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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: MURUBE

STATION: Kaiapit

VOLUME No: 7

ACCESSION No: 496.

1962 - 1963

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS MOROLE DISTRICT 1962/63

KAIAPIT

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Kaiapit 1-62/63	J.Pamplin	Amari Census Division
" 3-62/63	J.Pamplin	Markham Headwaters Census Div.
" 4-62/63	A.R.Woods	Upper Yaros Census Division
" 11-62/63	L.Gari	Markham Headwaters Census Div.
" 14-62/63	A.J.Akins	waffa Headwaters



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. ^{KIAPIT} 1 of 1962/63

Patrol Conducted by J. PAMPLIN, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled AMARI CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2.7 Various.

Duration—From 21.6.19.62 to 6.7.19.62 (Broken Period.)

Number of Days Twelve (12)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NIL

Last Patrol to Area by— District Services 10/19.61

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

Map Reference FOURMIL OF MARKHAM

Objects of Patrol 1. Assist in council tax collection. 2. Assist in council inspection. 3. Roadwork. 4. General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

27/8/62.

[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 £.....



DNA:RES
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-6-1 ✓

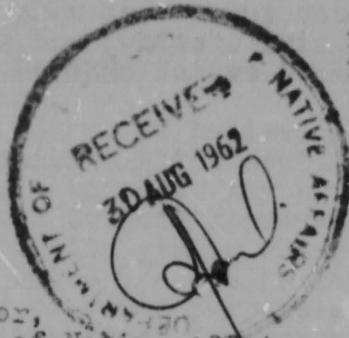
Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-6

If calling ask for

Mr.....



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E.....Morobe District.

27th August, 1962.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT KAIAPIT NO. 1 - 1962/63
AMANI CENSUS DIVIS.

The above report of a patrol conducted by Mr. J. Pamplin, Patrol Officer, together with patrol instructions and covering memorandum submitted by Mr. M.D. Keary, Acting Assistant District Officer, is forwarded.

The matter of kunai burning off in the Markham Valley has caused me considerable concern over the past four years. The large number of European farmers in the Valley of course, burn off at will. Quite understandably, the indigenous people have made the comparison between the restrictions under the Native Administration Regulations and the complete freedom enjoyed by Europeans. In cases brought before the Court for Native Affairs at Kaiapit a number of dupes have been brought forward to be charged - these have included a hopeless cripple and even a blind man. It has become increasingly evident that the regulation regarding the burning off of Kunai was becoming impossible to police and there have been a number of hysterical outbursts against the law. It is quite obvious that Mr. Somu Sigob, M.L.C. failed to appreciate the views of the Markham people on this matter when he visited Kaiapit earlier this year.

The people have over stated their case to Mr. Pamplin as I feel that only a few pigs are actually caught in their burning/hunting operations. Through discussions, I have held with them, I believe that the people do realise that the restrictions that have been enforced over the past few years have permitted the growth of young trees and I believe they now realise the value of this timber to the community and are interested in protecting their limited timber assets.

Nevertheless, the case against burning off is not a strong one in an area where there is unlimited land available. Burning off certainly rids the area of snakes and death adders which abound in the area; the young green kunai that so quickly shoots up, is required for house thatching and it is of course, essential to burn off to clear land for garden purposes. Furthermore, I have closely observed the land after a kunai fire and very much doubt whether the soil suffers as a result as little heat is actually generated on the ground itself.

Some Agricultural Officers with whom I have discussed this matter are inclined to the view that the burning off of kunai, rather than having a deleterious effect, may even be beneficial.

Because, as I said above, it has become impossible to administer the Regulations covering fires and because

of the very real bitterness that has been engendered and the pungent remarks made about one law for the "black" people and another for the "white", this problem has been placed squarely before the Markham Native Local Government Council.

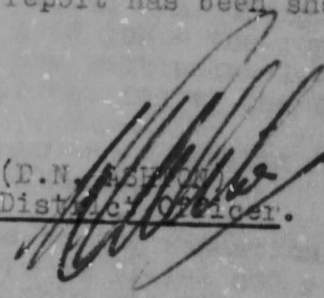
I believe the Council will be able to do what the Administration could never do - keep burning off within reasonable bounds. Any person now requiring to burn off must now seek Council approval. The Council will issue the necessary permits gratis where the cleared land is required for gardening, but a 5/- fee is levied for a permit to burn off for hunting or other purposes. A rule will be passed by the Markham Native Local Government Council to cover this matter.

It is hoped that one of the Markham's most contentious matters has been satisfactorily concluded.

The loan for the GNARCTUMWA group has been approved and the Bill of Sale for the mechanical harvesting equipment forwarded. It is hoped that these people show rather more enterprise than some others in the area.

The Native Local Government Clerk, Brian Bogagu has been a constant source of trouble and if a replacement could be found the Council would be welladvised to dispense with his services.

Mr. Pamplin's report has been shown to the District Commissioner.

(D.N. ASH) 
District Officer.

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

Mr. J. Pamplin, Petrol Officer,
KAIAPIT.

67-0-0

Sub-District Office
KAIAPIT
Morobe District

August 4 1962

The District Officer
Morobe District
LAE

KAIAPIT PATROL REPORT No.1 - 62/63

This patrol was conducted by Mr J. Pamplin, P.O., and covered the AMARI census division.

Unfortunately the programme was upset and much less time was spent in the field than was at first expected; this was in no way the fault of the officer, but resulted from a situation beyond his control. All things considered I think Mr Pamplin has done a good job - the report could have been better written, but one must acknowledge the style conveys the atmosphere prevailing at the time.

The matter of court powers for Mr Pamplin is already being handled by the District Officer.

Native Affairs: The Grass-burning situation has been anticipated. Last March I wrote on 51-1-1 and pointed out that feeling was strong on this question; on July 2 the subject was raised again and the District Officer directed that the Marham N.L. Government Council be allowed unhindered authority in the matter of grass fires. Thus, the matter is now fully in the people's hands.

Mr SOMU SIGOB, M.L.C., was approached by the people earlier in the year and he declined to support their demand for the right to burn without restriction - this was after he had consulted other people (of the SEPTEK and MADANG District) of his electorate on the question. At the time of his visit SOMU expressed disappointment with the KAIAPIT taxpayers because all they could talk about was chasing game through the kunai.

The pantomines described on page 3 (involving pig bones and empty meat tins) were organized, it has since been learned, by Council President SARIA of WANKIN.

The cost of fencing discussed in para 4 at page 4 seems high, but considering the heavy losses caused by pigs it is probably worth while. Once pigs find a peanut garden they keep coming back until the area is denuded. The Markham people are going to have to face a serious problem here - they will have to agree that all gardens be fenced to enable pigs to roam free, or they will have to face the prospect of fencing the pigs and feeding them. As peanut production increases so will awareness of the conflict of interests.

The situation involving the Council Clerk stems from the fact that he is married to a local woman (he is a Papuan of GAILLÉ village, C.D.); the marriage was contracted in the face of local opposition and BOGAGU, the clerk, was at one time convinced the AMARI people were using sorcery against him (it turned out he was suffering from piles). The whole business has not yet been resolved and his standard of work is low with resulting problems of supervision.

The absent Tax Tribunal was caused by members forgetting to turn up - the council meeting in June was the scene of much recrimination when the matter was raised.

Agriculture: The mention of fish (bottom of page 4) brings to mind the possibility of establishing fish ponds in the valley; the prospect of increasing protein intake would be worth some experiment in this field.

Roads & Bridges: Since the report was written the District Officer has had the opportunity of inspecting roads in the area - keeping up with damage caused by rain is difficult with inadequate resources.

Economic Development: The MARATUWA group is being considered for a loan from the Native Loans Board to finance the purchase of a tractor.

A point of interest raised by the general question of mechanisation is the high ratio of capital outlay to production in the sub-district. There are six tractors and last year 105 tons of peanuts were produced - even if

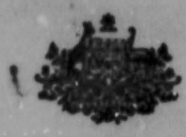
all this was from mechanically ploughed areas (which it was not) the average production would have been 17.5 tons per tractor. It is to be hoped this year will see more use made of the equipment available.

The lack of mechanical farming equipment should not prevent the people from undertaking economic ventures to a much greater extent than at present; it is hoped the council will increase tax rates in 1963 to prompt activity.

M. D. Keary

(M. D. Keary)

a/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

57-1-2

Sub-District Office
KAIAPIT
Morobe District

June 23 1962

Mr J. Pamplin
Patrol Officer
KAIAPIT

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Further to my 67-1-2 of June 21 you will now wait here until the council meeting on Wednesday when the tax collection programme will be clarified and the matter of the missing tribunal members attended to. This arises, of course, from the interruption to your patrol by the council clerk's abandonment of the collection time table.

When you return to the AMARI let the people know that grass burning is subject to restriction and investigate the large fires that have recently occurred.

The patrol will have to be completed by July 6 as I will be going out during the following week.

(M. D. Keary)

a/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

67-1-2

Sub-District Office
KAIAPIT
Morobe District

June 21 1962

Mr J. Pamplin
Patrol Officer
KAIAPIT

INSTRUCTIONS - PATROL No.1-62/63

You will accompany the Markham Council's tax patrol to the AMARI census division.

Your duties are:

1. Oversee the tax collection and assist where necessary.
2. Help the Council inspection committee to inspect the villages by drawing attention to things needing to be done for the improvement of sanitation. Make sure the improvements asked for are reasonable and issue instructions to the people concerned; a written record should be made so that the next patrol can effectively follow up this work.
3. Roadwork is to be given direction so that all effort is concentrated on those parts of the road needing attention most.
4. Commonwealth Savings Bank pass books, outstanding NMTA payments, Special Arms Permits, etc. are to be given the usual attention.

Do not revise the census. The District Officer wants me to do this in the near future during a general patrol of the whole council area.

While in the AMARI keep an eye out for anything unusual in native attitudes or behaviour; I feel there is something out of the ordinary going on.

M. D. Keary

(M. D. Keary)

C/ASISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

A REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE AMARI CENSUS DIVISION. KALAIT REPORT No. 1

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL.

J. Pamplin, Patrol Officer.

PERSONEL ACCOMPANYING.

1. Clerk, O'Brian Bogagu-Boagagu.
2. Constable Mai No. 9238
3. Council Tax Tribunal - 3 members.
4. Council Inspection Committee - 3 members.

PURPOSE OF PATROL.

1. Assist in council tax collection.
2. Assist the Council Inspection Committee.
3. Roadwork.
4. General Administration.

DURATION.

Broken Period	From	21-6-62 to 23-6-62
	From	28-6-62 to 6-7-62
	<u>Total</u>	Twelve Days. (12)

..... J. Pamplin
J. Pamplin.
PATROL OFFICER

DIARY.

- 21.6.62 10 a.m. Departed Kaiapit by Landrover; arrived Waritsian at 12 noon. Previously Clerk collected tax at Waritsian. To Antigurin and Watarais on road inspection. In p.m. Clerk collected tax at Gnarotumwa Village. Returned with Clerk to Kaiapit.
- 22-5-62 At Kaiapit until 2.30 p.m. Thence to Amari. Arrived at Waritsian Village after several delays at 7.00 p.m.
- 23-6-62 Returned to Kaiapit.
- 28-6-62 Departed Kaiapit at 9.15 a.m. ; arrived Waritsian at 11.45 a.m. Village inspection of Gnarotumwa village thence to Atsunas village.
- 29.6.62 Thence to Gnarotumwa - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour ; thence to Waritsian Village and inspection of village. Visit to school. Returned to Atsuras at 12.00 noon. Inspection commenced. Clerk arrived at 3.30 p.m. Tax collection commenced.
- 30-6-62 Inspection and tax collection completed. Road work thence to Ragitsaria at 11.00 a.m. arrived at 12.00 a.m. Village inspected and tax collected.
- 1-7-62 Observed as Sunday.
- 2-7-62 Talks with people. departed at 10.00 a.m. ; arrived at 10.15 a.m. Village inspection talks. Departed at 3.30 arrived at Marasassa Village at 3.45 p.m. Talks with village elders.
- 3-7-62 Inspection of Marasassa Village ; thence talks with people to Ragitsaria and Watarais, returned. Thence in p.m. to Wankun Village. Inspection commenced.
- 4-7-62 Inspection completed. Talks with people of Wankun. Visit to School - run by Education Department. p.m. to Raginam inspection commenced.
- 5-7-62 Inspection Completed. Talks with people. p.m. to Ragitsumang Village. Inspection and talks with people.
- 6-7-62 Departed 8.00 a.m. Arrived at Ragiampon at 8.30 a.m. Village inspection talks with people. To Antingurin Village Inspected, visit to school thence talks with people. Landrover arrived from Kaiapit at 3.30 p.m. Returned to Kaiapit at 7.00 p.m. after delay en route.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

As I was given several specific instructions regarding this patrol and due to its short duration I have departed from the normal Patrol Report pattern. Later it is planned to have a follow up patrol in the Amari Census Division.

A great deal of time was spent with the people discussing their problems. Thus the main form that the patrol took was that of personal contact with the people.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

To the exclusion of all else the people wanted to talk about the restriction on the burning off of the Kunai grasslands. The atmosphere sometimes became hysterical and several prominent persons in the villages spoke heatedly to the gatherings giving their views on the subject. They were very emotional and could not be reasoned with.

The speakers criticised the Government's policy of restricting the burning off of kunai grass for the purposes of hunting and obtaining meat. In almost every village there was someone (generally one of the older people) who came up with pig bones tied together with string and at the other end of the string an old tin can. This was used to illustrate the contrast between the White man's way of obtaining meat and that of the Black man's. (The terms "Black" and "White" were theirs). The argument used was :- the European has a store of goods which is inexhaustible and the poor Native has only one store which he can only gain access to in the dry season around June or July and that is the kunai grasslands. Thus if the Government is going to enforce this law where are they to obtain meat from? All the old people depend on meat and all will die if they are not allowed to burn off and all the children will die as well.

In reply they were asked to name all the old people and children that had died due to no meat intake. None were known. They were then told of the damage done by indiscriminate burning off which can cause damage to the soil and which had previously done damage to their own cash crops, ~~and~~ European settler's crops and damage to Government works. Reference was made here to a recent incident in the Amari in which six miles of new survey pegs were nearly burnt out. This case was referred to the A.D.O. at Kaiapit. The reason why the pegs were not destroyed was that they had recently been put there to mark the proposed Lae-Highlands road and around each peg the surveyor had cut the grass forming a small fire break. However the pegs still were singed.

To their way of thinking these arguments were not satisfactory. They referred to the law concerning the need to obtain written permission before they could legally burn off. All agreed that this was quite a reasonable law and their forefathers and themselves had gained permission in this way. Then if damage was done to someone else's land or gardens or cash crops the offenders would be taken to court and dealt with.

Then when the Markham Local Government Council was opened Mr. Niall or Mr. Ashton (there are conflicting opinions) had said to them words to the effect "Now you people are under council administration and all your problems and worries are the responsibility of the council. Any minor laws made by your council you must obey as now it is performing part of the functions which

were previously carried out by Patrol Officers etc. You people are responsible to your Council and to your individual council members. If you wish to venture in cash cropping or go to work on a plantation of light fires your council representative in your village must be informed of such. "

The people interpret this to mean that the written permission required before they may burn off should be able to be given to them by their local council representative in their village.

Further they insisted that as these areas they wished to burn were not near the villages, but in the hills, and could not cause damage to anyone else's land; why couldn't the Government issue a fire permit? It was pointed out to the people that fire permits would only be issued for gardening purposes or for cash cropping or for any other reason which was sound and that it did not include the burning off of kunai to catch wild pigs.

Cash cropping they said was suffering from large numbers of wild pigs and their defence against them was to burn down the kunai so that the pigs would return to the forests. They were asked what prevented them building some type of fence around their gardens? The reply was that they didn't have any money to buy fencing materials such as the European who had plenty of money.

The Agricultural Officer at Kaiapit was consulted as to the price of fencing materials. The price of 100 yds of pig wire is at present £10.17.0. The average plot of land used for peanut gardens would require 4-5 rolls of wire for fencing which would cost about £50. This block of land would be able to grow two crops before being left to the bush fallow system. This block would yield 22 to 25 bags per crop giving a yield of £44 to £50. Thus the first crop would only pay for the fencing materials. The wire however could be used several times.

Why weren't they able to build a fence from bush ~~mat~~ materials? They replied that it wasn't their tradition and that their ancestors had kept their wild pigs from their gardens by burning off. Again they wanted to know where they were going to get their supply of meat from anyway?

Large numbers of pigs were noticed in all villages and the people were asked why some of these couldn't be eaten for food. The reply was that they couldn't possibly do that. They expressed the feeling (without saying so outright), that as the Government had introduced the law without first consulting them, they felt that the Government had done it to spite them. What was the Government going to do about giving them some meat to make up for that which is not now available to them?

When they blamed the Government for not consulting them they blamed the Legislative Council and its members. As Somu was their representative, they had told him of their troubles and he had promised to put ~~their~~ their case before the Legislative Council. However they had heard nothing more and were frantic. They were told that at the last council meeting it had been decided to send a letter to Somu and ask him what the outcome of his talks to the Legislative Council were on the matter. However some people were not too kindly disposed towards Somu. They expressed the opinion that it was all right for Somu to enforce the prohibition as he was a coastal native and he could catch fish which was a good substitute for meat. Further more the Markham Valley had so little fish that it was not worth catching them.

Various methods of trapping pigs and making traps to catch them were discussed. The people claimed that they had tried them all, they didn't work. They believed that as their

ancestors had not trapped they could not do so either. They had one method of catching pigs and that was by setting fire to the kunai grass.

Whilst en route to the Amari Census Division four grass fires were encountered. The people who were burning off were doing so without written permission. However as this Officer is still without court powers the cases could not be dealt with on the spot and they were all referred to the A.D.O. at Kaiapit. Also referred to the A.D.O. at Kaiapit were the case from Waritsian as mentioned above and another case regarding the firing of kunai from Ragitsaria village.

As will be noted in the Diary the patrol commenced on Thursday 21st June and was postponed on 23rd June until being resumed again on 28th June. The reason for this was :- this Officer arrived at Waritsian Village just as the tax collection had been completed. The clerk O'Brien Bogagu-Bogagu was asked where the three members of the ~~xxx~~ Council Tax Tribunal were. He replied that two of them had not arrived. He had been collecting tax with only one member on the tax tribunal. I advised him to temporarily postpone the tax collection until the other two members arrived. I had intended to send a message with the vehicle to the A.D.O. Kaiapit informing him of that situation. Then perhaps the two missing Councillors, Vice-President Yagu of Maniang Village and Uri of Toimora, ^{could have been located} who were both residing on the other side of Kaiapit. The clerk agreed that this was reasonable.

However a short time later after discussing various aspects of the patrol with the members of the village at Waritsian, I found that the clerk Bogagu had for some reason of his own proceeded to the next village to collect tax on his own. I asked him what was going on. He failed to give a satisfactory ~~xxx~~ reason. I reminded him that on the previous Tuesday he, myself and the A.D.O. Kaiapit had arranged a patrol schedule and we had all agreed that the patrol would spend one day in each village. He returned with me to Waritsian.

Next I went on a road inspection to Antingurin and then to Watarais. When I returned to Waritsian through Atsunas village I saw the clerk's patrol gear in the rest house. I enquired as to his whereabouts. He was in Gnarotumwa Village collecting tax.

Apparently for some reason of his own, Bogagu had ignored my advice and collected tax from the second village Gnarotumwa. He had planned to sleep at the third village Atsunas. He accompanied me to Kaiapit in the afternoon at 7.00 p.m. The matter was then brought before the A.D.O.

After this the matter was finally settled. A patrol schedule was drawn up and the Council elected a committee of three to comprise the tax tribunal. These were Councillors Yagu, Gantisap and Uri. It also elected an inspection committee consisting of councillors Angiant, Siun and Nabak.

When the patrol resumed the clerk Bogagu appeared to have settled down and the patrol then proceeded smoothly.

TAX COLLECTION.

Tax was given freely and there were no defaulters. A total amount of £ 714- 7-0 was collected.

Village Inspections.

At the recent council meeting on the 27th June, 1952

the council expressed its wish to make an effort to rid the villages of so called " house firewood " houses and kitchens. This type of house consists of a Kunai roof, earth floors and walls made by piling firewood against the side of the house. Sometimes these walls were up to 3 ft thick. Types of dwelling houses were usually of a reasonable style.

The council decided that a better style of house replacing the old kitchens and old people's houses would be one with walls made from platted bamboo. The old people's houses could be erected by relatives if the old people were not able to do so. A common practice was to put walls of firewood under the houses making a separate small room. The council decided that this was not hygienic and houses to store firewood should be built outside the village boundaries.

ROADS AND BRIDGES?

Roads in the area are in a reasonably condition now. Previously there were three bad sections however now these had been repaired satisfactorily. These three sections were the Watarais - Gusap road as far as Mr. S. Stains boundary (the road inside Mr. Stains boundary is still in need of repair), the section between Raglampom village and Anmingurin village, and the light traffic road over the Ufim and Umi bridges.

Most bridges in the area are in reasonable condition. The swing bridge over the Umi River is showing signs of deterioration. The bridge decking is leaning over to one side and if this gets any worse it could be quite dangerous.

It appears that even though this road was designed for light traffic several heavy vehicles are using this road and the two swing bridges. One vehicle - a three ton truck, owned by the Gnarotumwa people has been using the road. The driver Wau was interviewed and the owner Kaiapit had apparently gained written permission to cross the bridges with an unloaded truck however due to the condition of the bridge at the Umi it appears he did not unload his truck before crossing. A copy of the letter follows.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TJL/CMcG

(No file Number)
Department of Native Affairs
District Office,
LAE. Morobe District.
22 nd March 1962.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The bearer Kaiapit has permission to take his vehicle across the Ufim and Umi bridges when running empty. If carrying cargo or passengers, cargo to be carried across separately, passengers to disembark and walk.

He fully understands this, but has requested civic authority which was formerly granted, but which he has now lost.

SIGNED.
T.J. Leabeater
a/ District Officer.

I told WAU that as the letter stated that KAIAPIT was the man with permission to use the bridge then he WAU should have this clarified by the District Officer. The person KAIAPIT was not seen and is supposed to be in Lae.

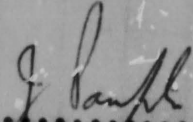
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The people in the Waritsian, Gnarotumwa and Atsunas group have formed a small society to undertake economic cash cropping. The group have purchased a tractor and have started by cash cropping peanuts. The initial capital for this venture came from the people themselves and then they received Government assistance.

Another group at Ragiampom sold a block of land to the Administration and with the proceeds purchased a tractor. They also have started cash cropping peanuts.

These two groups and especially the former were held up to the other Amari people as an example in an effort to group themselves and work on a more communal base at cash cropping. It is realised that this method is not practical with permanent cash crops such as copra, cocoa and coffee. With these individual plantings are still encouraged. However a tractor purchased on a communal basis can benefit greatly a particular group which may later split up into individual holdings.

The groups at present without any mechanical farming implements are firstly the people's of Ragitsaria, Marawassa, Marassassa and Wankun and the group of Raginam and Ragitsumang. These groupings are traditional and when spoken on the subject in the village meetings the people realised the need for a communal project to begin their economic progress.


.....
(J. Pamplin)
PATROL OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. KPT. No. 3 of 1962/63

Patrol Conducted by J. Pamplin, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Markham Heddwaters Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives Three

Duration—From 27/7/1962 to 15/8/1962

Number of Days 12 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NIL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference Form 11 of Markham

Objects of Patrol (1) REVISION OF CENSUS

(2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15 / 2 / 1963


District Commissioner

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

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

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

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DNA:RES

67-6-14V

pula

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegram

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-6

If calling ask for

Mr.



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E...Morobe District.

15th February, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

KAIAPIT PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1962-63

The above report of a patrol to the Markham Headwaters Census Division, conducted by Mr. J. Pamplin, together with Patrol instructions and covering memorandum from Assistant District Officer, Kaiapit is forwarded.

This patrol was carried out in July/August, 1962 and no explanation has been given by Mr. Pamplin or Mr. Keary for the delay in submitting it. Much of the value of this report is of course lost through this fact.

The Markham Headwaters division is a fairly isolated one and the people, generally, are rather backward. It is interesting to note however, that they apparently realise that they have not made the progress of other groups where the communication difficulties are not so great and are endeavouring to better their circumstances.

It is pleasing to note that the people in such a backward area took such an interest in the informal talks given by Mr. Pamplin, who carried out quite a good patrol.

I am pleased to note that his reporting technique is improving.

Extracts of the Headings, Native Agriculture, Health and Education have been forwarded to the respective senior departmental representatives in this District and the report has been shown to the District Commissioner.

(D.N. ASHTON)
District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District, Officer,
KAIAPIT.

67-0-0

Sub-District Office
KALAPIT
Morebe District

July 20 1962

Mr J. Pamplin
Patrol Officer
KALAPIT

MARKHAM HEADWATERS PATROL

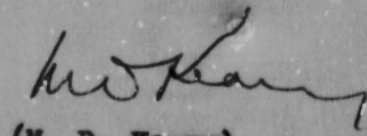
You will conduct a census patrol to the Markham Headwaters Census Division; please arrange to depart next week.

Apart from revision of census I want you to look into the question of tax rates. Are the people able to pay personal tax yet?

Visit all settlements and pay attention to improved housing, but avoid coercion where possible.

Check on any C.S.B. pass books held by people in the area - although it is quite likely there will be none.

Before departure see if there are any NMTA receipts requiring payment in the division.



(M. D. Keary)

s/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

A REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE MANUKAM HEADWATERS CENSUS DIVISION

KAIAPIT REPORT NO 3/ 62-63.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL.

J. Pampina, Patrol Officer

PERSONEL ACCOMPANYING.

Senior Constable Mando No. 5499b

Constable Wani No. 7885.

Hospital Orderly Aron.

PURPOSE OF PATROL.

(1) Revision of Census.

(2) Routine Administration.

DURATION.

From 25 th July 1962 to 15 th August 1962.

NUMBER OF DAYS.

Twenty-two days (22)

DIARY.

- 25-7-62 Departed Kalapit at 9.15 a.m. by Land Rover; arrived Ufim Bridge at 10.50 a.m. : Arrived Sigitsrumpun at 11.50 a.m. Talks with Councillor Lawen and Village Officials from Headwater Markham Villages.
- 26-7-62 Patrol Delayed by heavy rain, carriers from Lankuam failed to appear. Departed at 9.30 a.m. Arrived Lankuam at 12.00 noon. Carriers arrived with cargo at 3.30 p.m. Meeting with people in men's hut in evening.
- 27-7-62 8.00 a.m. Village lined, census revised and village ~~inspax~~ inspected. Departed at 12.20 p.m. Arrived at Numbugu at 3.10 p.m. Talks with people and Village Officials.
- 28-7-62 8.00 Village lined and census revised, village inspection p.m. Talks with village people - subject, Damangana people.
- 29-7-62 Sunday Observed. Departed at 10.10 a.m. Arrived at hamlet near old site of Numbugu Village at 3.00 p.m. Camped.
- 30-7-62 Talks with Damangana people and Luluai. Departed 12.00 noon ; arrived at Hamlet Narakupi at 2.00 p.m. Talks with two families residing at Narakupi. Returned to camp.
- 31.7.62 Village inspection of old hamlet, talks. Departed 11.00 a.m. ; arrived at Numbugu at 4.15 p.m. Census revised of Damangana Village.
- 1-8-62 Proposed ~~Xxxxxxx~~ site of new Village Damangana marked out with village people. Luluai reported that two new families had arrived from the bush and were in near by hamlet. He went to meet them. The new arrivals had their names recorded in the census book. Further talks at a meeting of the two villages combined.
- 2-8-62 Visit to village school. Departed 10.05 a.m. : Arrived at Samura at 11.55 a.m. Census revised and Village inspection carried out.
- 3-8-62 Talks with people, minor dispute settled by parties concerned. Departed at 9.45 a.m. Arrived at Kapara

at 1.20 p.m. Census Revised. Rain. Informal talks with Village Officials in the Men's House.

- 4-8-62 Departed Kapara at 8.25 a.m. Arrived at rest house - camp site at 3.00 p.m. Carriers arrived 2 hours later. Talks with Village Officials of Gumbaiong.
- 5-8-62 Departed at 8.15 a.m. Camped Gumbaiong hamlet at 10.50 a.m. Talks with Gumbaiong people. Unable conduct census as all people not present.
- 7-8-62 Further talks with people. Visit to nearby hamlet - 30 mins walk. Upon returning to camp discovered Dang (m) seriously ill with Malaria. Treatment given and all the Gumbaiong people present were given medical treatment. P.M. returned to Rest House via alternative route. During day at request of people dwelling houses were inspected and those found to be insanitary were demolished by the villagers.
- 6-8-62 Further discussions with people and Village Officials. A few more Villagers arrived to join in the discussions.
- 8-8-62 Several Villagers failed to arrive at assembly point as agreed upon previously. Village Officials went in search of missing villagers, returned 12.00 noon. Census Carried out. P.M. With Gumbaiong people.
- 9-8-62 Departed at 8.00 a.m. Arrived Kapara at 1.00 p.m. Heavy Rain. Discussions with people.
- 10-8-62 Roughly marked out new village site at request of Village people. Talks. Departed 11.25 a.m. ; arrived Maraboi at 1.10 p.m. Census Revised. Rain. One Court of Native Affairs referred to the Assistant District Officer at Kaiapit.
- 11-8-62 Village inspection. To Old Maraboi - 20 mins. Instructions given by previous Patrol Officer P. Maroney had not been carried out. Insanitary houses were demolished under supervision and the offenders referred to the A.D.O. Kaiapit. Departed at 1.00 p.m. ; arrived at Yankowan at 2.50 p.m. Census Revised.
- IX
- 12.8.62 Sunday - Observed.
- 13.8.62 Village Inspection. Departed 9.00 a.m. arrived Gusap

at 10.10 a.m. ; Census revised, Village inspection.
Returned to Hinggia enroute , census revised. Village
inspected. Talks with people , rain. Returned to Yankowan
rest house at ~~xx~~ 6.00 p.m.

14-8-62 Departed Yankowan at 7.50 a.m. arrived Rumpa at
9.30 p.m. Census revised, village inspection.
Talks with people, preliminary patrol work.

15-8-62 Departed Rumpa at 7.00 a.m. Arrived Regitsaria
at 10.00 a.m. Awaiting vehicle from Kalapit. Invest-
-igated theft at Watarais. Returned Kalapit arrived 3.00 p.m.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled was that of the headwaters of the Umi and the Umfim Rivers which form the Markham River further down the Markham Valley. Rugged Terrain exists throughout the area and in several places the patrol was hampered by poor tracks, recent land slides and by the steep slopes which the patrol route followed.

People in the area are fairly primitive and backward. However they appear to be anxious to improve their present position. The village people from two of the more remote villages have decided to move their village sites closer to the main walking track and nearer to civilisation where medical services are available.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The people in this area are beginning to realise the advantages and need to progress in Economic, Education and Medical fields. At present a great deal of progress has not been made but the progress that has been achieved so far is pleasing.

Damangana people had fled to the mountains and the people were found to be residing in scattered hamlets along the headwaters of the Umfim River. It was planned to visit the old Damangana Village site but the track from old Numbugu was impassible. Also it was unnecessary because most of the people had returned and were residing in old garden houses in the hamlet of Old Numbugu

The reason for these people running away was because of their fear of sickness. Recently in May, 1962 the group decided to work as seasonal labourers on the peanut farms in the Sasiang-Wawin area further down the Markham Valley. Some of the people became sick - the sickness appears to have been measles. They returned to Numbugu where there is a Government Aid-Post. The A.P.O. treated several people from both Numbugu and Damangana. Several more people became sick so the Lulnai and his followers fled into the bush. At about this time the nuts on the "Koroka" trees ripen so the group decided to go even deeper into the bush to get them.

Local villagers, Village Officials and Mission representatives recently held a meeting to discuss the Damangana people. The people delegated the Tultul of Savira and the Missionary from Numbugu with several villagers to seek out the

Damangana people in an attempt to persuade them to return to their village. The Patrol met these people at Old Numbugu Village at the camp site.

A meeting was held at the camp site of all the Damangana people who had returned from the bush. Talks to the people were given at great length. Village people showed a reasonable amount of interest to what was being said and to further clarify the talks Village Officials interpreted and spoke in the local dialect. The majority of the people expressed the wish to build a proper village at a site near Numbugu Village. The Numbugu people were anxious to help the Damangana people and offered to provide food and help in the erection of houses in the initial stages.

At the request of the people I inspected several old houses in a hamlet near the camp site. The houses found to be insanitary were demolished by the village people and the rotten building materials set fire to. When the patrol returned to Numbugu, the Damangana people asked for assistance in setting out their new village. This was given the following day and work had begun on the new village before the patrol left Numbugu.

Gumbaiong Village was visited. The last Patrol that visited this village was in October, 1960 led by Cadet Patrol Officer P.J. Broadhurst. These people had abandoned their village and were living in scattered garden houses. The old village site was abandoned in 1960 when the group moved to a new site near Kapara. However this was not a good site and there were many mosquitoes. The people became sick. They did not go to the local Aid-Post to be treated but fled to the bush. An estimated 14 persons died from malaria. This is approximately 12 % of the present population.

Many of the former Gumbaiong people have migrated into the villages of Kapara, Samura and Numbugu. Extensive talks with the Gumbaiong people were carried out. The people did not respond greatly at first but later the village leaders and Officials agreed that it was time that they took steps to better themselves. These people are very timid and afraid of outside contact. Most of the people were found to be suffering with malaria as far as could be ascertained and treatment was given. The people decided after much discussion that in future their best course of action would be to seek medical attention and not to run away into the bush when they became sick. They said that the task of building a good walking track over the mountains to their village was too great a task for their relatively small numbers. So they would move to a site nearer the main walking track in the close proximity of Kapara Village. The Kapara people encouraged this plan and

agreed to assist the Gumbalong people in every way.

On returning to Karama the new intended village site was inspected and found to be suitable. Their previous site where most of the people had become sick was near swampy ground. The new intended site is several miles distant from the swamp and appears to be on good ground.

The patrol was received well in all villages and most people appeared to be interested and took part in the informal talks that were given in the villages. In some villages ^{where} the people were keener to progress the patrol was asked many questions on the various aspects of Administration, health and education etc. The questions were answered to the people's apparent satisfaction and they appeared to understand what was being said to them.

Very few vegetables such as potatoes, pumpkin, tomatoes, beans, onions etc. were offered to the patrol. This was due to the crops having been harvested just prior to the patrol's visit. Usually lemons and oranges are abundant but they too were scarce.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

The main cash crop in the area is coffee. At present there is very little coffee that is in full production. The people are reasonably keen on progressing in this field and many new coffee gardens are being made. About half of this new coffee has not been planted under shade and is suffering.

In the Yankowan - Rumpa area the people are paying more attention to the Agriculture Field Workers and shade trees are being planted in most of the coffee gardens seen by the patrol. An Agricultural Patrol visited the area at the same time as this patrol. By far the most backward area is that at Gumbalong and Daran. These people have practically no coffee. They were encouraged to plant coffee when they have finished the resettlement of their villages. The area from La kuam to XXXX Karaboi has not yet planted a great deal of coffee. The coffee at present is suffering from lack of shade, or the coffee has been interplanted with banana or the garden is in poor soil.

It was noted that at Damangana and Gumbalong that the people were relatively short of food. Apparently the traditional methods of gardening everyone in the area work their gardens at the same time. When the gardens are worked out the people then decide to make new gardens. The trouble with this method is that the first gardens have been

fully harvested before the time when the new gardens are ready for harvesting.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The villages in this area are typical of most mountainous areas where the people have a low sophistication level. The Yankowan-Rumpa area was much better and the housing of a higher standard than that in the Lankuam - Maraboi area.

Maraboi Village is in the process of shifting to a new site. Judging by the standard of new dwellings and the general health of the people the move is a good one. Officer's comments in the Village Book revealed that the old village was nearly always filthy and the people in poor health.

A list of Village Officials and their effectiveness is set out in Appendix 'A'. The two most outstanding Village officials were the Luluai of Numbugu, Opa who accompanied the patrol when it visited Damangana and Gumbaiong, and the Tultul of Yankowan, Peiano who was of great assistance to the patrol whilst in the Yankowan - Rumpa area.

Comments on the Villages of Damangana and Gumbaiong have been covered under "Native Affairs".

CENSUS AND TAX RECOMMENDATIONS.

In all villages the census was carried out without any trouble and in all cases there was a good line up. Many new names were recorded from people who were previously living in the bush from the villages of Lankuam, Numbugu, Damangana, Samura, Napara, and Gumbaiong. Although the Village Officials assured the patrol that there were no more people residing in the bush I am of the opinion that there are still some hiding in the bush.

The total population now stands at 936 persons. Reference Appendix "C" showing Village Population Register. There has been an overall increase in the total population of 42 persons, since the last census in October 1960. The total was then 894. This increase is mainly due to the large number of persons who have migrated into the area and those persons who have not previously had their names recorded. A total of 76 persons migrated in and 33 migrated out increasing the population by 43. There was a natural increase of minus 1 persons (decrease of 1 person) thus making an overall increase of 42 persons balancing with the overall increase in population.

The tax recommendations for this area are up to the present NIL. In view of the area's low rate of productivity in the economic fields and the backwardness of its people ~~xxxx~~ the tax rate should remain unchanged at NIL.

HEALTH.

Two Aid-Posts have been set up in the area, one is at Numbugu and the other is at Yankowan. They are staffed by A.P.O. Matsiats and A.P.O. Isu respectively. Matsiats is new to the area, he is very enthusiastic and is carrying out his work well. The new clinic and Aid-Post at Numbugu have not yet been completed. The village people are in the process of building them at present.

Most of the people in the area are healthy and there are few cases of tropical ulcers or skin diseases. Many minor sores and cuts were treated by A.P.O. Aron who accompanied the patrol. The worst villages were those from Damangana and Gumbaiong the latter being very bad. Here approximately 14 persons died from Malaria.

There were 57 deaths in the 22 months period since the last census in October 1960. 14 were due to Natural Causes, 14 suspected Malaria (no proof), 10 children, 6 adults Unknown, 9 children death at birth or soon after (sickness unknown), 3 pneumonia and 1 drowning.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The majority of roads in the area are foot tracks which were generally in good condition. The roughest of these tracks were in the stretch from Sigitsrumpun to Lankuan, Lankuan to Numbugu and the tracks to Gumbaiong and Damangana.

The tracks to Gumbaiong and Damangana followed steep rock faces where the more difficult sections were negotiated by rope ladders and logs. As the villagers have now decided to move their villages there will be no need to improve these two tracks which are no more than native tracks. The track to and from Lankuan is bad mainly due to the steep gullies and landslides which have to be crossed as there is no good alternate route.

From Numbugu to the completion of the patrol at Ragitsaria the tracks were good over the rough terrain. Most of the bridges consisted of logs and vines and these were all in good condition except the one across the Umi River between Kapara and Damangana which had to be rebuilt by the patrol.

The bridges on the light traffic road which crosses the Umfim and the Umi rivers are in fairly good condition. However much of the heavy traffic which should cross the Lao-Highlands road at the Umi ford has been using these two bridges. The bridges were only designed to take light traffic and the bridge over the Umi river is suffering as it is leaning on one side. (i.e. the marsden matting decking is sloping because the steel cables have stretched greater on one side than the other.) Should this slope become greater then no doubt the bridge will be closed until it can be repaired.

EDUCATION.

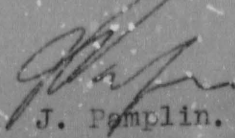
When the area was visited there was one school in operation. This was at Numbugu run by Gongi-Gosia. The school is run by the Lutheran Mission and the standard achieved by the students was outstanding considering the isolated spot in which the school is situated and the backwardness of the people. The other school at Yankowan had been abandoned by the teacher and the school building itself was very dilapidated.

MISSIONS AND MISSION ACTIVITIES.

The Lutheran Mission is the only mission that operates in the area. The missionaries in this area have a great influence over the people. However they are more interested in giving religious instruction than assisting the people to improve their standards of living. Most of the people's time and money is spent on huge churches whereas the people live in hovels around and near the church.

CONCLUSION.

The area is beginning to progress especially around the Yankowan-Bumpu areas. Even though the Lutheran Mission are not helping the people greatly from the Administration View point their influence is helping to bring the peoples together and help to contact those in the outlying hamlets in the bush. The patrol was also able to establish contact with some of the outlying groups of people and encourage them to take part in village life again after having run away into the bush.


J. Pamplin.

Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A".

VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS.

VILLAGE	LULUA	TULTUL	COMMENTS.
LANKUAM		Nabais-Kalma	Reasonable.
NUMBUGU	Opa-Kapumbum		Good.
DAMANGANA	Jorjin-Panapa		Poor
SAMURA	Sara-Paku		Good
		Dunda-Dungapu	Reasonable.
KAPARA	Iuari-Hai/1		Good
		Gini/awa-Yiwingo	Reasonable
GUMBAIYONG	Yiwirongo-Bangei		Poor
		Yeiokai-Longdengo	Poor
WAPABOI	Bora-Corobamhu		Fair
		Bewo-Banai	Fair.
YANKOWAN	Piria-Hingia		Average
		Peiano-Gubuku	Good.
GUSAP	Ambasiwi-Biona		Reasonable
		Bumbu-Gahai	Average.
HINGGIA	Kakirai-Agigi		Fair
		Munei-Gurerei	Reasonable
RUMPA	Wauga-Iangori		Average
		Gorki-Mupugama	Reasonable.

APPENDIX 'B'.


REPORT ON R.P.N.G.C. MEMBERS WHO ACCOMPANIED PATROL.

SENIOR CONSTABLE MANDO No. 5499B.

This members conduct was good throughout. He is reasonably good at patrol work and he behaved in a satisfactory manner throughout the patrol.

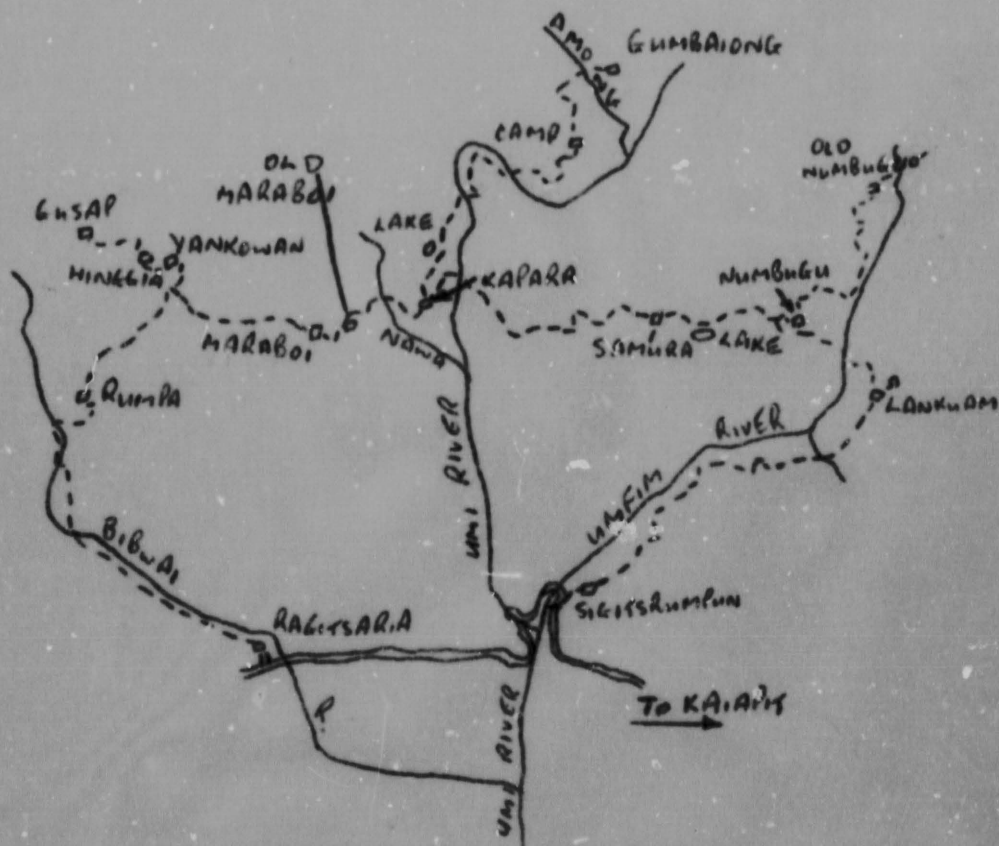
CONSTABLE WANI. No. 7365.

This member acted and behave in a satisfactory manner throughout the Patrol. He is not outstanding in any qualities , his conduct was good at all times and his work average.



J. Yamplin.
Patrol Officer.

HEADWATER MARKHAM PATROL 1962.



KEY

<u>PATROL ROUTE</u>	-----
<u>RIVER</u>	~~~~~
<u>ROAD</u>	=====
<u>DATE</u>	25-7-62 TO 15-8-62
<u>PATROL OFFICER</u>	J. PAMPLIN



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MOROBE Report No. Kaiapit No. 4 1962/63

Patrol Conducted by A.R. WOODS, P.O. Grd 1/

Area Patrolled UPPER YAROS CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 5 Members of Markham N.L.G.C.

Duration—From 31/8/1962 to 7/9/1962

Number of Days Eight (8) Days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5/1961

Medical 1/1961

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Supervision of Council Tax Collection, Revise Census,
Report on Native Thought Regarding Increase in Tax.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

DA'GR.

67-6-28

June 3rd, 1963.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE


KAIAPIT PATROL NO. 4 of 62/63

Receipt of the report of the above patrol is acknowledged.

2. On the face of the report this area was not visited for a period of some 14 months before this patrol stopped. It also seems that the last previous patrol (May 1961) was for the same purpose, namely census and the collection of council tax. Are you certain that this is good enough? Whilst it is policy to encourage councils to manage as many of their own affairs as is compatible with their ability, the withdrawal of close and on the spot advice should not be reduced to visits for tax and census purposes, particularly as in this case very few people attend council meetings held at Kiasa. Is it possible that the general attitude reported by Mr. Woods as "what will we get for our money" was prompted by doubts as to what the Markham Council is doing for the upper Yarus Division? However, I have noted your advice that the tax was in fact subsequently increased to £3/-/- per annum and presumably a majority of the Yarus tax payers agreed to this.

3. I note that these people are to be visited again in June of this year. I trust the next visit will be before the 1964 tax collection.

4. I find it hard to credit that the "all out" effort referred to by Mr. Woods took him over 4 months to produce this somewhat brief report.


(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

JLH:RES

67. 6. 28



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-6

If calling ask for

Mr.....



Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
L A E...Morobe District.

1st May. 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

KAIAPIT PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of
1962/63


The above report of a patrol to the Upper Yaros Census Division conducted by Mr. A. R. Woods is forwarded together with Patrol Instructions and comments from the Assistant District Officer Kaiapit. The patrol was carried out during September, 1962. The reason for the late submission is given by Mr. Woods in his 67-1-1 of 2nd April, copy of which is attached.

Whilst some of the information is now out of date - taxes were increased to £3 shortly after the patrol was completed and a further revision of census figures has been completed for the whole area - that of the reaction of the people to the proposed tax increase and the difficulties encountered negotiating flooded rivers, are of value for future planning.

The patrol functioned under trying circumstances with sickness and unfavourable walking conditions, but despite this, Mr. Woods carried out a successful patrol and attended his specific duties.

Mr. Woods' attention has been drawn to listing of villages in alphabetical order on the Census Register and to avoid use of pidgin terms in his report.

The report has been shown to the District Commissioner.


(J. E. HASTINGS)
a/District Officer

c.c. Mr. A. Woods, Wantoat.

A.D.O. KAIAPIT.

67-1-1.
Patrol Post,
Wantoat.
Lae Sub-District,
MOROBE DISTRICT.

2nd April, 1963.

The District Officer,
District Office,
L A E.

PATROL REPORT KAIAPIT No. 4. 1962/63.

Reference my conversation with the A.D.O. Lae, Mr.
L. Hastings on his recent inspection visit to this Patrol Post.

Attached please find the above report. I completed the report at Kaiapit on the 30th January, this year. It was outstanding at this date due to pressure of work with the Markham Council, followed by my marriage in October and my attendance at the Local Government Supervising Officer's Course in Lae in November. I found that I could not complete the report due to the amount of time spent with the Councillors of the Markham Native Local Govt., Council.

On my transfer from Kaiapit to the above station I made an allout effort to complete the report and hand it to the O.I.C at Kaiapit before departing for Wantoat. I complete the report on the section of the patrol for which I was the patrolling Officer on 30th January, 1963. When I was working on the Census statistics for this patrol, Mr. M.D. Keary the Acting ADO at Kaiapit gave me sheets of four villages to be replaced in the Census register. I thought that these villages had been accounted for by Mr. Keary in his own Patrol Report and thought no more about them. On handing the census figures to Mr. Keary on the 30th January, I was informed that the figures for the four villages of the Lower Yaros Census Division which he had handed me earlier were to be included in my report. I checked on the four villages, GUTSUAO, MAIAMSARIANG, SIGITSRUMPUN and TOFMORA only to find that the Village Population figures had not been extracted from the Census Register and placed on a Village Population Register. When I asked Mr. Keary to give me these figures he asked me to extract them. I wished to complete this long outstanding report before leaving Kaiapit I tried to work out Mr. Keary's figures just prior to my departure. When I could not finish them or to be more factual, "Make head nor tail of Mr. Keary's markings" Mr Keary commenced to describe his system to me. I departed Kaiapit for Wantoat and I am still no better off at deciphering Mr. Keary's method. I discussed this subject with my ADO on his last inspection and I was later told to send the report direct to you.

The map for this patrol report was left at Kaiapit when I departed for Wantoat. I regret deeply the delay in the submission of this report which now seems to have lost a large majority of its usefulness.

A.R. Woods

A.R. WOODS.
Officer in Charge Wantoat.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone 67-0-0

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Sub-District Office
KAIAPIT
Morobe District.

August 30 1962.

Mr. A.R. Woods
Patrol Officer
KAIAPIT.

PATROL No. 4 1962/63.

You will depart on Friday, August 31, for the Yaros census division for the purpose of supervising the council tax collection and conducting a census check.

A timetable for the patrol has already been drawn up and this should be kept to as far as is possible. The NARAWAPUM section has already been completed.

Specifically your duties are:-

1. Supervise tax collection by council clerk and check census.
2. Arrange for taxpayers meetings to be held and report on response to suggestions about increased tax rates.
3. Any talks given to people should be summarized in your report with a note on the response of the people in each case.

(M.D. Keary)
a/Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephones

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub-District Office,
KAIAPIT.

30th January, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
KAIAPIT.

KAIAPIT PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1962/63

Officer conducting Patrol: ALAN ROBERT WOODS, Patrol Officer Grd. 1.

Area Patrolled: UPPER YAKOS CENSUS DIVISION.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol: O'B BOGAGU-BOGAGU, Council Clerk
Markham N.L.G. Council.

One Council Constable.

Tax (Appeal) Tribunal Committee
(consisting of three nominated
Councillors).

Duration: 31st August to 7th September.
8 days duration.
7 nights camped out.

Last Patrol of Area: D.N.A. Census and Local Government
Tax Collection 11/5/1961 to 18/5/1961.
P.H.D. January 1961.
Patrol in progress September 1962.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Supervision of tax collection by
Council Clerk and check census.

2. Arrange for taxpayers meetings to
be held and report on response to
suggestions about increased tax rates.

3. Talks to be summarized and details
of response of people to be given in
full in the report.

A.R. Woods.
A.R. WOODS.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL DIARY - PATROL KAIAPIT NO. 4 1962/63.

August 1962.

Friday 31st. Departed Kaiapit per 3 ton truck with Council Clerk, 3 members of the Tax Tribunal and Council Constable at 1200 hours. Arrived mouth Maniang River at 1 p.m. Organised carriers and walked to Amari village approximately 1 hour 15 minutes. Vensured Amari and Nawanmaran villages. Council Clerk collected 1962 tax, his methods of collection and reasons why Tax Tribunal gave exemptions were carefully checked. Completed Census and tax collection at 1600 hours. Discussions with village natives concerning the proposed increase in tax rates to be introduced by the Markham Council. Attended native Sing Sing given in honour of patrol. Camped night.

September 1962.

Saturday 1st. Departed Amari village and walked to Aid Post under construction by the Council. Approximately 30 minutes walk. Inspected Aid Post and discussions with native contractor. Continued walking to Samaran village approximately 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours from Amari. Inspected village with Council Hygiene Committee and found it to be extremely clean. Census revised and Council Tax collected by Clerk. Clerk warned about writing tax receipts prior to receiving money. Census completed and tax collection checked in mid-afternoon. Discussion with villagers about proposed increase in tax rate.

Sunday 2nd. At Samaran village very ill with dysentery.

Monday 3rd. Walked to Yafats Aid Post where people from Dautap and Yampua villages were assembled for revision on census and tax collection. Commenced census 0900 hrs. Half way through census I took ill and had to retire for one hour. Finished census in early afternoon and checked tax collections with Council Clerk. During

evening discussions with villagers reference increased tax rate. Camped night in village.

Tuesday 4th.

Departed Aid Post at 0800 hrs. Mami River in flood and difficulties experienced in getting carriers across flooded sections. Arrived Mitsing village at 1100 hrs. The walk usually takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. but due to the flooding, the walking time was doubled. Made camp in village rest-house. Maniang River in full flood, one cannot hear the rushing of the water for the crashing of rocks as they are rolled along the bed of the river. Landslides could be heard further around the river from the village and adjacent to the village, two slides occurred whilst setting up camp. At 1200 hrs. Mr. MacGregor, the E.M.A. at Kaiapit arrived in the village and administered treatment for my recent illness. At 1330 hrs. commenced census for Tari and Mitsing villages. Completed same at 1600 hrs. Tari village is 15 minutes walk from Mitsing, both villages were inspected and found to be in good order. The E.M.A. held medical examinations in both villages. Heavy rain during night postponed a meeting called to discuss proposed tax rates. Camped night.

Wednesday 5th.

Departed Mitsing at 0900 hrs. and walked to Marafau village 1 hrs. walk from Mitsing on the adjacent side of the Maniang River. As the river was still in flood, great difficulty was experienced in crossing with carriers. Two carriers had their legs badly cut by rolling stones and the Patrolling Officer's boots were cut to ribbons. Arrived Marafau 1000 hrs. Villagers were lined ready for census, census commenced and tax collection held whilst census in progress. Due to my weak condition, decided to continue on to Sumera village. Departed Marafau at 1200 hrs., 1 hr. 15 minutes walk down mountain side to Sumera. Arrived Sumera 1315 hrs. Nobody in village so Councillor sent for in nearby gardens. At 1500 hrs. inspected village with Councillors

Found village to be in good order. Instructed Councillor to have villagers ready for census early the following morning. During night heavy rain caused poor attendance at a village meeting held to discuss proposed increase in tax. Up to date I had been doing a compass and pace check for the purpose of compiling a map of the Upper Yaros Census Division. Whilst crossing the Maniang River all compiled data and figures necessary for compilation of the map were lost as carriers ~~dropped~~ ^{SATURATED} a patrol box whilst crossing the river. Camped night in village.

Thursday 6th. Conducted census and tax collection in early a.m. Departed 0930 hrs. for Gainarun village arriving at 1045 hrs. Village inspected, census revised and tax collected. Departed for Narutsangiang village arriving ~~1500 hrs.~~ 1500 hrs. 1½ hrs. walk via main road to village. Found village deserted, inspected village with Councillors of Tax Tribunal. Found village to be clean but far too many pigs sighted. During afternoon as villagers returned from gardens, sent a runner to Kaiapit requesting transportation following day for the patrol to return to Kaiapit. During night arranged to conduct census and tax collection in early a.m. and discussions held regarding the raising of the tax rate in 1963. Camped night in village Councillor's house.

Friday 7th. Commenced census and tax collection early in a.m. Land Rover from Kaiapit arrived at 1200 hrs. Returned to station arriving at 1400 hrs.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

The area covered by this patrol is known as the UPPER YAROS CENSUS DIVISION. A total of 11 villages make up this section of the Markham Native Local Government Council. A patrol programme was arranged by the Assistant District Officer, Kaiapit, allowing for one day to be spent in each village. This would be an ideal patrolling system to use in areas under Local Government Council authority. Unfortunately, the Patrolling Officer experienced a period of ill health which did not permit him to carry out this proposed programme. On four occasions two villages were combined for tax collection and census on the one day. This enabled the Patrolling Officer to complete the patrol at a greatly reduced number of days allowing him to return to Kaiapit Station to obtain medical treatment.

The area patrolled is inundated with water courses mainly the Maniang, Yafats and Umfim Rivers. During the patrol heavy rain caused all of these rivers to be in flood placing a hazardous risk on the patrol whilst attempting to cross the above rivers. The Maniang River especially is one which can cause considerable hardship to a patrol, delaying departure times and placing a great risk on carriers whilst crossing its tricky waters. At one stage of the patrol on the section between Mitsing and Marafau two carriers were injured and had to receive medical attention for wounds inflicted by shale carried by the waters of the Maniang River. Apart from delays due to heavy rainfall and flooding, the patrol was well received in all sections. Tax collection by the Council Clerk and the Tax Tribunal Committee met with little opposition and few people declined to pay tax. Those people who maintained that they could not pay tax due to personal hardships were dealt with by the Tax Tribunal Committee who showed a great deal of forethought in the manner in which they administered tax exemptions.

In one village, ~~Samgray~~ a male native declined to pay his tax. The Patrolling Officer discussed the matter at length with the local Councillor and the members of the village and it was found that the native concerned had been prominent in his disobedience of

orders given to him by his village Councillor. He was also known as a person who had deserted his family and lived off his relations in neighbouring villages. After all these facts had been reported to the Patrolling Officer, the male concerned found he had sufficient funds to pay his Council tax.

PROPOSED NEW TAX RATE FOR THE MARKHAM COUNCIL 1963.

The above heading was discussed at great length with all villagers whenever the elements would allow. At a meeting of the Amari and Nawantmaran villages, several male elders asked what would be done with the increase in revenue received by additional taxes. It was explained that the appropriation of the increased revenue would be something that the elected members of the Council would have jurisdiction over. The Patrolling Officer gave as an example that the increased revenue could be channelled into increasing the number of village Aid Posts in the Council area, supplying radios to Aid Posts to help the native people to gain a greater understanding of Administration practices by listening to native peoples sessions. The money received could also be used to further Adult Education and to increase the general knowledge of adults.

At a meeting at Semera village similar questions were asked and explained in approximately the same manner with slight variations as to the gains of increased taxation. At a meeting at Yampua and Dantap villages held at Yafets Aid Post an example was used of the native materials Aid Post at present situated at Yafets as against the Aid Post now under construction some 30 minutes walk from Amari village. The increase in tax rate would allow the Council to continue installing Aid Posts constructed of permanent materials similar to the one at Amari. A male native asked what would be done with the money received from people in his village, would it be returned as capital gains to his village or would the money be dispersed throughout the Council area. He was told that the principal of tax collections in the Council areas was not designed so that all tax collected in individual villages would be farmed back into the village contributing. If this were such, Council Administration blocks, payment of Council employees and purchase of Council assets under the heading of Council

Administration would not be possible. If tax collections were returned to individual villages it would mean that Aid Posts would not be possible as few villages have sufficient annual tax turnover to afford the construction of permanent Aid Posts.

At a meeting at Sumera village poor attendance was experienced due to heavy rain. The context of the questions asked in this village ran parallel to those asked at the Yafets Aid Post meeting. The question seems to be, "what does our money do for us". The Patrolling Officer endeavoured to explain the principles of Local Government Administration to these villagers. Due to their isolation, few village natives come to the Area Administration Centre at Kaiapit and it is believed that the local Councillor does not gain much attention when he endeavours to transmit, through village meetings, the business of Council meetings. The few people who did attend the meeting were very interested in Council affairs and lengthy discussions were held regarding tax distribution.

On Thursday, 6th September, a large meeting was held in Marutsangiang village at which attendance was very good. When the increased tax rate was discussed there seemed to be no great problem regarding its collection, the main topic being would the Council be purchasing a tractor and implements to help local natives cultivate their soil. This topic was discussed at great length with the villagers.

At no stage did the peoples of the Upper Yaros complain about the increased tax rate. However, they did not express any great desire to increase the tax. It was felt that the people were quite content to just carry on in their usual manner with reduced tax rates. The increasing of the tax rate had shown them that it was possible to do greater things through the Council and they appreciated this. They gave no confirmation that they would increase their taxes as they wished to discuss this matter at greater length at individual village meetings. All villages promised to send representatives to a general taxpayers meeting to be held at Kaiapit where the proposed rate of increase would be

debated amongst natives from other areas. The means of obtaining sufficient income to cover the additional tax rate was discussed in all villages where meetings were held. The natives themselves state that it would not place a great burden on them to find the additional money required.

The proposed new tax rate will be a fixed sum of £3 for all taxable males in the three census divisions at present under Council administration. A fixed rate of 10/- for taxable females who have nominated to pay tax will be imposed when the new tax rate is sanctioned by the Council. This new tax rate will increase Council revenue from tax collections from approximately £2,900 to £5,600 in 1963.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

In the majority of the villages the Patrolling Officer and the members of the Council Tax Tribunal were greeted with marked enthusiasm by village Councillors. Native "Sing Sings" were organised for the benefit of the patrol in three villages. There were no complaints about the number of people who made themselves available as carriers for the patrol.

No serious complaints were heard during the patrol, however, complaints regarding the number of male adults who have been absent for lengthy periods of three and more years were quite numerous. All minor matters brought to the attention of the patrol were settled without complications in the villages.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The roads in the UPPER YAROS ^{CANNOT EVEN} cannot ~~even~~ be described as bridle paths. The walk between the Maniang River mouth and Ameri village is negotiated by means of the river bed. In times of heavy rain this can be a hazardous trek. Between Amari and Samaran villages the path once more follows the river bed. From Samaran to Yampua and Dantap villages the patrol followed the winding path cut by the river. On return from Yampua and Dantap on the journey to Tari and Mitsing villages this section of the river was in flood. As the sides of the river cut into the mountains on either side there is no place where a path can

be made without considerable hardship to the local natives.

CENSUS STATISTICS

The Village Population Register attached as Appendix A shows a natural increase of 21.53 per 1,000 per annum head of population. The number of births recorded was 72 and the number of deaths was 36 giving a natural increase figure of 36. It can be noticed from the migration column that 16 migrated in and 13 migrated out. The figure 13 is significant in that they were all females, the majority of whom migrated out as their husbands had been absent from the village for some considerable time. Of a total of 1,672 it is interesting to note that there are 15 pregnancies recorded. This low figure could be brought about by the relatively large number of 223 males absent from the area. The majority of these absentees are married men.

The figure 2 in Females Died in Childbirth column is the result of heavy flooding making it impossible for the two deceased natives to be brought to Hospital.

TAX COLLECTIONS

The Tax Collection Tribunal and the Council Clerk experienced little difficulty in the collection of tax. As discussed in the introductory paragraph, the only incident the patrol encountered regarding non-payment of tax was at Samaran but this matter was soon cleared up and the amount of taxation paid.

The amount of taxation received on this patrol totalled £571. 2. . . which was very close to the estimated amount required from this Census Division. The remaining balance will be obtained from natives who have sought employment outside the Markham Valley.

CONCLUSION

The patrol was well received in all villages, the natives showing a marked degree of interest in Council affairs. It was unfortunate that the Patrolling Officer could not spend more time in this little visited area. Heavy rain interrupted the patrol on many occasions resulting in the stoppage of tax collections and census revision which inconvenienced both the local natives

and the patrol in general.

The next scheduled patrol into this area will again be on Council matters. The Council elections will be held in June, 1963 and it is hoped that the patrol meets with the same enthusiasm and co-operation as was displayed for this patrol.

A.R. Woods.

A.R. WOODS.

Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

KAMPI No. 11

District of MOROBE Report No. 14 1962/63

Patrol Conducted by L. Gari. Assistant Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Markham Headwaters Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives One

Duration—From 28 / 4 / 1963 to 21 / 5 / 1963

Number of Days Nineteen (19)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Nil

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

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

Map Reference Nil

Objects of Patrol (1) Revision of Census.

(2) Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TGA/CR

67-6-10

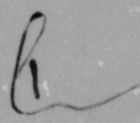
July, 29th, 1963.

The District Officer,
Morobe District,
LAE.

PATROL REPORT No. 11 - 62/63 - KALAMIT

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

2. I am gratified to note the clear patrol instructions given Mr. Gari.
3. It is hoped that the visit of the Director of Trade and Industry to London may be successful in broadening the market for coffee. The crop is being played down by Agriculture at present because of markets.
4. I agree that the people should not be pressed too much at present.
5. Mr. Gari has done a good job.


(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-6

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
LAE.

18th July, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.PATROL REPORT KAIAPIT NO. 11
1962/63

The above mentioned report of a patrol to the Markham Headwaters Census Division conducted by Assistant Patrol Officer, Leana Gari is enclosed herewith. This report is supported by copy of instructions issued to Mr. Leana Gari and by comments on the report by the Assistant District Officer, Kaiapit.

The delay in submission of the report to this office was occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Gari from Kaiapit to Finschhafen.

The report is neatly typed and set out. Mr. Gari has improved his standard since last serving in the Finschhafen Sub-District. No doubt his writing style and sentence construction will improve with further reports.

I agree with Mr. Keary that the problem of the GUMBAIONG people should be left in abeyance for the time being. It is virtually impossible to force such people to move against their will. Apparently, many of the people have migrated out to other villages and doubtless others will follow. It would not be reasonable to expect such a small, isolated group to maintain a good standard walking track. The next patrol will check on the position.

It is difficult to become enthusiastic about future economic prospects for isolated, difficult areas such as the Markham Headwaters. If coffee fails, little else appears to remain.

I will ask Mr. Keary to have the next patrol to the area further investigate the qualifications of the Tultul of GUMBAIONG.

It is probable that the introduction of Head Tax will cause many of the young men to leave the area to look for work. This is inevitable and might even serve to stimulate the people when the young men return home.

Quite a good effort from Mr. Gari. The report has been shown to the District Commissioner.

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

c.c. A.D.O. KAIAPIT
Mr. L. Gari, FINSCHHAFFEN.

67-0-0

Sub-District Office
KAIAPIT
North District

April 23 1963

Mr Leana Gari
Assistant Patrol Officer
KAIAPIT

PATROL No.11 - INSTRUCTIONS

You will arrange to leave here on Monday April 29 to patrol the Markham Headwaters Census Division.

Your duties are:-

1. Revise the census.
2. Compile the necessary documents for the Common Roll. This work should be done at the same time as the census check and not left until you return to the station.
3. Let the people know that personal tax at the rate of 10/- has been recommended for 1964. Find out what they think about this and what action they are taking (or intend taking) to meet the tax. Before you write your report consult the Agricultural Officer on the economic potential of these people and include the information.
4. Check any bank books held to ensure that none are on the D.U.F. lists. Collect any that should have interest added, but make sure you issue a receipt.
5. Let the people know all about the Legislative Council elections planned for 1964 and submit your views on the best arrangements for a polling place. Read my letter to the D.O. on 1-5-4 relating to this.
6. The GUMBAIONG people have a new village site, I understand. Make sure you census them at that place; they are not to be made to come down to HARABOI.
7. Make a map of the area by pace and compass (or with a chain if you like).
8. Check the NMTA receipts held here in case any need paying in that area you will be patrolling.

There is no need to hurry the patrol - it is more important to explain about the elections and the possibility of personal tax being levied in 1964.

M. D. Keary

(M. D. Keary)

s/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

67-0-0

Sub-District Office
KAIAPIT
Morebe District

July 11 1963

The District Officer
Morebe District
LAE

KAIAPIT PATROL REPORT No.11 of 62/63

This patrol covered the MARKHAM HEADWATERS census division, a sparsely populated area the people of which are still quite primitive.

Development is retarded by the difficulty of communication. The area has little potential except, perhaps, for forestry. The remarks of the District Agricultural Officer about coffee production in such areas (made at the June District Economic Development Committee meeting) seem to dampen hopes for this crop.

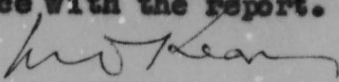
Further enquiry is being made about the communal ownership and working of coffee mentioned by Mr GARI under the heading: Native Agriculture.

The problem of GUNBAIONS will eventually resolve itself, one hopes, by migration to the other villages. Later on it may be necessary to use road maintenance as a lever to persuade them to move closer, but even though they agree to move there will always be a tendency to follow their old nomadic habits. For the time being I am inclined to leave them be and not to pester them with demands to build a road (or, rather, a track).

GUNBAIONS was originally in the MADANG District, but difficulty of access from that end resulted in its transfer to KAIAPIT.

The introduction of head tax next year may do something to push economic activity along, even if this is only in the form of a move by the more energetic males to come out and seek work in order to 'equip themselves with 4/-'.

Mr GARI's standard of reporting has improved. He was transferred from here just after completing the patrol and I was unable to give him any assistance with the report.


(M. D. Keary)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Sub-District Office
FINSCHHAFEN.

14th June, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
KAIAPIT.

PATROL REPORT NO....1962/63.

MARKHAM HEADWATERS CENSUS DIVISION-KAIAPIT-MOROBE DISTRICT.

Officer Conducting	L.Gari	Assist.P.O.
Area Patrolled	Markham Headwaters Census Division.	
Duration	28th of April to 21st of May	
	Number of Days..19Days.	
Objects	(1). Revision of Census (2). Routine Administration	
Patrol Accompanied by	One member R.P.& N.G.C Constable WANI No.7885.	

PATROL DIARY

MARKHAM HEADWATERS PATROL

28. 4.63 1330 departed Kaiapit for MAIAMSARIAN - by landrover with A.D.O. Mr. Keary. Slept in this village but A.D.O. proceed for AMARI patrol.
29. 4.63 Departed MAIAMSARIAN at 800 for SIGITSRUMPUM. Time 3 hours. Talked with Councillor YAWIN about new Legco. Slept.
30. 4.63 Departed SIGITSRUMPUM at 0800 for LANKUAM. Time 2½ hours. Carriers arrived after 1 hour. Census and village inspection in the afternoon.
- Night meeting with village people - their views on proposal 10/- Tax for 1964. Explained to them about Common Roll system and polling places. Referred to A.D.O.'s letter to D.O. on 22.4.63.
1. 5.63 Departed LANKUAM at 0830 for NUMBUGU and DAMANGANA. Time 3 hours. Census and village inspection late afternoon.
- Night same as paragraph 4.
2. 5.63 Departed NUMBUGU at 0830 for GUMERA - Time 2 hours. Census & village inspection
- Night same as paragraph 4.
3. 5.63 Departed 0830 for KAPARA and GUMBAIONG. Time 4 hours. Census for KAPARA Village. Night subject - GUMBAIONG people.
4. 5.63 Const. WANI departed for old GUMBAIONG site 7.45. Self on Common Roll.
5. 5.63 Observed - until 0530 Const. WANI arrived with five male adults from GUMBAIONG. Talked to these five people - sent them to Kaiapit as they failed to maintain road and houses.
6. 5.63 Census for GUMBAIONG people and meeting for both villages - Subjects Common Roll and 1964 Head Tax 10/-. 830 departed for MARABOI - Time 1½ hours.
- Census and village inspection. Meeting - subject to Common Roll and Head Tax 10/- for 1964. All in favour.
7. 5.63 Departed MARABOI at 830 for YANKAWON - Time 2 hours. Census and village inspection. 1330 to HINGGIA - Census and village inspection. GUSAP lined at HINGGIA. 230 to GUSAP village inspection. 530 back to YANKAWON.
8. 5.63 Departed 830 for RUMPA - Time 1½. Census and village inspection. Meeting same subjects as other previous villages.
9. 5.63 Departed RUMPA at 830 for RAGISABAN Time 3 hours. Observed here rest of the day.

10. 5. 63 At RAGITSARIA until picked up by landrover at 530 for Kaiapit.
11. 5. 63 Self sick
12. 5.63 Observed on the station
13. 5.63 Getting ready for patrol
14. 5.63 Departed Kaiapit at 700 by landrover for RAGITSARIA. Not enough carriers - slept.
15. 5.63 Departed RAGITSARIA at 730 for MARABOI. Time 8 hours. Slept.
16. 5.63 830 departed MARABOI for KAPARA - Time 1½ hours. Meeting with GUMBAIONG people and have decided to come down to KAPARA.
17. 5.63 Departed KAPARA at 900 for GUMBAIONG. After 8 hours walk - camped.
18. 5.63 Departed Camp Site at 630 a.m. for GUMBAIONG. Time 4 hours. Back to camp site with all the villagers at 630 p.m.
- In the night meeting - subject GUMBAIONG people. They all agreed in the meeting to come down to KAPARA.
19. 5.63 Departed camp site at 0700 a.m. for KAPARA - Time 6 hours. Talked to both village officials in the night - subject: GUMBAIONG people.
20. 5.63 Departed KAPARA at 830 for RAGITSARIA however no carrier available at RUMPA - slept - Time 6 hours.
21. 5.63 Departed RUMPA at 530 for RAGITSARIA - Time 3 hours. Waited in this village until 330 p.m. picked up by landrover to KAIAPIT STATION.

END OF THE PATROL DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was conducted from the 28th of April to 21st of May and the area patrolled was that of Markham Headwaters. The villages are more or less along the two main rivers Umi and Ufim which form the Markham River.

People here are still primitive, however, they are gradually improving in health and economic fields. GUMBAIONG people decided to move down to KAPARA where their village site was marked by Mr Pamplin in last Department of Native Affairs patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The majority of the Gumbaiong people were living at Kapara where their village site was marked out by Mr Pamplin in last Department of Native Affairs patrol but few had fled to Gumbaiong again led by their tultul, YEIOKEI.

Attempts were made to bring these people down to Kapara before the patrol arrived but it was impossible so I sent Constable WANI to Gumbaiong in order to bring all the villagers to Kapara, however, most of them were found sick therefore the tultul and four other adult males turned up to see me. These five people were sent to Kaiapit as Constable WANI told me that road was not maintained.

I was sent back to Gumbaiong from the Kaiapit station as I did not visit the village (including these five men). Meeting was held at Kapara with village leaders, luluai from Gumbaiong said that they all want to come down to Kapara.

Another meeting was held at the Camp Site when I returned from Gumbaiong with all the villagers. At the meeting people told me that they wanted to move down to Kapara but tultul stopped them from coming down to Kapara so they all obeyed him and stayed in the old place.

Mr Pamplin said in last Department of Native Affairs patrol that people had fled because of sickness but I did not agree in this point so I questioned the people further and they said that they left Kapara because they were afraid of sorcerers as most of them were dying.

I am not sure about the tultul from Gumbaiong as he seems to get the people back to Gumbaiong again. Lots of people from Gumbaiong were migrating into Numbugu, Samura and Kapara villages.

A few minor complaints were brought to me and they were settled out of court.

Two Pass Books were collected during the patrol for interests that is the ones which do not receive any interests for two or more years. When I returned to Kaiapit, these two Pass Books were sent to Lae Commonwealth Savings Bank for interests.

The patrol was well received in all the Eleven villages which I have visited. At the meetings in most of the villages people asked questions about the Tax for 1964 and the Common Roll. Explanations were given and the people were keen to hear and understood what was said to them.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

The main cash crop here is coffee but they are not in full production. The most backward area is Gumbaiong which has not a single tree of coffee.

Other villages like Lankuan, Numbugu, Damangana, Samura, Kapara, Marahoi, Hinggia and Gusap which have coffee and they are still young under the shades.

Yarkowan and Rumpa ones are in full production but would not help them much in cash as they are owned by the group of people. The method is that each man looks after two or three lines of coffee and it is his work to pick the coffee when they are ready but he has to bring these coffee to the boss man usually luluai or tultul. It is boss man's responsibility to ensure that everybody brings coffee and he has to make sure that each man has a share in cash when the coffee is sold.

Pawpaws and pineapples were abundant during the patrol. People grow taro, corn, melon, cabbages, sugarcanes, tomatoes, pumpkins and sweet potatoes.

All the villages have enough food in their gardens to live except Gumbaiong people who were lack of food when the patrol was in the area. Recommendation was made for them to leave the place as the climate there was too cold so they would not grow most of the food stuffs which are grown in the rest of the villages.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Most of the houses in this area are small and about two or three feet above the ground, however, underneath the houses are packed with firewood.

Yankowan and Rumpa have good standard of houses and I agree with Mr Pampin. I think the reason for these two villages being clean are that they have good village officials.

The tultul from Gumbaiong should not be in the position as a village official even though he speaks fluent pidgin. Of course, the people can go wherever there is a suitable place for them but the hardship comes into maintaining roads as few people want to maintain the road which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ days walk from the next village with the ruggedness of mountains and the cliffs.

Comments on Village Officials-See Appendix (B)

CENSUS? TAX RECOMMENDATION AND COMMON ROLL.

Pol Ed.

In all the villages the census was well attended and there was no difficulty in recording the names. I still believe that there are some people in the bush their names are not recorded yet. Lots of new names were recorded especially people from Gumbaiong migrating into Numbugu, Samura and Kapara villages.

Tax rate for 1964 was 10/- being recommended in A.D.O.'s instruction but I am afraid that some of the energetic males might leave their villages for work in order to equip themselves with 10/- for 1964 Tax.

Meetings were held in all the villages about Tax and Common Roll. Rumpa and Yankowan people agreed to pay 10/- Tax in 1964 but not rest of the villages.

Talked to the people about Common Roll and the people themselves choose the polling places. Kapara, Gumbaiong, Samura, Numbugu, Damangana, Lankuam villagers will be at Numbugu for voting. Maraboi, Yankowan, Hinggia, Gusap and Rumpa villagers will be at Rumpa for voting.

There will be nobody from this Census Division standing up for them as they realized that it is quite a responsible job and no one from this area is capable of holding the job. Villagers said that they will vote for the Amari, Atzera and Yaros people.

There are hardships in this area for Officer(s) conducting votings. If it is wet season, Bibuai river will be flooded and will certainly delay the time for conducting officer to get to Rumpa as it is about four hours walk from Ragitsaria village. Same as to Ufim river and it is six or seven hours walk from Sigitrumpum to Numbugu.

HEALTH.

There are two Aid posts in this area - one at Numbugu and the other at Yankowan. People here are healthy but there were few cases of tropical ulcer and skin diseases.

Small cut sores are treated in aidposts. A.P.O. at Numbugu is a willing worker, clean at all times and attending his patients very well but the A.P.O. at Yankowan is not much good as he spends most of his time in gardening.

Even we have not many births this year than last year but we have less deaths which give us the increment of 7. The total population of this census division is now 943 of 936 last year.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

All the roads in this area are reasonable and maintained regularly except the road to Gumbaiong is the roughest and has toughest climbing.

Most of the bridges were made of logs and vines especially at Ufim and Umi rivers.

Road to Gumbaiong followed the steep stone faces which made it very difficult for carriers. Carriers were complaining that they were having more loads than what was actual weight of the box when they were climbing these steep stone faces.

MISSION.

The whole Census Division is under the Lutheran Mission which has its headquarters at Kaiapit.

Lots of villagers complained about not being Christian because they have two or more wives. It was explained to them that the administration won't intervene in the mission's way of thinking that a person has more than one wife would not be baptised.

In this way, the ones who have first names recorded in the Common Roll book are the ones who have been baptised.

EDUCATION

There are two schools in the area operated by Lutheran Mission Teachers.

The school at Numbugu was the outstanding one when comparing with the schools in Lerou Census Division. The other school at Yankowan has a hopeless teacher who do not know even a single word of English.

CONCLUSION.

This area is gradually improving in accepting administration views in coming together from bush tents to village sites.

People were advised in every village to take part in village life by growing cash crops and build good houses instead of staying in the bush.

..... *L. Gari*

L. Gari.

Assistant Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

R.P.&N.G.C.Member.

Constable WANI is a willing worker and his conduct was good throughout the patrol.

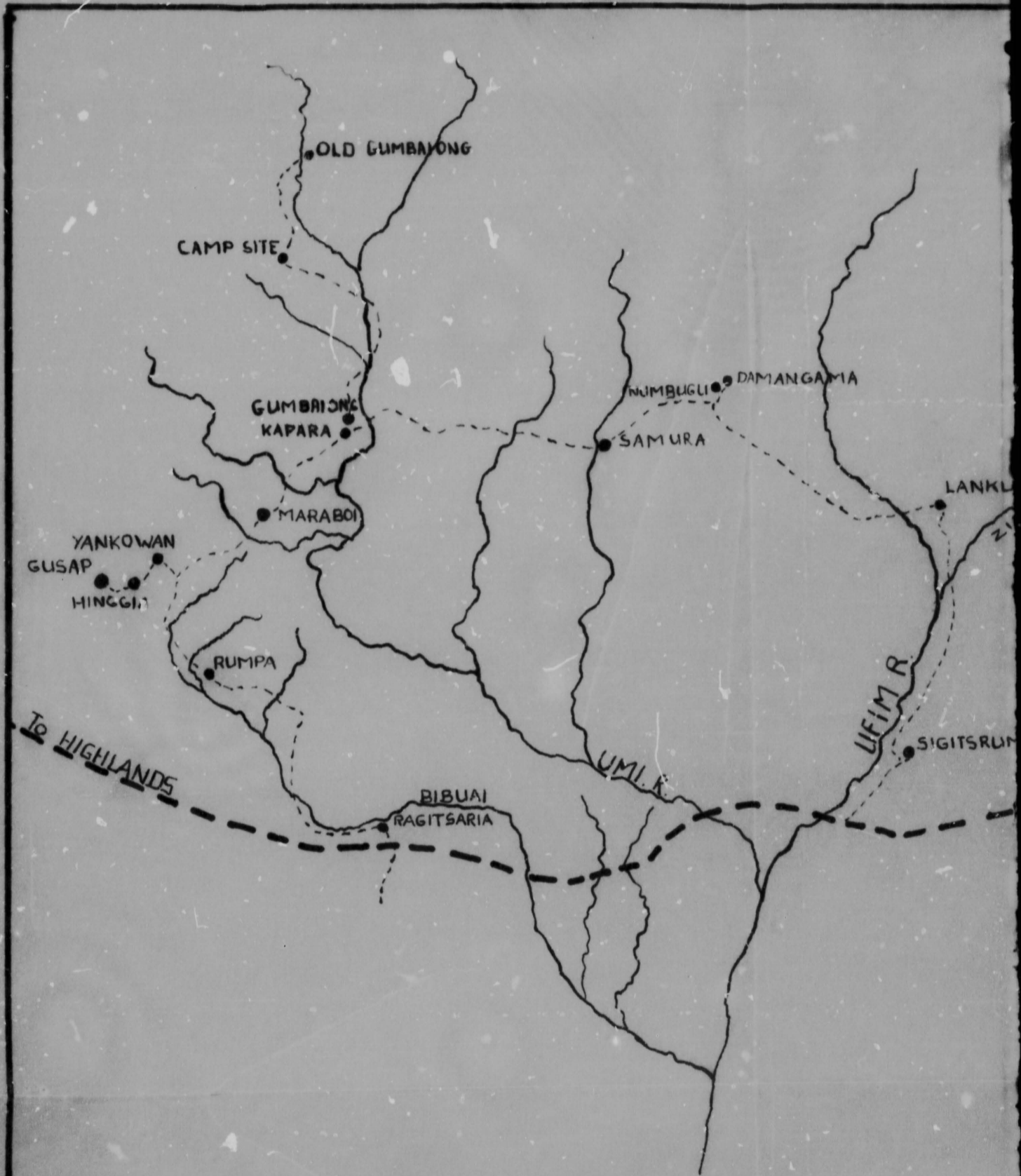
APPENDIX "B"

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>	<u>TULTUL</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
DAMANGANA	JORJIN	USELESS		
GUMBAIONG	YIWIRONGO	GOOD	YEIOKAI	POOR
GUSAP	AMBASIWI	REASONABLE	BUMBU	FAIR
HINGGIA	KAKIRAI	FAIR	MUNEI	GOOD
KAPARA	IUARI	REASONABLE	GINI	POOR
LANKUAM			NABAIS	GOOD
NUMBUGU	OPA	REASONABLE		
MARABOI	BORA	GOOD	BEWO	FAIR
RYMPA	WAUGA	GOOD	GORKI	REASONABLE
SAMURA	SARA	FAIR	DUNDU	GOOD
YANKOWAN	PIRIU	GOOD	PEIANO	REASONABLE.

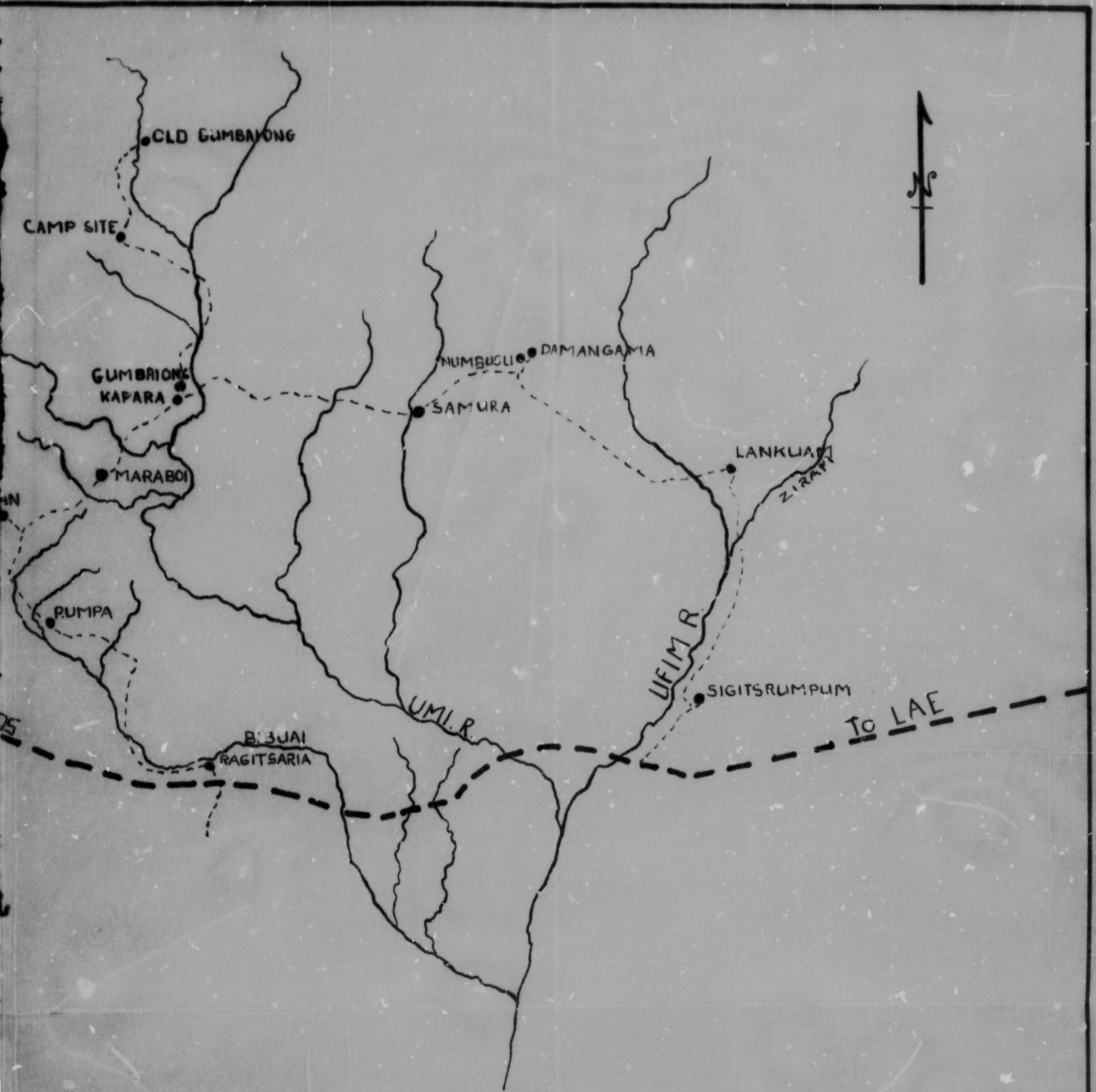
L. Gari
.....
L.Gari.
Assistant Patrol Officer.

MARKHAM. HEADWATER



Scale: 4 miles to 1 inch
• Villages
- Patrol Route
- Main Road
Drawn by L. Gane A.P.O. 11-6-63
Copy by R.T. Campbell C.P.O. 12-7-63

MARKHAM. HEADWATERS. C. D.



miles to 1 inch
Route
Road
A.P.O. 11-6-63
Campbell C. B. 12-7-63



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of M.O.R.O.B.E Report No. KAIAPIT No. 14 of 1962/63.

Patrol Conducted by A.J. Akins Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled WAFFA HEADWATERS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL
Natives 3 Members of R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Aid Post Orderly
1 Personal Servant

Duration—From 3/6/1963 to 24/6/1963

Number of Days Twentynine ²¹ ~~22~~ Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

Medical February/1963

Map Reference.....

- Objects of Patrol
1. Revise census & compile information for common roll.
 2. Make a map of area based on a chain & compass survey.
 3. Inspect the airstrip at Surasir.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

oul

MIG

In

M F

67-6-42

15th October, 1963.

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

KAIAPIT PATROL 14-62/63:

The report of the above patrol is acknowledged and matters arising therefrom are adequately handled by the covering letters of yourself and the Assistant District Officer Kaiapit.

Your personal knowledge of the area makes your comment all the more valuable. Although the people are isolated they number about 1400 and especially when there are normally two officers stationed at Kaiapit it should be possible to visit them twice each year.

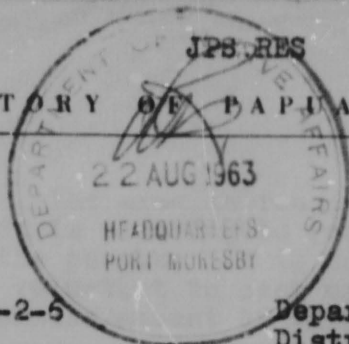
I do not see how "a scheme to introduce stands of timber" could possibly attract private capital to solve the problem of access. It seems that we have to depend on Mr. Murdoch to locate the mule track, as suggested by the Assistant District Officer, Kaiapit.

If you desire to make a firm recommendation about the introduction of head tax to the Waffa Headwaters Census Division at the rate of 10/- per year please do so by separate memorandum and I will make a submission to the Commissioner of Taxation.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



67.6.42

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference ~~166261~~ 67-2-6

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of Native Affairs,
District Office,
I. A. E...Morobe District.

20th August, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

KAIAPIT PATROL REPORT NO. 14
of 1962/63

The above mentioned report of a Patrol to the Waffa Headwaters Census Division of the Kaiapit Sub-District conducted by Mr. A. J. Akins, Cadet Patrol Officer is forwarded herewith.

The report is supported by copy of Patrol Instructions issued to the Cadet and copy of comments on the report by Mr. Assistant District Officer Keary.

No map has been included but this is in the course of preparation and will be forwarded when received.

The Waffa Headwaters people are amongst the most primitive in this District. They received scattered contact pre-War and were first visited post war by myself from Kaiapit Patrol Post in 1949. I again visited the division from Mumeng in 1951 and on this occasion visited for the first time GWOISIRAM and TAPAKANANTU villages. There have been few visits since and the people remain isolated and primitive.

Under the circumstances little "progress" can be expected from these mountain people. Mr. Akins notes at page 4 that his suggestions were received with little or no enthusiasm. He is dealing here with a very small minority group of people who live in rough isolated country with little contact with other groups and having little real attention paid to them for many years.

More constant patrolling is the only answer at this stage.

I would support the introduction of Head Tax at the rate of 10/- per year for the Waffa but I would expect patrolling officers to be very sympathetic in their attitudes to requests for exemptions. It is likely that the levy of personal tax will in fact, force some of the people out into the world, but it will be many years before there is any real degree of prosperity in the Waffa.

I feel that there is every possibility that coffee would be a successful crop in the Waffa but the extreme difficulties of communications and the very great distances that coffee would have to be carried seem to militate against this crop. Experience in other isolated parts of this District indicate that people just will not carry coffee for very considerable distances to market.

The area is reasonably well served with Aid Posts and it is pleasing to read of the generally good health of the people. It is quite understandable that the people are reluctant to seek medical treatment at Kaiapit - a considerable amount of walking is involved.

It is difficult to see any Government School being provided in this area in the foreseeable future. Education policy is against establishing Primary "T" Schools in areas where they cannot be easily supplied. The matter will be taken up with the Education authorities in Lae.

Again it is natural that these people have no understanding of Legislative processes. This understanding will only come with more contact.

I endorse Mr. Akins remarks regarding the roads in this rugged area. Because of the nature of the terrain, the distance between villages and the small number of people, you cannot expect any great effort on roads.

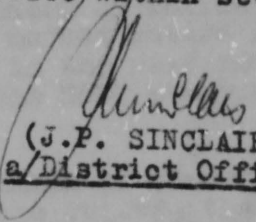
Mr. Akins states that he is extremely disappointed with all the Village Officials and their apparent lack of authority. I feel that he is expecting too much from these people. Village Officials can only exercise authority if there are frequent visits by patrols and if officers endeavour to back them up. The Waffa has had relatively limited patrolling.

Census figures are most satisfactory for an isolated, mountain people.

As noted by Mr. Keary, Mr. Akins misunderstood his instructions relating to SURASIR airstrip and a further investigation will have to be made by the next patrol.

I am requesting the Assistant District Officer, Kaiapit to arrange another patrol to the Waffa in the near future. I feel that these people have been neglected in the past and unless they have more frequent, leisurely contact, they will not progress.

Mr. Akins has submitted a reasonable report. I expect him to have his map at this office within seven days. This was a useful patrol.


(J.P. SINCLAIR)
a/District Officer.

c.c. Mr. A. J. Akins, KAIAPIT.
Assistant District Officer, KAIAPIT.

67-0-0

Sub-District Office
KAIAPIT
Morebe District

August 9 1963

The District Officer
Morebe District
IAE

PATROL REPORT No. 14 - 1962/63

Common Roll work and the usual end-of-year burden have delayed the submission of this report and catching up with ASOPA assignments seems to have prevented Mr Akin from devoting any of his own time to its earlier completion.

The WAPFA is a backward area due to the difficulty of the terrain - it seems there is little prospect of significant economic advancement.

However, I do not agree with the officer's sentiments about tax (page 4, para.4); the levying of personal tax will force some of the people out into the world and no hardship will be caused by enforced absence for prolonged absence because plenty of casual work is available on the peanut farms in the middle Markham. While we allow these folk to remain exempt they will do nothing - far more effective than mere exhortation is real pressure which can be ameliorated by exemptions and partial exemptions as tax collectors see fit.

Just what can be done with the available resources is a difficult question - the development of coffee does not seem a good idea in the light of market future and experience in similar areas (I refer to the readiness with which producers dropped out in the HUBE when prices varied).

Perhaps a scheme to introduce stands of commercial timber could be considered. If, in the future, there was a sufficiently valuable quantity of timber in the WAPFA, then private capital would be attracted to solve the problem of access.

Mr D. Macmurray, Extension Officer for D.A.S.F., is new in the area. When his report is available it is intended to raise the future of the WAPFA in the District Economic Development Committee.

The educational aspect of the 1964 elections will require another visit in order to find suitable people for 'schooling' at KAIAPIT. However, considering the limited means at our disposal and the low number of people involved it may be necessary to give the people here less attention than one would like.

As in the MARKHAM HEADWATERS Census Division I am not going to press the people into road maintenance apart from basic care of bridges and dangerous sections. It is understood Mr W. Murdoch will be coming to KAIAPIT next year - he may be able to locate a mule track into the area.

I quite agree with Mr Akin's remarks about the difficulty of patrolling the area during wet weather (page 7 para.3). Carriers should be given every consideration.

The problem of mission interference with existing marriage arrangements is not uncommon and has vexed many junior officers, a point to which Mr Akin's attention has been drawn. Hardship is sometimes caused by this attitude which is, to me, difficult to justify in the name of religion. However, apart from informing the people of their legal position (when they enquire) there seems little else that one can do without causing ill-feeling with missionaries.

In the ATZERA Census Division the marriage position has not yet settled down and there is a very high rate of 'divorce'; the WAFFA people are merely on the threshold of this phase of social disruption.

My instructions relating to SURASIR airstrip were misunderstood - it has been explained to Mr Akin what is meant by 'side' angles etc. The strip has been built by the Summer Institute of Linguistics and is used for supplying two linguistic teams working in the WAFFA at KUSING and IMANI.

Mr Akin has all the data required for a map. It will be sent to you as soon as it is drawn.

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

a/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-0-0

Sub-District Office
KAIAPIT
Morobe District.

June 3 1963.

Mr. A. Akins
Cadet Patrol Officer
KAIAPIT.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

You will conduct a patrol to the WAFFA Headwaters Census Division. As already discussed with you the patrol should depart on Monday June 3 and duration will be three weeks.

Sgt SUBIENG, Const MAI, and Const WARI will accompany you.

Your duties are:-

1. Revise census and compile information for the Common Roll.
2. Make a map of the area based on a chain and compass survey.
3. Inspect the airstrip at SURASIR and report on its length, approach and side angles, surface, and drainage.
4. Inform the people there is every possibility of a 10/- head tax being introduced next year. Report on their reactions to this.
5. Explain the reason for compiling names for the Common Roll - tell the people about the Legislative Council Elections.
6. On this patrol do not worry too much about lack of response to suggestions about improved housing. Advise on improvements, but avoid threatening anyone with the Law.
7. Check on any CSB Passbooks that may be held.
8. Remember these people are still quite primitive and are likely to remain so for a while yet - the nature of the country makes communication difficult and this will be the thing that finally determines how much progress the people can make.

M. D. Keary

(M.D. Keary)
a/ Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
KAIAPIT.
Morobe District.
1st July, 1963

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

PATROL REPORT KAIAPIT No. 14 OF 1962/63.
REPORT OF PATROL TO THE WAFFA HEADWATERS CENSUS DIVISION
KAIAPIT SUB-DISTRICT

Officer Conducting Patrol :- A. J. Akins C.P.O.

Area Patrolled :- WAFFA HEADWATERS Census Division

Objects of Patrol :-

1. Revise Census and compile information for Common Roll.
2. Make a map of the area based on a chain and compass survey.
3. Inspect airstrip at Surasir.

Duration of Patrol :- 3/6/63 to 24/6/63
Twenty one (21) days.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol :-

Europeans :-	Nil.
Natives :-	Four (4) members of the R.P.&N.G.C. One (1) Aid Post Orderly. One (1) Personal Servant.


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

INTRODUCTION :-

This patrol was conducted for the purpose of carrying out a revision of the census, compiling names for the Common Roll, inspecting the airstrip at Surasir and doing a chain and compass survey of the patrol route for the purpose of drawing a map of the area.

The Waffa Headwaters Census Division is very rugged and mountainous with very poor tracks linking villages and with several creeks and rivers running through the area which are subject to flash flooding.

Weather conditions were quite favourable throughout the duration of the patrol and as can be seen from the diary the patrol proceeded at a leisurely pace through the area. All villages were visited and apart from matters of a routine nature nothing was really brought to the notice of the patrol.

The people are very primitive with very few understanding or speaking Pidgin.

DIARY :-

- Monday 3rd June, 1963 :- Departed Kalapit 1030 hrs arrived Nararauf 1200 by Landrover. Departed Nararauf 1230 arriving Gnarawain 1700 via Guruf and Yanof.
- Tuesday 4th June, 1963 :- Departed Gnarawain 0800 and proceeded up the Wamwar R., arriving Surasir 1430, thence proceeded to inspect the airstrip.
- Wednesday 5th June, 1963 :- Departed Surasir Airstrip 0800 and walked until 1600 then set up camp.
- Thursday 6th June, 1963 :- Departed camp 0715 arriving at Kusing 1230. Afternoon spent with village officials discussing the purpose of the patrol.
- Friday 7th June, 1963 :- At Kusing. Revised census and compiled names for Common Roll. Inspected village and held discussions with people.
- Saturday 8th June, 1963 :- Departure from Kusing delayed due to the rain. Arrived Tumbuna 1430 after a two hour walk. Talked about the introduction of tax with the people during the afternoon.
- Sunday 9th June, 1963 :- Observed at Tumbuna.
- Monday 10th June, 1963 :- At Tumbuna. Revised census and compiled names for Common Roll. Did some chain and compass work.
- Tuesday 11th June, 1963 :- Departed Tumbuna 0300 and arrived at Siaga at 1300. Inspected village and had talks with the people.
- Wednesday 12th June, 1963 :- At Siaga. Revised census and compiled names for the Common Roll. Chain and compass work also carried out.

- Thursday 13th June, 1963 :- Departed Siaga 0730.
Arrived Urint 1600 in heavy rain.
- Friday 14th June, 1963 :- At Urint. Revised census and
compiled names for the Common Roll.
Inspected village, had talks with
the people and departed for Imani
1500 arriving at 1700 hrs.
- Saturday 15th June, 1963 :- At Imani. Revised census and
compiled names for the Common Roll.
- Sunday 16th June, 1963 :- Observed at Imani or Waignanom.
Village referred to by the people
as Imani.
- Monday 17th June, 1963 :- At Imani. Inspected village, heard
some complaints on pigs breaking
into gardens and did some chain
and compass work on the track
toward Gwoisiram.
- Tuesday 18th June, 1963 :- Departed Imani 0745 hrs and
arrived Gwoisiram 1700 hrs.
- Wednesday 19th June, 1963 :- At Gwoisiram. Revised census and
compiled names for the Common Roll.
Held talks with the people.
- Thursday 20th June, 1963 :- Proceeded to Tapakanantu one hours
walk from Gwoisiram to revise
census and compile names for the
Common Roll. Returned to Gwoisiram
late in the afternoon.
- Friday 21st June, 1963 :- Departed Gwoisiram 0700 hrs,
arrived Onunk 1830hrs.
- Saturday 22nd June, 1963 :- At Onurk. Revised census and
compiled names for the Common Roll.
Inspected village had talk with
Luluai and proceeded to Gnarawain
in the afternoon.
- Sunday 23rd June, 1963 :- Observed at Gnarawain.
- Monday 24th June, 1963 :- Departed Gnarawain 0700hrs arriv-
ing Nararauf via Yanof and Guruf
at 1100 hrs. Transport waiting at
Nararauf to return patrol to
Kaiapit.

END OF DIARY

---oOo---

NATIVE AFFAIRS :-

I would say that the native situation in the area is progressing only satisfactorily and any progress the people may be making is not very apparent. I noticed a very complacent attitude amongst the people with little desire to do anything about their backwardness. On numerous occasions I held general discussions with the village officials and any suggestions I came up with were received with little or no enthusiasm at all. The people in general were timid and on no occasion was I approached by village officials seeking advice, contrarily, I had to spend at least ten minutes trying to locate V. O.'s when required.

(a) TAX :-

One of the aims of the patrol was to discuss with the people the possibility of introducing head tax and explaining to them its purpose and trying to determine whether or not there is the money or whether they could raise the money to meet their taxation obligations.

Throughout the area I met with the same response as regards the introduction of tax. Following a general meeting in each of the villages a spokesman for the people generally indicated that the area had not yet reached a stage of economic development which would enable them to pay the government tax.

I recommend that due to the lack of economic development throughout the whole area the census division remain exempt until such time as the development is sufficient to enable them to pay tax.

On speaking with many of the village representatives I sensed a desire amongst them to pay tax if it was at all possible and for them to do so but on the other hand they lack the initiative to do something about it.

As the peoples idea of the purpose of taxation is very vague I had thought of the distribution of a few of the tax pamphlets in Pidgin, but as the illiteracy rate is extremely high they would have been of no benefit.

(b) C. S. B. PASSBOOKS :-

There were no Commonwealth Savings Bank Passbooks found throughout the whole area.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND TRADE :-

(a) ECONOMIC AGRICULTURE:-

The area is rather remote and there is the problem of the transportation of their produce to a market. Economic development in the area is very low and although the Agricultural Department has visited the area and has commenced work on the introduction of coffee the people have done very little toward the development of it. Each village in the area has its small coffee plot and many of the plants that I saw indicated very good prospects for this commercial crop if a lot more attention was given to it.

The Agricultural Officer shall be departing on a patrol to the Waffa Headwaters toward the end of July.

(b) SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE :-

There is an abundance of food throughout the area consisting mainly of corn, taro, sugar cane, pumpkin, sweet potato, tomato, banana, pawpaw and pineapple. Their staple diet is taro and sweet potato supplemented by pig and eels obtained from the many watercourses.

(c) LIVESTOCK :-

There is a plentiful supply of pigs in every village and they are practically treated as members of the family. It is not uncommon to find pigs sleeping in the houses, women nursing them and children playing with them. Fowls and dogs take second place and they also are plentiful. On a few occasions I bought fresh eggs.

(d) TRADE :-

The only trade practised is that which is carried on between people of different areas and there appears to be quite an amount of trade taking place. The patrol met with on numerous occasions people from the Kainantu area who had come to trade with the locals.

Items they were interested in obtaining were bark capes, wild palms for making bows and arrows and the items they were using to trade with were white shells, dogs, small pigs and grass skirts. The people had walked for at least four days from their own area to carry on this trading.

Trade stores are non-existent; practically no money in the area and the Waffa people trade their bows and arrows with the people of the Onga Census Division for cast off clothing.

MEDICAL & HEALTH :-

TIMO ,an A.P.O. from Kaiapit accompanied the patrol and reported that the health of the people was quite satisfactory. There are two aid posts in the area, one at KUSING and one at WAIGNANOM, both doing a very good job at keeping the people of the division in good health. The death rate over the past two years was twenty three of which eighteen were aged people.

Numerous cases of goitre like swellings of the neck were noticed amongst the older people and many people were found to have scabies. The only complaints the two A.P.O.'s in the area had were that the people were reluctant to seek further medical treatment at the hospital in Kaiapit when advised to do so. Of course it is a considerable distance to travel - about 4 days of walking.

The Medical Assistant has done two patrols through the area in the past twelve months and thus there is no need for further comment here.

EDUCATION :-

Throughout the area I found a complete lack of interest in education so I took every opportunity afforded to me to speak to the people about it and encourage them to take more of interest an interest in the education of their children.

The number of school age children not receiving an education is outstanding . From a total of eight villages of population of 1,406 there are only 22 male children attending a mission school not within the census division.

The only school in the area located at Siaga and run by an indigenous Lutheran Mission teacher does not use English but teaches only in the local vernacular.

COMMON ROLL :-

Although I explained thoroughly in each village the purpose of my collecting names for the common roll the people could not comprehend what I was trying to get over to them. The people openly admitted to me that they could not understand what the Legislative Council was all about and were very vague about my reason for collecting names. #

Patrol Report
KAIAPIT No 14 / 62-63

ROADS & BRIDGES :-

The tracks linking the villages throughout the area are very poor. There appears to have been no effort made since the last patrol to improve the condition of the tracks even though the Administration has provided the people with picks and shovel. During the patrol the people were encouraged to spend some time on improving their tracks.

From Gnarawain to Kusing the track was quite good as the weather was favourable and most small watercourses were dry. As TUMBUNA is only a $\frac{3}{4}$ hour walk from KUSING the track has had some work done on it and it is very fair.

Between TUMBUNA and SIAGA the track is fair out from SIAGA to URINT the distance is considerable and hence very little work has been done to improve the track. From URINT to WAIG-NANOM, GWOISIRAM, TAPAKANANTU and ONUNK there is barely a track if any at all.

The previous officer patrolling the WAFFA stated in his report that a determined officer could patrol the area no matter what the weather was like. There is no doubt that a patrol ^{officer} by himself could get through the area in bad weather but one must consider the welfare of the carriers and the possibility of losing a life and much valuable patrol gear. The weather in the area can be very unpredictable and flooding is not uncommon. It is possible to have to wait anything up to a week for a river to subside sufficiently to get across. The numerous rivers and creeks throughout the area have very stony beds which can make the crossing of a watercourse very treacherous even though it appears shallow and able to be crossed easily.

VILLAGE & VILLAGE OFFICIALS :-

The majority of villages are relatively clean with a number of houses having to be rebuilt. There have been no enclosures made for pigs in this area and they are to be found sleeping under practically every house and often inside the houses. At each village I advised the people of the need for fencing in their pigs and the majority of the people were inclined to agree.

At URINT there are only five houses all of which are in a shocking state due mainly to the fact that the people spend most of their time at their gardens which are a considerable distance from the village site. The people of URINT were advised that their village should be entirely reconstructed.

VILLAGE & VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont'd)

The majority of village officials throughout the area do not speak pidgin and were very unimpressive. I was extremely disappointed with all the V.O.'s and their apparent lack of authority.

I provisionally appointed a new Tul Tul by the name of TAINA at TUMBUNA who I think should be quite good for he speaks Pidgin well, has been engaged in work out of the district and appears to command authority in his village.

<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TUL TUL</u>	<u>M. TUL TUL</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>
KAPINGAU	GUREI	SONG	KUSING
UNDINA	TAINA		TUMBUNA
YAMIA	SIFA	TOATARO	SIAGA
SIRUO			URINT
KIRABIAS	WAMAGWUYAS		WAGNANOM
MAMINTSO	MAM'NO		GWOISIRAM
MENJO	KANDASI		TAPAKANANTU
NAHING			ONUNK

CENSUS STATISTICS :-

Since the last census was taken just two years ago there has been an increase of 86 people, 6.5 % of the previous total of 1320 for the division. It is good to see that the death rate has been cut in half and the birth rate doubled.

Of a total of 1,406 in the division 65 were absent during the census; 22 were at school and 43 were at work on plantations.

The two villages of Onunk and Urint have increased in population by one person since last census.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL :-

I found that the families throughout the division were essentially polygynous compound families with some men having up to five wives. The families were normally localised either by having separate houses built near one another for each wife or by each wife and her children sharing a separate room in a large house. The co-operation between members of the compound family was found to be the same as that in the elementary families.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (Cont'd)

It is the custom of the males in the area to marry their deceased relatives wife or wives as the case may be.

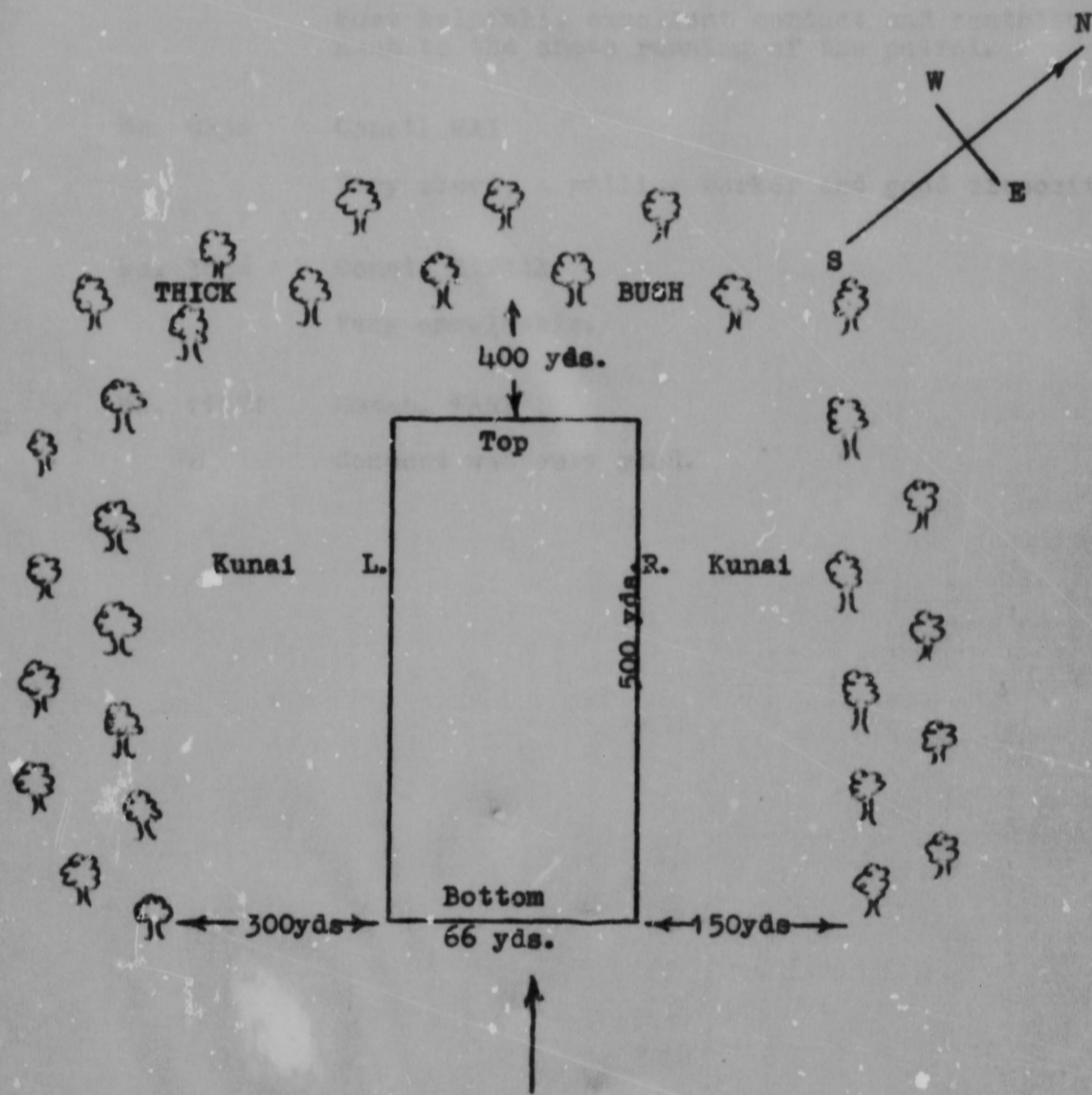
The majority of villages have houses in which the adolescent males sleep but a couple have not worried about it.

The men make excellent bows and arrows but for some unknown reason I found it extremely difficult to purchase any. Because of the coldness of the place at times the people make themselves capes from the bark of a tree which in Pidgin they call Malo. The women wear these capes practically all the time and they last for anything up to 6 months.

MISSION ACTIVITIES :-

The mission evangelists in the area play a very influential part in the lives of these people and generally more notice is taken of what they say than what is said by the Luluai. They appear to be doing quite a good job in discouraging the people from their old ways. One thing they are encouraging the people to do and which I disapproved of ~~was~~ is the divorcing of wives if a person has more than one wife. I was approached by numerous men throughout the duration of the patrol wanting to divorce their wives because the mission evangelists had advised them that this was the first step towards becoming a christian.

SURASIR AIRSTRIP



EXCELLENT APPROACH

From the approach to the Top there is a rise of 4.
From left to right there is a slight rise of 1.
The surface is relatively good with a lot of small
stone mixed in with the soil which helps to bind it.
The strip appears to be well drained and from local
information I am told that water never lies on the
strip following rain.

