find Memorandum of Patrol of Mr. Holloway's combined Patrols Ioma No.3 of 1957/58 and No.1 of 1958/59. Both these Patrol Reports have been adequately commented upon by Mr. Linsley and there is nothing further that I can add.

*F.A. Bensted*

( F.A. Bensted.)  
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. N.D.  
13/11/58

## DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

## MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. 3-57/58 Sub-District IOMA/POPONDETTA District NORTHERN  
1-58/59

Officer Conducting Patrol BARRY HOLLOWAY

Census Division Patrolled Small Ceilala, Waria, Binandera and Aiga.

Objects of Patrol General Administration, Routine Census, Tax Census  
and the encouragement of Economic Progress.

Date Patrol Commenced 18/2/58 Date Completed .....

Duration—days Eighty Nine

## SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

30/1-117 of 8/2/58 to A.D.O. Popondetta - IOMA PATROL PROGRAMME.

13/1-136 of 1/4/58 to Taxation Commissioner - ABSENTEE OR FOREIGN NATIVES.  
(Waria Division)

9/1-144 of 20/4/58 to Treasurer - LOSSES OF PUBLIC MONIES.

14/7-145 of 21/4/58 to Discm, Popondetta - NATIVE GOLD PROCEEDS.

9/1-146 of 21/4/58 to A.D.O., Popondetta - LOSSES OF PUBLIC MONIES.

30/1-162 of 22/4/58 to A.D.O., Popondetta - IOMA PATROL PROGRAMME.

23/0-163 of 23/4/58 to D.C., Popondetta - RECRUITMENT OF WARDERS ; C.I.B.

21/1-172 of 19/5/58 to Commissioner of Police - POTENTIAL POLICE RECRUITS.

19/1-175 of 19/5/58 to P.I.R. - ARMY PAY GENERAL of BATAKI Village.

17/1-181 of 21/5/58 to A.D.O. - COFFEE SEED (supply of).

8/3 - 184 of 22/5/58 to D.E.O., Popondetta - VILLAGE HIGHER SCHOOLS - KIRA  
and HINDSARI.

13/1- 185 of 22/5/58 to Taxation Commissioner - ABSENTEE OR FOREIGN NATIVES  
(Binandera Division)

16/1-2 of 13/9/58 to I.W.Sister, Saihe - INFANT WELFARE CLINICS  
AIGA Division (Also Attendance Lists)

16/1-5 of 15/9/58 to Aid Post Training School - MEDICAL TRAINERS.

21/1-9 of 15/9/58 to A.D.O. Kikora - KIKI Wife wishing to Accompany  
Constable HERARI.

13/1 -19 of 17/9/58 to Taxation Commissioner - ABSENTEE OF FOREIGN NATIVES  
(Aiga Division)

34/1-48 of 14/10/58 to A.D.O.- SAND SAMPLES.

*B. Holloway*  
Patrolling Officer's Signature

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a "tick" has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

*J. J. Smith*  
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/1 - 32

IOMA Patrol Post,  
Popondetta Sub-District,  
Northern District.

1st October, 1958

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

PATROL No. 3 - 1957/58  
PATROL No. 1 - 1958/59

Enclosed is my report on the above patrols covering the entire Ioma District.

It was my intention to have a report submitted to you giving a complete coverage of the Ioma Area before 30th June, but my sudden relief posting to Tufi, and consequently my absence from this district for 2½ months, has meant a delay in submitting the report on Patrol No. 3 - 1957/58.

Also enclosed with the report are two claims for camping allowance which now, I believe, can be paid at District Headquarters.

Seeing there are good up to date maps of the Ioma District in your office, I have not spent valuable time on preparing a map to accompany this report.

Matters that arose out of this patrol requiring immediate attention have been dealt with as summarised on the Memorandum of Patrol (Appendix "A"), however, I draw your attention to the following points on which, in particular, I seek your comments and possible action:-

(1) Investigation of the migration potential to the Small Goilala and Aikora Valleys (pp. 12,13) and encouragement for such migrations. (An extract of my report on the Small Goilala region has been sent to the A.D.O., Tapini at his request, and I have invited him to comment to you on a migration policy between the two districts)

(2) That a Dept. of Lands Surveys and Mines Field Officer, visit the Waria and Gira areas to encourage and assist natives in gold production(p. 15).

(3) Action for final authority from the District Agricultural Officer, Morobe District that the Papuan Waria now comes under Garaina Agricultural Extension and that arrangements be made for Native Agricultural Assistants to visit this area from Garaina and assist and encourage coffee production (p. 16).

(4) The possibility of an airstrip in the Waria Division after Ioma Airstrip is completed and in use.

(5) An Agricultural Patrol arranged by the D.A.O., Northern District to the Binardere Division, in particular, and, if possible, other divisions (p.18).

(6) The posting of two Native Agricultural Assistants to Ioma (p.19).

(7) Native Local Government in the Aiga Division (p.20).

(8) Kumusi River Crossing.

Please could you pass on my criticism on present day methods of census taking for comment by the Director of the Department of Native Affairs.

*B. Holloway*  
 B. Holloway, P.O.  
 Officer in Charge.

Small Socials - Nov., 1950  
 - Dec./Nov., 1951  
 All were - April/May, 1952  
 Aiga - Dec., 1950

Mr. B. Tucker, Medical Assistant,  
 15/2/55 to 15/3/56

1st Stage - Sgt SICHU Reg. No. 2592  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 302  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 303  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 304  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 305  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 306  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 307  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 308  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 309  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 310  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 311  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 312  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 313  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 314  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 315  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 316  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 317  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 318  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 319  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 320

2nd Stage - B/Cpl. AYETIPA Reg. No. 3345  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 342  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 343  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 344  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 345  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 346  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 347  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 348  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 349  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 350

3rd Stage - Sgt SICHU Reg. No. 2592  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 302  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 303  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 304  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 305  
 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 306  
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 Const. ISIK Reg. No. 320

*[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including dates and names.]*

30/1

IOMA Patrol Post,  
Popondetta Sub-District,  
Northern District.

26th September, 1958.

PATROL No. 3 - 1957/58  
PATROL No. 1 - 1958/59

PATROL BY: Barry Holloway, P.O.

DIVISIONS PATROLLED: Small Goilala, Waria, Binandere and  
Aiga - comprising the whole IOMA Area.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: General Administration, Routine Census,  
Tax Census and the encouragement of  
Economic Progress.

DURATION OF PATROL: 18/2/58 to 15/4/58 - 57 days  
27/4/58 to 15/5/58 - 19 days  
27/8/58 to 8/9/58 - 13 days  
TOTAL 89 days

LAST CENSUS PATROL TO: Small Goilala - Nov., 1957  
Waria - Oct./Nov., 1957  
Binandere - April/May, 1957  
Aiga - Dec., 1956

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: Mr. D. Tucker, Medical Assistant,  
18/2/58 to 18/3/58.

1st Stage - Sgt SOROVI Reg. No. 2892  
Const. ISIKI Reg. No. 3202  
" TOTIEMBO Reg. No. 5066  
" LOMEKI Reg. No. 7102  
" YAMINE Reg. No. 9524  
N.M.O. BASIL  
" GERALD

2nd Stage - L/Cpl. AVETIPA Reg. No. 3345  
Const. ISIKI Reg. No. 3202  
" LOMEKI Reg. No. 7102  
" YAMINE Reg. No. 9524  
N.M.O. BASIL  
" GERALD

3rd Stage - Sgt SOROVI Reg. No. 2892  
Const. ISIKI Reg. No. 3202  
" LOMEKI Reg. No. 7102  
A.P.O. CHESTER DAIA OPUSA

First part of Patrol from 18<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1958 to  
15<sup>th</sup> April 1958 covered by sketch map  
accompanying P.R. No. 3 of 1955/56.  
Second portion from 27/4/58 to 15/5/58 shown  
on map accompanying P.R. No. 1 of 1955/56.  
Third portion from 27/8/58 to 8/9/58 shown  
on map accompanying P.R. No. 3 of 1953/54.

DIARY OF PATROL No. 3  
1957/58

- 18th February - Departed IOMA 0615 hrs  
Arrived GIRA Rest House 1915 hrs  
Carrier Time 13 hours
- 19th February - Carriers in no condition to continue  
Rested at GIRA Rest House
- 20th February - Departed GIRA Rest House 0600  
Arrived AIDUA Rest House 1600  
10 hours carrier time with rests
- 21st February - Departed AIDUA Rest House 0600  
Arrived TAKINOMA Village 1600  
10 hours carrier time with rests
- 22nd February - Routine Census, Tax Census and Anti -Yaws
- 23rd February - Sunday - observed
- 24th February - Remained at Takinoma - sick
- 25th February - Remained at Takinoma - sick
- 26th February - TAKINOMA to PCHO Rest House (1 1/2 hours) to  
SEREGI Rest House 0600 - 1600
- 27th February - SEREGI to KAKEIPO Mission 0700 - 0830  
KAKEIPO Mission to KAKEIPO 0845 - 0900  
KAKEIPO to TOWAPAI 1000 - 1800
- 28th February - 0600 From TOWAPAI a very steep ascent through  
Moss Forest for about 2 hours, then undulating  
grassland for 4 hours at about a constant  
altitude between 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 thousand feet to  
camp site at an altitude of 10'000 feet. Rested  
here for half an hour and then proceeded across  
undulating grassland for 1 1/2 hours; then moss  
forest over very rough ground for about an hour  
to a point where Tapini is visible on a clear day.  
From here sharp descent to LOLEAVA for 2 1/2 to  
3 1/2 hours.  
Carriers made the complete journey from 0600 to  
1730 hours - 11 1/2 hours. Stragglers arrived  
LOLEAVA 1830 hours.
- 29th February - Rested at Loleava and settled marriage payments  
between these people and Iariva people of the  
1st March Small Gailala Division. Heard complaints. Visited  
Father Fridel (phonetic spelling), a Swiss Father,  
at IVEAVA about one hours walk from Loleava.
- 2nd March - Departed LOLEAVA at 0630. Sick policeman had to  
be carried on a stretcher. Visited Father Fridel  
again at IVEAVA. Medical Assistant, Mr. Tucker,  
gave him an injection for his influenza. Passed  
through SOPU, PEU, IVEAVA and LAITATE Villages;  
last of the carriers arriving at APORATA (Old  
Gailala Station) at 1630.

- 3rd March - Departed APOKATA 0600 hrs rested at KORUAVA, arrived TAPINI 1500 hrs.
- 4th March - Left Tapini by Papuan Air-Transport for Port Moresby at 1100 hrs.
- 5th March - In Moresby
- 5th March - In Moresby
- 7th March - Departed Port Moresby 0715 for TAPINI
- 8th March - Departed TAPINI 0630 arrived KERAU Roman Catholic Mission 1530 Hrs.
- 9th March - Departed KERAU 0800 arriving SOPU 1500 hrs
- 10th March - SOPU across the range to TOWAPAI 0600 - 1800 hrs. Included 4½ hours ascent, 35 minutes through moss forest, 1½ hours across undulating tundra, nearly an hours rest at camp site on top of the range, 3 hours again across undulating tundra and 1½ descent to TOWAPAI.
- 11th March - Routine census, tax census and anti-yaws at TOWAPAI From TOWAPAI to KAKEIPO 1200 - 1430 hrs.
- 12th March - Routine census, tax census and anti-yaws at KAKEIPO KAKEIPO to IARIVA 1130 to 1250 hrs. Routine Census, tax census and anti-yaws at IARIVA.
- 13th March - IARIVA to SEDEMA in the Waria Division 0800-1130hrs Routine Census, tax census and anti-yaws at IARIVA.
- 14th March - SEDEMA to AVIHASA 0900-1400 hrs
- 15th March - Routine Census, tax census and anti-yaws at AVIHASA
- 16th March - AVIHASA to JUWERA 0800 - 0830 Hrs Routine census, tax census and anti-yaws at JUWERA
- 17th March - Remained at JUWERA; inspected coffee gardens and prepared for trip to Garaina.
- 18th March - Mr. Tucker, Medical Assistant from SAIHO, proceeded on to IOMA and SAIHO for posting to KIUNGA.  
 JUWERA - MOTETEI 3hrs 10 minutes walk  
 MOTETEI - KALASSA 30 minutes walk  
 KALASSA - PEI'ILA 2hrs 50 minutes walk  
 PEI'ILA - GARAINA 2hrs 50 minutes walk  
 Departed JUWERA 0700 and arrived at KIPU Lutheran Mission 1400. Talked to linguist, Mr. Ernest Richert, and his wife for a few hours. Arrived Garaina 1800.
- 19th March - Inspected tea and coffee with Agricultural Officer, Mr. Henderson. Representatives from villages in the Small Gailala and Waria Divisions of the Icma area were lectured on coffee planting by two Agricultural Trainees. Economic outlets were investigated and the possibility of the Papuan Waria coming under Garaina extension instead of Popondetta extension.

20th April - Easter Saturday

21st April - Easter Sunday



- 20th March - GARAINA to KIPU 1145 - 1400 hrs  
Remained at KIPU with Mr. and Mrs. Richert.
- 21st March - KIPU to PEI'IEA 0800 - 0900  
PEI'IEA to KALASSA 0900 - 1015  
KALASSA to MOTETEI 1015 - 1100  
MOTETEI to JUWERA 1200 - 1530  
JUWERA to KIRA 1600 - 1630
- 22nd March - Tax census, routine administration and anti-yaws at KIRA and GIMINE.
- 23rd March - Inspected KIRA government school and observed teaching methods.
- 24th March - 0800 - 0845 to airstrip site near KIRA. Inspected this site.  
1000 - 1030 from the airstrip site to UPUPURO.  
Tax census, routine administration and anti-yaws at UPUPURO.
- 25th March - UPUPURO to IEMA 0800 - 1200  
Routine census at IEMA
- 26th March - Tax census and anti-yaws at IEMA  
IEMA to GOBE 1230 - 1415 hrs
- 27th March - Routine work at GOBE  
GOBE to AGUTAMI 1230 - 1400 hrs
- 28th March - Routine work at AGUTAMI  
AGUTAMI - PEMA 1330 - 1600 hrs
- 29th March - PEMA to POIPOI 0800 - 1300 hrs  
Considerable time lost salvaging cargo when one patrol canoe overturned in the Waria river.
- 30th March - Sunday observed - talks with village people.
- 31st March - POIPOI to SIU by canoe 0715 - 0815 hrs  
SIU to ZARI by canoe 0845 - 0930 hrs  
ZARI to DONA by canoe 0945 - 1030 hrs  
DONA to TSAPA by canoe 1030 - 1130 hrs  
Remained at ZAKA Mission for about three hours discussing Lutheran Mission activities in the IOMA area with Rev. Schuster.  
TSAPA to EWARE by foot 1430 - 1630 hrs  
Eware to MOROBE by foot 1645 - 1715 hrs  
Slept at MOROBE Patrol Post.
- 1st April - At Morober Patrol Post. Obtained clothes, patrol equipment and medical equipment to replace what was lost in the canoe accident near PEMA.
- 2nd April - At Morobe Patrol Post.
- 3rd April - At Morobe Patrol Post.
- 4th April - Easter Friday.
- 5th April - Easter Saturday.
- 6th April - Easter Sunday.

- 7th April - Easter Monday  
 MOROBE - EWARE by foot 0930 - 1000  
 EWARE - TSAPA by canoe 1000 - 1200  
 TSAPA - KOBO by foot 1213 - 1300  
 KOBO - WAINSDUNA by foot 1320 - 1420  
 WAINSDUNA - BAU by foot 1440 - 1525  
 BAU - WUWU by foot 1535 - 1720  
 Slept at WUWU
- 8th April - WUWU - EIA by foot and canoe 0730 - 0930  
 EIA - DABARI " " " " 1016 - 1630
- 9th April - Routine Census, tax census and anti-yaws at DABARI  
 DABARI to BOKE 1330-1430  
 Routine work at BOKE  
 BOKE to TAVI - 1700 - 1730
- 10th April- Routine work at TAVI  
 TAVI to BOVERA 1030 - 1130  
 Census and medical of MAITARA
- 11th April- Census and medical of BOVERA Village.  
 MAITARA to EWORE 1445 - 1915
- 12th April- Census, Tax and Medical of EWORE Villagers.
- 13th April- EWORE to NINDEWARI 0900 - 1000  
 Census, Tax and Medical Nindewari Villagers.  
 Census, Tax and Medical Wagadare Villagers.
- 14th April- Routine work with WADE Villagers.  
 Inspected Mission and Government schools at NINDEWARI.
- 15th April- NINDEWARI to IOMA 0630 - 1420  
 Inspected IAUDARI Airstrip en route Ioma.
- Wednesday 16th April, 1958 to Saturday 26th April, 1958 at IOMA.  
 attending to routine and pending office work.
- 27th April- IOMA to IAUDARI 1730 - 1810hrs
- 28th April- Tax census, Routine census general administration  
 of BARARA and IAUDARI Villagers. Inspection of  
 Iaudari Airstrip workers.
- 29th April- Routine work at POGADUMO. Court cases and inspections.
- 30th April- Visited school and hamlets near Iaudari.
- 1st May - In the morning and early afternoon at Ioma with  
 prospector Mr. B. Babbington.  
 IAUDARI to WAI'E by foot and canoe 1600 - 1830 hrs
- 2nd May - Routine work at WAI'E  
 WAI'E to SIA by canoe 1100 - 1600 hrs
- 3rd May - Routine work at SIA  
 SIA - TAUFUTU by canoe 1500 - 1545 hrs  
 Routine work at TAUFUTU

- 4th May - Inspected Mission School at TAUTUTU  
TAUTUTU - DEBOIN 1015 - 1600 hrs by canoe and foot
- 5th May - Routine work at DEBOIN
- 6th May - DEBOIN to Govt Rest House at MAMBATUTU 0930 - 1300  
Visited Anglican Mission at Manau which is about  
35 minutes walk away. Stayed the night at the mission.
- 7th May - Routine work at MAMBATUTU and MANAU Villages
- 8th May - Settled complaints for Manua and Mambatutu Villagers,  
visited Anglican Mission School at Manau.
- 9th May - MANAU to mouth of the GIRA River 0500 - 0600  
GIRA River mouth to KOTAURE 0600 - 1030 (upstream)  
Routine work at KOTAURE
- 10th May - KOTAURE to BATARI 0830 - 1030 hrs  
Routine work at BATARI
- 11th May - BATARI to TUBI by foot and canoe 0830 - 1000 hrs  
Routine work at TUBI  
TUBI to BATARA by road 1120 - 1240  
Routine work at TABARA  
TABARA to TAIRE 1345 - 1730
- 12th May - Routine work at TAIRE  
TAIRE to AINSI 1400 - 1500 hrs  
Routine work at AINSI
- 13th May - Routine work at KARUDE and ONOMBATUTU near Ainsi  
AINSI to NINDEWARI inspecting PEIO Mission Outstation  
on the way - 8 hour journey.
- 14th May - Inspected Mission and Government school at NINDEWARI.  
Settled complaints.
- 15th May - NINDEWARI to IOMA 0630 - 1430  
Inspected workers at LAUDARI airstrip en route IOMA.

Friday 16th May, 1958 to Friday 6th June, 1958 attending  
attending to routine and pending office work and writing  
quarterly report. Also attending to station and airstrip  
works projects.

Saturday 7th June, 1958 to Wednesday 26th August, 1958  
absent from the Ioma Area at Popondetta and for most of the  
time at TUFU relieving A.D.O. Mr. Gaywood and patrolling  
part of Tufi Area. (Refer Tufi Patrol No. 1 1958/59)

DIARY OF PATROL No. 11958/59

27th August, 1958 - Departed Popondetta 1100 hrs for SAIHO. Discussed Infant Welfare work with Sisiter Drysdale and ways in which her work could be assisted in the Aiga Division on this patrol. Also conferred with Mrs Nemes concerning the P.H.D. staff in the Ioma Area. Special reference was made to the posting of Aid Post Orderlies; refer 16/9 - 13 of 15th September, 1958.

28th August, 1958 - Left Saiho 0900 by motorcycle and land-rover for HURATA, the first village in the Ioma Area. Inspected ORUSUSU and HURATA Villages. Villagers have shown obvious interest in hygiene facilities. Order given for cemetery to be cleaned and maintained properly. Cocoa, organised by BARIDA inspected. The first effort is a failure and Barida has started clearing another portion of ground about five minutes walk from the rest house to make a further attempt.

29th August, 1958 - Routine census and tax census of HURATA Village which included ORUSUSU Hamlet. Statistics show 0.8% increase in population per year and 33.3% fit male adults away at work. Population of Hurata 168. Organised attendance lists for Infant Welfare clinic for one Tuesday every month; refer 16/1 - 2 of 13th September, 1958. Two men sent to Saiho, also three children for Infant Welfare Attention. Villagers alerted for visit by A.D.O. Native Local Government as done in all other villages in the Aiga division. Complaints settled. From 1600 to 1620 hrs by vehicle from HURATA to CITATANDI. Inspections of OITATANDI and BATURU Hamlets. Village Constable OSEHU has two cocoa plots near Oitatandi and Councillor KOUMBA has one near BATURU and these three plots were inspected. Heard and settled complaints during the evening.

30th August, 1958 - Routine Census and Tax Census of OITATANDI and Hamlet BATURU. Population 92 showing a 2.0% increase in population and 28% fit male adults away at work. From OITATANDI to SIAI by vehicle 1310 - 1330 hrs. Routine Tax and Census work at Siai. Population 117 with 20% fit male adults away at work and a very good increase of population of 4.5% per year. One conviction under N.R.O. 101A for failing to appear for census.

31st August, 1958 - Inspected SIAI Village, Mission Aid Post and Mission School. PIRIDA has one cocoa plot near SIAI; SIROTEI, Village Constable, has one next to Pirida's and DIHURO has his further on towards OITATANDI. They were all started about two years ago and there is no cocoa bearing yet. Village very neat and hygiene facilities very good. Mission Medical Orderly BRUNO RORIGO was holding three patients with diseases that he could not possibly cope with. They were sent immediately to Saiho under escort of the Medical Orderly and Councillor PORUSA. Cemetery is to be cleaned and Mission Church and Hospital Ward to be completed as soon as possible so that there is no excuse for avoiding normal village activities. Across the KUMUSI River to DIROU Village. Routine work here. Population 76 showing 4% increase per year (again very good) and 55% fit male adults away at work. Village and hygienic facilities in excellent condition. Inspected cocoa plot owned by HAMBUGA - very clean and well looked after. Village Constable promised 1 male goat and 1 female goat from Ioma herd.

1st September, 1958 - From DIROU to KIKINONDA 0800 - 0840 hrs carrier time. Routine work. Population 175 with 3.6% increase per year and 21.7% fit male adults away at work. Cocoa Plot of 1,920 trees inspected; organiser HOSISI and landowner Councillor ORESAMBO. This plot well cared for and trees in good condition. Hosisi has also processed some cocoa which he will sell at Popondetta. Village in very good order indicative of the enterprising spirit among the villagers. Complaints heard and settled. Village Constable has a herd of eight goats. Inspected Anglican Mission School.

Hosisi wants to plant coffee as well as cocoa and has already obtained seed from one of the plantations near Popondetta. TUMAIN, a boy about ten, of this village is mentally deficient and spends most of his time in the bush, coming back into the village at night. Complaint - refer 21/1-9 of 15th Sept., 1958.

2nd September, 1958 - KIKINONDA to POHO 0710 - 0750 carrier time. Routine work at POHO. Population 84 showing 2.14% increase per year and 52% fit male adults away at work.

JAGI of KIKINONDA ordered to divide £38/1/- copra proceeds without delay. Cocoa Plot at POHO has 1788 trees; organiser NONGOR and Landowner UGARI - well cared for. Inspected school buildings erected for the department of Education in anticipation of a teacher being sent to this village. Building becoming dilapidated, but villagers keen to put the buildings in order when they are assured that a teacher is coming. At present it will not be until the end of 1959. (Radio-conversation, District Education Officer - no. 3 of Sept-16/9/58 and 8/1 -15 of 16th September, 1958)

Two patients sent to Saiho hospital. Village in excellent order. Councillor PANGAI has a quantity of pitsawn timber which I offered to buy with Public Works funds.

POHO to USUINDARI - 20 minutes carrier time. Went on to KORISATA by motorcycle to meet Sister Drysdale, and discuss Infant Welfare Work, but she had been held up at Citatandi by floods.

Explained the situation to the assembled mothers that were waiting and returned to USUINDARI. Inspected Village and APUREI's cocoa. He has 2,321 trees which are well cared for, but in need of more shade.

3rd September, 1958 - Routine work at USUINDARI. Of a population of 121 nil increase or decrease. 21% fit male adults away at work. One male child sent to Saiho hospital.

USUINDARI to KORISATA 1200 - 1255 hrs carrier time. Routine work at Korisata. Nil increase or decrease in population of a total of 152. 53% fit male adults away at work. Complaints heard and settled during the evening.

4th September, 1958 - Inspected Korisata Village - only fair, some villagers ordered to rebuild their houses. Government Aid Post poor and instructions given for Korisata and surrounding villages to construct a new one near the present rest house within a period of two months. Cocoa inspected there being one plot for each of the two hamlets Korisata and Onombasusu. At Korisata DJUKARI is the organiser and the cocoa is planted on ground belonging to his brother AINBARI. One previous attempt at growing cocoa failed. Number of trees to be made up to 500. At Onombasusu, EREWO Village councillor is the organiser and land-owner BORARI.

Complaints heard and settled. Visited Anglican Mission School. From Korisata to BORAGUSUSU 940 - 1000 hrs carrier time.

Routine work at BORAGUSUSU. Population 171 with a 2.5% increase per year and 52% fit male adults away at work. EMOMO's cocoa inspected - altogether 2,388 trees. More shade to be planted. Ground owned by IJARI, father of EMOMO.

Village inspected and in fairly good order. Complaints heard and settled.

4th September, 1958 (Contd.) - BORUGASUSU to OSAKO 1600 - 1625 carrier time. Inspected OSAKO Village and HANANA's cocoa. Ground owned by JAGIPA, no. of trees 719. Some cocoa bearing - more shade needed. Complaints heard in the evening.

5th September, 1958 - Routine work at OSAKO. Population 55 showing nil increase or decrease per year and 30% fit male adults away at work.

OSAKO to AURIDA, 1000 - 1025 hrs carrier time. Inspected the hamlet Aurida and ESEKA's cocoa. The ground is owned by HOJAVO and ESEKA and there are 907 trees. They are very young, but seem to be in good condition.

AURIDA to UTUKIARI, 1100 - 1145 hrs carrier time. Routine work at UTUKIARI which comprises of three hamlets - AURIDA, ITITI and UTUKIARI. Population 154 with 2.3 increase percentage per year and 47% fit male adults away at work. Inspected UTUKIARI. Heard and settled complaints. Village Constable OSAKO, SEVAHEI, promised two goats from Ioma herd. Ground does not seem suitable for cocoa at UTUKIARI or ITITI. HONANI of ITITI and BAKIHI of UTUKIARI are going to make another attempt at planting cocoa on ESEKA's ground at AURIDA. The unsuccessful cocoa has long since been removed.

6th September, 1958 - UTUKIARI to PETIKIARI, 0830 - 0930 carrier time. Routine work at PETIKIARI. Population 144 with 1.25% increase per year and 62.5%\* fit male adults away at work. Inspected KONINDA and PETIKIARI Hamlet also cocoa at KONINDA. Both villages in good order. Cocoa at Konininda some of the best in the area. Organiser Councillor SERIPA, also landowner. Number of trees about 2,000. Previously HONOPA, Village Councillor, had a cocoa plot at PETIKIARI but this has now been abandoned. Ordered that remaining cocoa trees to be removed.

7th September, 1958 - PETIKIARI to GAIARI, 0830 - 0945 hrs carrier time. Routine work at GAIARI. Population 67 with a 2.7% increase per year and 48% fit male adults away at work. Inspected village; in fair condition. There is no cocoa at Gaiari-has previously been removed.

GAIARI to KUREREDA (Binandere Division) 1215 - 1530 hrs carrier time inclusive of a rest at Mt Green. The two plots of cocoa at ~~Kur~~ KUREREDA were inspected. Romney Gill OURE is the organiser and landowner of both plots. Total of 1127 trees. OSWALD PANGI, a trained Agricultural Assistant, also plays a big part in looking after both plots. Both looked after very well and some trees are bearing.

8th September, 1958 - Routine work at KUREREDA. Population 212 with a 3.6% increase per year and 26% fit male adults away at work. Departed Kurereda at 1300 hours by canoe down the Mambare River to LAUDARI. Patrol Gear carried to Ioma by road. Inspected progress on the rebuilding of Iaudari Village and the airstrip. Arrived Ombeia 1545 hrs and discussed matters, with Mr. Chester, concerning the district after my absence of just over three months. Returned to IOMA.

END OF PATROL

## INTRODUCTION

Assistant Resident Magistrate John Green went into residence at Tamata, near the present site of Ioma, 10th October, 1895. Just after, and before that date, miners had reached the Mambare River and had prospected far up this river and many of its tributaries including Tamata Creek.

At one stage before 1900 there were over 200 miners in the district and by that time the people in the Mambare, Gira, Opi and Kumusi areas had been contacted by miners and government officials. Even Sir William MacGregor, the then Lieutenant Governor, spent a good deal of time in the area on punitive expeditions and exploratory patrols. Most groups in this district had some sort of contact by 1900, excepting perhaps many of the Small Gailala and Waria people. Since then law and order has been maintained, the missions have extended their influence to cover the whole area and there has been some economic progress in the Opi and Kumusi River regions. The people have grown sophisticated as their natural environment has allowed them, but in the whole 63 years of government contact there is little to show for it that would impress a foreign visitor. Ioma is an area almost completely forgotten since the days of initial contact and the discovery of gold.

No one can be blamed for this, because in the whole district there are only 6,363 people centred around the GIUMU River (Small Gailala), Waria, EIA, Gira, Mambare, Opi and Kumusi Rivers with vast areas of uninhabited country between the main rivers. An example of the scarcity of population is revealed in one instance by the fact that it takes 33 hours walking time to reach the first pocket of people at Takinoma, Waria Division, in a North Westerly direction from Ioma; there being no other shorter route. Another factor that has held up development in this area is communication facilities. Indeed, in the gold mining days, otherwise payable workings only incurred additional loss by the time overhead had been deducted for the transport and portage of supplies. In most places, because of the swampy nature of the country, roads can only be developed to take non-vehicular traffic.

The only way the district can be opened up is by going to some considerable expense in developing a road over the swamps between Ioma and Gaiari and making use of portage over the Mambare and Kumusi river crossings. This seems impractical at present, because the cost would involve tens of thousands of pounds. What is practical is the thorough completion of the airstrip at Iaudari, which was commenced during this patrol, the construction of an airstrip in the Waria Division (which is discussed further on) and later, when the economic potential of the area warrants it, by the purchase of outboard motors and scows by different Native Societies which could be formed on the Waria, Gira and Mambare Rivers. The access of motor vehicles in the Aiga Division will become a reality by a successful means of crossing the Kumusi River.

Most matters that required attention on this patrol have been dealt with in the routine manner or by action correspondence in accordance with D?N?A. Circular Instruction No. 267 of 24th March, 1958. To save reiteration, this report excludes a lot of information that can be found in previous reports. In this report I have attempted to outline what basic action should be taken for each Division in the immediate future.

INTRODUCTION (contd.)

It is based on having a picture of the whole area in my mind and a hope of trying to find some outlet for people who have had one of the longest contacts with Europeans in Papua and yet who have had far less than their share of the advantages that go with such contact. It is also a warning that if the Binandere people in particular are not afforded with the needs to fulfil their aspirations they will take more drastic and alarming measures themselves.

I will now deal with the four divisions in the order they were visited on this patrol. They are the Small Gollala, Waria, Binandere and Aiga Divisions.

As a result of reports made on a previous patrol to the area I was requested to take action on some border disputes in conjunction with the A.D.C., Yapini.

There has been a long standing dispute between the people of the Upper Gium Valley and those from the vicinity of IALUVA and SOFU on the Yapini, or southern, side of the Starbuck Range. Apparently one generation ago a number of people from IALUVA migrated across the range and took up uncultivated land in the Gium Valley. This was done with the consent of the owners who are Waria people residing at IALUVA; suitable payments being made at the time. A further migration took place recently by another group who have established themselves at Iwepal. The ownership of this small valley has now passed into the hands of the new settlers - the Small Gollala People.

The purpose of these migrations were for reasons of defence and subsistence. It is recorded that the migrants suffered a defeat at the hands of the SOFUs and thought it expedient to move out of the vicinity.

As recently as 1954 some SOFU men moved to IALUVA on the upper slopes of Mt. Albert Edward and established gardens there. The Iwepal people who were subject to IALUVA objected to the move and told the squatters to move back to the Gollala side, which they did when the next administration patrol visited the area.

Strangely enough although both groups are traditional enemies such intermarriage takes place between them and most of the Gium people have SOFU wives and vice versa. In this matter I had to investigate, marriage payments had not been made by the IALUVA people for wives obtained from IALUVA in the Gium or Small Gollala.

The two unions were between UDAMA (1) of IALUVA and IOWE-1 of IALUVA; PAHI (1) of IALUVA and IOWO of IALUVA. They were marriages based on the custom principle (i.e. them as buy) of free choice which perhaps led to - following statement in Iona Report No. 2 of 1957/58, page 5, and was the subject of this investigation: "V.G. IOWAIVE of IALUVA village has made a rather serious complaint about visiting natives from SOFU (should be IALUVA) Village of the Gollala area. He complains that these natives are continually stealing girls from the Small Gollala Villages and were neglecting to make suitable bride-price settlements on them".

By the time I had walked over the Starbuck range, over 15,000 sq. ft. in parts, my complaints and their complaints were not quite so confident and assured. Several times it was true that bride price settlements had not been formally finalised



Small Goilala Division:

There are only 157 people in this division; they live in the small settlements of IARIVA, KAKEDPO and TOWAPAI at an altitude of between 4½ to 6½ thousand feet. Although the population of these people is increasing at a rate of nearly 2% per year, it was noticed that at Towapai that the birth rate was very low and only two children had survived in the last four or five years. It was openly suggested by a few disgruntled 'would be' fathers that the women eat some root for contraceptive purposes. Seeing they were not happy about the situation, they were encouraged to propagate their annoyance on this fact and make full use of the power of shame and fear of public opinion as an effective deterrent to this practise.

As a result of reports made on a previous patrol to the area I was requested to take action on some border complaints in conjunction with the A.D.O., Tapini.

There has been a long standing dispute between the people of the Upper Giumu Valley and those from the vicinity of LOLEAVA and SOPU on the Tapini, or southern, side of the Wharton Range. Apparently one generation ago a number of people from Loleava migrated across the range and took up unoccupied land in the Giumu Valley. This was done with the consent of the owners who are Waria people residing at SEDEMA; suitable payments being made at the time. A further migration took place recently by another group who have established themselves at Towapai. The ownership of this small valley has now passed into the hands of the new settlers - the Small Goilala People.

The purpose of these migrations were for reasons of defence and subsistence. It is recorded that the migrants suffered a defeat at the hands of the SOPUs and thought it expedient to move out of the vicinity.

As recently as 1954 some Sopus moved to LOLOPA on the upper slopes of Mt. Albert Edward and established gardens there. The Towapai people who were nearest to LOLOPA objected to the move and told the squatters to move back to the Goilala side, which they did when the next Administration patrol visited the area.

Strangely enough although both groups are traditional enemies much intermarriage takes place between them and most of the Giumu people have Sopus wives and vice versa. In this matter I had to investigate, marriage payments had not been made by the Loleava people for wives obtained from Iariva in the Giumu or Small Goilala.

The two unions were between UDAMA (f of IARIVA and KOVEI-I of LOLEAVA; KARI (f) of IARIVA and IWORO of LOLEAVA. They were marriages based on the modern principle (to them at any rate) of free choice which perhaps led to following statement in Ioma Report No. 2 of 1957/58. page 5, and was the instigation of this investigation; "V.C. KONALVE of IARIVA village has made a rather serious complaint about visiting natives from SOPU (should be LOLEAVA) Village of the Goilala area. He complains that Sopus natives are continually stealing girls from the Small Goilala Villages and were neglecting to make suitable bride-price settlements on them".

By the time I had walked over the Wharton range, over 10,000 ft in parts, my complainants and their complaints were not quite so confident and assured. Never-the-less it was true that bride price settlements had not been formally finalised

Small Gailala Division (Contd.)

Between all those implicated by the two marriages just mentioned. After a general palava, marriage payments were completed by the LOLEAVA people without any fuss or resentment in the presence of the patrol. In fact they were so concerned that a special patrol had to be made on account of them that they saw fit to present two pigs to the patrol in sympathy and offered to relieve the Waria carriers to Tapini. Their offer was refused in all good ceremony because steady reliable carriers like the Warias are much more dependable than enthusiastic mountain folk carried away by the moment.

The Village Constable of IARIVA, KONIVEI, and Village Constable of SOPU, GUROBO, had made threats towards each other some time last year. There was no conclusive evidence to go on and obviously it was on the basis of some past social relationship that had gone wrong. Konivei was sent to sleep in Gurobo's house and accept his food and hospitality while the patrol was in the area. This seemed to straighten out a lot of their old grudges overnight. On departure of the patrol they seemed quite friendly.

These complaints cannot be regarded as border matters as we would suspect at first, seeing the District boundary so clearly in our mind's eye, but rather as clan matters.

The Small Gailala people grow European vegetables in abundance and have accepted the English potatoe as a part of their normal diet. Although the shortest route to Iona includes, besides several other days, about four or five days walk through uninhabited country, these people organise occasional visits to the station and bring with them passion-fruit and potatoes. They have been rewarded for their arduous journeys and have so far received eight goats from the Iona herd for breeding purposes.

The future economic potential of the area is marred by the difficulty of access. Within the small valley there are some well graded bridle paths that can even be extended and improved, but this small sect of people are destined to remain a group set apart from the rest of the world unless the following plan is implemented.

(1) A spontaneous flow of migrants from the Gailala area should be encouraged. The Giumu Valley is extremely fertile and well wooded, whereas the on the Tapini side, Aibala River, most of the land is badly eroded and devoid of timber in altitudes where existence is possible. People from the Tapini side would migrate, and as mentioned before have attempted to, but they are not sure of government reaction and a certain amount of animosity, although dying, exists between the two groups already mentioned. Except for this animosity everything is in favour of the migration and agreements of allotments of uninhabited land could easily be reached between the new settlers and old settlers in conjunction with the real land-owners - the Waria people.

(2) Providing that there were a few thousand people in the Giumu Valley a graded road could be made over the Wharton Range connecting with the Gailala net-work of roads, which I was very much impressed by. It is about 11½ hours carrier time over the range from Towapai in the Small Gailala to LOLEAVA or SOPU in the Gailala Sub-District. The main portion of the road would be across very picturesque and fascinating plateau country at the top of the range alternating between 9½ - 10½ thousand feet. A place where wild dogs roam and howl at night and where the onimous stillness of the tundra country is only /

Small Gollala Division (Contd.)

broken by the twitter of small birds in the chilly air during the day. The width of the plateau can be gauged by the fact that it consists of five hours walk in the Tundra country and 1 hour walk through moss forest.

While mentioning this migration plan I might add that in the near future I would like to make another trip to the Aibala Valley in the Gollala region and also incorporate a trip to KOKODA via Small Gollala, Mt. Albert Edward and the Chirima Valley to make a proper survey of the migration potential. In one instance it would be in view of populating the Giumu Valley as outlined and the other with a view to populating the uninhabited Aikora Valley. There are reports in this office that suggest that the GERUA people of the Chirima River wish to settle in the Aikora Valley. It is a matter that I consider should be properly investigated for the sake of putting willing settlers in that vast tract of uninhabited country South West of Ioma. It would be a benefit to this pitifully underpopulated area and perhaps of great importance in relieving some of the overpopulated areas elsewhere.

In conclusion, the attitude of the Small Gollala people to the administration is enthusiastic. They are becoming increasingly sophisticated and they know the value of money. Their relations with foreign natives are excellent, and they are just as much at home amongst the Warias trading or amongst their own kindred on the other side of the range.

Waria Division:

Among the most hospitable people I've met are the Upper Warias. It is almost a tradition with these people to mark their respect for the government by the presentation of a fowl, a pig and piles of Taro at each village.

The altitude of the villages in this area vary from 1,500 to 2,500 ft. and this offers an ideal and invigorating climate for the people living there. This may also in some way account for the good health and energy of the Waria people. They have full trust in the government and for this reason one has to be careful not to make any false promises to them in the matter of economic development and education, but rather try and meet their needs and produce results without saying too much in advance.

Those people in the Papua sector number 1,388. With not such a big labour potential to maintain the roads they are in very good condition. In a few cases some villages are more than four hours walking distance apart, yet the roads seem to be maintained up to standard. Since last census there has been the amazing increase in population averaging just over a 5% increase per year. There are 29% of the fit male adults away at work, but just under half the men away are working at Mamba Estates Limited at Kokoda.

This plantation has a good name among the Waria people; one reason being the fact, besides the amenities offered, that labourers are allowed to be accompanied by their wives and children. I consider this, also, one contributing factor why such a percentage, that is 29%, of absentee labourers from the Waria Division has not greatly disrupted village life or caused any other adverse effect. Besides this the population increase of just over 5% speaks for itself.

Gold production is important in this division. The key individuals working on their own behalf and leading various groups are:- GOTA of Kira Village, Wau of Iema Village and DEKAMA of Gobe Village. Money is being paid out continually to these men as a result of their efforts, however, production has not reached much more than £50 per quarter and is by no means an indication of the limit. These men, although experienced, are not what a miner would call 'clean workers'. They lose a lot of their gold through haphazard working.

The following is an extract on the Upper Waria District by F.R. Cawley A.R.M., IOMA from the 1922-23 Annual Report:-

"The whole country is of volcanic origin, as may be seen by the various igneous, diorite, basalt, and granite rocks met with in the District.

Several prospecting parties in the past have located payable gold along the Waria, and while the 'finds' were rich the life of same was but short. A reef is known to exist, and has been inspected by several of the miners, who state that the leaders are only about 6 inches, and the reef has every appearance of 'pinching out', and was not considered a payable proposition. Specimens were forwarded to an assayer in Australia, and he reported that the samples should yield 5 oz to the ton. This section (referring to the Middle Waria) will never become a dredging proposition, because the river travels

Waria Division: (Contd.)

through rapids and gorges, making it almost impossible to transport the heavy parts of the machinery, even if reduced to 6 or 7 cwts, but I am of the opinion that the Waria offers a splendid field for hydraulic sluicing, and this is the opinion of several of the miners with whom I have discussed the matter.

The first thing that attracted the attention of the practical miners was the way in which the alluvial gold in the sands of one or two rivers fluctuated in amount. After the heavy rains in the interior gold was to be found in plenty, but when the country was passing through a dry spell the streams were soon worked out by the prospectors, the only construction to be placed on this phenomenon was that somewhere in the mountains a hidden reef was forming the source of supplies of the rivers, as when subject to microscopical examination the grains were sharp and jagged as though freshly broken from the mother lode."

This is very interesting and is inserted to illustrate this report.

I think it is very important that a field officer of the Department of Lands Surveys and Mines should visit this area next dry season to assist and encourage native gold production.

Coffee has proved most successful in this division. The most progress has been made at AVIHASA, JUWERA and KIRA where there is coffee actually bearing. It was first planted by the Lutheran Mission at Juwera some years ago and since then, purely by spontaneous effort on the individuals part, much more has been planted. This speaks a lot for the industry of the Waria people seeing so far that they have received little assistance from the Administration. I was so gripped by their enthusiasm that it fell upon me to do something practical to help them at the time of my visit. A representative from every village in the area, mostly Village Constables, accompanied me to Garaina, about one days walk from most of the Waria Villages. The purpose of my visit was threefold:-

(1) To investigate the possibility of the Waria Division coming under Garaina Agricultural Extension, instead of Popondetta Extension. Only reasonable when it is such a long walk for any Waria man if he wanted to go to Popondetta for any assistance or advice. In any case the thought of a three to four week return journey to Popondetta is rather discouraging when Garianais is only within one day's walk for most villages and perhaps two or three for other villages.

(2) To show samples of coffee grown in the area to the Agricultural Officer.

(3) To clearly show the people that, although Garaina was in the Territory of New Guinea, there was a oneness of Administration.

The trip proved very successful and Mr. Henderson, who was then in charge at Garaina, was very helpful and went to a great deal of trouble by arranging tours of inspection for the visitors and lectures for them by Native Agricultural Assistants. The Waria visitors also saw all stages of tea growing and were so carried away by it all that they brought back tea seeds to their villages. It was explained to them, of course

Waria Division: (Contd.)

that they could only consider growing tea for their own use. Mr. Henderson said he could afford to send of his Native Agricultural Assistants into the area occasionally to assist in coffee planting, but it would require the approval of Popondetta Extension and the D.A.O., Morobe District. My letter 17/1-156 and 17/1-166 to the D.A.O. and A.D.O. respectively explains all this and I understand now that approval has been given by the District Agricultural Officer, Popondetta for the Waria people to deal direct with Garaina Agricultural Station, but have not been informed whether the D.A.O., Morobe District is aware of this and would like something more conclusive on the matter.

It is necessary now that more coffee seed be distributed to the Waria people and encouragement be given for 'all out' planting. There is no doubt that coffee will grow in this region. Mr. Henderson said that the samples I showed him were very good and superior to that produced around Garaina.

Goats have also been distributed throughout the area; so far eight from the Ioma herd have been sent for breeding purposes.

The possibilities for a future commercial outlet are very good. There is an airstrip at Garaina which provides one outlet and there is the Waria River itself which is suitable for canoe traffic from PEMA to the coast and near the mouth of the river is Morobe harbour as a shipping point.

Besides this there is a very good airstrip site in the area. The site is situated about three quarters of an hours walk from Kira Village going in a direction downstream on the right bank of the river. It would be ideal for planes requiring the same runway as Ansons. These are the reasons I see for making an airstrip here:-

(1) The Waria people are anxious to build it and maintain it without cost as they themselves have requested this 'strip.

(2) The construction would be a simple undertaking. Only the grass would have to be cut and the surface smoothed out. There is no major earth moving task and the site is ideally drained.

(3) It would be an 'all weather' airstrip.

(4) The field would be invaluable for repatriating and collecting labour. Mamba Estates Limited, Kokoda, during my visit to the area had no less than 48 fit male adults away from this area on their plantation. This did not include their wives and children; there being a lot of dependants supported by this estate. There were also 52 other fit male adults away working elsewhere - many of them, too, with their dependants. Out of interest I wrote to the Manager of Mamba Estates Limited and he replied that an airfield in this location would be very useful for them. He concluded by saying:- "Garaina, as you know, is a DC3 airstrip with restrictions (not now I believe) and we use it now, but the Papuan Waria's would like a 'strip a lot closer to home."

Waria Division: (Contd.)

(5) The 'strip would offer an economic outlet for coffee produce once it became an established fact that the airstrip is used, say, once a month. Back loadings could then be utilised.

(6) The government could save a lot of expense by flying a patrol into this area. It takes a good six days to get there by foot and a worse journey returning to Ioma via Small Gollala and four days walk through uninhabited country. It makes one realise that human portage is so very primitive and outdated.

It would be worthwhile giving consideration to the possibilities of this airstrip. Providing the airstrip at Ioma is completed satisfactorily it would bring the whole district more in line for advances in all directions in the near future. It would also bring the vast areas of the district under closer and keener administration - all for no additional expense.

They realise that the administration not only upholds the law, but is anxious to guide them in their material and non-material progress.

The attitude of the same people has always been very good towards the Anglican Mission in the area. This developed from a strong personal respect for Archbishop Stephen Rainey Maurice Gill who was in this area from 1922 to 1954; a total of 32 years. He was so much a part of their lives, that the Binandere coastal people admitted him into their social order as a chief. Archbishop Gill was more a man for teaching the natives how to use their hands at carpentry and other workshop activities than to teach them to read and write properly. This resulted in the low standard of education amongst the Binandere people up to about 1951. Since that date there has been a remarkable recovery in the field of education by this mission.

To ensure co-operation of these people with the government, they must first of all be aware that no animosity exists between the government officer and the missionary. There is no reason why there should be, but it is important to note.

It is very important that, of all the people in the Port District, the Binandere must be encouraged in the field of economic development to the utmost. Their normal environment is not attractive to the young man - he wants to get away from the place. Not necessarily to work either - he may be found as one of those idlers in Lee or Port Moresby (the unskilled shareholders of nearly 20% of the absentee lit main estate could not be determined beyond those two towns). It is well known that a positive approach to this problem is to create an interest such as economic development in the village. But in despairing of it, when there are other areas more important for an Agricultural Officer to survey and when there is not even a Native Agricultural Assistant posted to Ioma, in view of this I suggest the following:-

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Binandere Division:

The Binandere people live along the three rivers EIA, GIRA and MAMBARE; most of them being concentrated along the Gira. There are 3,242 people in this division and they are increasing at the rate of 2.9% per year. 30% of the fit male adult population are absent from their villages at work.

These people have been noted for their apathy towards the Administration and have previously been regarded as the worst people to deal with in the Ioma Area. They have been regarded as pseudo sophisticates, which is true only to a certain extent.

At the present time the Binanderes seem to be more sincere in their approach to the Administration, which they tended to think was just an organisation that applies and carries out laws - some of them in which they saw no point. From Sir William MacGregor's first punitive expedition to of recent times they have had only that one idea of the government. I think there is a change in their attitude now; they realise that the administration not only upholds the law, but is anxious to guide them in their material and non material progress.

The attitude of the same people has always been very good towards the Anglican Mission in the area. This developed from a strong personal respect for Archdeacon Stephen Romney Maurice Gill who was in this area from 1922 to 1954; a total of 32 years. He was so much a part of their lives, that the Binandere coastal people admitted him into their social order as a chief. Archdeacon Gill was more a man for teaching the natives how to use their hands at carpentry and other workshop activities than to teach them to read and write properly. This resulted in the low standard of education amongst the Binandere people up to about 1954. Since that date there has been a remarkable recovery in the field of education by this mission.

To ensure co-operation of these people with the government, they must first of all be aware that no animosity exists between the government officer and the missionary. There is no reason why there should be, but it is important to note.

It is very important that, of all the people in the Ioma District, the Binanderes must be encouraged in the field of economic development to the utmost. Their normal environment is not attractive to the young man - he wants to get away from the place. Not necessary to work either - he may be found as one of those idlers in Lae or Port Moresby (the understood whereabouts of nearly 20% of the absentee fit male adults could not be determined beyond these two towns). It is well known that a positive approach to this problem is to create an interest such as economic development in the village. But how despairing it is, when there are other areas more important for an Agricultural Officer to survey and when there is not even a Native Agricultural Assistant posted to Ioma. In view of this I suggest the following:-

(1) That an agricultural survey be made of the Mambare, Gira and Eia River areas to see what will grow - I know for instance lowland Coffee will grow in some places and cocoa should be successful on the Gira, providing one does not meet up with the clay sub-soil near the foothills.



Binandere Division: (Contd.)

(2) That two Native Agricultural Assistants be posted to Ioma to encourage and stimulate further what development has taken place.

(3) That in any case, development of cocoa planting be continued in the Gira River Area. There are ex-agricultural trainees in this area and plenty of good cocoa and shade seed to be obtained in the Opi River region which means that a lot can be organised within this area alone.

The coastal sector of this district, which falls within the Binandere area, and the lower Mambare and Gira Rivers provide ideal areas for coconuts. The natives in those regions have been advised to plant as many as possible. A scheme was suggested that they should plant 10-50 coconuts for each child born. Irrespective of the future market possibilities, I consider that coconuts are always a good crop to fall back on in time of food shortages. Small shipments of copra are at present made privately by the coastal people when ships call to Mambare Bay. The resources are not enough, though, to warrant government participation in an organised marketing society.

The three rivers mentioned, around which the main bulk of population is centred, offer good outlets for future products.

Shortly after my arrival to the area, Mr. Soraglia, A.D.C. Local Government, paid a visit on a Native Local Government survey. It will be interesting to know the results of this survey, as I do think it is important that this innovation should be introduced into the area as soon as possible.

It does not seem possible that the Kurnai River can be bridged, but if the site is properly prepared at the Sidi Crossing it would be possible to transport a vehicle on pontoons. Another thing which I think is quite practical is a travelling platform worked by a winch and a system of overhead wire supports. If the platform could have a heavy load of say, five tons it would prove just as effective as a bridge. It would possibly cost about a thousand pounds and need the supervision of a trained engineer. With the efficiency of the Kurnai a reality, it would mean that the Binandere Division is opened to vehicular traffic along the coast, and possibly after some improvement to the interior.

There is the Opi and Fumasi regions, which are the main areas of the Binandere Division. The production of cocoa, which is the main crop, is unlimited.

The Binandere Division is a very fertile area. The soil is very rich and the climate is very good. The people are very hard working and the land is very well cultivated. The Binandere Division is a very important area for the Government.

Aiga Division:

There are 1,576 people in this division increasing in population at the rate of 2.2% per year. This is an area where great progress has been made in the field of economic development and it is somewhat surprising that 45% of the fit male adults are away at work. I might add, though, that a third of these men are working on plantations in the vicinity of Popondetta and are reasonably close to home. In many cases, also, the men are accompanied by their wives and families and there is no noticeably bad effect in the villages as a result of this large percentage of absenteeism.

On a rough estimation there are just over 15,000 cocoa trees planted in the area and many of them are starting to bear. The cocoa in most cases is in good condition and is being tendered and maintained with great care, not through any fear of the law, but because this crop is recognised as being something valuable and worthwhile. It is only in the initial stages of planting that there seems to be a lack of care in cleaning the undergrowth.

The cocoa scheme in this area will be something practical and substantial with:-

- (1) The introduction of Native Local Government.
- (2) The bridging, or otherwise, of the KUMUSI river.

Shortly after my patrol to the area, Mr. Normoyle, A.D.O. Local Government, paid a visit on a Native Local Government survey. It will be interesting to know the results of this survey, as I do think it is important that this institution should be introduced into the area as soon as possible.

It does not seem possible that the Kumusi River can be bridged, but if the site is properly prepared at the Siai Crossing it would be possible to transport a vehicle on Pontoon cubes. Another thing which I think is quite practical is a travelling platform worked by a winch and a system of overhead wire suspensions. If the platform could have a carry load of say, five tons it would prove just as effective as pontoons. It would possibly cost about a thousand pounds and need the supervision of a trained engineer. With the effective crossing of the Kumusi a reality, it would mean that the whole of the Aiga Division is opened to vehicular traffic during the dry season, and possibly after some improvement to the road, in the wet season also.

The Aiga people, those in the Opi and Kumusi regions, have a great future ahead of them. Once the production of cocoa is organised and marketed successfully there will be unlimited scope for planting new areas.

A lot depends on N.L.G. being introduced to the area. A comprehensive progress survey on Native Cacao holdings in this area is outlined in Report IOMA No. 1 1957/58.

### A Criticism on Census Taking.

It seems an indignity to the native people for our department to continue to carry out census and tax gathering in the present manner of routine patrolling that has become a tradition in Papua and New Guinea. In most areas still, even in these enlightened times, a patrol officer has to walk into a village, open up a census book and commence calling names, registering births deaths and marriages etc., as if he were performing some mechanical process in a factory.

For decades now the people have conditioned themselves to this routine and the phrase 'Yes Sir' is almost synonymous with census taking. Mothers continue to suckle their babies while they have to stand in such discriminating circumstances before a sitting government official. Young children, their eyes just appearing over the patrol table, get such a distorted and frightening picture of one in who they are to develop confidence. Babies are often petrified with embarrassing consequences.

This method of census taking does have its advantages in areas of newly contacted people and where government influence is not fully recognised. For most other areas its is deplorable that such a method still exists.

It fails to induce or encourage any sort of initiative from the people themselves.

It is my contention that to succeed in fields of spontaneous development among the Papua and New Guinea people we must start from the very basic things.

Provision should be made as soon as possible for a system of registry and tax centres throughout the whole Territory, unless otherwise provided for by Native Local Government institutions. They should be run entirely by native staff and it should be obligatory under law for appropriate people to register births, deaths, marriages, migrations and absence from villages.

These offices could be situated one to a census division or one to a set number of people, depending on the density of population and other factors that may have to be considered.

A simple reform that would, besides other things, provide responsibilities for the educated native, and when they come back from secondary schools and universities there will be a foundation in this system for them to take over as magistrates and advisors.

Because of present staff shortages, census taking and tax gathering are usually combined with other activities on the one patrol each year. In many areas, a census patrol and perhaps a medical patrol is the only contact the natives have with the government much to the detriment of their material and non-material progress.

Relieved of the burden of tax collecting and census taking, government officers can then walk into an area and be presented with the latest figures, a list of pending cases and perhaps other helpful details, and thus be able to devote more time to other work that is becoming increasingly more important as the native people advance in their standard of living.

A Criticism on Census Taking: (Contd.)

It is true that Native Local Government Councils will eventually take over these responsibilities, but how long, because of poor communications and sparcity of population, will some areas have to wait?; and how long will other areas have to wait that have not reached the standard of accepting the responsibilities of such an institution?

A system, as outlined, is needed in these areas to provide a foundation for getting the people to accept Native Local Government responsibilities or as a substitute for creating some initiative value among the people in the outlying groups.

There is a school established at P... in the ... Division, but the District Education Officer, Northern District, has advised me that this school is not likely to be started until the end of 1953.

Mission Schools are established as follows:-

Division	Village	Name of School	Highest Standard	Denomination
Small Gallela	KAKMAY		(Mainly religious instruction)	Lutheran
	...			R. Catholic
Voria	JUKWA	SELANI	Stand. I	Lutheran
	AGWANI		Stand. I	Lutheran
Blandet	BOVIA		Stand. I	Anglican
	WUKE		Stand. I	"
	TANARA		Stand. I	"
	KOTARE		Prep.	"
	KIAS	All Saints	Stand. V	"
	WUKE	St James	Stand. II	"
	WIKWANI	St Barnabas	Stand. IV	"
	TATWY	Holy Spirit	Stand. I	"
	LEWANI	St Andrew	Stand. II	"
	WIA	St Matthew	Stand. I	"
WUKE	St Augustine	Stand. I	"	
Aga	...		Stand. II	"
	...		Prep. III	"
	...		Stand. III	"

... of the best of the Lutheran Church, but even this ... compared to the Anglican Mission ...

... All Saints School ...

... a mission school ...

Appendix "B" - Education:

There are two active administration schools in the area as hereunder:-

Village Higher School KIRA - Teacher John Luscombe, R/S No. 246, Waria Division  
Grade 1 from Buna area.  
Classes range from Preparatory to Standard IV. Approx 55 pupils at the time of visiting.

Village Higher School NINDEWARI - Teacher ITA Peter, R/S No. 266 Binandere Division  
Grade 1 from Misima.  
Classes range from Preparatory to Standard IV. Approx 24 pupils.

There is a school established at POHO in the Aiga Division, but the District Education Officer, Northern District, has advised me that this school is not likely to be staffed until the end of 1959.

Mission Schools are established as follows:-

Division	Village	Name of School	Highest Standard	Denomination
Small Gailala	KAKEIPO		(Mainly religious instruction)	Lutheran
	IARIVA		"	R. Catholic
Waria	JUWERA	SEKARI	Stand. 1	Lutheran
	AGUTAMI		Stand. 1	Lutheran
Binandere	BOVERA		Stand. 1	Anglican
	EWORE		Stand. 1	"
	TABARA		Stand. 1	"
	KOTAURE		Prep.	"
	MANAU	All Saints	Stand. V	"
	DEBOIN	St James	Stand. 11	"
	NINDEWARI	St Barnabas	Stand. 111	"
	TAUTUTU	Holy Epiphany	Stand. 1	"
	IAUDARI	St Andrews	Stand. 11	"
	SIA	St Mathews	Stand. 1	"
Aiga	KUREREDA	St Augustines	Stand. 11	"
	SIAT		Stand. 11	"
	KIKINONDA		Prep. 11	"
	KORISATA		Stand. 111	"

JUWERA is the best of the Lutheran Schools, but even this school maintains a low standard compared to the Anglican Mission schools.

The best school in the area, is All Saints School at Manau where Sister White together with several mission certificated teachers, instruct the children up to Standard V. This school has just recently been visited by the District Education Officer.

At Nindewari Village there is both a mission school and a government school both maintaining a good standard. It should be noted that the mission school at Nindewari seems, in my opinion, to qualify for 'recognition' by the department of Education. The head teacher is Webber Arua of the Gona area. He has obtained what is called Certificate "A" which means that he is commissioned by Bishop Strong as a probationer teacher evangelist and has completed

Appendix "B" - Education; (Contd.)

four years at St. Aidan's College, Dogura. Besides the school at Manau there is another such qualified teacher at St. Andrews School, Iaudari - John Oliver Feetham.

The government schools in the area, while working in harmony with the mission schools, are encouraging the missions to advance the standard of their education as much as their resources will allow.

During my patrol I made a point of meeting all those missionaries who in some way had dealings with the advancement of peoples in this area to ensure that this work was carried out with all the co-operation possible.

The missionaries I met were the German Pastor the Reverend Schuster at ZAKA Lutheran Mission Station near Morobe Patrol Post, the Swiss Priest, Father Fridel (phonetic spelling) of KERAU Mission Station in the Gollala Sub-District, and the Australian Priest Father Andrews of Manau in the Iova Area.

I also met linguist Mr. Richert and his wife who are from America. They are stationed at Kipu in the New Guinea Waria and are working to produce some religious and secular reading material for the Lutheran Mission which will be in one of the Waria languages.

Appendix "C" - Health Hygiene and Sanitation:

Aid Posts in the area are:-

Village	Situation	Staff
KIRA	Waria Division	Joan Kerari, A.P.O. Gr. 1
BOVERA	Eia River Binandere Division	Sangetari Kimana, N.M.O. Gr. 1
BATARI	Gira River Binandere Division	Kageni Garara, A.P.O. Gr. 1
NINDEWARI	Gira River Binandere Division	Moses TAHIA, N.M.O. Gr. 1
SIA	Mambare River Binandere Division	Anthony Ataembo, A.P.O. Gr. 1
IOMA	Government Station	Daia Opusa, A.P.O. Gr. 1
KORISATA	KUMUSI River Aiga Division	Henry Dorovi Sehamo, A.P.O. Gr. 1

Providing the above aid posts can be constantly staffed, this area is well provided for in health services. The exception, perhaps, is the Small Gailala Division which in any case has only 157 people and would not warrant an aid-post.

The health of the people is generally very good. It was noticed that few natives show any physical signs of dirty living conditions such as sores etc. A few children die in their early years of what I suspect is dysentery and this may be a pointer to hygienic facilities, such as latrines, not being used properly. Each village has the required number of latrines, but to teach the people to live hygienically, while gardening in the bush for short spells away from their villages, requires more than the application of the law. Rather it is something that must be taught and indoctrinated into the children. I was pleased to note that Health and Hygiene is being taught as a subject in both mission and government schools.

The Sister in Charge, Infant Welfare, Saiho (Sister J. Drysdale) visits the Aiga Division every second Tuesday fortnight. A baby clinic is held at HURATA, OITATANDI and SIAI once a month and at KORISATA once a month. These villages are central points where it is possible for everyone in the division to attend.

Mr. D. Tucker, Medical Assistant, accompanied the patrol from 18/2/58 to 18/3/58. Unfortunately he had to leave the patrol on transfer to Kiunga after completing the Anti-Yaws campaign for the Aiga Division and Small Gailala. With his Medical Orderlies trained to the routine of the patrol I was able to supervise the completion of the Anti-Yaws campaign in the Waria and Binandere Divisions.

## Appendix "D" - Village Constables, IOMA - 1958.

Division	Village Tax No.	Name	Father's Name	Village	Date Appointed
<u>AIGA</u>	NI 179	AREPO	PINJARI	EORUGASUSU	16/3/44
	NI 180	OILEPA	ANDARI	DIROU	1/7/41
	NI 181	KEKERA	TSIUKARI	GAJARI	1/5/54
	NI 182	WORPA	BUGO	HURATA	18/1/57
	NI 182A	Vacant		KIKINONDA	
	NI 183	TEMA	EWAI-I	KORISATA	1/7/50
	NI 184	OSEHU	MENDURA	OITATANDI	3/5/46
	NI 185	SEVAHEI	SOGORI	OSAKO	1/5/45
	NI 186	PENEMO	UJUNO	PETIKIARI	1/7/51
	NI 187	SORAI	OGOMEI	POHO	12/7/49
	NI 188	SIRODI	OHUSA	SIAI	18/10/52
	NI 189	AGOVE	KEVIRA	USUINDARI	8/5/46
	NI 190	BAKIHI	HARIEMBO	UTUKIARI	1/7/41
	<u>BNANDERE</u>	NI 191	JERIGARI	ATOTA	AINSI
NI 192		Vacant		BARARA	
NI 193		OINIA	DOWAIYA	BATARI	1/11/52
NI 194		Vacant		BOKE	
NI 195		GAJINA	WAGA	BOVERA	1/9/52
NI 196		DERARI	OIYA	DABARI	1/1/52
NI 197		MENDORA	OINYA	DEBOIN	1/3/47
NI 198		TAUBO	KOWOBAL	EWORE	1/10/53
NI 199		GIRITA	JYREGARI	LAUDARI	1/1/56
NI 200		Vacant		KARUDE	
NI 201		WAI'IMI	DANGORO	KOTAURE	
NI 202		BIBIA	IAVITA	KUREREDA	1/5/45
NI 203		WAIDE	OMBA	MAMBATUTU	1/4/54
NI 204		Vacant		MANAU	
NI 205		DENGO	BONGADEI	MATAIRA	1/10/56
NI 206		MATABAI	DOGLAPI'EI	NINDEWARI	1/7/41
NI 207		DENGAI	ANDARI	ONOMBATUTU	
NI 208		EVIA	ANDAGO	POGADUMO	1/7/41
NI 209		WATOBAL	BALAI	SIA	3/3/47
NI 210		Vacant		TABARA	
NI 211		DAIRA	TEBARA	TAIRE	1/10/56
NI 212	NENEMI	BOINOMBAL	TAUTUTU		
NI 213	IAPURO	OLELEI	TAVI	1/7/41	
NI 214	SEGI	GONJIJI	TUBI	1/11/52	
NI 215	DOGIO	OMBORA	WADE	1/5/43	
NI 216	GIAI	GELALI	WAGALARE		
NI 217	OWARE	ATATA	WAI'E		
<u>SMALL GOLLALA</u>	NI 218	KONIVEI	WABINA	IARIVA	1/7/41
	NI 219	Vacant		KAKEIPO	
	NI 220	KAMO	MANA	TOWAPAI	1/1/54
<u>VARIA</u>	NI 221	ANAPA	DUDLOLEI	AGUTAMI	1/11/49
	NI 222	JARO-ARE	NESU	AVIHASA	15/3/38
	NI 223	PAIGARA	YAWO	GIMINE	1/7/41
	NI 224	WALAGA	SABIRA	GOBE	1/11/49
	NI 225	NIBE	SOMIJAUGO	IEMA	1/11/49
	NI 226	PUOVA	AHURA	JEWERA	
	NI 227	DUMEVI	LILIWA	KIRA	1/10/56
	NI 228	IARO	NOHUA	SEDEMA	1/7/41
	NI 229	TATARA	BUBUSO	TAKINOMA	1/2/52
	NI 230	SARI'IE	SIOSIO	UPUPURO	1/1/54



Appendix "E" - Village Councillors, IOMA - 1958.

<u>Division</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Village Councillors</u>	
<u>AIGA</u>	BORUGASUSU	HUREVO SOHUPA , EMBESI ARIHEI	
	DIROU	KENYA TOARI	
	GAIARI	KERAU IMI-EIVO	
	HURATA	SAWAI IRIRI-EMBO, TUHO WADA, HIHOHI HARA	
	KIKINONDA	ORASAMBO AMENA	
	KORISATA	EREWO TINGAN, AREPO HANEMEI	
	OITATANDI	KOUMBA ORARI	
	OSAKO	OHANDA PANDERI, PETEKARI HOSAPA	
	PETIKIARI	HONAPA PUNINIA, SERIPA PERUKA	
	POHO	ATARAPA AI-NYA, PANGAI BUJEVA	
	SIAI	PORUSA LAUDEI	
	USUINDARI	IKDARI OHONO, KEVIRA OTOROPA	
	UTUKIARI	ESEKA EGEMBO, TUVIRAPA ONANI	
	<u>BINANDERE</u>	AINSI	YAUGA KATAI
BARARA		WARAMI WOREI	
BATARI		KOVEI IARIGO	
BOKE		BOGI KURORO	
BOVERA		GEVIRA DIARA	
DABARI		BOREDSI DOGKIA	
DEBOIN		NWOWO POMI, TOJEMBO TEI, TOIA BEUTUTU	
EWORE		T'A-IGI POIWA	
IAUDARI		TOWEBAI WEROBARI, DAPUSI KOLOWA	
KARUDE		GEGEGERA NOINE	
KOTAURE		DORARI BANDARI	
KUREREDA		Tatainbo TOMU	
MAMBATUTU		KATU TOPIDA, BOIGO BIA	
MANAU			
MATAIRE		KAMBUA BENDEREI	
NINDEWARI		WORUDEI DOGIAPI'EI, TATA GIGINO	
ONOMBATUTU			
POGADUMO		DOGEABAI KAIYO	
SIA		ENDOTO BARAMBO, BARAI DUMAI, TOPIDA KOIYEI	
TABARA		GONAI NOMBORU	
TAIRE		TONAIYA INAMBARI	
TAUTUTU		DINITEI BAJAPI-EI	
TAVI		SI-INA TARUA	
TUBI	TOTODA MUNUNAI		
WADE	GOBARA JIMONI		
WAGADARE	WALALA BORABAI, OSIEMBO JIWAIBAI		
WAI'B	GANE ABANA		
<u>SMALL GOLLALA</u>	IARIVA	ATE	
	KAKEIPO	SIOPAN	
	TOWAPAI		
<u>WARIA</u>	AGUTAMI	GORA	DUNA
	AVIHASA		
	GIMINE		
	GOBE	GANAGUGU	
	IEMA	NATAI-EMO	
	JEWERA	OSUN GODIA, YARO SEHEU	
	KIRA	YAWAMA	
	SEDEMA	ADAVIA	ATI
	TAKINOMA	UI-A	
	UPUPURO	JURUDA	

Appendix "F" - Population Statistics, IOMA.

It is often interesting to glance back a few decades and note just what the population of an area was and compare it with that of present times. It is one of the many ways of gauging what effect has been caused by western contact.

In the year 1914/15, Resident Magistrate C.J.Wuth gave an estimation of the then IOMA area as:-

Lower Eia and Gira Districts	1500
Beach and Mamba Districts	800
Lower Aikora	120
Gollala	(more estimated) 250
Waria District	900
Chirima	2,500
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>6,720</u></b>

For the sake of more accurate comparisons I will take the year 1918/19 and use A.R.M.Oldham's figures which were those representing a thorough census of the area except the Gira District.

Mambare River & Coast	950
Lower Eia District & Gira (estimated)	1500
Lower Aikora	96
<b>Total for the now called MAMBARE or BINANDERE Division:</b>	<b><u>2540</u></b>
Opi District - now called AIGA Division	<u>945</u>
Giumu Valley (Mt Albert Edward) - called Small Gollala	<u>161</u>
Waria District - now called WARIA Division	<u>804</u>
<b>Total for IOMA District as now administered .....</b>	<b><u>4450</u></b>

Present figures for 1958, broken up in the same areas, are as follows:-

Mambare River & Coast	1421
Lower Eia and Gira District	1821
Lower Aikora	Nil
<b>Total BINANDERE Division:</b>	<b><u>3242</u></b>
AIGA Division	<u>1576</u>
SMALL GOILALA Division	<u>157</u>
WARIA Division	<u>1388</u>
<b>Total for IOMA District ;.....</b>	<b><u>6363</u></b>

Any conclusions to be drawn from present figures on the Village Population Register Sheets are embodied in the main text of this report.

Appendix "G" - Report on Members of R.P.N.G.C. Accompanying Patrol  
Ioma No. 3 - 1957/58 and No. 1 - 1958/59.

Reg. No. 2892 Sgt SOROVI - 10 days

This man has good control over his fellow members. His bearing and discipline are good. He lacks the initiative expected in a Sgt.

Reg. No. 3345 L/Cpl AVETIPA - 19 days

Cheerful and willing worker - very good N.C.O.

Reg. No. 3203 Const ISIKI - 89 days

Has completed sixteen years in the service. On this patrol proved himself capable of using initiative and commanding authority. Recommended for N.C.O.'s school.

Reg. No. 5066 Const TOTIEMBO - 57 days

Experienced, reliable and loyal, but lacks initiative.

Reg. No. 7102 Const LOMEKI - 89 days

Ambitious and has initiative and ability. One of the best policemen in the Ioma detachment. In last four reports quoted as N.C.O. material. A better recommendation for N.C.O.'s school could not be made. Has been a member for nearly nine years.

Reg. No. 9524 Const YAMINE - 76 days

Unless kept well under control he is inclined to be insolent and disobedient; otherwise shows some initiative and can be a cheerful and willing worker.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

21/1 - 31

IOMA Patrol Post,  
Popondetta Sub-District,  
Northern District.

1st October, 1958

The Commissioner of Police,  
Police Headquarters,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol No. 3 - 1957/58  
Patrol No. 1 - 1958/59

Enclosed is Appendix "G" extracted from my report on the above patrols covering this area. Also enclosed are R.S. Forms 1 for the members listed in this appendix.

Please could you advise me on the possibility of Reg. No. 7102 Constable LOMEKI and Reg. No. 3203 Constable ISIKI attending the N.C.O.'s school in the near future.

Lomeki's leave falls due on 2/4/60 and Isiki's on 30/10/60 and it seems a bit long to wait until their leave falls due before they can have the chance of promotion.

The strength of the detachment here is sufficient to temporarily overcome any loss of working units if it is decided that one or both of them can attend the school before their next leave.

*B. Holloway*  
B. Holloway, P.O.  
Officer in Charge.