NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EASTERN HIGHLANDS

STATION: KAINANTU

VOLUME No: 9

ACCESSION No: 496.

1959 - 1960

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: KAINANTU EHP
ACCESSION NO. 496
VOL, NO: 9 : 1959/60 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 9

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1959/60	1-19	J.A. HARNE	CPO	GADSUP		16.6.59 - 15.7.59
[2] 2 OF 1959/60	20-50	J.A HARNE	CPO	LAMARI	MAP	7.10.59 - 11.10.59
[3] 3 OF 1959/60	51-91	M.J. GALVIN	CPO	AGARADI	MAPS	15.9.59 - 29.10.59
[4] 4 OF 1959/60	92-122	G.F. CARTER	CPO	GIMI		20.7.59 - 28.8.59
[5] 4A OF 1959/60	123-147	M.J. GALVIN	CPO	KAMANO		18.12.59 - 3.3.60
[6] 5 OF 1959/60	148-174	O.K. ALDER	PO	GADSUP	MAP	1.3.60 - 25.3.60
[7] 6 OF 1959/60	175-208	G.F. CARTER	CPC	TAIRORA	MAP	3.12.59 - 11.5.60
[8] 7 OF 1959/60	209-231	O.K. ALDER	PO	AZIANA.		3.5.60 - 12.6.60
[9] 8 OF 1959/60	232-275	V.A. WILTSHIRE	PO	NORTH FORE SOUTH FORE AND AWA.	MAPS	20.1.60 - 28.4.60
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EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

KAINANTU PATROL REPORTS 1959-60

Patrol No.	Officer Conducting Patrol.	Area Patrolled.
1-59/60	P.A.Hardie	Gadsup Census Division
2-59/60	P.A.Hardie	Lamari Census Division
3-59/60	M.J.Galli	Agarabi Census Division
4-59/60	G.F.Carter	Gimi Census Division
4A-59/60	M.J.Galli	Kamano Census Division
5-59/60	O.K.Alder	Gadsup Census Division
6-59/60	G.F.Carter	Tairora Census Division
7-59/60	O.K.Alder	Aziana Census Division
8-59/60	J.A.Wiltshire	North Fore, South Fore and part Awa Census Divisions

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KAINANTU S/D, E.H.D. Report No 1 of 59/60

Patrol Conducted by P.A.Hardie C.P.O.

Area Patrolled GADSUP Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 4 (2Police, 1 Interpreter, 1 N.M.O.)

Duration—From 16/6/1959 to 15/7/1959

Number of Days 27

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../5/1958

Medical ..../2/1959

Map Reference GADSUP Census Division - see previous reports.

Objects of Patrol. Census Revision and Tax collection

.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/12/1959

D.Nicholls a/DO
~~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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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KAINANTU S/D, E.H.D. Report No. 1 of 59/60

Patrol Conducted by P.A.Hardie C.P.O.

Area Patrolled GADSUP Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 4 (2 Police, 1 Interpreter, 1 N.M.O.)

Duration—From 16/6/1959 to 15/7/1959

Number of Days 27

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../...../19 58

Medical ..../..2../19..59

Map Reference GADSUP Census Division - see previous reports.

Objects of Patrol Census Revision and Tax Collection

.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

12/12/1959

A.L.Mahoney a/DO

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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.....

67-13-6

23rd December, 1959

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA

KAINANTU Patrol Report No. 1/59-60

It is understood that several more Native Land Commissioners are to be appointed. The difficulties of land delineation and registration are well appreciated -the subject has been debated at the last session of the Legislative Council.

Broadly speaking, the three attitudes of mind of the GADSUP people are common to other areas of the Territory at a similar stage of development; also the desire to advance economically without the desire to do the work involved.

The disadvantages of communal tradional ownership in relation to the development of cash cropping is also a problem in Africa. Policy concerning the tenure and disposition of land should aim at the individualization of ownership and mobility of transfer without ignoring existing property rights, thus enabling access to land for economic use.

It is rather confusing for natives to be told that it is impossible to kill by sorcery and yet appreciate the idea that we place a penal sanction on the practice which is supposed to be harmless.

Mr. Hardie has composed a most informative and comprehensive report, a pleasure to process.

(A.R. Roberts)
Director

67/13/6

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

IAH:mob.

No. 30-3-1.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
14 DEC 1959

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

10th December, 1959.

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

Subject : Patrol NAI.2-59/60 - GADSUP Census Division.
Mr. I.A. HARDIE, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Attached is a report of the above, Village Population Register and covering memo by A.D.O., KAINANTU Sub-District.

2. The suggestion regarding acceptance of coffee by C.I.C., Animal Industry Division, ARONA, is being discussed with the District Agricultural Officer. I am not optimistic of the outcome.

3. The real need for simpler procedures for settling native land disputes is clear.

4. I agree that in this area particularly the implementation of trunk road surface maintenance by paid labour, with gratuitous clearance of gutters by adjoining landowners in conformity with the Roads Maintenance Ordinance, is administratively essential. Such a change is envisaged, although more generous allocations of maintenance funds are essential to its fruition.

5. There is a real need for education in GADSUP Census Division. It is true that a previous D.E.O. made a firm promise to NANAPE, D.A.C. Member and Luluai of OMAURA, which his successor is quite unable to implement. The early provision of at least token Administration schooling facilities is highly desirable for continued full confidence in the Administration.

6. The Tultul appointments recommended have been confirmed. Your approval of the appointment of Luluai MOWZI'A KOIPO of KORANCHA is sought, please.

7. C.P.O. HARDIE has again patrolled competently and confidently, and his informative report shows developed powers of observation and expression which render reading of it a pleasure.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Acting District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer.
K A I N A N T U.

c.c. Mr. I.A. Hardie,
G E M P O G L.

30-1-16/3(1219)

Sub-District Off..
KAINANTU,
E.H.D.

26th November 1959

The District Officer,
GOROKA.

Kainantu P/R No.2 59/60 - GADSUP

Please find attached copy of P/R No.2 of 59/60.

Mr.Hardie can again be complimented on carrying out an efficient patrol.

My few remarks on the Patrol Report are set out below.

Economic Development:

6. In order to combat the marketing difficulties of these people I suggest tha the O.I.C. Arona should accept delivery of coffee from natives keeping a record of the quantity and the parcel. It should be paid for later by the Agriculture Extension Officer. When the "road runs" mentioned in para 7 are an established fact, the Administrator could then abandon this service.

10. The most practical way of establishing firm titles, which are already an administrative necessity, within forseeable time, would be to provide the following staff: One patrol officer experienced in compass and chain surveying and mapping and two or three Native Survey Assistants of approximately Standard VIII and trained in compass and chain planetable mapping.

The idea would be first to map village boundaries showing inter village disputed areas. Then each village area should be divided up into individual and clan blocks again showing disputed areas.

When a Census Sub-Division is completed the material should then be placed before the Native Lands Commission for consideration and registration and for the settlement of disputed lands.

The current method of appointing lands Commissions on the upper level without providing the necessary staff at the surveying and investigating level seems, in many respects, ineffectual.

It is virtually impossible to submit claims for registration of Native Land in the detail required with present staff.

Roads and Bridges:

The road through ARONA area does not service the villages which are further to the west and this accounts for reluctance to work.

Soon it will be necessary to abandon community maintenance on such roads in this Sub-District and rely on paid, supervised labour on those sections not adjacent to villages.

Livestock:

A firm, enlightened policy encouraging and controlling and educating a native cattle industry has long been expected of the Animal Industry Division. It is hoped that it is already being planned.

Education:

In an area such as this where the Missions are manifestly unable to provide education whatsoever, it is obvious that the Administration should give priority to establishing village schools. It is shame making and frustrating to see economically developing communities hamstrung by lack of education.

Finally I would like to suggest that the Gadsup area might well be considered for Native Local Government in 1961. I feel that the next routine patrol should carry out the necessary survey.

A.N.Bottrill
Assistant District Officer

DIARY

16th. June 1959.

Left Kainantu by car arriving KASSAM 11.30. Census of Arona 1 and 2 Census Units. Inspection of hamlets comprising Arona 2. Night at KASSAM.

17th. June.

Tax collection from Arona 1 and 2 Census Units. Inspection of hamlets comprising Arona 1. Discussions with villagers. Night at KASSAM.

18th. June.

Departed KASSAM 8 a.m. Arrived ABONAMO 11.30 a.m. Tax and Census of ABONAMO Census Unit. Discussions with villagers. Night at ABONAMO.

19th June.

Left ABONAMO 8 a.m. Arrived MAMERAIN 9 a.m. Tax and Census of MAMERAIN Census Unit. One complaint settled by arbitration. Left MAMERAIN 1 p.m. Arrived BINAMARIEN 3.30 p.m. Tax and Census of BINAMARIEN. Discussions with villagers. Night at BINAMARIEN.

20th. June.

Inspection of village and environs. Departed BINAMARIEN 10 a.m. Arrived PUNDIBASA 11 a.m. Tax and Census of PUNDIBASA Census Unit. Joined by two native agricultural assistants to help in coffee survey. A case of assault was referred to KAINANTU. Night at PUNDIBASA.

21st June.

The greater part of this day was spent hearing a land dispute between PUNDIBASA and MAMERAIN. An amicable settlement was finally arranged by arbitration. Discussions with villagers. Night at PUNDIBASA.

22nd. June.

Inspection of village and environs. Departed from PUNDIBASA at 10 a.m. Arrived TOMBENDAKA at 11 a.m. Tax and Census of TOMBENDAKA Census Unit. A land dispute between PUNDIBASA and TOMBENDAKA being unable to be settled by arbitration, the parties were told to abide by the ruling of a previous officer (made in 1955) while a Claim for the Registration of Native Land is being prepared. Night at TOMBENDAKA.

23rd. June.

Inspection of village and gardens of TOMBENDAKA. Departed from TOMBENDAKA at 9.30 a.m., arriving KORANGKA at 10.30 a.m. Tax and Census of KORANGKA and KAMBAIRA Census Units. Inspection of KORANGKA village and discussions with villagers. Night at KORANGKA.

24th. June.

Tax collected from labourers on Mr. L. Crowley's plantation at KORANGKA. Inspection of KAMBAIRA village enroute to WOMPUL. Arrived at WOMPUL 11.30. Tax and Census of WOMPUL Census Unit and taxation collected from 45 Finschhafen miners at work on the WANTON River nearby. A dispute between these miners and the WOMPUL Villagers settled by arbitration. Night at WOMPUL.

DIARY (continued)

25th. June.

Departed from WOMPUL 8 a.m. Inspection of village erected by Finschhafens near their gold workings. Arrived at OMISUAN 11 a.m. Tax and Census of OMISUAN Census Unit. Discussions with villagers. Night at OMISUAN.

26th. June.

Departed OMISUAN 8 a.m. Arrived at ARAU NO.3 at 10 a.m. Tax and Census of ARAU (2) Census Unit. Departed ARAU NO.3 at 1.30 p.m. Inspection of ARAU NO.2 enroute to ARAU NO.1 which was reached at 2.30 p.m. Tax and Census of ARAU (1) Census Unit. Inspection of village of ARAU NO.1 and discussions with villagers. Night at ARAU.

27th. June.

Tax collections from labourers at Mr. W. Larmer's plantation. A number of disputes settled by arbitration. Departed ARAU NO.1 at 10 a.m. Arrived ONANINGKA Rest House at 12.a.m. Night at ONANINGKA.

28th. June.

Spent at ONANINGKA. Night at ONANINGKA.

29th. June.

Tax and Census of ONANINGKA and SASAURA Census Units. Discussions with villagers. Night at ONANINGKA.

30th. June.

Inspected hamlets comprising SASAURA and ONANINGKA Census Units and their environs. Routine administration. Arrived OMAURA 3 p.m. Collected tax from 10 Finschhafen gold miners working near OMAURA. Discussions with villagers. Night at OMAURA.

1st. July 1959.

Tax and Census of OMAURA Census Unit. Inspection of hamlets comprising OMAURA and their environs. Night at OMAURA.

2nd. July.

Departed from OMAURA 8 a.m. Arrived KUNDANA Rest House 9.30 a.m. By car to KASSAM and back for inspection of road. Census of APUMAKA Census Unit. Night at KUNDANA.

3rd. July.

Tax collected from labourers at Arons Livestock Station and Mr. Kent-Biggs plantation. Tax and Census of BIOKA Census Unit. Discussions with villagers. Returned to KUNDANA Rest House. Night at KUNDANA.

4th. July.

Tax collection from APUMAKA Census Unit and from labourers at Mr. F. Burgoyne's plantation. Night at KUNDANA.

5th. July.

To KAINANTU. The 6th and 7th of July were occupied by District Court sittings.

DIARY (Continued)

8th. July.

From KAINANTU to IKANA by car arriving 4.30 p.m. Night at IKANA.

9th. July.

Census and tax of IKANA and TOMBENA Census Units. Tax collected from 11 Finschhafen miners at work nearby. A number of complaints settled by arbitration. Discussions with villagers. Night at IKANA.

10th July.

Inspection of hamlets comprising IKANA and TOMBENA en route to AKUNA. Arrived AKUNA 2 p.m. Censused AKUNA Census Unit. Night at AKUNA.

11th. July.

Tax collected from AKUNA Census Unit and census and tax of AMAMONTA Census Unit. Inspection of AKUNA village. General administration. Night at AKUNA.

12th. July.

Spent at AKUNA. Night at AKUNA.

13th. July.

Departed from AKUNA 8 a.m. Inspection of AMAMONTA and WOPEPA hamlets en route to ONAMUNA which was reached at 11 a.m. Tax and Census of WOPEPA and ONAMUNA Census Units. Night at ONAMUNA.

14th. July.

Departed ONAMUNA 8 a.m. Inspection of ASIRANGKA village en route to ANAMUNAPA which was reached at 10.30 a.m. Tax and Census of ASIRANGKA and AIYURA Census Units. One complaint settled by arbitration. Night at ANAMUNAPA.

15th. July.

Collection of tax from labourers at the Highlands Agricultural Experimental Station, Aiyura. Returned KAINANTU 4.30 p.m.

END OF PATROL

INTRODUCTION

1. The main object of this Patrol was the censusing of and the collection of personal taxation from the people of the GADSUP Census Division. A survey of the coffee industry in the area was also made.

2. The GADSUP Census Division lies in an arc south of a line from KAINANTU to KASSAM.

Physically it ranges from the rolling grasslands of the ARONA valley to the precipitous gorge of the WANTON River and the fertile forested valleys of PUNDIBASA and ARAU.

Climatically it varies from the warm humidity of OMISUAN and WOMPUL situated halfway down the escarpment of the MARKHAM Valley to ONAMUNA, almost 6,oooft high on the range between the AIYURA and ARONA valleys.

Linguistically, the majority of the members of the Census Division speak the GADSUP language with 470 people in the ARAU - OMISUAN area speaking a TAIRORA dialect. The people of BUNAMARIEN (118 souls) speak a language related to TAIRORA and those of WOMPUL(124), a language related to the MARKHAM.

Culturally, with the exception of the villages with different languages, the inhabitants of the GADSUP seem to form a fairly compact group.However, the more westerly Census Units appear more receptive to outside influence from the TAIRORA and KAMANO while the easterly Census Units have links with the MARKHAM.

3. The Patrol, from its inception to its conclusion, lasted 30 days. Of this time, three days were occupied in the preparation for and by the course of District Court sittings.

4. From the 20th June, the Patrol was accompanied and assisted by two native coffee assistants whose services were kindly lent by the Agricultural Extension Officer at KAINANTU.

NATIVE SITUATION

1. In general, the native situation appears reasonably good with certain reservations. In most areas there is some economic development and in all, at least token support for the Administration's aims. However, the degree of development and of support for the Administration varies widely.

2. It is difficult to generalise when discussing native attitudes in an area as large as this. In regard to outward and visible criteria, the majority of villages was found to be clean and the villagers to have some source of income. However in some villages, signs of enthusiasm for Administration policy such as more than token cash-cropping, support for aid-posts, the the construction and maintenance of roads, were negligible.

3. Broadly speaking, the villages of the GADSUP have three states of mind; (a) the more or less initial flush of enthusiasm for Administration aims and a fervent desire to advance their condition (inhabitants of villages in the less sophisticated parts of the Census Division); (b) apathy towards the Administration and lethargy in carrying out its policies; (c) a reasonable amount of support motivated by intelligent self-interest.

4. The wish to advance economically was everywhere evident but some villages did not appear to be prepared to make the necessary effort. This can be attributed to a number of causes; disappointment with the price they received for their coffee which they considered an inadequate return for their

NATIVE SITUATION (Continued)

labour or their expectations, envy of more favoured parts of the Census Division which receive a relatively large income from gold with relatively little labout, lack of leadership by some of the older village officials.

5. In practically every village the patrol was given an excellent reception. Food brought to the patrol was plentiful and although nominally the dry season, there were no accounts of any food shortage.

6. Despite a certain amount of sophistication in the area, the belief in sorcery and killing by "poison" is still strong in many places and was recently the cause of a riot at OWAMUNA. The belief in the efficacy of sorcery in the art of killing persists despite the fact that other mystical beliefs and practices invoking more benevolent powers (for instance the planting of tankeds in gardens to assist the growth of sugar cane and other crops) seem to have fallen into desuetude owing to Mission activity and general European contact. A discreet enquiry was made into the method of killing by Black Magic (Appendix B) and villagers were reminded that its practice was illegal and that anyway, killing by sorcery was impossible. Although the latter was politely agreed to by all, one was left with the impression that the general attitude was that they would give/had given up "poison" because the Government had told them to, not because they doubted its efficacy.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

1. During the patrol, a census was taken of all coffee trees owned by natives of the Census Division (figures may be found in Appendix A). There are a total number of 642 owners in the Census Division. Natives of every village except one owned at least some coffee but the amount owned and care taken of the coffee varied considerably. Native attitudes towards coffee, no doubt the cause of the foregoing, also vary and apparently from a number of reasons.

2. Coffee has been planted as a result of orders from past Patrol Officers, of urging by the Agricultural Extension Officer, of envy of the successes of coffee growers in other parts of the Sub-District and of fear that the usual source of income (gold) would shortly be exhausted.

3. In the area nearer Kainantu, a considerable amount of coffee has been growing for some time, yielding a profitable source of income to the native population. This is the area where the greatest amount of coffee is to be found.

4. Towards the centre of the Census Division, near the Census Units of OMAURA and SASAURA, gold has for some time been the main source of income. However, recently increasing plantings of coffee indicate an awareness that gold will not last forever and that coffee is able to form an acceptable substitute.

5. For the rest of the region, with the exception of the Arona villagers, whose attitude is akin to those nearer Kainantu, many coffee owners seem to regard their coffee not as a practical economic proposition but as a disagreeable task, and in more than a few cases merely a sop to the orders or exhortations of the Patrol Officers or Agricultural Officers.

Economic Development (Continued)

6. I am not conversant with the days when coffee was first introduced into the area and whether this quasi-disillusioned attitude proceeds from the unfulfillment or misconstruction of promises made at that time. However, when asked why coffee gardens had been neglected and berries left to die on the trees, complaints were expressed as to the long distance coffee had to be brought if marketed at Kainantu, and if it was not sold to the single European trader in the area whose prices they claimed were very low indeed. (From native coffee owners' accounts of amounts sold and prices paid by this trader, their attitude seems justifiable. However, no reliable check can be made as no system of receipts for coffee sold appears to exist in the transactions of private traders and the natives in this Sub-District.)

7. This source of dissatisfaction may however soon be removed as two European representatives of private enterprise are said to be contemplating "road runs" through the area buying coffee at prices which compare quite favourably with prices paid at Kainantu.

8. Another source of dissatisfaction or perhaps uncertainty was the fall of the price of coffee from the height it obtained some years ago. An attempt was made to explain price fluctuations and international markets (with dubious success) and it was intimated that the price might fall even further. (What the reaction would be were the price to fall to a great degree, I am not prepared to guess).

9. For the rest, coffee opens a fresh field for disputes in an area whose people must surely be one of the most litigious in the world. Besides the perennial problem of pigs rooting out coffee trees, the sharing of the proceeds of the coffee grown on ground which traditionally is community owned, poses fresh difficulties. Communal ownership of coffee gardens is claimed to have been a failure because of the innumerable disputes over the proceeds.

10. The only way out of the problem seems to me to be the introduction of individual tenure, either through Registration by the Native Land Board or by Government alienation and leasing to individual owners. This latter would seem to be the more suitable if Agricultural Leases as small as an acre or half an acre could be granted.

FRESH VEGETABLES.

Villagers of KORANGKA and KAMBAIRA sell vegetables to Mr. L. Crowley who eventually markets them in Lae. The amount sold at present is negligible but may be indicative of what could be achieved with the resources of the rich WAU-PUNDIBASA area, in respect of market gardening if the Highlands Highway from Goroka down to Lae ever becomes a good, all-weather road with regular services.

GOLD MINING.

1. The gold mining in the GABSUP Census Division is the main source of income, an estimated £6,000 being received for gold from this area within the last six months. This amount has been paid to 56 boss-boys (Claim holders) who have an estimated 250 villagers working their claims fairly regularly, other villagers helping spasmodically. Of this number, 66 are immigrant Finschhafen miners, who, as a result of their numbers, enterprise and knowledge (many have worked gold around WAU), gain a large percentage of gold won in the Census Division, (as in other areas around Kainantu). 45 of this 66 are working gold on the WANTON

Gold Mining (Continued)

River near WOMPUL. Here they have erected a permanent village, most of the houses built in Finschhafen style. Two of the miners have taken wives from among the local inhabitants.

2. The gold-mining industry in the Gadsup has probably now reached its apogee and may decline somewhat in the next few years. This is recognised by many of the native miners and some of the villages, OMAURA in special, which have previously relied almost exclusively on gold for their income, are turning to coffee planting.

Timber

1. This industry, although still carried on in the area from ARONA(?) to ARAU, seems to be losing adherents. This is probably because of the hard work involved which compares unfavourably with the easier sources of income such as gold-mining and coffee-growing, and in a couple of cases, the uncertain market.

2. A market for pit-sawn timber is provided by private planters and by the Administration.

3. With the exception of the villages of OMAMUNA, WOPEPA and TOMBENA, there appears to be no shortage of natural stands of timber and it was therefore thought fit by the writer to relax somewhat an alleged total ban placed some years ago by Administration officers on the cutting of virgin timber in order to make new gardens. In areas such as those around OMAURA and IKANA where the population has increased enormously over the last ten years, the villagers were instructed that that if the whole village saw fit to clear an area in order to make a new garden, and all were agreed that no deleterious results would ensue, an interview should be sought with the Kiap, and permission might be granted.

4. Reafforestation is negligible and is confined to the occasional casuarina tree planted in an old garden.

LAND

Tribal Boundaries

1. All Census Units in the GADSUP appear to possess a sufficiency of land but this does not prevent numerous suits over tribal boundaries.

2. In particular is this so in the PUNDIBASA area where there are disputes between TOMBENDAKA and KUNDANA, TOMBENDAKA and PUNDIBASA, PUNDIBASA and MAMERAIN and, subsequent to the Patrol, PUNDIBASA ans BINAMARIEN on the one hand and MAMERAIN and ABONAMO on the other. This last was the cause of a riot during August, 1959.

3. It is hoped soon to investigate these areas in dispute more fully and to submit Claims for the Registration of Native Land.

Alienated Land

1. There approximately 4,880 acres of alienated land in the GADSUP Census Division excluding the H.A.E.S., AIYURA.

2. Of this amount, the five European plantations in the area comprise 1,800 acres, the Administration ARONA Livestock Station 2,725 acres, the OMAURA Seventh Day Adventist Mission 29 acres and two blocks of unused alienated land near KASSAM 335 acres.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

1. There are over 40 miles of good vehicular road in the GADSUP Census Division. Some of this amount is part of the KAINANTU - AIYURA - ARONA Trunk Road; the rest consists of the side road OMAURA - KORANGKA.

2. This latter, which has just been surfaced with stone, forms a valuable link with the south-eastern part of the GADSUP, which is one of the most fertile areas in the KAINANTU Sub-District.

3. A further extension of this road, from KORANGKA to TOMBENDAKA and then PUNDIBASA would even more open up this area and with very little difficulty, go up over the range to MAMERAIN and link up with the Trunk Road near ARONA Livestock Station, thus giving vehicular access to 897 people and a ~~very~~ potentially, a very rich agricultural area.

4. However, although in itself the road position in the GADSUP is a favourable one, the maintenance of roads and bridges is a source of discontent to many of the local people and the cause of some problems.

5. However reasonable it may seem that villagers repay Governmental services by one day's labour on the road per week, the complete lack of inclination evinced by some villages (except when payments for road-work are due) and the hostility which must be aroused by the use of policemen to ensure that the whole population turns up, sometimes gives to the weekly road-work day the air of a corvee.

6. This is not true of all villages. Some, such as the ARONA group, seem to welcome the chance to earn money and recently, the people of ARAU appeared to bear quite cheerfully the disruption of their village life caused by their work, gravelling their section of the road.

9. Village officials, caught between the two fires of Administration pressure and village reluctance for work, lose authority or influence. During the Patrol, at BIOKA and IKANA, requests were made to the writer, in front of office holders and the assembled people, that a certain Luluai or Tultul be replaced. The few vocal partisans of such an official replied that this request stemmed from the fact that he had made himself unpopular by trying to insist on the weekly-road work being performed and although other reasons were offerred by the first speakers, no denial of this was made.

10. In view of this, I should not like to recommend strongly the construction of the road mentioned in (3) above unless the villagers of these Census Units showed themselves very much in favour - an impression I did not receive from a few, tentative questions I asked.

AGRICULTURE

This subject has been covered by the KAINANTU Agricultural Extension Officer in his reports.

LIVESTOCK

1. Although in areas containing Seventh Day Adventist evangelists numbers of goats are to be found, the village pig still by far retains its predominance. There is a great demand for better quality pigs which is catered for to some extent by a local planter who sells young pigs to native villagers at £5 for a male, and £6 for a female, pig.

2. Seven native-owned cattle at ASIRANGKA and a single bull at OMAURA constitute the cattle holdings of the GADSUP people.

3. In view of the fact that there appears to be a total ban on the sale of cattle for breeding purposes to natives in the KAINANTU area, little expansion in this industry can be expected at present. However, if a native-owned cattle industry were ever to commence in the KAINANTU area, the GADSUP Census Division, with its unused grasslands of the ARONA valley would probably be the most suitable place as this area has been proved to be suitable for raising cattle and the nearby government Arona Livestock Station could provide supervision.

MISSIONS

1. Although the Seventh Day Adventist Mission has a large station at OMAURA, the Lutheran mission appears to have the dominant influence in the GADSUP although unlike the former, it has no European minister in the area.

2. Lutheran catechists are to be found in the majority of villages including KAMBAIRA and BINAMARIEN where catechists from Finschhafen were active before the war.

3. Mission influence in most villages appeared to the writer to be quite strong although the actual percentage of practising mission followers is unknown.

EDUCATION

1. At present, with a population of 2,707 children under the age of 13 in the GADSUP, there are 13 attending the government school at KAINANTU and 44 others at mission schools, at OMAURA, RAIAPINKA and BENA.

2. In an area which is as advanced economically as the GADSUP and has had as much European contact, this amount of education per capita seems disproportionately low.

3. NANAPE, the Luluai of OMAURA, brought this complaint to the Patrol and also claimed that over a year ago, he had been promised by the District Education Officer that a government would be placed at OMAURA. NANAPE stated that if the Administration still intended to do so, the people of OMAURA were willing to give the necessary land, build the school and provide food.

4. Bearing in mind that practically every area around about KAINANTU is in a similar or worse state, as regards education, I should still like to recommend, if it is at all possible, the establishment of a Government School in the area, if not at OMAURA, then at ARAU, in order to help an area still to a great extent very much pro-government, and which might also tap the area around SAWAIRA and OBURA in the TAIRORA Census Division. and perhaps assist to break down the notorious recalcitrance of the people of the latter Census Unit.

HEALTH

A patrol by an E.M.A. had been carried out in the GADSUP during February, 1959, and sanitary conditions had been reported as

as generally poor.

2. Some improvement had been effected by the time of the Patrol's arrival, though much was of very recent origin, and strictures on the subject of sanitation were given at only KORANGKA and ONAMUNA.

3. Native medical orderlies accompanied the Patrol for practically the whole way and examined and treated villagers for minor complaints. No major complaints were found but in the ARAU area the incidence of a skin complaint which I understand is a form of tinea was very high, and in the village of OMISUAN, practically 100%.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

1. With the exception of OMAURA, the Village Officials of the GADSUP are not outstanding and some of them are, in my opinion, very poor indeed.

2. The luluais of KORANGKA and KAMBAIRA expressed a wish to resign because of old age and I recommend that their resignations be accepted as I consider that their condition borders on senility and is one of the main causes of the unsatisfactory state of these two Census Units.

3. The following recommendations are made in regard to Village Officials.

MOWEI'A - KOIPO of KORANGKA to replace Luluai OMARA

MATINANDA - OMARA of KORANGKA to replace Tultul TO'ATI who wishes to resign

Tultul INIMARA to be promoted to Luluai in place of present Lulvai ANDARUA of KAMBAIRA

NEIYANI - ANDARUA to be appointed Tultul.

ANDE - TETE of BIOKA is recommended to be appointed Tultul. This si a new appointment and is made in order to assist an ageing Luluai and to give an official to a hamlet which at present has none.

TAXATION

1/ Taxation rates for the GADSUP Census Division for 1959 remained at £1, the same as for the first collection in 1938.

2.. No difficulty was experienced in collecting the tax. The only village in which a proportionately large number of exemptions were issued wasOMISUAN where the sole source of income is the sale of bush tobacco to Finschhafen gold-miners in the area.

3. The greatly increased coffee plantings (see Appendix A) in the GADSUP can, I think, be attributed largely to taxation, and though in general the villagers can ill afford to pay tax, the stimulus given to cash-cropping is probably a more than adequate recompense.

4. The total amount collected during the Patrol was £ 1,090 - 10 - 0, being

GADSUP males	£782 - 10 -0
Plantation employees	296 - 10 - 0
Gold miners	111 - 10 - 0

5. For break-up of figures, see Appendix C.

APPENDIX D

Report on Members of R.P.&N.G.C. accompanying the Patrol

8162	Const. 5th yr MIGWI	An excellent policeman, knows Patrol routine well and always cheerful.
8250	Const. 5th yr GORABI	A very good patrol policeman, keen and efficient.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959 GADSUP CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—7403/12.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission									Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
ABONAMO	18.6.59	7	7		1			1									1	1		1										10	34	12	43	3	46	3	40	44	49	62	195
AIYURA	14.7.59	10	10					1		2			1		1		1	3		2	6		3		5					19	62	25	68	5	69	2.8	58	68	83	105	328
AKUNA	11.7.59	6	8		1			2			1	1		1	2		1	2		3	1	1								31	58	24	68	8	75	3.3	70	64	93	105	334
AMAMONTA	11.7.59	2	10											1	1			1		1	2		1				4			20	49	16	50	2	55	3.6	46	63	50	73	255
APUMAKA	4.7.59	12	9						1	1				4				1												28	41	21	49	3	55	3.3	64	64	77	77	285
ARAU (1)	20.6.59	5	4					1	1					2				1		1										8	43	2	40	2	42	2.6	30	25	51	47	153
ARAU (2)	26.6.59	8												2	2		1				4	1								12	41	12	52	5	50	3	37	32	49	62	185
ARONA (1)	17.6.59	11	9			1			2						2	1		3		1										12	56	17	60	6	55	3.9	51	50	72	114	285
ARONA (2)	17.6.59	10	14	1	1	1							2				1	1	1	2					5					18	58	16	64	1	56	3.8	46	48	78	90	269
ASIRANGKA	14.7.59	8	10											2		1	3		2	2		1								13	36	11	43	1	46	2.8	64	47	59	71	244
BINAMARIEN	19.6.59	1	6	1				1	2					2	1				3	2										6	22	3	30		31	2.7	21	19	33	45	118
BIOKA	3.7.59	10	15	1	1			1	2						2								3		4					20	61	13	59	5	65	3.3	77	64	92	91	331
IRANA	9.7.59	8	8											7	2							1		14		1				35	84	27	75	6	80	3.4	73	91	112	117	412
KAMBAIRA	23.6.59	3	6						1								3	1		1										13	31	8	29	2	28	2.9	11	23	47	44	125
KORANGKA	23.6.59	1	5				1		2					3					4	3										12	34	8	26	3	25	3.6	30	28	50	39	147
MAMERAIN	19.6.59	8	3	2		1								1	2			1												9	39	8	39	2	44	3.6	27	23	62	65	177
OMAURA	1.7.59	17	20	1	1			1						5				1				14		1		6				42	103	36	98	9	101	4.1	102	107	141	151	522
OMISUAN	25.6.59	5	3	2										1												1				5	31	8	36	1	34	2.8	15	13	43	51	123
ONAMUNA	3.7.59	10	9								1			5	2			1	1	3	5		18			1				22	62	16	55	3	52	2.9	67	70	66	89	316

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959 — GADSUP — CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—7493/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M+F
ONANJINGKA	29·6·59	9	12	1						1					1		1				1		10		4		1		26	67	24	62	6	69	3·4	65	68	89	102	340
PUNDIBASA	20·6·59	16	10	2		2	1	1	1	1				1	1		2	1		1						2		38	90	32	93	10	96	4·2	111	86	145	142	486
JASAURA	29·6·59	9	7		1			2	3	1	1	1		1	2			1	1	1	1			1		2		22	83	25	67	6	63	3·7	64	68	114	100	353
TOMBENA	9·7·59	4	6			1	1	1			1				1				1	1								23	41	17	36	5	42	3·8	38	49	65	60	216
TOMBENDAKA	25·6·59	6	6	1	1	3	1		1					1	2		1	1										10	53	16	52	8	55	4·1	48	50	75	76	249
WOMPUL	24·6·59	2	3												1		1					1				2		9	36	8	37	1	34	2·9	14	19	43	45	121
WOPEPA	13·7·59	8	5	1				2							1		1	3	2	2			15				12		23	43	27	49	9	55	3·1	46	52	56	86	207
TOTAL		199	207	13	8	12	4	12	17	7	4	3	1	37	28	3	17	26	12	29	4	1	2	85	·	13	·	44	·	486	1361	432	1380	115	1418	3·7	1315	1335	1855	2109	6839

IAH:mcb. 30-3-1.

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

10th December, 1959.

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

Subject : Patrol KAI.2-59/60 - GADSUP Census Division.
Mr. P.A. HARDIE, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Attached is a report of the above, Village Population Register and covering memo by A.D.O., KAINANTU Sub-District.

2. The suggestion regarding acceptance of coffee by O.I.C., Animal Industry Division, ARONA, is being discussed with the District Agricultural Officer. I am not optimistic of the outcome.

3. The real need for simpler procedures for settling native land disputes is clear.

4. I agree that in this area particularly the implementation of trunk road surface maintenance by paid labour, with gratuitous clearance of gutters by adjoining landowners in conformity with the Roads Maintenance Ordinance, is administratively essential. Such a change is envisaged, although more generous allocations of maintenance funds are essential to its fruition.

5. There is a real need for education in GADSUP Census Division. It is true that a previous D.E.O. made a firm promise to NANAPE, D.A.C. Member and Luluai of ONAURA, which his successor is quite unable to implement. The early provision of at least token Administration schooling facilities is highly desirable for continued full confidence in the Administration.

6. The Tultul appointments recommended have been confirmed. Your approval of the appointment of Luluai MOWEI'A KOIPO of KORANGKA is sought, please.

7. C.P.O. HARDIE has again patrolled competently and confidently, and his informative report shows developed powers of observation and expression which render reading of it a pleasure.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Acting District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer,
K A I N A N T U.

c.c. Mr. P.A. Hardie,
G E M B O G L.

30-1-16/3(1219)

Sub-District Office,
KAINANTU,
E.H.D.

26th November 1959

The District Officer,
GOROKA.

Kainantu P/R No.2 59/60 - GADSUP

Please find attached copy of P/R No.2 of 59/60.

Mr. Hardie can again be complimented on carrying out an efficient patrol.

My few remarks on the Patrol Report are set out below.

Economic Development:

6. In order to combat the marketing difficulties of these people I suggest tha the O.I.C. Arona should accept delivery of coffee from natives keeping a record of the quantity and the parcel. It should be paid for later by the Agriculture Extension Officer. When the "road runs" mentioned in para 7 are an established fact, the Administrator could then abandon this service.

10. The most practical way of establishing firm titles, which are already an administrative necessity, within forseeable time, would be to provide the following staff: One patrol officer experienced in compass and chain surveying and mapping and two or three Native Survey Assistants of approximately Standard VIII and trained in compass and chain planetable mapping.

The idea would be first to map village boundaries showing inter village disputed areas. Then each village area should be divided up into individual and clan blocks again showing disputed areas.

When a Census Sub-Division is completed the material should then be placed before the Native Lands Commission for consideration and registration and for the settlement of disputed lands.

The current method of appointing lands Commissions on the upper level without providing the necessary staff at the surveying and investigating level seems, in many respects, ineffectual.

It is virtually impossible to submit claims for registration of Native Land in the detail required with present staff.

Roads and Bridges:

The road through ARONA area does not service the villages which are further to the west and this accounts for reluctance to work.

Soon it will be necessary to abandon community maintenance on such roads in this Sub-District and rely on paid, supervised labour on those sections not adjacent to villages.

Livestock:

A firm, enlightened policy encouraging and controlling and educating a native cattle industry has long been expected of the Animal Industry Division. It is hoped that it is already being planned.

Education:

In an area such as this where the Missions are manifestly unable to provide education whatsoever, it is obvious that the Administration should give priority to establishing village schools. It is shame making and frustrating to see economically developing communities hamstrung by lack of education.

Finally I would like to suggest that the Gadsup area might well be considered for Native Local Government in 1961. I feel that the next routine patrol should carry out the necessary survey.

A.M.Bottrill
Assistant District Officer

DIARY

16th. June 1959.

Left Kainantu by car arriving KASSAM 11.30. Census of Arona 1 and 2 Census Units. Inspection of hamlets comprising Arona 2. Night at KASSAM.

17th. June.

Tax collection from Arona 1 and 2 Census Units. Inspection of hamlets comppising Arona 1. Discussions with villagers. Night at KASSAM.

18th. June.

Departed KASSAM 8 a.m. Arrived ABONAMO 11.30 a.m. Tax and Census of ABONAMO Census Unit. Discussions with villagers. Night at ABONAMO.

19th June.

Left ABONAMO 8 a.m. Arrived MAMERAIN 9 a.m. Tax and Census of MAMERAIN Census Unit. One complaint settled by arbitration. Left MAMERAIN 1 p.m. Arrived BINAMARIEN 3.30 p.m. Tax and Census of BINAMARIEN. Discussions with villagers. Night at BINAMARIEN.

20th. June.

Inspection of village and environs. Departed BINAMARIEN 10 a.m. Arrived PUNDIBASA 11 a.m. Tax and Census of PUNDIBASA Census Unit. Joined by two native agricultural assistants to help in coffee survey. A case of assault was referred to KAINANTU. Night at PUNDIBASA.

21st. June.

The greater part of this day was spent hearing a land dispute between PUNDIBASA and MAMERAIN. An amicable settlement was finally arranged by arbitration. Discussions with villagers. Night at PUNDIBASA.

22nd. June.

Inspection of village and environs. Departed from PUNDIBASA at 10 a.m. Arrived TOMBENDAKA at 11 a.m. Tax and Census of TOMBENDAKA Census Unit. A land dispute between PUNDIBASA and TOMBENDAKA being unable to be settled by arbitration, the parties were told to abide by the ruling of a previous officer (made in 1955) while a Claim for the Registration of Native Land is being prepared. Night at TOMBENDAKA.

23rd. June.

Inspection of village and gardens of TOMBENDAKA. Departed from TOMBENDAKA at 9.30 a.m., arriving KORANGKA at 10.30 a.m. Tax and Census of KORANGKA and KAMBAIRA Census Units. Inspection of KORANGKA village and discussions with villagers. Night at KORANGKA.

24th. June.

Tax collected from labourers on Mr. L. Crowley's plantation at KORANGKA. Inspection of KAMBAIRA village enroute to WOMPUL. Arrived at WOMPUL 11.30. Tax and Census of WOMPUL Census Unit and taxation collected from 45 Finschhafen miners at work on the WANTON River nearby. A dispute between these miners and the WOMPUL Villagers settled by arbitration. Night at WOMPUL.

25th. June.

Departed from KOMPUL 8 a.m. Inspection of village erected by Finschhafens near their gold workings. Arrived at OMSUAN 11 a.m. Tax and Census of OMSUAN Census Unit. Discussions with villagers. Night at OMSUAN.

26th June.

Departed OMSUAN 8 a.m. Arrived at ARAU NO.3 at 10 a.m. Tax and Census of ARAU (2) Census Unit. Departed ARAU NO.3 at 1.30 p.m. Inspection of ARAU NO.2 enroute to ARAU NO.1 which was reached at 2.30 p.m. Tax and Census of ARAU (1) Census Unit. Inspection of village of ARAU NO.1 and discussions with villagers. Night at ARAU.

27th. June.

Tax collections from labourers at Mr. W. Lamer's plantation. A number of disputes settled by arbitration. Departed ARAU NO.1 at 10 a.m. Arrived ONANINGKA Rest House at 12.a.m. Night at ONANINGKA.

28th. June.

Spent at ONANINGKA. Night at ONANINGKA.

29th. June.

Tax and Census of ONANINGKA and SASAURA Census Units. Discussions with villagers. Night at ONANINGKA.

30th. June.

Inspected hamlets comprising SASAURA and ONANINGKA Census Units and their environs. Routine administration. Arrived ONAURA 3 p.m. Collected tax from 10 Finschhafen gold miners working near ONAURA. Discussions with villagers. Night at ONAURA.

1st. July 1929.

Tax and Census of ONAURA Census Unit. Inspection of hamlets comprising ONAURA and their environs. Night at ONAURA.

2nd. July.

Departed from ONAURA 8 a.m. Arrived KUNDANA Rest House 9.30 a.m. By car to KABIAN and back for inspection of road. Census of APUNAKA Census Unit. Night at KUNDANA.

3rd. July.

Tax collected from labourers at Aroma Livestock Station and Mr. Kent-Biggs plantation. Tax and Census of BIOKA Census Unit. Discussions with villagers. Returned to KUNDANA Rest House. Night at KUNDANA.

4th. July.

Tax collection from APUNAKA Census Unit and from labourers at Mr. F. Burgoyne's plantation. Night at KUNDANA.

5th. July.

To KAINANTU. The 6th and 7th of July were occupied by District Court sittings.

8th. July.

From KAINANTU to IKANA by car arriving 4.30 p.m. Night at IKANA.

9th. July.

Census and tax of IKANA and TOMBENA Census Units. Tax collected from 11 Finschhafen miners at work nearby. A number of complaints settled by arbitration. Discussions with villagers. Night at IKANA.

10th July.

Inspection of hamlets comprising IKANA and TOMBENA en route to AKUNA. Arrived AKUNA 2 p.m. Censused AKUNA Census Unit. Night at AKUNA.

11th. July.

Tax collected from AKUNA Census Unit and census and tax of AMAMONTA Census Unit. Inspection of AKUNA village. General administration. Night at AKUNA.

12th. July.

Spent at AKUNA. Night at AKUNA.

13th. July.

Departed from AKUNA 8 a.m. Inspection of AMAMONTA and WOPEPA hamlets en route to ONAMUNA which was reached at 11 a.m. Tax and Census of WOPEPA and ONAMUNA Census Units. Night at ONAMUNA.

14th. July.

Departed ONAMUNA 8 a.m. Inspection of ASIRANGKA village en route to ANAMUNAPA which was reached at 10.30 a.m. Tax and Census of ASIRANGKA and AIYURA Census Units. One complaint settled by arbitration. Night at ANAMUNAPA.

15th. July.

Collection of tax from labourers at the Highlands Agricultural Experimental Station, Aiyura. Returned KAINANTU 4.30 p.m.

END OF PATROL

INTRODUCTION

1. The main object of this Patrol was the censusing of and the collection of personal taxation from the people of the GADSUP Census Division. A survey of the coffee industry in the area was also made.

2. The GADSUP Census Division lies in an arc south of a line from KAINANTU to KASSAM.

Physically it ranges from the rolling grasslands of the ARONA valley to the precipitous gorge of the WANTON River and the fertile forested valleys of FUNDIBASA and ARAU.

Climatically it varies from the warm humidity of OMISUAN and WOMPUL situated halfway down the escarpment of the MARKHAM Valley to ONAMUNA, almost 6,oooft high on the range between the AIYURA and ARONA valleys.

Linguistically, the majority of the members of the Census Division speak the GADSUP language with 470 people in the ARAU - OMISUAN area speaking a TAIRORA dialect. The people of BINAMARIEN (118 souls) speak a language related to TAIRORA and those of WOMPUL(124), a language related to the MARKHAM.

Culturally, with the exception of the villages with different languages, the inhabitants of the GADSUP seem to form a fairly compact group.However, the more westerly Census Units appear more receptive to outside influence from the TAIRORA and KAMANO while the easterly Census Units have links with the MARKHAM.

3. The Patrol, from its inception to its conclusion, lasted 30 days. Of this time, three days were occupied in the preparation for and by the course of District Court sittings.

4. From the 20th June, the Patrol was accompanied and assisted by two native coffee assistants whose services were kindly lent by the Agricultural Extension Officer at KAINANTU.

NATIVE SITUATION

1. In general, the native situation appears reasonably good with certain reservations. In some areas there is some economic development and in all, at least token support for the Administration's aims. However, the degree of development and of support for the Administration varies widely.

2. It is difficult to generalise when discussing native attitudes in an area as large as this. In regard to outward and visible criteria, the majority of villages was found to be clean and the villagers to have some source of income. However in some villages, signs of enthusiasm for Administration policy such as more than token cash-cropping, support for aid-posts, the the construction and maintenance of roads, were negligible.

3. Broadly speaking, the villages of the GADSUP have three states of mind; (a) the more or less initial flush of enthusiasm for Administration aims and a fervent desire to advance their condition (inhabitants of villages in the less sophisticated parts of the Census Division); (b) apathy towards the Administration and lethargy in carrying out its policies; (c) a reasonable amount of support motivated by intelligent self-interest.

4. The wish to advance economically was everywhere evident but some villages did not appear to be prepared to make the necessary effort. This can be attributed to a number of causes; disappointment with the price they received for their coffee which they consider an inadequate return for their

labour or their expectations, envy of more favoured parts of the Census Division which receive a relatively large income from gold with relatively little labour, lack of leadership by some of the older village officials.

5. In practically every village the patrol was given an excellent reception. Food brought to the patrol was plentiful and although nominally the dry season, there were no accounts of any food shortage.

6. Despite a certain amount of sophistication in the area, the belief in sorcery and killing by "poison" is still strong in many places and was recently the cause of a riot at CHAMUNA. The belief in the efficacy of sorcery in the art of killing persists despite the fact that other mystical beliefs and practices invoking more benevolent powers (for instance the planting of tankods in gardens to assist the growth of sugar cane and other crops) seem to have fallen into desuetude owing to Mission activity and general European contact. A discreet enquiry was made into the method of killing by Black Magic (Appendix B) and villagers were reminded that its practice was illegal and that anyway, killing by sorcery was impossible. Although this latter was politely agreed to by all, one was left with the impression that the general attitude was that they would give/had given up "poison" because the Government had told them to, not because they doubted its efficacy.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

1. During the patrol, a census was taken of all coffee trees owned by natives of the Census Division (figures may be found in Appendix A). There are a total number of 642 owners in the Census Division. Natives of every village except one owned at least some coffee but the amount owned and care taken of the coffee varied considerably. Native attitudes towards coffee, no doubt the cause of the foregoing, also varied and apparently from a number of reasons.

2. Coffee has been planted as a result of orders from past Patrol Officers, of urging by the Agricultural Extension Officer, of envy of the successes of coffee growers in other parts of the Sub-District and of fear that the usual source of income (gold) would shortly be exhausted.

3. In the area nearer Kainantu, a considerable amount of coffee has been growing for some time, yielding a profitable source of income to the native population. This is the area where the greatest amount of coffee is to be found.

4. Towards the centre of the Census Division, near the Census Units of CHAURA and SASAURA, gold has for some time been the main source of income. However, recently increasing plantings of coffee indicate an awareness that gold will not last forever and that coffee is able to form an acceptable substitute.

5. For the rest of the region, with the exception of the Asuan villagers, whose attitude is akin to those nearer Kainantu, many coffee owners seem to regard their coffee not as a practical economic proposition but as a disagreeable task, and in more than a few cases merely a sop to the orders or exhortations of the Patrol Officers or Agricultural Officers.

Economic Development (Continued)

6. I am not conversant with the days when coffee was first introduced into the area and whether this quasi-disillusioned attitude proceeds from the unfulfillment or misconstruction of promises made at that time. However, when asked why coffee gardens had been neglected and berries left to die on the trees, complaints were expressed as to the long distance coffee had to be brought if marketed at Kainantu, and if it was not sold to the single European trader in the area whose prices they claimed were very low indeed. (From native coffee owners' accounts of amounts sold and prices paid by this trader, their attitude seems justifiable. However, no reliable check can be made as no system of receipts for coffee sold appears to exist in the transactions of private traders and the natives in this Sub-District.)

7. This source of dissatisfaction may however soon be removed as two European representatives of private enterprise are said to be contemplating "road runs" through the area buying coffee at prices which compare quite favourably with prices paid at Kainantu.

8. Another source of dissatisfaction or perhaps uncertainty was the fall of the price of coffee from the height it obtained some years ago. An attempt was made to explain price fluctuations and international markets (with dubious success) and it was intimated that the price might fall even further. (What the reaction would be were the price to fall to a great degree, I am not prepared to guess).

9. For the rest, coffee opens a fresh field for disputes in an area whose people must surely be one of the most litigious in the world. Besides the perennial problem of pigs rooting out coffee trees, the sharing of the proceeds of the coffee grown on ground which traditionally is community owned, poses fresh difficulties. Communal ownership of coffee gardens is claimed to have been a failure because of the innumerable disputes over the proceeds.

10. The only way out of the problem seems to me to be the introduction of individual tenure, either through Registration by the Native Land Board or by Government alienation and leasing to individual owners. This latter would seem to be the more suitable if Agricultural Leases as small as an acre or half an acre could be granted.

FRESH VEGETABLES.

Villagers of KORANGKA and KAMBAIRA sell vegetables to Mr. L. Crowley who eventually markets them in Lae. The amount sold at present is negligible but may be indicative of what could be achieved with the resources of the rich ARAU-PUNEIBASA area, in respect of market gardening if the Highlands Highway from Goroka town to Lae ever becomes a good, all-weather road with regular services.

GOLD MINING.

1. The gold mining in the GADSUP Census Division is the main source of income, an estimated £6,000 being received for gold from this area within the last nine months. This amount has been paid to 56 boss-boys (Claim holders) who have an estimated 250 villagers working their claims fairly regularly, other villagers helping spasmodically. Of this number, 66 are immigrant Finschhafen miners, who, as a result of their numbers, enterprise and knowledge (many have worked gold around WAU), gain a large percentage of gold won in the Census Division, (as in other areas around Kainantu). 45 of this 66 are working gold on the WANTON

Gold Mining (Continued)

River near WOMPUL. Here they have erected a permanent village, most of the houses built in Finschhafen style. Two of the miners have taken wives from among the local inhabitants.

2. The gold-mining industry in the Gadsup has probably now reached its apogee and may decline somewhat in the next few years. This is recognised by many of the native miners and some of the villages, OMAURA in special, which have previously relied almost exclusively on gold for their income, are turning to coffee planting.

Timber

1. This industry, although still carried on in the area from ARONA(1) to ARAU, seems to be losing adherents. This is probably because of the hard work involved which compares unfavourably with the easier sources of income such as gold-mining and coffee-growing, and in a couple of cases, the uncertain market.

2. A market for pit-saw timber is provided by private planters and by the Administration.

3. With the exception of the villages of OMAURA, KOPIPA and TOMBENA, there appears to be no shortage of natural stands of timber and it was therefore thought fit by the writer to relax somewhat an alleged total ban placed some years ago by Administration officers on the cutting of virgin timber in order to make new gardens. In areas such as those around OMAURA and IKANA where the population has increased enormously over the last ten years, the villagers were instructed that that if the whole village saw fit to clear an area in order to make a new garden, and all were agreed that no deleterious results would ensue, an interview should be sought with the Kiap, and permission might be granted.

4. Reafforestation is negligible and is confined to the occasional casuarina tree planted in an old garden.

LAND

Tribal Boundaries

1. All Census Units in the GADSUP appear to possess a sufficiency of land but this does not prevent numerous suits over tribal boundaries.

2. In particular is this so in the AVERIBASA area where there are disputes between TOMBENDAKA and KUMBANA, TOMBENDAKA and FUNDIBASA, FUNDIBASA and WAMERAIN and, subsequent to the Patrol, FUNDIBASA and HINAMARINE on the one hand and WAMERAIN and ABONAMO on the other. This last was the cause of a riot during August, 1959.

3. It is hoped soon to investigate these areas in dispute more fully and to submit Claims for the Registration of Native Land.

Alienated Land

1. There approximately 4,880 acres of alienated land in the GADSUP Census Division excluding the R.A.A.F.S., AIYURA.

2. Of this amount, the five European plantations in the area comprise 1,800 acres, the Administration ARONA Livestock Station 2,725 acres, the OMAURA Seventh Day Adventist Mission 20 acres and two blocks of unused alienated land near KASSAM 335 acres.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

1. There are over 40 miles of good vehicular road in the GADSUP Census Division. Some of this amount is part of the KAINANTU - AIYURA - ARONA Trunk Road; the rest consists of the side road OMAURA - KORANGKA.

2. This latter, which has just been surfaced with stone, forms a valuable link with the south-eastern part of the GADSUP, which is one of the most fertile areas in the KAINANTU Sub-District.

3. A further extension of this road, from KORANGKA to TOMFENDAKA and then FUNDIBASA would even more open up this area and with very little difficulty, go up over the range to KAMERAIN and link up with the Trunk Road near ARONA Livestock Station, thus giving vehicular access to 897 people and a very potentially, a very rich agricultural area.

4. However, although in itself the road position in the GADSUP is a favourable one, the maintenance of roads and bridges is a source of discontent to many of the local people and the cause of some problems.

5. However reasonable it may seem that villagers repay Governmental services by one day's labour on the road per week, the complete lack of incentive evinced by some villages (except when payments for road-work are due) and the hostility which must be aroused by the use of policemen to ensure that the whole population turns up, sometimes gives to the weekly road-work day the air of a corvee.

6. This is not true of all villages. Some, such as the ARONA group, seem to welcome the chance to earn money and recently, the people of ARAU appeared to bear quite cheerfully the disruption of their village life caused by their work, gravelling their section of the road.

9. Village officials, caught between the two fires of Administration pressure and village reluctance for work, lose authority or influence. During the Patrol, at ARONA and IKANA, requests were made to the writer, in front of office holders and the assembled people, that a certain Luluai or Tultul be replaced. The few vocal partisans of such an official replied that this request stemmed from the fact that he had made himself unpopular by trying to insist on the weekly-road work being performed and although other reasons were offered by the first speakers, no denial of this was made.

10. In view of this, I should not like to recommend strongly the construction of the road mentioned in (3) above unless the villagers of these Census Units showed themselves very much in favour - an impression I did not receive from a few, tentative questions I asked.

AGRICULTURE

This subject has been covered by the KAINANTU Agricultural Extension Officer in his reports.

LIVESTOCK

1. Although in areas containing Seventh Day Adventist evangelists numbers of goats are to be found, the village pig still by far retains its predominance. There is a great demand for better quality pigs which is catered for to some extent by a local planter who sells young pigs to native villagers at £5 for a male, and £6 for a female, pig.

2. Seven native-owned cattle at ASIRANGKA and a single bull at OMAURA constitute the cattle holdings of the GADSUP people.

3. In view of the fact that there appears to be a total ban on the sale of cattle for breeding purposes to natives in the KAINANTU area, little expansion in this industry can be expected at present. However, if a native-owned cattle industry were ever to commence in the KAINANTU area, the GADSUP Census Division, with its unused grasslands of the ARONA valley would probably be the most suitable place as this area has been proved to be suitable for raising cattle and the nearby government Arona Livestock Station could provide supervision.

MISSIONS

1. Although the Seventh Day Adventist Mission has a large station at OMAURA, the Lutheran mission appears to have the dominant influence in the GADSUP although unlike the former, it has no European minister in the area.

2. Lutheran catechists are to be found in the majority of villages including KAMBAIRA and BINAMARIEN where catechists from Finschhafen were active before the war.

3. Mission influence in most villages appeared to the writer to be quite strong although the actual percentage of practising Mission followers is unknown.

EDUCATION

1. At present, with a population of 2,707 children under the age of 13 in the GADSUP, there are 13 attending the government school at KAINANTU and 44 others at mission schools, at OMAURA, RAIAPINKA and BENA.

2. In an area which is as advanced economically as the GADSUP and has had as much European contact, this amount of education per capita seems disproportionately low.

3. NANAPE, the Luluai of OMAURA, brought this complaint to the Patrol and also claimed that over a year ago, he had been promised by the District Education Officer that a government would be placed at OMAURA. NANAPE stated that if the Administration still intended to do so, the people of OMAURA were willing to give the necessary land, build the school and provide food.

4. Bearing in mind that practically every area around about KAINANTU is in a similar or worse state, as regards education, I should still like to recommend, if it is at all possible, the establishment of a Government School in the area, if not at OMAURA, then at ARAU, in order to help an area still to a great extent very much pro-government, and which might also tap the area around SUWAIRA and OMURA in the TAIBORA Census Division, and perhaps assist to break down the notorious recalcitrance of the people of the latter Census Unit.

HEALTH

A patrol by an E.M.A. had been carried out in the GADSUP during February, 1959, and sanitary conditions had been reported as

as generally poor.

2. Some improvement had been effected by the time of the Patrol's arrival, though much was of very recent origin, and strictures on the subject of sanitation were given at only KORANGKA and ONAMUNA.

3. Native medical orderlies accompanied the Patrol for practically the whole way and examined and treated villagers for minor complaints. No major complaints were found but in the ARAU area the incidence of a skin complaint which I understand is a form of tinea was very high, and in the village of OMISUAN, practically 100%.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

1. With the exception of OMAURA, the Village Officials of the GADSUP are not outstanding and some of them are, in my opinion, very poor indeed.

2. The Luluais of KORANGKA and KAMBAIRA expressed a wish to resign because of old age and I recommend that their resignations be accepted as I consider that their condition borders on senility and is one of the main causes of the unsatisfactory state of these two Census Units.

3. The following recommendations are made in regard to Village Officials.

MOWEI'A - KOIPO of KORANGKA to replace Luluai OMARA

MATINANDA - OMARA of KORANGKA to replace Tultul TO'ATI who wishes to resign

Tultul INIMAFA to be promoted to Luluai in place of present Luluai ANDARUA of KAMBAIRA

WEIYANI - ANDARUA to be appointed Tultul.

ANDE - TETE of BIOKA is recommended to be appointed Tultul. This si a new appointment and is made in order to assist an ageing Luluai and to give an official to a hamlet which at present has none.

TAXATION

1. Taxation rates for the GADSUP Census Division for 1959 remained at £1, the same as for the first collection in 1958.

2.. No difficulty was experienced in collecting the tax. The only village in which a proportionately large number of exemptions were issued was OMISUAN where the sole source of income is the sale of bush tobacco to Finschhafen gold-miners in the area.

3. The greatly increased coffee plantings (see Appendix A) in the GADSUP can, I think, be attributed largely to taxation, and though in general the villagers can ill afford to pay tax, the stimulus given to cash-cropping is probably a more than adequate recompense.

4. The total amount collected during the Patrol was £ 1,090 - 10 - 0, being

GADSUP males	£782 - 10 -0
Plantation employees	296 - 10 - 0
Gold miners	111 - 10 - 0

5. For break-up of figures, see Appendix C.

APPENDIX D

Report on Members of R.P.&N.G.C. accompanying the Patrol

8162	Const. 5th yr MIGWI	An excellent policeman, knows Patrol routine well and always cheerful.
8250	Const. 5th yr GORABI	A very good patrol policeman, keen and efficient.

7-5-2

CENSUS

1. Attendance at Census was satisfactory and attached Village Population Registers show details.

2. Number of births = 406
" " deaths = 149
Nett natural increase =257 or 3.9%

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Nett natural increase = 257 or 3.9%

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959 GADSUP CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—7405/58/56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work				Students											Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average	M	F	M	F	M+F
																														10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45								
ABONAMO	18·6·59	7	7			1		1										1	1		1									10	34	12	43	3	46	3	40	44	49	62	195
AIYURA	14·7·59	10	10					1		2			1		1			1	3		2	6		3		5				19	62	25	68	5	69	2·8	58	68	83	105	328
AKUNA	11·7·59	6	8			1		2			1	1		1	2			1	2		3	1	1							31	58	24	68	8	75	3·3	70	64	93	105	334
AMAMONTA	11·7·59	2	10											1	1				1		1	3		16				4		20	49	16	50	2	55	3·6	46	63	50	73	255
APUMAKA	4·7·59	12	9							1	1			4					1					3					28	44	21	49	3	55	3·3	64	64	77	77	285
ARAU (1)	26·6·59	2	2						1	1				2					1		1									8	43	2	40	2	42	2·6	30	25	51	47	153
ARAU (2)	26·6·59	8	4											2	2			1				4	1							12	41	12	52	5	50	3	37	32	49	62	185
ARONA (1)	17·6·59	11	9			4			2						2	1			3		1									12	56	17	66	6	55	3·9	51	50	70	114	285
ARONA (2)	17·6·59	10	14	1	1	1										2			1	1	4	2						5		18	58	16	64	4	56	3·8	46	48	78	90	269
ASIRANGKA	14·7·59	8	10												2			4	3		2	2		1						13	36	11	43	4	46	2·8	64	47	59	71	244
BINAMARIEN	19·6·59	1	6	1				1	2					2	1					3	2									6	22	3	30	31		2·7	21	19	33	45	118
BIOKA	3·7·59	10	15	1	1			1	2						2									3				4		20	61	13	59	5	65	3·3	77	64	92	91	331
IKANA	9·7·59	8	8											7	2							1		14				4		35	84	27	75	6	80	3·4	73	91	112	117	412
KAMBAIRA	23·6·59	3	6						1									3	1		1									13	31	8	29	2	28	2·9	11	23	47	44	125
KORANGKA	23·6·59	1	5				1		2					3						4	3									12	34	8	26	3	25	3·6	30	28	50	39	147
MAMERAIN	19·6·59	8	3	2		1								1	2				1											9	39	8	34	2	44	3·6	27	23	62	65	177
OMAURA	1·7·59	17	20	1	1			1						5					1			14		1				6		42	103	36	98	9	101	4·1	102	107	141	151	522
OMISUAN	25·6·59	5	3	2	1									1														1		5	31	8	36	1	34	2·8	15	13	43	51	123
ONAMUNA	13·7·59	10	9								1			5	2				1	1	3	5		18				1		22	62	16	55	3	52	2·9	67	70	66	89	316

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959 — GADSUP CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—† 483/10.58.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
ONANINGKA	29·6·59	9	12	1						1					1		1				1		10		4		1		26	67	24	62	6	64	3·4	65	68	89	102	340
PUNDIBASA	20·6·59	16	10	2		2	1	1	1	1				1	1		2	1		1						2		38	90	32	93	10	96	4·2	111	86	145	142	484
SASAURA	29·6·59	9	7		1			2	3	1	1	1		1	2			1	1	1	1				4		2		22	83	25	67	6	63	3·7	64	68	114	107	353
TOMBENA	9·7·59	4	6			1	1	1			1				1				1		1								23	41	17	36	5	42	3·8	38	49	68	60	216
TOMBENDAKA	22·6·59	6	6	1	1	3	1							1	2		1	1											10	53	16	52	8	55	4·1	48	50	75	76	249
WOMPUL	24·6·59	2	3												1		1						1				2		9	36	8	37	1	34	2·9	14	19	43	45	121
WOPEPA	13·7·59	8	5	1											1		1	3	2	2			15				12		23	43	27	49	9	55	3·1	46	52	56	86	267
TOTAL		199	207	13	8	12	4	12	17	7	4	3	1	37	28	3	17	26	12	29	41	2	85	·	13	·	44	·	446	1361	432	1360	118	1418	3·7	1315	1335	1875	2109	6839

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KAINANTU S/D E.H.D. Report No. 2 of 59/60

Patrol Conducted by P.A.Hardie Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled LAMARI Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Four

Duration—From 7/10/1959 to 11/10/1959

Number of Days 4

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/1958

Medical ... 3/1958

Map Reference Map accompanying

Objects of Patrol INVESTIGATION OF ACTIVITIES OF THE NATURE OF A CARGO CULT

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

29/11/1959

A.E.Holmes
a/ District Commissioner Offici

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

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

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

67-13-4

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

30th November, 1959

PATROL KAI 2/59-60

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks.

As Camping Allowance is not taxable contingencies are being returned to you for payment.

Mr. Hardie is to be commended on the tact and efficiency with which he handled the outbreak.

Please note that Circular Instruction 37/46-47 lays down general policy towards coition and it is advisable not to use Reg.63 (b) if it can be avoided. This does not prevent infringements of the law being treated as such especially when individuals are injured either in their property or themselves.

Mr. Hardie has also adopted the right attitude in regard to KAMAINA 1.

There is not much use encouraging economic development if communications,in their lack, prevent a market being available.

(A.R. Roberts)
Director

Eastern Highlands District,

67-13-4.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

IAH:mob.

No. 30-3-1.

RECEIVED
24 NOV 1959
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

19th November, 1959.

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

Subject : Patrol KAI.2-59/60 - Mr. P.A. HARDIE, Cadet Patrol Officer - LAMARI Census Division.

The above and attachments are self explanatory.

2. This isolated sector is one where, though consistent tribal fighting has been reduced, a really satisfying alternative is unlikely to be attainable for some time to come. In the result, the impact made by administration on the native people is tenuous and such situations cannot be unexpected.

3. Nonetheless, the report shows a firmly effective handling of the situation much to Mr. HARDIE's credit and deserving of commendation.

4. I commend the Assistant District Officer's proposals which should significantly improve the situation and outlook of the people.

5. An approved claim for Camping Allowance is attached for payment to Mr. HARDIE, please.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Acting District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer,
K A I N A N T U.
Eastern Highlands District.

I.A.mob. 30-3-1.

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

19th November, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Subject : Patrol KAI.2-59/60 - Mr. P.A. HARDIE, Cadet Patrol Officer - KAMAN Census Division.

The above and attachments are self explanatory.

2. This isolated sector is one where, though consistent tribal fighting has been reduced, a really satisfying alternative is unlikely to be attainable for some time to come. In the meantime, the impact made by administration on the native people is tenuous and such situations cannot be unexpected.

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(IAN A. HOLMES)
Acting District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer,
KAINANTU.
Eastern Highlands District.

30-1-1/62

Sub-District Office,
KAINANTU...E.H.D.

12th October, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
KAINANTU.

PATROL No 2 of 59/60 - PATROL DIARY

Your P31/3 of 6th October, 1959 refers.

2. In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to KAWAINA I to investigate activities of the nature of a cargo cult. Please find below a copy of the diary for the above Patrol.

7th October, 1959.

Departed from Kainantu by car 0900, arriving at TONDONA 1100. Hired carriers and walked to NOMPIA. Changed carriers and proceeded up over Mt.Kautaira and down to KOBARA. Reception excellent. Night at KOBARA.

8th October.

Departed from KOBARA 0800, crossed Nompia tributary of Lamari River and arrived NUMBAIRA 1000. Thence proceeded BAIRA and arrived KAWAINA I 1600. Preliminary investigations in accordance with object of Patrol.
Night at KAWAINA I.

9th October.

This day spent investigating activities of the villagers of the Census Units of BAKUMPA and KAWAINA I. These two Census Units lized - good attendance except for one woman who was reportedly in hiding for fear of punishment for her part in the above-mentioned activities. Long discussions held and lectures given.
Night at KAWAINA I.

10th October.

Departed from KAWAINA I with witnesses and defendants to be prosecuted at KAINANTU. Arrived AUIANA 1600 via AVIA and NANGGONA. Apprehended one AMAIRA and several AUIANA villagers who were allegedly the instigators of the cult.
Night at AUIANA.

11th October.

Departed from AUIANA 0800 and arrived ONAMUGA on the OKAPA - KAINANTU Trunk Road 1300. By Landrover to KAINANTU, witnesses and defendants walking in arrived KAINANTU 12th October.

END OF PATROL

Peter A. Hardie
Cadet Patrol Officer

14-1-12/1

Sub-District Office,
KAINANTU,
Eastern Highlands District.

The Assistant District Officer,
KAINANTU.

CARGO CULT = KAWAINA I

According to your instructions (P31/3 of 12th October, 1959,) I have investigated the above activity and have to report as follows.

The scene of the cult, KAWAINA I and BAKUMPA are Census Units in the LAMARI Census Division and are part of the AUIANA linguistic group first contacted by A.D.O. TOOGOOD in 1948. Since 1952, both Census Units have been visited fairly regularly by both Census and Routine Administration patrols.

A visit has been paid to KAWAINA I by the minister in charge of Worlds Missions Inc., PUROSA, there is a Seventh Day Adventist catechist in the village, and there are a number of people who, if asked, would say that they were Lutherans, but religion does not seem to play a significant part in these people's lives. The main evidence of mission activity lies in the stories concomitant to the cult activities which show a marked mission influence.

None of the inhabitants of KAWAINA I or BAKUMPA has worked on the coast and only a few at plantations near KAINANTU. Income is negligible and is confined to the sale of small quantities of potatoes which must be carried a long and arduous distance to market. Most of the inhabitants have visited trade-stores and seen their contents.

The number of people affected by this particular movement was approximately 500.

Cargo cults in the KAINANTU Sub-District have apparently been active since approximately 1943 and a survey of them was made by the anthropologist Ronald M. Berndt and published in OCEANIA (Volume XXIII Nos 1,2 and 3) in September, December 1952 and March 1953. These cults deal mainly (in the KAMANO : FORE area) with the reaction to preliminary contact with Europeans. Repeated contact appears to have brought about a more sophisticated form of the cargo cult.

During March, 1956, Patrol Officer COLMAN investigated a cargo cult at AUIANA (KAINANTU Report No. 8 of 1955-56) and reported the killing of pigs, the decorating of houses with flowers in bottles and stories of an apocalyptical nature. This movement is alleged to have a tenuous connection with YALI of MADANG through some MADANG and AITAPE labourers working at KAINANTU.

Although Patrol Officer COLMAN reported that on the whole, the native situation had returned to normal, the practice of putting flowers in bottles has continued surreptitiously and it was one of the villagers of AMAIRA, a village involved in the earlier movement, who is alleged to have introduced the movement to KAWAINA I this year.

It appears that SOSEI - E'ARITO of AMAIRA Census Unit was the instigator of the movement at KAWAINA I. He is alleged to have assumed the leadership of a similar movement in the AUIANA area early this year and when a policeman was sent to investigate it, to have transferred his activities to KAWAINA I. He is alleged to have prophesied to the people of KAWAINA I and BAKUMPA Census Units that in a short time the rains would come, the winds blow and the earth shake. If the people did not hear his words, they would be swallowed up by the earth or blown away by the winds.

Following his orders, the people constructed a large house with a big central room and three smaller rooms leading off from this. One of these smaller rooms was in the nature of a secret chamber and its entrance was not immediately visible to the eye. The large central room was capable of holding over one hundred people.

During the construction of the house, all other duties were neglected and anyone who tried to evade his share of the work was threatened with retribution when their version of the Day of Judgment arrived.

On the completion of the house, the people slaughtered their fowls and pigs and for six days and nights gathered at the house. During the nights, the men gathered on one side of the large central room and the women on the other. SOSEI, a number of his friends from AUIANA and a few from KAWAINA I had intercourse with a number of females in the small side rooms of the building. A number of these women were married with husbands away at work and were allegedly induced into acquiescence with the threat that if they did not comply, promised cargo would not eventuate. I was told that the remainder of the men gathered in the large room did not copulate but sang and slept.

The people had been told that on the morning of the seventh day, not the sun but the moon would rise and for two days, there would be darkness, rain and wind. At the end of these two days, a person or spirit called variously "kiap belong black-man" and "king" would emerge from a rock bringing with him their recently deceased relatives (fathers, mothers, brothers) and great quantities of cargo such as lap-laps, axes, spades, bicycles, motor-bikes and motorcars which would come from the bottom of a pool near KAWAINA I.

When on the seventh morning the sun rose as usual, the people's faith may have wavered but they stayed at the house for one more night. However on the eighth morning, the sun apparently rose on a disillusioned people who dispersed to their homes, SOSEI leaving for AMAIRA, not to return.

The patrol arrived at KAWAINA I on 8th October, apparently two months after these activities took place. The house was still standing and although I was told that no activities of a similar nature to that above had taken place since then, ABARANTI - KENGKEIPURA of KAWAINA I, one of the few selected from KAWAINA I to have intercourse in the side rooms, was living there in the capacity of a caretaker.

On the 9th October, the two Census Units were lined and a public investigation made into the activities. A number of complaints were received from husbands who had been away at work that their wives had been interfered with and two complaints from husbands who had been tricked into absence. An attempt was made with ridicule, scorn and reasoning to show the people the error of their ways pointing out to them that they had been duped, killing their pigs and letting outsider natives have intercourse with their women, all for nothing. An attempt was made to explain the origin of the white man's goods and it was pointed out that they could only be obtained by purchase with money derived from business or labour. A number of defendants and witnesses were taken from KAWAINA I and several more from AMAIRA and AUIANA and brought to KAINANTU where twelve were successfully prosecuted in the Court of Native Affairs for Adultery and one for Spreading False Reports.

Although the inhabitants of the area now say that they have abandoned such practices, it is indeed doubtful whether the underlying beliefs in causing this cult have been eradicated to any degree.

Although any overt practices seem now to have ceased, the decorating of houses with bottles of flowers is said still to continue clandestinely. I do not think that such practices or beliefs will die until the area had a much grater degree of economic development and European influence through schools and missions.

The area affected by these beliefs seems confined to the AUIANA linguistic group but may extend into the TAIRORA Census Division at TONDONA. I was told that KOMBORO Census Unit near KAWAINA I had been interested in the movement but had not taken an active part. It was said that OIANA to the west and BAIRA to the east were in no way involved. Villages investigated during this patrol were KAWAINA I and BAKUMPA but the movement originated at and is thought to be still strong in AUIANA, MANGGONA, AMAIRA, and AVIA, all part of the AUIANA linguistic group and the LAMARI Census Division.

In the AUIANA - AVIA area, there is a certain amount of cash income derived from the sale of potatoes but this activity is circumscribed that produce must be carried relatively long distances to market. The construction of a vehicular road to the area would very likely stimulate this activity if European buyers would use the road. Although a survey was not made by the patrol, local villagers say that a road from TONDONA to AVIA is quite practicable as is one from ONAMUGA on the KAINANTU - OKAPA Trunk Road through OIANA and ANOKAFA to AUIANA. If desired, AUIANA and AVIA could later be connected.

The area around KAWAINA I, as stated before, possesses a negligible amount of economic development and owing to its remoteness and the surrounding terrain, the difficulties involved in the ~~maintenance~~ construction of a vehicular road into KAWAINA I seem prohibitive. (Local villagers and Policemen with a knowledge of the area say that a road from TANTAINA through NUMBAIRA and BAIRA to KAWAINA I is possible, i.e. not ruled out by steepness of terrain, but the long distances of jungle-clad hillside to be traversed and the fewness of villages seem to render it unfeasible.) However, I suggest that if the AUIANA - AVIA area is developed the state of mind resulting in cargo-cults is removed, the people of KAWAINA I who appear to follow the lead of this area rather than the closer but linguistically different BAIRA area will also undergo a change of thinking.

Although, as I have said above, the state of mind productive of the recent activities at KAWAINA I will not be eradicated until some real economic and educational progress is made in the area, I do not anticipate that the example of their pigs having been killed all for nothing, their labour wasted in the construction of the large house (the materials of which it was ordered were to be used in the construction of a better Government Rest House) and the number jailed has been lost on the people of the area and that a similar movement (apart perhaps from the occasional flower-bottle) will arise in this area, at least in the near future.

P.A.Hardie C.P.O.

Report on Members of the R.P.&N.G.C. who Accompanied the Patrol

Reg. No. Z 41 Const. 1st Class HERABEBI	Work and discipline good. Quietly competent.
Reg. No.8470 Const DUMA	Of average ability but keen worker.
Reg. No.8270 Const. KABIK	Quiet, but efficient on patrol.
Reg. No.1027 Trainee Constable WAKI	Very keen but inexperienced as yet.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. P 31?5(1163)

Sub-District Office,
KAINANTU,
Eastern Highlands District.

29th October 1959.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

P/R 2 of 59/60 - P.A.Hardie - LAMARI

Please find attached a copy of a report submitted by Mr. Hardie on recent Cargo cult activities in the Lamarai Census Division.

I feel that the movement will only be corrected by quarterly DNA visits and by economic development. Both cures being beyond present resources.

The people are in the mood to construct a road and I intend to start extending the road from Tontajna to Amaira at an early date. To this end a survey will be made within the month and a start made at the earliest opportunity. At the same time the Agriculture Extension Officer will be asked to examine the possibility of extending coffee in this region. Excellent potatoes are grown but without a road marketing is virtually impossible.

Mr. Hardie has carried out this patrol with particular understanding and efficiency for which he deserves commendation. In order to extend the influence in these areas on the fringe of uncontrolled territory it is absolutely necessary that a patrol officer with such understanding and efficiency becomes known to the people for some period. We are unable to gain their confidence without one.

A.M.Bottrill
Assistant District Officer.

P 3185(1163)

Sub-District Office,
KAINANTU,
Eastern Highlands District.

29th October 1959.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

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A.M.Bottrill
Assistant District Officer.

KAMANO
CENSUS DIVISION

TAIRORA
CENSUS DIVISION

LAMARI
CENSUS DIVISION

TRUNK ROAD

OKAPA
PATROL POST

APINEGA

DIANA

TONTAINA

KOBARA

AUYANA

AMNIRA

RANGGOMA

AVIR

...NTU PATROL No 2 of 59/60

..... PATROL ROUTE

...INCH = 2 MILES

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 3 of 1959/60

Patrol Conducted by M.J. Galli, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled AGARABI Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 3 Members R.P. & N.G.C., I Interpreter, I Native Medical Orderly.

Duration—From 15/9/1959 to 29/10/1959.

Number of Days 32.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services August/1958

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

Map Reference Map accompanying.

Objects of Patrol (I) Census revision, (II) Routine Administration, (III) Personal Tax Collection.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16/12/1959

A.E. Williams a/DO
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 .... £.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

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DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16/12/1959

A.R. Williams a/DO
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-13-7

31st December, 1959

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA

Patrol KAINANTU 3/59-60

It is presumed you infer by the "unavoidable "non N.A" involvement of the A.D.O.", his pre-occupation with a multiplicity of agency functions.

Any people, especially primitives, give gifts for the purpose of receiving something in exchange. It is preferable to reciprocate materially so that there is no possible intimation of bias on behalf of the donors should litigation develop in the future between them and any other group.

To ensure success in the establishment of a Local Government Council, a pre-requisite of serious importance, is adequate explanation of the aims, mechanics, and objectives underlying this type of area organisation. It is not enough for the people to desire it simply because they have heard it is a good thing. Obligations under it as well as the benefits need to be fully explained. I am gratified to see that this preliminary work is not being neglected in relation to the AGARABI.

It has always been difficult for junior officers to impress suitably, old indigenous leaders of personality and power. However, such is unfortunately the case every where. If a man is influential either by reason of his hereditary right or innate personality he is useful to us in all our efforts to advance the people even though age has detracted somewhat from his original initiative and energy.

Some of his reasons for failure to harvest his coffee sound a little specious. I incline to agree that he does not consider rewards commensurate with the efforts involved, especially when his former assistants are now involved with their own plots.

The report is a very commendable effort by such a junior officer and shows that he is most interested in his work.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

67/13/7

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

IAH:mob.

No. 30-3-1.

RECEIVED
18 DEC 1959
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

16th December, 1959.

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

Subject : Patrol KAINANTU 3-59/60 - AGARABI Census Division - Mr. N.J. GALLI, C.P.O.

The attached report, Village Population Register and comprehensive covering memo are self explanatory. There is little need for me to add to the latter.

2. Regarding Paramount Luluai ANARAI, I concur with the A.D.O. I can imagine, of course, that this aged leader's condescension is galling to the younger generation, both native and European.

3. The non-existence of P.O.s and the unavoidable "non N.A." involvement of the A.D.O. are unfortunate. They leave negligible opportunities for youthful Cadets to receive some modicum of field training before patrolling solo, even in Census Divisions adjoining Sub-District Headquarters. I hope that the 1960 Field Staff situation will allow this shortcoming to be avoided to a greater extent.

4. Mr. GALLI is a very youthful Cadet and this was his first patrol. It deserves commendation on the basis of the report which, though wanting in punctuation, is well expressed.

5. May I have ten prints of the attached map, please.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Acting District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer,
KAINANTU Sub-District.

30-1-16/2(1215)

Sub-District Office,
KAINANTU,
Eastern Highlands District.

25th November, 1959.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

Kainantu P/R No.3 59/60 - AGARABI

Please find attached copies of a Patrol Report submitted by M.J.Galli CPO for a routine patrol with the AGARABI Census Sub-Division.

Mr.Galli has shown a keen interest in the problems effecting native welfare in the area and is to be commended for his work on this first patrol. He had had no opportunity of patrolling previously with an experienced officer.

There are few qualifications I would like to make to Mr.Galli's remarks, they appear below.

Native Situation:

Regarding Mr.Galli's opinion of Paramount Luluai ANERAI I think some qualification is needed. He is an old man well into his sixties and cannot be expected to show the enthusiasm and vigour of a younger man. Nor can he be expected to have the same attitude to "progress" or change as the more sophisticated. He is however strongly pro-Government and a moving orator on occasions and is at such times able to sway the people. He is the father of the coffee industry in this area and is still ready to follow any advice from an officer. Some younger village officials are most critical of him but these critics themselves have not proved themselves by any achievements whatsoever. Mr.Galli,I feel,was a willing listener to these criticisms and permitted attacks on ANERAI's prestige. It is this prestige which is of value to us. If we build it up, he is useful. If we attack it,he is not. I feel that if he is not led into co-operation with the proposed Council he may,behind the scenes, build up antagonism against it among the older and more conservative elements. I have in mind asking the Administrator to nominate him as a non-voting member of the Council for three years. In this capacity his years of experience would be useful to the Council and the Administration would not be guilty of ingratitude to a loyal and ageing servant.

There are many reasons for non collection of PUNANO coffee which I will discuss with Mr.Galli. There appears to me to be several ways of correcting it. I will recommend them to Mr.Galli.

The non supply of KauKau may have been connected with insults to ANERAI's prestige. If so,he proved he still has power.

There must be a reason for the movement of people to the POMASI No.2 area. Mr.Galli has not given any indication of it. Lower altitude and newer forest soil-although steep-give quicker and heavier garden yields.Bananas,betelnut and other crops usually fare better.The census figures submitted i.e. 5 births and only one death, does not support the opinion that the area is unhealthy.

The birth-rate is virtually the same as in other villages. I feel that Mr.Galli may have been influenced by the Lutheran Mission teacher's desire to have a composite village.

The forest dispute at TAPO is not quite as simple as the report suggests. The TARUMARI people have occupied the adjoining area conjointly with the BARAPA people since pre-European times. There is no firm evidence that the BARAPA occupied the land before the TARUMARI. The area occupied by the TARUMARI has only recently been cleared of forest probably by themselves. This would give them strong claim to ownership. The only solution is to get the TARUMARI to co-operate in the timber venture - this I believe can be done if each side is saved from losing face and not put in the situation which either is asked to abandon ownership claims.

My attitude to gifts is to reciprocate. Under no circumstances do I personally accept presents without repayment. It will be suggested to Mr.Galli to do likewise.

Native Economic Development and Agriculture.

Gold I have no reason to believe that the Mines Officers have been failing to stimulate mining this year. Many alluvial patches have been petering out. Some places may require more intensive and scientific methods but these technical matters are the concern of the Mines Section. Mining is still healthy in the AGARABI.

Coffee. The allegation that the native growers are not fully harvesting their crops is in my opinion and that of the Agriculture Extension Officer exaggerated. The yield is in proportion to the known acreages of bearing coffee. Undoubtedly there are partially unattended areas, belonging to absentees and others otherwise preoccu-pied temporarily, but there is no serious neglect. On the contrary there is a marked enthusiasism for assistance to plant new areas this year - this would not be so if coffee production was unpopular.

Peanuts. Commercial production has not previously been fostered in the AGARABI. A Virginian bunch project is commencing this year.

Re-afforestation. There is a keen interest in Kainantu and Kainoa villages for Pine forestation. They have selected areas for planting and these have been marked out by forestry Labourers under the Agriculture Extension Officer. Unfortunately poor seed production this year will adversely affect the project.

Roads and Bridges. It has been suggested to the people that a three mile long road should be built from OKENTENU to ISONTENU. They are keen and a survey will be made as soon as possible. Gradual extension to POMASI is also recommended.

.....
(A.M.BOTTRILL)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
KAINANTU,
Eastern Highlands District.

12th November 1959.

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

KAINANTU Patrol Report No. 3 of 1959/60

Area Patrolled: AGAFABI Census Division

Conducted by: M.J. GALLI C.P.O. - KAINANTU

Patrol Accompanied by: 3 Members of the R.P.&N.G.C.
I Interpreter.
I Native Medical Orderly.

Duration of Patrol: From 15.9.59 to 3.10.59,
" 5.10.59 to 7.10.59.,
" 17.10.59 to 22.10.59.,
" 27.10.59 to 29.10.59.

No. of Days: 32.

Objects of Patrol: Census Revision,
Routine Administration,
Persoal Taxation Collection.

Map Reference: See accompanying map.

DIARY:-

15th September 1959.
In afternoon to ANONA VILLAGE by landrover. Accompanied by Mr. A.M. Bottrill and Mr. P. Hardie. Census, tax collection and talk by Mr. A.M. Bottrill, the Assistant District Officer, on Local Government Councils and their work. Back to Kainantu at night.

16th September;
In morning walked to TUEMPINKA VILLAGE only just across the Ramu River and opposite the Kainantu Hospital. Tax and Census until late in afternoon. Back to Kainantu at night.

17th September 1959:
Left Kainantu early and travelled by landrover to KEKETUANTU VILLAGE. Assembled carriers and walked to PUNANO No. 2 VILLAGE, arriving about midday. Tax-Census of PUNANO No. 2 in afternoon, night in PUNANO No. 2 Rest House.

18th September ;
Walked to ISONTENU VILLAGE. Tax-Census in morning and afternoon. Walked back to PUNANO No. 2 late in the afternoon. Night at PUNANO No. 2 Rest House.

19th September;
Walked to DOIENAKENU VILLAGE in the morning. Tax-Census occupied rest of the day. Paperwork late in the afternoon and at night. Night at DOIENAKENU Rest House.

20th September;
Tax-Census of SOSOINTENU VILLAGE at DOIENAKENU VILLAGE. In afternoon inspected SOSOINTENU VILLAGE. Paperwork at night and slept in DOIENAKENU VILLAGE Rest House.

21st September;
Walked to IOUNA VILLAGE in the morning. Tax-Census and paperwork in the afternoon. Night at IOUNA VILLAGE Rest House.

22nd September;
Very heavy rain in the morning so remained at IOUNA VILLAGE. At midday walked to OKENTENU VILLAGE and Tax-Census in the afternoon. Night in OKENTENU VILLAGE Rest House.

23rd September;
Tax-Census of KEKETUANTU VILLAGE at OKENTENU VILLAGE. Night at OKENTENU VILLAGE Rest House.

24th September;
Tax-Census of KAININANTU VILLAGE at OKENTENU VILLAGE. In afternoon inspection of OKENTENU, KAININANTU, and KEKETUANTU VILLAGES. Night at OKENTENU VILLAGE Rest House.

25th September;
In the morning paperwork and the hearing of complaints. Sent two cases to Kainantu for hearing; one stabbing and the other a bashing case. In afternoon walked to UMINUFINTENU VILLAGE. Tax-Census and inspection of village. At night back to OKENTENU VILLAGE Rest House.

26th September;
By landrover to Kainantu for medical treatment. Back to OKENTENU VILLAGE late in the afternoon. Night in the OKENTENU VILLAGE Rest House.

27th September;
Walked early in the morning to YOMINTAPO VILLAGE. Tax-Census and inspected houses. In the afternoon walked to PUYANANANTU VILLAGE; Tax-Census and inspected houses. Back to OKENTENU VILLAGE late in the afternoon and night spent in the rest house.

28th September;
In morning walked to AKANANTU VILLAGE. Tax-Census in morning and afternoon. Night spent in OKENTENU VILLAGE Rest House.

29th September;
To ABINAKENU VILLAGE early in the morning; Tax-Census in morning and afternoon and inspection of houses. Night in ABINAKENU VILLAGE Rest House.

30th September;
Walked to ASUPUIA VILLAGE, the most elevated up to date, and at approximately 6500 feet. Tax-Census and inspection of houses and coffee plots. Night in ASUPUIA VILLAGE Rest House.

Ist October;
Walked to ANONANTU VILLAGE and completed Tax-Census by midday. Inspection of houses and coffee plots held up in the afternoon by heavy rain. Night in ANONANTU VILLAGE Rest House.

2nd October;
Walked back to ASUPUIA VILLAGE, inspected one hamlet missed out on before, and then continued to TUTA VILLAGE. With Tax-Census completed by midday walked to PUNANO No. I VILLAGE where rest of afternoon was spent inspecting houses and coffee.

3rd October;
In morning and afternoon Tax-Census of PUNANO No. I. Late in afternoon by landrover back to Kainantu.

5th October;
Left Kainantu early by landrover. In afternoon Tax-Census of BILIMOIA VILLAGE. Night in BILIMOIA VILLAGE Rest House.

6th October;
Walked from BILIMOIA VILLAGE to POMASI No. 2 VILLAGE, situated on the deeply disected plateau edge overlooking the Ramu-Markham Depression. Decended at least 2500 feet to a tributary valley of the main Ramu Valley and then climbed on the opposite side at least 1000 feet to POMASI No. 2 VILLAGE. Tax-Census and inspection of houses in afternoon. Night in POMASI No. 2 Rest House.

7th October;
Climbed 1500 feet to POMASI No. I VILLAGE. Tax-Census in morning and inspected houses in afternoon. Heavy rain; later in the afternoon walked to AIAMONTINA VILLAGE and by landrover back to Kainantu.

17th October;
By landrover to PUNANO No.I VILLAGE. Tax-Census of UNANTU VILLAGE at PUNANO No.I. Night in PUNANO No.I Rest House.

18th October;
Morning spent at PUNANO No.I on paperwork. In afternoon Tax-Census of NAMONKA VILLAGE and inspection of houses. Night in PUNANO No.I Rest House.

19th October;
Land investigation near AIAMONTINA VILLAGE for R.MEILLEAR'S trade store application. In afternoon back to Rest House at PUNANO No.I.

20th October;
Walked early to MRS. TUDORS plantation at TUTA and collected taxes, later returning by landrover to the junction of the PUNANO - AIAMONTINA - KAINANTU roads and then walked to AIAMONTINA VILLAGE. In the afternoon Tax-Census of AIAMONTINA VILLAGE. Night in the village Rest House.

21st October;
Completed AIAMONTINA VILLAGE Tax-Census early in the morning and then walked to the TAPO VILLAGES. Tax-Census of TARUMARI VILLAGE. At midday went with the Assistant District Officer, Mr. A.M. Bottrill to investigate and survey timber land at the Tapo Sawmill but the ground had not been marked by the natives as promiced so he returned to Kainantu.

22nd October;
In the morning Tax-Census of BARAPA VILLAGE. Later in the morning Dr. Zigas from the native hospital at Kainantu and a entomologist from Nationalist China arrived and carried out medical work in the TAPO VILLAGES. Back to Kainantu early in the afternoon.

27th October;
By landrover early in the morning to the TAPO VILLAGES . Tax-Census of ANARAPARONKA VILLAGE and also talk by Samuel Pataita, Local Government Assistant on Local Government Councils and their work. Night spent in TAPO Rest House.

28th October;
Inspected all the TAPO VILLAGES and then went back to Kainantu by motorbike before lunch. Midday at Kainantu. In the afternoon travelled by motorbike to KAINANTU VILLAGE . Tax-Census.

29th October;
Early in the morning by motorbike to KAINOA VILLAGE. Tax-Census and talk by Samuel Pataita on Local Government Councils.
End of Patrol.

INTRODUCTION.

The AGARABI Census Division is situated directly north of Kainantu and is distinctly separated by natural boundaries from the surrounding Census Divisions. To the east there is the valley of the Upper Ramu, to the north the escarpment of the Markham - Ramu Depression and to the north - west the heavily timbered ridges and valleys of the Bismarck Ranges.

Topographically, the major portion of the Census Division consists of an undulating plateau averageing 5500 feet above sea level and with occasional steep residual hillocks protruding above the general level.However in the most northen section the POMASI VILLAGES are situated in a deeply disected tributary valley of the Ramu and here the ground falls from the plateau almost 5,000 feet to the floor of the main Ramu Valley.

Two - thirds of the area consist of Kunai grass and the remainder under heavy forest. The climate is cool and invigorating; the average temperature is 62 degrees F and the rainfall in the vicinity of Kainantu is 70 to 80 inches per year.

The actual patrolling time was 32 days however due to being called into Port Moresby and later into Kainantu Station for other duties the patrol was spread out between the dates of 15th September and the 29th October; the total 32 days was on the basis of a village per day and with Tax-Census, disputes and walking time I had practically no spare time for inspections of gardens and coffee plots and anthropology.

This patrol also marks the first major moves in the setting up of the AGARABI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL. During my Tax-Census at each village I spoke to the people about Local Goverment Councils and the benifit they would gain from them, that the Assistant District Officer, Mr.A.M. Bottrill would soon be around to speak to them and that he could tell them and answer questions in far more detail than I could, that this was an important event in their lives and that it was important that they should listen carefully. In other words I tried to stimulate an initial interest before Mr. Bottrill came and spoke to them.

NATIVE SITUATION.

These people have been under Government influence for approximately 23 years and as a result of this longest contact of any people in the Highlands their attitude to the Administration and economic development stand distinctly apart from any other Census Division in the Sub - District. I would call them a generally pro - government people who are aware of their obligations to the Administration and understand something of the processes of our law and order. They are not like the eager groups further west in the Highlands, willing at a moments notice to work on roads, push cars out that are boged, or swarm excitedly around the visiting officers carAnd so from my first impression I thought the attitude was one of indifference. But this idea was soon dashed to pieces, by the help given by village officials, carriers and the people generally. With knowledge that the Council is so close many people showed a marked interest but instead of asking questions earlier in the day when I was talking about the Council they would prefer to ask me at night informally, generally when the old men and police are sitting around and chewing beetle nut beside the fire. I feel that from these informal talks the people gain more from the patrol than anything else There was complete cooperation at the time of the Tax-Census in each village and most people seemed fully aware that the money was not really lost for ever but was generally excepted as a step forward in their progress and that it was to help them in the long run.

In the maintenance of roads their work and attidude is far from good but I will go into this more fully under ROADS AND BRIDGES. At the beginning of the patrol on two occasions carriers could not be obtained when required and I quickly realised that by stating an exact time to appear then they would be there. And so there was no trouble like this for the rest of the patrol.

I was constantly alert for views from the people on the new Council and in my own mind I was asking myself - are these people ready for Local Government? Overwhelmingly the all say they want it but even after talks by Mr. Samuel Pataita, Local Government Assistant, recently posted to Kainantu, to many of the villages the people just don't seem to be quite clear what it is all about. There are aware that it is a big event in their lives, and that it involves government, taxes and perhaps in the long run they will be better off. So they want Local Government. But for this Council to succeed I feel it will require a tremendous amount of hard work and lectureing to the people by Officers, European and Native, who understand the working of Local Government. The AGARABI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL is a full time occupation for a Senior Officer but with only one Senior Officer and three cadets in Kainantu it is impossible to give this work the proper attention it requires.

Most past patrol reports have referred to the Paramount Luluai and his great work. I agree that in the past this man has been of great service to the Administration but I feel that he now has reached a stage where his services cannot be transferred to Local Government. Patrol reports in the last few years have always had losing references along these lines, ANARAI is getting old, or he is losing his influence, or that although he still has prestige amongst the old people he has little control over the younger generation.

Being aware of this I took particular note of the old man on the nine occassions that I have met him and of the opinion of other village officials. The situation evolving around him and his village is roughly as follows. His village PUNANO No. I is the only one in the whole AGARABI Census Division, of size good transport and frequent Administration contact, that has no children in either Government or Mission Schools.

Late one afternoon I decided to inspect the PUNANO coffee as I had heard about ANARAI'S plantings which were amongst the original in the Sub-District. I found at least 4 acres or £2,000 worth of fully mature coffee trees and their berries thick and rotting on the ground. The whole PUNANO crop of coffee of 5 or 6 acres was in the same condition and it appeared the main portion of it had not been picked for some considerable time as many of the berries lieing in the soil had passed the stage of decomposition. Other coffee trees which reached a hight of twenty feet and had never been pruned were laiden with mature cherries. Many of those that had fallen to the ground had germinated and the whole mass in parts presented an impenertratable jungle of coffee. Yet several hundred yards away plantings of young seedlings were going ahead.

When the Local Government Assistant, had finished his talk to the people of KAINANTU and KAINOA VILLAGES a Luluai stood up and asked, "Is this Council going to be like ANARAI'S coffee, will it go well for a short time and then later everybody will lose interest in it".

From several different sources I heard that just before Mr. Bottrill arrived to deliver his talk on Local Government about a week earlier, ANARAI had lined the people and said, " The Kiap is bringing the Council NOW". At first I found this hard to believe and after asking different people I found it to be correct.

The Tax-Census of the surrounding villages required several nights to be spent in the PUNANO Rest House and after asking ANARAI for kaukau for the police it was 1½ days before any arrived and when it did, the police refused to eat it, the finger thick kaukau, they said was usually fed to pigs. ANARAI'S past record is magnificent but now for this which is probably a result of his old age, I definitly recommend that the Sub-District Office looks further afield for a representitive from the AGARABI.

Disputes over gardens, pigs and women were regular occurrences. The situations required only advise and were settled mainly by the village officials and parties concerned with only a few words from myself. However two cases were sent to Kainantu. One, a man stabbed his wife in the hand with a knife, and the other a man bashed his wife with a shovel.

People from the GADSUP Census Division complain that AGARABI people from ANONANTU VILLAGE come across their boundary which is the Ramu River in the section just before it plunges into the Markham - Ramu Depression. The GADSUP people complain they steal timber, beetlenut, foods and other valuables out of the forest on the GADSUP side of the Ramu River. The ANONANTU'S answer to this was that GADSUP people are living on AGARABI land on the ANONANTU side of the Ramu River. This argument has apparently been going on since the Ramu River was made the boundary of the two Census Divisions. The people are not greatly concerned as the matter has never been brought to the Sub-District Office, although the ANONANTU people wish the few GADSUP people to return to their own side of the Ramu River.

POMASI No. 2 VILLAGE has increased its population by approximately 50% and this I feel will have detrimental effects on the people who are migrating there. POMASI No. 2 is almost isolated from the rest of the AGARABI Census Division and perched on a ridge close to the main Ramu Valley it is completely lost in cloud for weeks on end even in the dry season. It is in an extremely unhealthy position, being at an altitude less than 3,000 feet above sea level, where continuous convectional wind currents sweep mosquitoes up from the main Ramu Valley. Here the incidence of malaria is very high, higher than any other AGARABI village, and the people themselves are fully aware of this situation.

Gardening land is practically nil and where the timbered slopes have been cleared it is impossible to stand on the steep incline without holding the soil above for balance. Other deserted gardens have now been fully eroded and in parts thousands of tons of rock and soil have slipped into the valley below. The whole area presents a picture of erosion the like of which I have never seen before.

The population of POMASI No. 2 at the time of the 1958 census was 62 persons, now it is 95 and there are another 28 people desiring to have their names transferred from POMASI No. I. The POMASI people are the most backward in the whole AGARABI Census Division and do not live in two villages as the names POMASI No. I and POMASI No. 2 seem to suggest but in 9 separate groups scattered about in the bush. Their Luluai from POMASI No. I, KORABINTO, is keen but has little control due to their way of life. He has been trying for a great length of time, and now with the help of a Lutheran Mission worker, to get the people to live in one large village nearer AIAMONTINA VILLAGE. He has set an example by clearing a large area of flat ground and here several families with him, have built this into the beginnings of a real village group. All told it is picturesque, healthy, and with land much more suitable for gardensbut his work appears to be in vain and the people still remain separated, almost hiding in the bush. Perhaps this is a matter that the Council can deal with when it is formed.

In the Tapo area the natives have been going ahead strongly with the initial development of their hydraulic sawmill. With good reserves of timber and a head of water about 200 feet high they are ensured of success if they can overcome the old land disputes the AGARABI and KAMANO language groups present and who live side by side and in the case of ANARAPARONKA within the same village.

There are three villages involved - BARAPA, TARUMARI, and ANARAPARONKA; the BARAPA people speak the AGARABI language, the TARUMARI people speak KAMANO, and the ANARAPARONKA both AGARABI and KAMANO languages. Originally it was all AGARABI land but due to marriage several KAMANO(TARUMARI) people were allowed to settle on the BARAPA land.

Simply the story is this, the BARAPA people are the instigators of this sawmill and asked the TARUMARI'S and ANARAPARONKA'S if they could help them financially and with labour. Both groups said yes. Then unfortunately a young man was killed by falling log in a pitsaw team working near the site of the mill. For the TARUMARI it was then impossible for them to go ahead after this had happened. And with the knowledge that 7 persons had been buried in the same vicinity after some ancient battle, both reasons were enough for the TARUMARI'S to withdraw.

This also has reawakened old quarrels over the rightful ownership of the BARAPA land and the TARUMARI'S will in no way help with the sawmill. This has also reacted with the KAMANO people living in ANARAPARONKA VILLAGE and there is no help coming from this direction. Consequently the sawmillers are in the position where they have little timber which can be cut for the sawmill, and if the land dispute cannot be settled I feel the sawmill project cannot succeed.

In the 1958 AGARABI Patrol Report a section reads as follows, " at TAPO the patrol was presented with a gift of bread, tea, sugar, and assorted tinned meats for the duration of our stay at the village..... This I believe is the first reception of this type to a patrol in this Sub-District - it is still not known if there was any ulterior motive associated with this....". The same thing occurred this time and a cupboard in the Rest House was almost full of tinned fruits, meats, milk, sugar, tea and cordial and at this stage I was not aware of the situation in the TAPO VILLAGES involving the sawmill and disputed land. The food was presented by KAMANO people living in ANARAPARONKA VILLAGE, and when I asked the reason they said it was to help the Government and that they did not want to recieve any payment. My own view is that by making the Sub-District Office aware of their desire to help the Government, as they think they are by these gifts, then perhaps they will be listened to more readily at Kainantu about claims for land and the sawmill dispute.

The TARUMARI'S now claim ownership over the entire TAPO forest area as do the BARAPA people. Boths groups have rights as they have lived in the area a very long time. In the words of the BARAPA'S the gifts of food can be explained thus - "These people give gifts of food to win and please the Kiap so that when there is a court over the disputed land they will have more chance of keeping their old land or perhaps gain more". This was said to me in front of a large group of TARUMARI people and in no way was it denied.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

The AGARABI Census Division stands apart from all other Census Divisions in the Kainantu Sub-District in its high level of economic development. Coffee, gold and peanuts are the main sources of income. Gold is still being won to a great extent in the AGARABI and although produced this year is not expected to be greater than last years level of production. It however still provides a large source of income for the people. The production in the entire Sub-District has not been as high so as in the previous year and this position can be expected to apply equally to the AGARABI. The reason given is that gold mining needs continuous stimulation by a European Mines Officer and that this year it has not recieved so much attention. But generally native gold mining in the AGARABI Census Division is in a healthy position.

Coffee production in the AGARABI has gone ahead with leaps and bounds. In most cases people only seem to pick , ferment and dry their coffee and sell it in the parchment stage directly to European traders when they require money. At other times much is allowed to fall and rot on the ground. ANARAI is perhaps the greatest faulter with his coffee at PUNANO No. 1 VILLAGE and about this I have already spoken. Here there is no marketing problem, and infact Europeans that I have spoken to often cannot buy enough for their own needs. I have been into a village with a European where he was able to buy only two bags of parchment coffee yet a hundred yards away, trees were laiden and mature cherries were falling on the ground.

Why is this coffee not being picked? Well in the words of ANARAI this is the explanation.

" I like to leave it on the trees when the Patrol Officer is coming around because then he can see what good coffee we have."

" I was the first person to grow coffee and many people helped me plant it, now they have started growing coffee on their own and they say you must look after yours and we will only look after ours. So now I get no help."

" I cannot get labourers to work for me because they say they would rather work for a European because Europeans give them blankets, food and tobacco and I don't."

This in no way solves the problem. I thought perhaps it could be due to the fact that many Europeans do not give the full price of 2/- per pound but rather prices in the range of I/6 to I/9, as the native rarely dries his coffee completely and therefore a European is not willing to pay for a large proportion of water. ANARAI said that lower prices often given by Europeans, for the reason just stated, was not the cause of coffee remaining on the tree.

Perhaps this is only a passing phase, as I believe it has occurred in other parts of the Territory and at the moment is a problem around Ponendetta. Overlooking this, the native coffee industry is in a very healthy position with many plots only recently planted, and small processing factories going up in the villages. Some villages have purchased hulling machines and in the case of KAINOA VILLAGE £60 worth of wire to fence their coffee in order to keep out pigs.

Peanuts offer only a small source of income, most is consumed within the villages and only a few bags ever find their way to 4 European traders at Kainantu. There is no income from patatoes as in the adjacent KAMANO Census Division and the amount of kaukau bought by the government from two men at KAINOA VILLAGE is never more than 20 bags, and only a small amount is bought by other Europeans to feed their labour lines.

Pit-sawn timber is in a much superior position with six man teams operating in I4 villages. They have a ready market due to the requirements of local Europeans and the Administration and lately within the AGARABI itself. The construction of the sawmill at TAPO will require heavy timbers and much of this has and is being cut. Two semi - European type houses have been constructed at ABINAKENU and OKENTENU VILLAGES with pit-sawn timber, galvanised iron roofing, guttering, water tanks, and of course windows. These two houses could be the beginnings of a building movement of more suitable type houseing and could offer another market for AGARABI timber. And later the Council will have its large timber requirements. The utilisation of this timber is of course limited by the receeding timber line but this is a problam all expanding timber cutting programs have to contend with and I feel there are ample reserves for pit-saw teams for a long time to come and with the continuation of the reforestation program the timber resources of the AGARABI will remain intact.

Another aspect of economic development are the two stores owned and operated by natives. One is situated on the KAINANTU-YONKI road near KAINOA VILLAGE and is run by Markham natives who have made enough money lately to purchase a reasonably good vehicle. The other is run by an AGARABI native from TUEMPINKA VILLAGE just outside KAINANTU and has only been in operation a short while.

Foods produced for consumption within the AGARABI have been fully delt with in most past Patrol Reports. I only wish to say that now at the end of the dry season there is no sign of a food shortage and the large amount of European type vegetables grown is truely amazing.

LIVESTOCK.

Pigs, fowls, goats, and dogs have been fully covered before. The problem of pigs roaming at large is far from being solved but in most instances the people would prefer to fence their coffee plots with fencing wire rather than confine the pigs.

In the near future the cattle population of the AGARABI Census Division will be 7 head. At present one cow and bull are located at OKENTENU VILLAGE, the same at KEKETUANTU VILLAGE with the prospects of a calf in the near future and the KAINOA people are preparing to buy a cow and a bull. So far this cattle ownership appears to only have prestige value.

Although Tilapia fish could more correctly be put under fisheries I have decided to include it under livestock. In I955 ponds were constructed at KEKETUANTU, UMINUFINTENU, PUNANO No. I, KAININANTU, and ANONA VILLAGES but these have never stocked. The people honestly feel the Administration had them build these ponds for no reason at all. Today they are used as lavatories and in one case presented a picture of brown putrid water and on the surface a

mass of floating excreta. For my first night at PUNANO No. I it was impossible to sleep comfortably owing to the swarms of mosquitoes that rose from the Tilapia pond only a few yards away.

REAFFORESTATION.

Please look to my comments under ' Native economic development and Agriculture ', and in the section dealing with pit-sawn timber. All I wish to say here is that continual reafforestation is a must especially in the central portion of the AGARABI Census Division.

LAND ALIENATION.

The AGARABI Census Division is a rapidly growing population centre and the people do not posses a superfluity of agricultural land. In 1955 it was written that in 25 years the population of the AGARABI would double the 1950 figure. This does not allow for increased medical services which will result when the Council gets under way, and consequently a lowering of the deathrate especially amongst young babies. For this reason I feel no more land can be alienated in the AGARABI Census Division for the purposes of European Agriculture.However several alienations for trade stores would in no way have detrimental results on the AGARABI people.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Being at the end of the dry season the 36 miles of roadway was in a reasonably good condition. Most bridges were the same except two along the branch road from PUNANO No. I to BILIMOIA VILLAGE these had broken planking and the people said they would replace this as soon as possible. This road has been only recently extended from UNANTU to BILIMOIA and at the time of the patrol only a few more yards were required to be made to enable a vehicle to drive right up to BILIMOIA VILLAGE overlocking the main Ramu Valley. THe swinging bridge over the Ramu was recently completed and supporting wires and new bearers should last for a considerable time.

The one day a weak road maintenance by the village people in many cases does not improve the roads but rather damages them. On most occassions they put mud from the gutters within the wheel tracks and remove well rooted grass from the surface of the road. They also remove grass from the tops and sides of high embankments and on the shoulders of roads where it is really most helpful in stabilising the soft soil. Their main job is to deepen and clean out the gutters but it is not often effectively done as can be seen from the way water pours across roads in the smallest downpour. These people have heard for practically 23 years, from Patrol Officers and others, the correct way of maintaining their roads yet they still go ahead and do it the way they think best. The collective help of the village people is now not as effective as it could be but with the formation of the Council we should see a vast improvement.

REST HOUSES.

Rest houses are located at all main centres and many are quite elaborate affairs with windows and doors. I don't know what prompted some of the people to build the larger ones as they are very cold at night. Generally the rest houses can said to be satisfactory.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied throughout by a Native Medical Orderley from the Native Hospital at Kainantu; the health

of the people is generally very good and none were sent to Kainantu for further treatment. There was nothing more than a few colds and sores that were treated on the spot. Their faith in injections is amazing and even if there is nothing more than a pain in the back the people will line for them. As the value of penicillin becomes less with continual application I instructed the Medical Orderly to give injections only when people were running a temperature and knew that they were really sick. Housing is good, the tendency is to build larger but well insulated square shaped houses, and many of these have wooden beds raised above the ground. As mentioned earlier two houses have gone up, built from pit-sawn timber and galvanised iron roofing. Latrines are numerous in most villages but it is doubted if they are used on all occasions.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

After 23 years of European contact there are no more people that can speak English than can be counted on ones fingers. Of those that can read or write there are few more. The people of the AGARABI Census Division are sadly lacking in educational facilities, the Government School at Kainantu and the three Missions far from solve the problem. Many parents spoken to seem fully aware of the value of education for their children and say that if they had schools they would willingly send their children along to them.

There are three Missions operating in the area, the Lutheran, the Seven Day Adventist, and the Swiss Evengelical Brotherhood, all vary in the degree of effective education and have been spoken of many times before. But all told the AGARABI people have benefited from their presence as can be seen by the enterprising TAPO people and their sawmill project, and this is only one example. The native Mission Workers found in many of the villages disperse little effective education and there teachings are mainly confined to bible stories. However what knowledge is gained in this respect is of more value than none at all.

STATISTICS.

The present population is 8,538 persons made up of 4,207 males and 4,331 females.

The population at the 1957-8 census was 8,182 and this years figure represents an increase of 356 persons.

This increase can be atributed to births 440, deaths 113, and a gain by migration of 29 persons.

There is a total of 613 persons absent from villages in the Census Division and these can be located as follows:-

Males working inside the District	169.
Males working outside the District	234.
Females working inside the District	51.
Females working outside the District	2.
Males away from village at school (Gov & Mis.)	133.
Females away from village at school " "	24.

CONCLUSION.

Athough the collection of taxes was one of the main objects of this patrol I have made no mentioned about this aspect yet. The collection of taxes went smoothly and there was only one case of refusal to pay. He was sent to Kainantu where he quickly paid up his £I rather than to go to court.

As far as Local Government is concerned I think that after 23 years the Luluai system has outlived its usefulness in the AGARABI Census Division. The people themselves unanimously say they want Local Government although they know little about its operation.They are at such a high level of economic development the further progress in this direction will be hindered if they do not receive Local Government now.

APPENDIX "A".

TAXATION FIGURES.

Total collected from AGARABI males.....	£ I002
Total collected from plantations & miners.....	£ I3I
TOTAL.....	£ II33.
Full exemptions granted.....	682.
Partial exemptions granted.....	93.

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

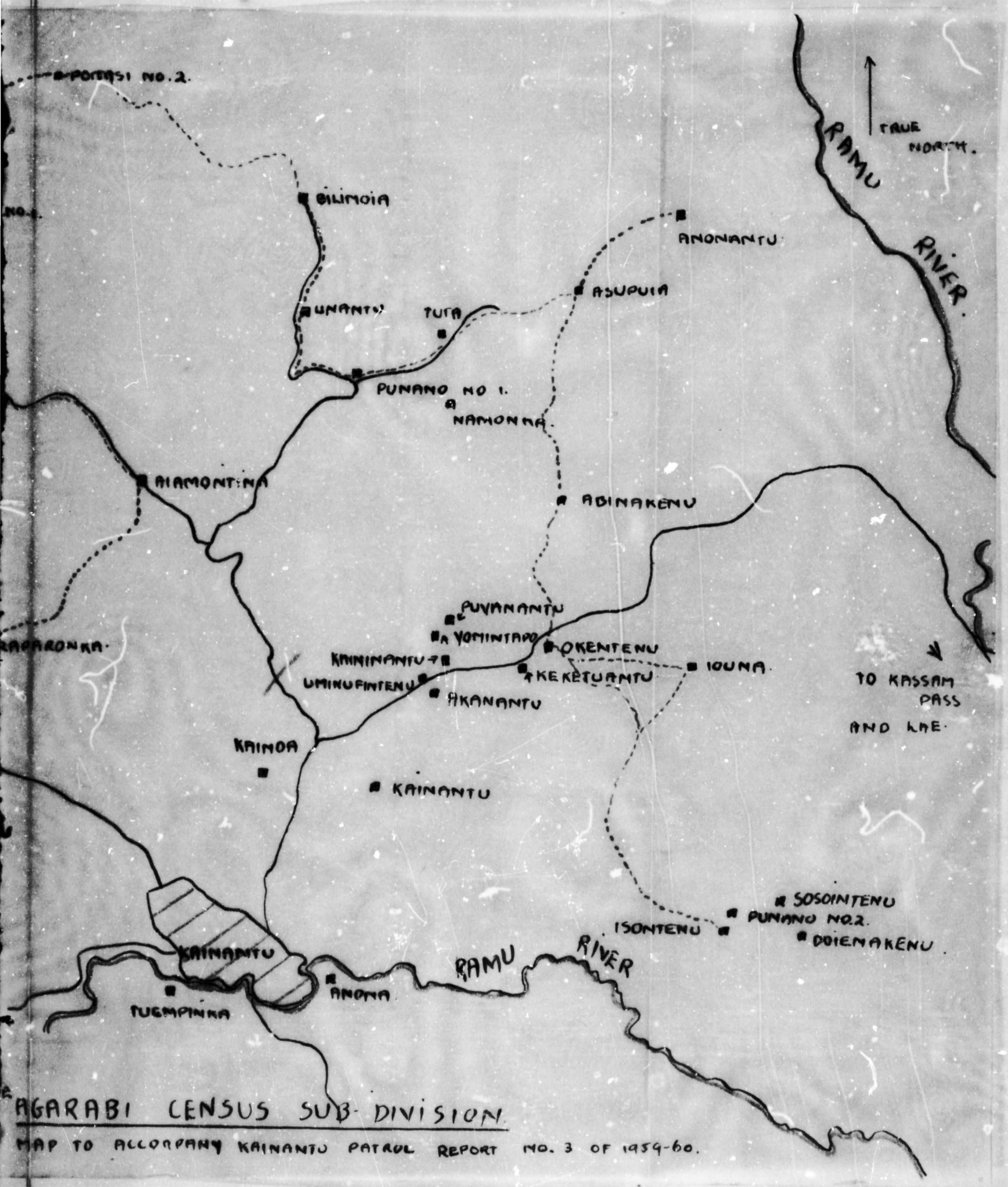
Reg. No. 6594 Const. I/C. YAMBUN.....Most helful on patrol and carries out all his duties well.

Reg. No. 9054 Const.3rd.yr. DOM..... Very quite, work good and discipline good.

Reg. No. 8470 Const.4th.yr. DUMA.....Generally conscientious and efficient.Good at handling natives.

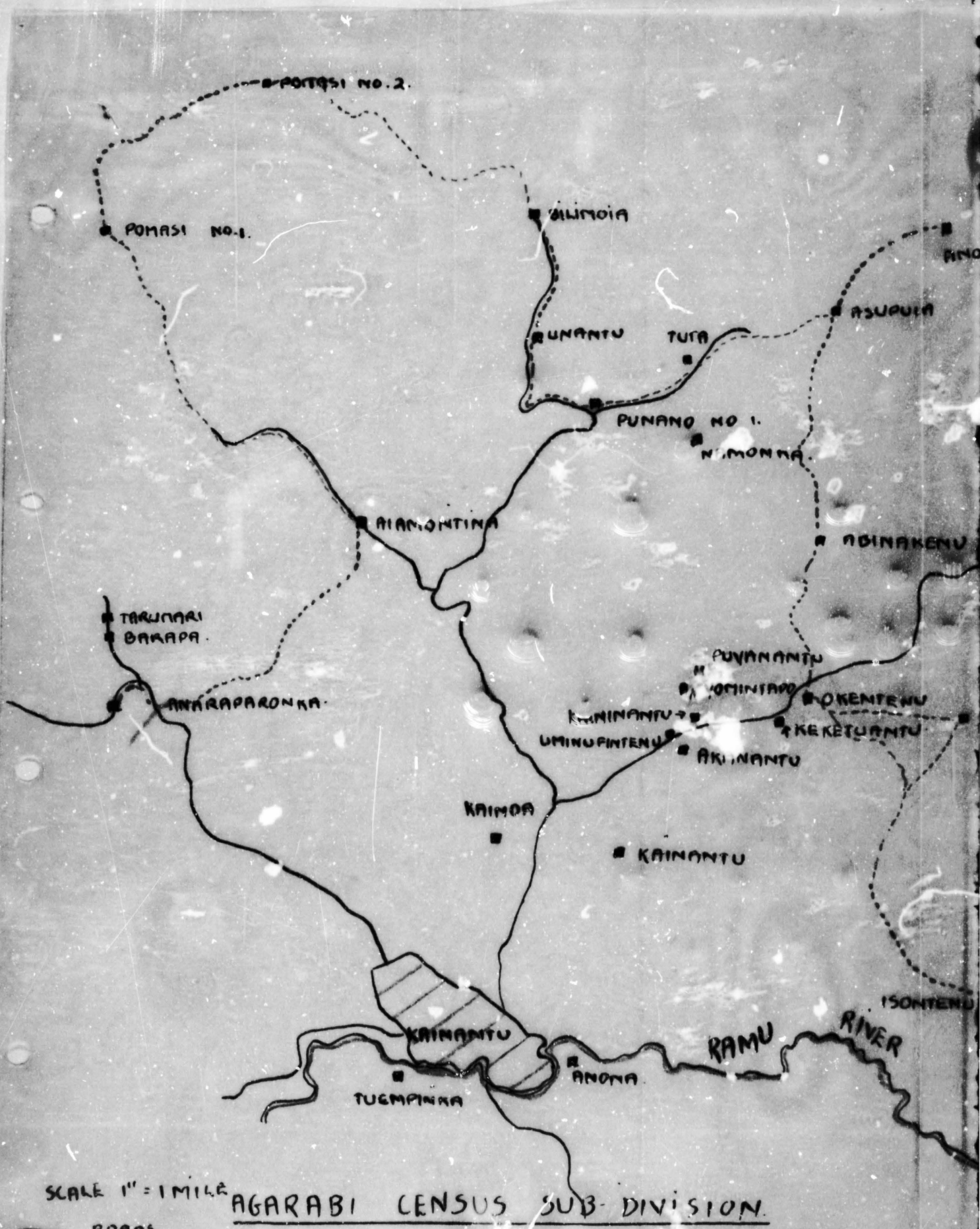
M J Galli

(M.J. Galli)
Cadet Patrol Officer.



AGARABI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

MAP TO ACCOMPANY KAINANTU PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1959-60.



AGARABI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

MAP TO ACCOMPANY KAINANTU PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1959-60.

IAH:mob. 30-3-1.

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

16th December, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Subject : Patrol KAINANTU 3-59/60 - AGARARI Census Division - Mr. M.J. GALLI, C.P.O.

The attached report, Village Population Register and comprehensive covering memo are self explanatory. There is little need for me to add to the latter.

2. Regarding Paramount Luluai ANARAI, I concur with the A.D.O. I can imagine, of course, that this aged leader's condescension is galling to the younger generation, both native and European.

3. The non-existence of P.O.s and the unavoidable "non N.A." involvement of the A.D.O. are unfortunate. They leave negligible opportunities for youthful Cadets to receive some modicum of field training before patrolling solo, even in Census Divisions adjoining Sub-District Headquarters. I hope that the 1960 Field Staff situation will allow this shortcoming to be avoided to a greater extent.

4. Mr. GALLI is a very youthful Cadet and this was his first patrol. It deserves commendation on the basis of the report which, though wanting in punctuation, is well expressed.

5. May I have ten prints of the attached map, please.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Acting District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer,
KAINANTU Sub-District.

30-1-16/2(1215)

Sub-District Office,
KAINANTU,
Eastern Highlands District.

25th November, 1959.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

Kainantu P/R No.3 59/60 - AGARABI

Please find attached copies of a Patrol Report submitted by M.J.Galli CPO for a routine patrol with the AGARABI Census Sub-Division.

Mr.Galli has shown a keen interest in the problems effecting native welfare in the area and is to be commended for his work on this first patrol. He had had no opportunity of patrolling previously with an experienced officer.

There are few qualifications I would like to make to Mr.Galli's remarks, they appear below.

Native Situation:

Regarding Mr.Galli's opinion of Paramount Luluai ANERAI I think some qualification is needed. He is an old man well into his sixties and cannot be expected to show the enthusiasm and vigour of a younger man. Nor can he be expected to have the same attitude to "progress" or change as the more sophisticated. He is however strongly pro-Government and a moving orator on occasions and is at such times able to sway the people. He is the father of the coffee industry in this area and is still ready to follow any advice from an officer. Some younger village officials are most critical of him but these critics themselves have not proved themselves by any achievements whatsoever. Mr.Galli,I feel,was a willing listener to these criticisms and encouraged attacks on ANERAI's prestige. It is this prestige which is of value to us. If we build it up, he is useful. If we attack it,he is not. I feel that if he is not led into co-operation with the proposed Council he may,behind the scenes, build up antagonism against it among the older and more conservative elements. I have in mind asking the Administrator to nominate him as a non-voting member of the Council for three years. In this capacity his years of experience would be useful to the Council and the Administration would not be guilty of ingratitude to a loyal and ageing servant.

There are many reasons for non collection of PUNANO coffee which I will discuss with Mr.Galli. There appears to me to be several ways of correcting it. I will recommend them to Mr.Galli.

The non supply of KauKau may have been connected with insults to ANERAI's prestige. If so,he proved he still has power.

There must be a reason for the movement of people to the POMASI No.2 area. Mr.Galli has not given any indication of it. Lower altitude and newer forest soil-although steep-give quicker and heavier garden yields.Bananas,betelnut and other crops usually fare better.The census figures submitted i.e. 5 births and only one death, does not support the opinion that the area is unhealthy.

The birth-rate is virtually the same as in other villages. I feel that Mr.Galli may have been influenced by the Lutheran Mission teacher's desire to have a composite village.

The forest dispute at TAPO is not quite as simple as the report suggests. The TARUMARI people have occupied the adjoining area conjointly with the BARAPA people since pre-European times. There is no firm evidence that the BARAPA occupied the land before the TARUMARI. The area occupied by the TARUMARI has only recently been cleared of forest probably by themselves. This would give them strong claim to ownership. The only solution is to get the TARUMARI to co-operate in the timber venture - this I believe can be done if each side is saved from losing face and not put in the situation which either is asked to abandon ownership claims.

My attitude to gifts is to reciprocate. Under no circumstances do I personally accept presents without repayment. It will be suggested to Mr.Galli to do likewise.

Native Economic Development and Agriculture.

Gold I have no reason to believe that the Mines Officers have been failing to stimulate mining this year. Many alluvial patches have been petering out. Some places may require more intensive and scientific methods but these technical matters are the concern of the Mines Section. Mining is still healthy in the AGARABI.

Coffee. The allegation that the native growers are not fully harvesting their crops is in my opinion and that of the Agriculture Extension Officer exaggerated. The yield is in proportion to the known acreages of bearing coffee. Undoubtedly there are partially unattended areas, belonging to absentees and others otherwise preoccu-pied temporarily, but there is no serious neglect. On the contrary there is a marked enthusiasm for assistance to plant new areas this year - this would not be so if coffee production was unpopular.

Peanuts. Commercial production has not previously been fostered in the AGARABI. A Virginian bunch project is commencing this year.

Re-afforestation. There is a keen interest in Kainantu and Kainoa villages for Pine forestation. They have selected areas for planting and these have been marked out by forestry Labourers under the Agriculture Extension Officer. Unfortunately poor seed production this year will adversely affect the project.

Roads and Bridges. It has been suggested to the people that a three mile long road should be built from OKENTENU to ISONTENU. They are keen and a survey will be made as soon as possible. Gradual extension to POMASI is also recommended.

.....
(A.M.BOTTRILL)
Assistant District Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959-60

Govt. Print.—183/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth		MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		1 Mth.–1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13				In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 0-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F											
A	ANONA	15·9	4	1										2				4	2		1	9		1					17	57	20	59	2	58	2·1	52	36	64	93	255.
T	TUEMPINK.)	16·9	3	8										4	1			4	4		1	5		3					19	45	19	54	3	59	2·2	62	60	58	86	266
K	KAINOA	29·10	25	13				2	1	1				1	3			4	6	1	5	7		11		13	1	19	2	66	104	51	122	3	126	3·0	143	115	110	157	578.
K	KAINANTU	28·10	10	12														2	8	3	5	17		6		6	1	3	3	28	76	31	80	2	71	3·0	85	88	82	112	403
B	BARAPA	22·10	13	21				2		1				4	6			3	4	1	2	7		1		1		14	5	63	113	47	106	9	99	3·0	130	134	143	154	594.
A	ANARAPARONA	27·10	17	10										1	2			1		2	3	6		7		4		3	3	65	72	57	66	3	88	3·0	109	105	93	120	450.
T	TARUMARI	21·10		2					1					2				1	1			2		1				1		22	21	14	26	0	18	3·0	34	24	38	37	137.
M	MAMONTINA	21·10	10	10				1						4	4					2	1	7		21				5		50	116	41	114	6	90	3·0	102	97	113	148	493.
P	POMASI No 1.	7·10	4	4										2	4				2	10	16			17				1		30	64	17	54	5	44	2·7	75	64	66	84	307.
P	POMASI No 2.	6·10	3	2											1			14	16		1	1		1						15	18	15	21	2	19	2·7	23	23	19	28	95.
B	BILIMOIA	5·10	8	7										4	2					2	2	3	2	7	1			5	2	40	71	30	60	8	53	3·0	83	77	81	89	350.
U	UNANTU	17·10	13	8				1						1	2					5	6	5	2	20				1		47	84	36	81	7	82	3·0	97	100	84	115	424.
N	NAMONKA	18·10	2	9										1					2	4	3			3						9	37	8	41	2	32	2·2	23	34	37	56	153.
T	TUTA	2·10	6	4						1								2	2			15	4	6						12	43	12	30	2	31	2·6	36	33	34	54	182.
P	PUNANO No 1	3·10	10	7				2	1					2					2		1	12	4	15						29	61	23	53	6	52	3·2	62	61	66	93	313.
A	ASUPUIA	30·9	2	3							1			2					1		2	7	6	9			6			13	40	12	42	3	31	3·2	22	34	34	59	177.
A	ANONANTU	1·10	3	3										1	2			1	5			3	1					4		11	49	11	35	4	34	2·2	26	32	54	57	177.
A	ABINAKENU	29·9	2	11				1						3	3			1	5		3	17	14	1				12		17	49	18	51	3	57	2·7	30	45	54	87	260.
A	AKANANTU	25·9	5	6										1				1	3			3	6	1		6				18	34	12	32	0	41	2·8	26	36	36	50	161.
P	PUYANANTU	27·9	1	4														1		2	5			1						2	16	9	17	0	19	2·1	11	26	22	28	88.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959-60

Govt. Print.—1143/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students											
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females				Average	Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
YOMINTAPO	27·9	2	3											1						2	4		15		1		1		12	34	9	38	0	39	2·7	31	37	19	41	149
DMINUFINTENU	25·9	10	4					1		1				2			6	6		1	9	2	10	1			2	2	23	43	31	70	2	60	3·0	66	70	55	81	298
KAMINANTU	24·9	4	4						2					1			2	2			15	1	8		1	1			13	37	14	27	1	22	2·7	36	34	26	50	172
KEKETUANTU	23·9	5	17											4			1	1	1	2	4	4	11			2	3		25	65	20	58	2	45	3·3	58	66	69	85	361
OKENTENU	22·9	8	9					2	1					2	2			5	1	4	5	4	3				8	2	26	81	15	76	9	67	2·8	63	69	102	111	365
POUNA	21·9	15	9					4	2					1				1					3						21	101	13	77	8	71	2·7	81	87	121	87	379
ISONTENU	18·9	6	7						1			1		1			1	3		1	4	1	6						18	50	17	55	1	45	2·6	51	46	47	63	218
PUNANO No 2	17·9	8	5			1		1						1	3		1						5		1				19	37	17	45	2	38	3·0	52	46	42	59	205
SOSOINTENU	30·9	6	9				1	1											2	3	1		25				6		27	22	18	54	6	75	3·0	66	52	55	81	250
DOIENAKENU	19·9	9	7		1	1								3	2		1	1				1	16		1				30	64	28	55	2	54	2·6	63	78	59	90	308
TOTALS		216	214	1	2	1	16	9	4	2		37	41	2			51	82	36	68	169	51	234	2	34	5	99	19	731	774	665	1099	103	1620	-	1798	1809	1883	2447	8,538

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
KAINANTU,
Eastern Highlands District.

12th November 1959.

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

KAINANTU Patrol Report No. 3 of 1959/60

Area Patrolled:	AGARABI Census Division
Conducted by:	M.J. GALLI C.P.O. - KAINANTU
Patrol Accompanied by:	3 Members of the R.P.&N.G.C. 1 Interpreter. 1 Native Medical Orderly.
Duration of Patrol:	From 15.9.59 to 3.10.59, " 5.10.59 to 7.10.59., " 17.10.59 to 22.10.59., " 27.10.59 to 29.10.59.
No. of Days:	32.
Objects of Patrol:	Census Revision, Routine Administration, Personal Taxation Collection.
Map Reference:	See accompanying map.

DIARY:-

I5th September I959.
In afternoon to ANONA VILLAGE by landrover. Accompanied by Mr. A.M. Bottrill and Mr. P. Hardie. Census, tax collection and talk by Mr. A.M. Bottrill, the Assistant District Officer, on Local Government Councils and their work. Back to Kainantu at night.

I6th September;
In morning walked to TUEMPINKA VILLAGE only just across the Ramu River and opposite the Kainantu Hospital. Tax and Census until late in afternoon. Back to Kainantu at night.

I7th September I959;
Left Kainantu early and travelled by landrover to KEKETUANTU VILLAGE. Assembled carriers and walked to PUNANO No. 2 VILLAGE, arriving about midday. Tax-Census of PUNANO No. 2 in afternoon, night in PUNANO No. 2 Rest House.

I8th September;
Walked to SOSOINTENU VILLAGE. Tax-Census in morning and afternoon. Walked back to PUNANO No. 2 late in the afternoon. Night at PUNANO No. 2 Rest House.

I9th September;
Walked to DOIENAKENU VILLAGE in the morning. Tax-Census occupied rest of the day. Paperwork late in the afternoon and at night. Night at DOIENAKENU Rest House.

20th September;
Tax-Census of SOSOINTENU VILLAGE at DOIENAKENU VILLAGE. In afternoon inspected SOSOINTENU VILLAGE. Paperwork at night and slept in DOIENAKENU VILLAGE Rest House.

2Ist September;
Walked to IOUNA VILLAGE in the morning. Tax-Census and paperwork in the afternoon. Night at IOUNA VILLAGE Rest House.

22nd September;
Very heavy rain in the morning so remained at IOUNA VILLAGE. At midday walked to OKENTENU VILLAGE and Tax-Census the afternoon. Night in OKENTENU VILLAGE Rest House.

23rd September;
Tax-Census of KEKETUANTU VILLAGE at OKENTENU VILLAGE. Night at OKENTENU VILLAGE Rest House.

24th September;
Tax-Census of KAININANTU VILLAGE at OKENTENU VILLAGE. In afternoon inspection of OKENTENU, KAININANTU, and KEKETUANTU VILLAGES. Night at OKENTENU VILLAGE Rest House.

25th September;
In the morning paperwork and the hearing of complaints. Sent two cases to Kainantu for hearing; one stabbing and the other a bashing case. In afternoon walked to UMINUFINTENU VILLAGE. Tax-Census and inspection of village. At night back to OKENTENU VILLAGE Rest House.

26th September;
By landrover to Kainantu for medical treatment. Back to OKENTENU VILLAGE late in the afternoon. Night in the OKENTENU VILLAGE Rest House.

27th September;
Walked early in the morning to YOMINTAPO VILLAGE. Tax-Census and inspected houses. In the afternoon walked to PUYANANANTU VILLAGE; Tax-Census and inspected houses. Back to OKENTENU VILLAGE late in the afternoon and night spent in the rest house.

28th September;
In morning walked to AKANANTU VILLAGE. Tax-Census in morning and afternoon. Night spent in OKENTENU VILLAGE Rest House.

29th September;
To ABINAKENU VILLAGE early in the morning; Tax-Census in morning and afternoon and inspection of houses. Night in ABINAKENU VILLAGE Rest House.

30th September;
Walked to ASUPUIA VILLAGE, the most elevated up to date, and at approximately 6500 feet. Tax-Census and inspection of houses and coffee plots. Night in ASUPUIA VILLAGE Rest House.

1st October;
Walked to ANONANTU VILLAGE and completed Tax-Census by midday. Inspection of houses and coffee plots held up in the afternoon by heavy rain. Night in ANONANTU VILLAGE Rest House.

2nd October;
Walked back to ASUPUIA VILLAGE, inspected one hamlet missed out on before, and then continued to TUTA VILLAGE. With Tax-Census completed by midday walked to PUNANO No. I VILLAGE where rest of afternoon was spent inspecting houses and coffee.

3rd October;
In morning and afternoon Tax-Census of PUNANO No. I. Late in afternoon by landrover back to Kainantu.

5th October;
Left Kainantu early by landrover. In afternoon Tax-Census of BILIMOIA VILLAGE. Night in BILIMOIA VILLAGE Rest House.

6th October;
Walked from BILIMOIA VILLAGE to POMASI No. 2 VILLAGE, situated on the deeply disected plateau edge overlooking the Ramu-Markham Depression. Decended at least 2500 feet to a tributary valley of the main Ramu Valley and then climbed on the opposite side at least 1000 feet to POMASI No. 2 VILLAGE. Tax-Census and inspection of houses in afternoon. Night in POMASI No. 2 Rest House.

7th October;
Climbed 1500 feet to POMASI No. I VILLAGE. Tax-Census in morning and inspected houses in afternoon. Heavy rain; later in the afternoon walked to AIAMONTINA VILLAGE and by landrover back to Kainantu.

17th October;
By landrover to PUNANO No.I VILLAGE. Tax-Census of UNANTU VILLAGE at PUNANO No.I. Night in PUNANO No.I Rest House.

18th October;
Morning spent at PUNANO No.I on paperwork. In afternoon Tax-Census of NAMONKA VILLAGE and inspection of houses. Night in PUNANO No.I Rest House.

19th October;
Land investigation near AIAMONTINA VILLAGE for R.MEILLEAR'S trade store application. In afternoon back to Rest House at PUNANO No.I

20th October;
Walked early to MRS. TUDORS plantation at TUTA and collected taxes, later returning by landrover to the junction of the PUNANO - AIAMONTINA - KAINANTU roads and then walked to AIAMONTINA VILLAGE. In the afternoon Tax-Census of AIAMONTINA VILLAGE. Night in the village Rest House.

21st October;
Completed AIAMONTINA VILLAGE Tax-Census early in the morning and then walked to the TAPO VILLAGES. Tax-Census of TARUMARI VILLAGE. At midday went with the Assistant District Officer, Mr. A.M. Bottrill to investigate and survey timber land at the Tapo Sawmill but the ground had not been marked by the natives as promised so he returned to Kainantu.

22nd October;
In the morning Tax-Census of BARAPA VILLAGE. Later in the morning Dr. Zigas from the native hospital at Kainantu and a entomologist from Nationalist China arrived and carried out medical work in the TAPO VILLAGES. Back to Kainantu early in the afternoon.

27th October;
By landrover early in the morning to the TAPO VILLAGES . Tax-Census of ANARAPARONKA VILLAGE and also talk by Samuel Pataita, Local Government Assistant on Local Government Councils and there work. Night spent in TAPO Rest House.

28th October;
Inspected all the TAPO VILLAGES and then went back to Kainantu by motorbike before lunch. Midday at Kainantu. In the afternoon travelled by motorbike to KAINANTU VILLAGE . Tax-Census.

29th October;
Early in the morning by motorbike to KAINOA VILLAGE. Tax-Census and talk by Samuel Pataita on Local Government Councils.
End of Patrol.

INTRODUCTION.

The AGARABI Census Division is situated directly north of Kainantu and is distinctly separated by natural boundaries from the surrounding Census Divisions. To the east there is the valley of the Upper Ramu, to the north the escarpment of the Markham - Ramu Depression and to the north - west the heavily timbered ridges and valleys of the Bismarck Ranges.

Topographically, the major portion of the Census Division consists of an undulating plateau averageing 5500 feet above sea level and with occasional steep residual hillocks protruding above the general level. However in the most northen section the FOMASI VILLAGES are situated in a deeply disected tributary valley of the Ramu and here the ground falls from the plateau almost 5,000 feet to the floor of the main Ramu Valley.

Two - thirds of the area consist of Kunai grass and the remainder under heavy forest. The climate is cool and invigorating; the average temperature is 62 degrees and the rainfall in the vicinity of Kainantu is 70 to 80 inches per year.

The actual patrolling time was 32 days however due to being called into Port Moresby and later into Kainantu Station for other duties the patrol was spread out between the dates of 15th September and the 29th October; the total 32 days was on the basis of a village per day and with Tax-Census, disputes and walking time I had practically no spare time for inspections of gardens and coffee plots and anthropology.

This patrol also marks the first major moves in the setting up of the AGARABI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL. During my Tax-Census at each village I spoke to the people about Local Goverment Councils and the benifit they would gain from them, that the Assistant District Officer, Mr.A.M. Bottrill would soon be around to speak to them and that he could tell them and answer questions in far more detail than I could, that this was an important event in their lives and that it was important that they should listen carefully. In other words I tried to stimulate an initial interest before Mr. Bottrill came and spoke to them.

NATIVE SITUATION.

These people have been under Government influence for approximately 23 years and as a result of this longest contact of any people in the Highlands their attitude to the Administration and economic development stand distinctly apart from any other Census Division in the Sub - District. I would call them a generally pro - government people who are aware of their obligations to the Administration and understand something of the processes of our law and order. They are not like the eager groups further west in the Highlands, willing at a moments notice to work on roads, push cars out that are boged, or swarm excitedly around the visiting officers carAnd so from my first impression I thought the attitude was one of indifference. But this idea was soon dashed to pieces, by the help given by village officials, carriers and the people generally. With knowledge that the Council is so close many people showed a marked interest but instead of asking questions earlier in the day when I was talking about the Council they would prefer to ask me at night informally, generally when the old men and police are sitting around and chewing beetle nut beside the fire. I feel that from these informal talks the people gain more from the patrol than anything else There was complete cooperation at the time of the Tax-Census in each village and most people seemed fully aware that the money was not really lost for ever but was generally excepted as a step forward in their progress and that it was to help them in the long run.

In the maintenance of roads their work and attitude is far from good but I will go into this more fully under ROADS AND BRIDGES. At the beginning of the patrol on two occasions carriers could not be obtained when required and I quickly realised that by stating exact time to appear then they would be there. And so there was trouble like this for the rest of the patrol.

I was constantly alert for views from the people on the new Council and in my own mind I was asking myself - are these people ready for Local Government? Overwhelmingly the all say they want it but even after talks by Mr. Samuel Pataita, Local Government Assistant, recently posted to Kainantu, to many of the villages the people just don't seem to be quite clear what it is all about. There are aware that it is a big event in their lives, and that it involves government, taxes and perhaps in the long run they will be better off. So they want Local Government. But for this Council to succeed I feel it will require a tremendous amount of hard work and lectureing to the people by Officers, European and Native, who understand the working of Local Government. The AGARABI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL is a full time occupation for a Senior Officer but with only one Senior Officer and three cadets in Kainantu it is impossible to give this work the proper attention it requires.

Most past patrol reports have referred to the Paramount Luluai and his great work. I agree that in the past this man has been of great service to the Administration but I feel that he now has reached a stage where his services cannot be transferred to Local Government. Patrol reports in the last few years have always had losing references along these lines, ANARAI is getting old, or he is ~~loosing~~ his influence, or that although he still has prestige amongst the old people he has little control over the younger generation.

Being aware of this I took particular note of the old man on the nine occassions that I have met him and of the opinion of other village officials. The situation evolving around him and his village is roughly as follows. His village PUNANO No. I is the only one in the whole AGARABI Census Division, of size good transport and frequent Administration contact, that has no children in either Government or Mission Schools.

Late one afternoon I decided to inspect the PUNANO coffee as I had heard about ANARAI'S plantings which were amongst the original in the Sub-District. I found at least 4 acres or £2,000 worth of fully mature coffee trees and their berries thick and rotting on the ground. The whole PUNANO crop of coffee of 5 or 6 acres was in the same condition and it appeared the main portion of it had not been picked for some considerable time as many of the berries lieing in the soil had passed the stage of decomposition. Other coffee trees which reached a hight of twenty feet and had never been pruned were laiden with mature cherries. Many of those that had fallen to the ground had germinated and the whole mass in parts presented an impenertratable jungle of coffee. Yet several hundred yards away plantings of young seedlings were going ahead.

When the Local Government Assistant, had finished his talk to the people of KAINANTU and KAINOA VILLAGES a Luluai stood up and asked, "Is this Council going to be like ANARAI'S coffee, will it go well for a short time and then later everybody will lose interest in it".

From several different sources I heard that just before Mr. Bottrill arrived to deliver his talk on Local Government about a week earlier, ANARAI had lined the people and said, " The Kiap is bringing the Council NOW". At first I found this hard to believe and after asking different people I found it to be correct.

The Tax-Census of the surrounding villages required several nights to be spent in the PUNANO Rest House and after asking ANARAI for kaukau for the police it was 1½ days before any arrived and when it did, the police refused to eat it, the finger thick kaukau, they said was usually fed to pigs. ANARAI'S past record is magnificent but now for this which is probably a result of his old age, I definitly recommend that the Sub-District Office looks further afield for a representitive from the AGARABI.

Disputes over gardens, pigs and women were regular occurrences. The situations required only advise and were settled mainly by the village officials and parties concerned with only a few words from myself. However two cases were sent to Kainantu. One, a man stabbed his wife in the hand with a knife, and the other a man bashed his wife with a shovel.

People from the GADSUP Census Division complain that AGARABI people from ANONANTU VILLAGE come across their boundary which is the Ramu River in the section just before it plunges into the Markham - Ramu Depression. The GADSUP people complain they steal timber, beetlenut, foods and other valuables out of the forest on the GADSUP side of the Ramu River. The ANONANTU'S answer to this was that GADSUP people are living on AGARABI land on the ANONANTU side of the Ramu River. This argument has apparently been going on since the Ramu River was made the boundary of the two Census Divisions. The people are not greatly concerned as the matter has never been brought to the Sub-District Office, although the ANONANTU people wish the few GADSUP people to return to their own side of the Ramu River.

POMASI No. 2 VILLAGE has increased its population by approximately 50% and this I feel will have detrimental effects on the people who are migrating there. POMASI No. 2 is almost isolated from the rest of the AGARABI Census Division and perched on a ridge close to the main Ramu Valley it is completely lost in cloud for weeks on end even in the dry season. It is in an extremely unhealthy position, being at an altitude less than 3,000 feet above sea level, where continuous convectional wind currents sweep mosquitoes up from the main Ramu Valley. Here the incidence of malaria is very high, higher than any other AGARABI village, and the people themselves are fully aware of this situation.

Gardening land is practically nil and where the timbered slopes have been cleared it is impossible to stand on the steep incline without holding the soil above for balance. Other deserted gardens have now been fully eroded and in parts thousands of tons of rock and soil have slipped into the valley below. The whole area presents a picture of erosion the like of which I have never seen before.

The population of POMASI No. 2 at the time of the 1958 census was 62 persons, now it is 95 and there are another 28 people desiring to have their names transferred from POMASI No. I. The POMASI people are the most backward in the whole AGARABI Census Division and do not live in two villages as the names POMASI No. I and POMASI No. 2 seem to suggest but in 9 separate groups scattered about in the bush. Their Luluai from POMASI No. I, KORABINTO, is keen but has little control due to their way of life. He has been trying for a great length of time, and now with the help of a Lutheran Mission worker, to get the people to live in one large village nearer AIAMONTINA VILLAGE. He has set an example by clearing a large area of flat ground and here several families with him, have built this into the beginnings of a real village group. All told it is picturesque, healthy, and with land much more suitable for gardensbut his work appears to be in vain and the people still remain separated, almost hiding in the bush. Perhaps this is a matter that the Council can deal with when it is formed.

In the Tapo area the natives have been going ahead strongly with the initial development of their hydraulic sawmill. With good reserves of timber and a head of water about 200 feet high they are ensured of success if they can overcome the old land disputes the AGARABI and KAMANO language groups present and who live side by side and in the case of ANARAPARONKA within the same village.

There are three villages involved - BARAPA, TARUMARI, and ANARAPARONKA; the BARAPA people speak the AGARABI language, the TARUMARI people speak KAMANO, and the ANARAPARONKA both AGARABI and KAMANO languages. Originally it was all AGARABI land but due to marriage several KAMANO(TARUMARI) people were allowed to settle on the BARAPA land.

Simply the story is this, the BARAPA people are the instigators of this sawmill and asked the TARUMARI'S and ANARAPARONKA'S if they could help them financially and with labour. Both groups said yes. Then unfortunately a young man was killed by falling log in a pitsaw team working near the site of the mill. For the TARUMARI it was then impossible for them to go ahead after this had happened. And with the knowledge that 7 persons had been buried in the same vicinity after some ancient battle, both reasons were enough for the TARUMARI'S TO withdraw.

This also has reawakened old quarrels over the rightful ownership of the BARAPA land and the TARUMARI'S will in no way help with the sawmill. This has also reacted with the KAMANO people living in ANARAPARONKA VILLAGE and there is no help coming from this direction.Consequently the sawmillers are in the position where they have little timber which can be cut for the sawmill, and if the land dispute cannot be settled I feel the sawmill project cannot succeed.

In the 1958 AGARABI Patrol Report a section reads as follows, " at TAPO the patrol was presented with a gift of bread, tea, sugar, and assorted tinned meats for the duration of our stay at the village..... This I believe is the first reception of this type to a patrol in this Sub-District - it is still not known if there was any ulterior motive associated with this....".The same thing occurred this time and a cupboard in the Rest House was almost full of tinned fruits, meats, milk, sugar, tea and cordial and at this stage I was not aware of the situation in the TAPO VILLAGES involving the sawmill and disputed land. The food was presented by KAMANO people living in ANARAPARONKA VILLAGE, and when I asked the reason they said it was to help the Government and that they did not want to recieve any payment. My own view is that by making the Sub-District Office aware of their desire to help the Government, as they think they are by these gifts, then perhaps they will be listened to more readily at Kainantu about claims for land and the sawmill dispute.

The TARUMARI'S now claim ownership over the entire TAPO forest area as do the BARAPA people. Boths groups have rights as they have lived in the area a very long time. In the words of the BARAPA'S the gifts of food can be explained thus - "These people give gifts of food to win and please the Kiap so that when there is a court over the disputed land they will have more chance of keeping their old land or perhaps gain more". This was said to me in front of a large group of TARUMARI people and in no way was it denied.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

The AGARABI Census Division stands apart from all other Census Divisions in the Kainantu Sub-District in its high level of economic development. Coffee, gold and peanuts are the main sources of income. Gold is still being won to a great extent in the AGARABI and although produced this year is not expected to be greater than last years level of production. It however still provides a large source of income for the people.The production in the entire Sub-District has not been as high so as in the previous year and this position can be expected to apply equally to the AGARABI. The reason given is that gold mining needs continuous stimulation by a European Mines Officer and that this year it has not recieved so much attention. But generally native gold mining in the AGARABI Census Division is in a healthy position.

Coffee production in the AGARABI has gone ahead with leaps and bounds. In most cases people only seem to pick , ferment and dry their coffee and sell it in the parchment stage directly to European traders when they require money. At other times much is allowed to fall and rot on the ground. ANARAI is perhaps the greatest faulter with his coffee at PUNANO No. I VILLAGE and about this I have already spoken. Here there is no marketing problem, and infact Europeans that I have spoken to often cannot buy enough for their own needs. I have been into a village with a European where he was able to buy only two bags of parchment coffee yet a hundred yards away, trees were laiden and mature cherries were falling on the ground.

Why is this coffee not being picked? Well in the words of ANARAI this is the explanation.

" I like to leave it on the trees when the Patrol Officer is coming around because then he can see what good coffee we have."

" I was the first person to grow coffee and many people helped me plant it, now they have started growing coffee on their own and they say you must look after yours and we will only look after ours. So now I get no help."

" I cannot get labourers to work for me because they say they would rather work for a European because Europeans give them blankets, food and tobacco and I don't."

This in no way solves the problem. I thought perhaps it could be due to the fact that many Europeans do not give the full price of 2/- per pound but rather prices in the range of I/6 to I/9, as the native rarely dries his coffee completely and therefore a European is not willing to pay for a large proportion of water ANARAI said that lower prices often given by Europeans, for the reason just stated, was not the cause of coffee remaining on the tree.

Perhaps this is only a passing phase, as I believe it has occurred in other parts of the Territory and at the moment is a problem around Popendetta. Overlooking this, the native coffee industry is in a very healthy position with many plots only recently planted, and small processing factories going up in the villages. Some villages have purchased hulling machines and in the case of KAINOA VILLAGE £60 worth of wire to fence their coffee in order to keep out pigs.

Peanuts offer only a small source of income, most is consumed within the villages and only a few bags ever find their way to 4 European traders at Kainantu. There is no income from patatoes as in the adjacent KAMANO Census Division and the amount of kaukau bought by the government from two men at KAINOA VILLAGE is never more than 20 bags, and only a small amount is bought by other Europeans to feed their labour lines.

Pit-sawn timber is in a much superior position with six man teams operating in 14 villages. They have a ready market due to the requirements of local Europeans and the Administration and lately within the AGARABI itself. The construction of the sawmill at TAPO will require heavy timbers and much of this has and is being cut. Two semi - European type houses have been constructed at ABINAKENU and OKENTENU VILLAGES with pit-sawn timber, galvanised iron roofing, guttering, water tanks, and of course windows. These two houses could be the beginnings of a building movement of more suitable type housing and could offer another market for AGARABI timber. And later the Council will have its large timber requirements. The utilisation of this timber is of course limited by the receeding timber line but this is a problem all expanding timber cutting programs have to contend with and I feel there are ample reserves for pit-saw teams for a long time to come and with the continuation of the reforestation program the timber resources of the AGARABI will remain intact.

Another aspect of economic development are the two stores owned and operated by natives. One is situated on the KAINANTU-YONKI road near KAINOA VILLAGE and is run by Markham natives who have made enough money lately to purchase a reasonably good vehicle. The other is run by an AGARABI native from TUEMPINKA VILLAGE just outside KAINANTU and has only been in operation a short while.

Foods produced for consumption within the AGARABI have been fully delt with in most past Patrol Reports. I only wish to say that now at the end of the dry season there is no sign of a food shortage and the large amount of European type vegetables grown is truely amazing.

LIVESTOCK.

Pigs, fowls, goats, and dogs have been fully covered before. The problem of pigs roaming at large is far from being solved but in most instances the people would prefer to fence their coffee plots with fencing wire rather than confine the pigs.

In the near future the cattle population of the AGARABI Census Division will be 7 head. At present one cow and bull are located at OKENTENU VILLAGE, the same at KEKETUANTU VILLAGE with the prospects of a calf in the near future and the KAINOA people are preparing to buy a cow and a bull. So far this cattle ownership appears to only have prestige value.

Although Tilapia fish could more correctly be put under fisheries I have decided to include it under livestock. In 1955 ponds were constructed at KEKETUANTU, UMINUFINTENU, PUNANO No. I, KAININANTU, and ANONA VILLAGES but these have never stocked. The people honestly feel the Administration had them build these ponds for no reason at all. Today they are used as lavatories and in one case presented a picture of brown putrid water and on the surface a

mass of floating excreta. For my first night at PUNANO No. I it was impossible to sleep comfortably owing to the swarms of mosquitoes that rose from the Tilapia pond only a few yards away.

REAFFORESTATION.

Please look to my comments under ' Native economic development and Agriculture ', and in the section dealing with pit-sawn timber. All I wish to say here is that continual reafforestation is a must especially in the central portion of the AGARABI Census Division.

LAND ALIENATION.

The AGARABI Census Division is a rapidly growing population centre and the people do not posses a superfluity of agricultural land. In 1955 it was written that in 25 years the population of the AGARABI would double the 1950 figure. This does not allow for increased medical services which will result when the Council gets under way, and consequently a lowering of the deathrate especially amongst young babies. For this reason I feel no more land can be alienated in the AGARABI Census Division for the purposes of European Agriculture.However several alienations for trade stores would in no way have detrimental results on the AGARABI people.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Being at the end of the dry season the 36 miles of roadway was in a reasonably good condition. Most bridges were the same except two along the branch road from PUNANO No. I to BILIMOIA VILLAGE these had broken planking and the people said they would replace this as soon as possible. This road has been only recently extended from UNANTU to BILIMOIA and at the time of the patrol only a few more yards were required to be made to enable a vehicle to drive right up to BILIMOIA VILLAGE overlooking the main Ramu Valley. The swinging bridge over the Ramu was recently completed and supporting wires and new bearers should last for a considerable time.

The one day a week road maintenance by the village people in many cases does not improve the roads but rather damages them. On most occassions they put mud from the gutters within the wheel tracks and remove well rooted grass from the surface of the road. They also remove grass from the tops and sides of high embankments and on the shoulders of roads where it is really most helpful in stabilising the soft soil. Their main job is to deepen and clean out the gutters but it is not often effectively done as can be seen from the way water pours across roads in the smallest downpour. These people have heard for practically 23 years, from Patrol Officers and others, the correct way of maintaining their roads yet they still go ahead and do it the way they think best. The collective help of the village people is now not as effective as it could be but with the formation of the Council we should see a vast improvement.

REST HOUSES.

Rest houses are located at all main centres and many are quite elaborate affairs with windows and doors. I don't know what prompted some of the people to build the larger ones as they are very cold at night. Generally the rest houses can said to be satisfactory.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The patrol was accompanied throughout by a Native Medical Orderley from the Native Hospital at Kainantu; the health

of the people is generally very good and none were sent to Kainantu for further treatment. There was nothing more than a few colds and sores that were treated on the spot. Their faith in injections is amazing and even if there is nothing more than a pain in the back the people will line for them. As the value of penicillin becomes less with continual application I instructed the Medical Orderly to give injections only when people were running a temperature and knew that they were really sick. Housing is good, the tendency is to build larger but well insulated square shaped houses, and many of these have wooden beds raised above the ground. As mentioned earlier two houses have gone up, built from pit-sawn timber and galvanised iron roofing. Latrines are numerous in most villages but it is doubted if they are used on all occasions.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

After 23 years of European contact there are no more people that can speak English than can be counted on ones fingers. Of those that can read or write there are few more. The people of the AGARABI Census Division are sadly lacking in educational facilities, the Government School at Kainantu and the three Missions far from solve the problem. Many parents spoken to seem fully aware of the value of education for their children and say that if they had schools they would willingly send their children along to them.

There are three Missions operating in the area, the Lutheran, the Seven Day Adventist, and the Swiss Evengelical Brotherhood, all vary in the degree of effective education and have been spoken of many times before. But all told the AGARABI people have benefited from their presence as can be seen by the enterprising TAPO people and their sawmill project, and this is only one example. The native Mission Workers found in many of the villages disperse little effective education and there teachings are mainly confined to bible stories. However what knowledge is gained in this respect is of more value than none at all.

STATISTICS.

The present population is 8,538 persons made up of 4,207 males and 4,331 females.

The population at the 1957-8 census was 8,182 and this years figure represents an increase of 356 persons.

This increase can be atributed to births 440, deaths 113, and a gain by migration of 29 persons.

There is a total of 613 persons absent from villages in the Census Division and these can be located as follows:-

Males working inside the District	169.
Males working outside the District	234.
Females working inside the District	51.
Females working outside the District	2.
Males away from village at school (Gov & Mis.)	133.
Females away from village at school " "	24.

CONCLUSION.

Athough the collection of taxes was one of the main objects of this patrol I have made no mentioned about this aspect yet. The collection of taxes went smoothly and there was only one case of refusal to pay. He was sent to Kainantu where he quickly paid up his £I rather than to go to court.

As far as Local Government is concerned I think that after 23 years the Luluai system has outlived its usefulness in the AGARABI Census Division. The people themselves unanimously say they want Local Government although they know little about its operation.They are at such a high level of economic development the further progress in this direction will be hindered if they do not receive Local Government now.

APPENDIX "A".

TAXATION FIGURES.

Total collected from AGARABI males.....	£ 1002
Total collected from plantations & miners.....	£ 131
TOTAL.....	£ 1133.
Full exemptions granted.....	682.
Partial exemptions granted.....	93.

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

Reg. No. 6594 Const. I/C. YAMBUN.....Most helful on patrol and carries out all his duties well.

Reg. No. 9054 Const.3rd.yr. DOM..... Very quite, work good and discipline good.

Reg. No. 8470 Const.4th.yr. DUMA.....Generally conscientious and efficient.Good at handling natives.

(M.J. Galli)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959-60

Govt. Print.—[illegible]/9.58.—10,000

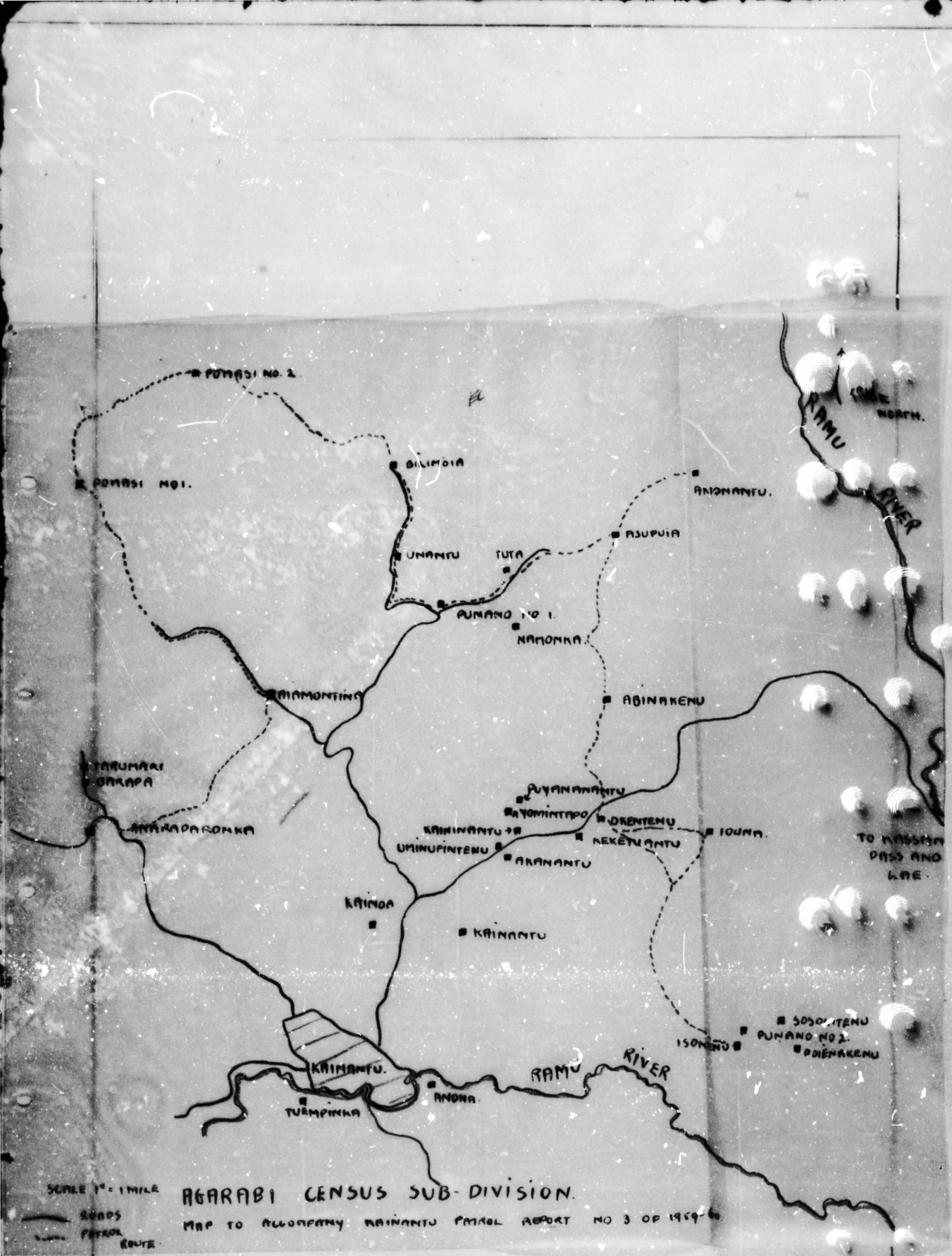
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 0-16	Males 16-45	Females 0-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
ANONA	15·9	4	6											2			4	2		1	9		1					17	57	20	59	2	58	2·1	52	36	64	93	255
TUEMPINKA	16·9	3	8											4	1		4	4		1	5		3					19	45	19	54	3	59	2·2	62	60	58	78	266
KWAMOA	29·10	25	13					2	1	1				1	3		4		1	5	7		11		13	1	19	2	66	104	51	122	3	126	3·0	143	115	[illegible]	157	578
KWANANTU	28·10	10	12														2	8	3	3	17		6		6	1	3	3	28	76	31	80	2	71	3·0	85	88	82	112	403
BARAPA	22·10	13	21					2		1				4	6		3	4	1	2	7		1		1		14	5	63	113	47	106	9	99	3·0	130	134	143	154	594
ANKRAPAKOKRA	27·10	17	10											1	2		1		2	3	6		7		4		3	3	65	72	57	66	3	88	3·0	100	105	93	120	450
TAKUMARI	21·10		2						1					2			1	1			2		1				1		22	21	14	26	0	18	3·0	34	24	38	37	137
ANKONTINA	21·10	10	10					1						4	4				2	1	7		21				5		50	116	41	114	6	90	3·0	102	97	113	148	493
POMASI No. 1	7·10	4	4											2	4				2	10	16		17				1		30	67	11	54	5	44	2·7	75	64	66	84	307
POMASI No. 2	6·10	3	2												1		14	16		1	1		1						15	10	15	21	2	19	2·7	23	23	19	22	95
KWAMOA	5·10	8	7											4	2				2	2	3	2	7	1			5	2	40	71	30	60	8	53	3·0	83	77	81	89	350
UNANTU	17·10	13	8					1						1	2				5	6	5	2	20				1		47	84	30	81	7	82	3·0	97	100	84	113	424
NAMONKA	18·10	2	9											1					2	4	3		3						9	37	8	41	2	32	2·2	23	34	37	56	153
TUTA	2·10	6	4							1							2	2			15	4	6						12	43	12	30	2	31	2·6	36	33	34	54	182
PUNANO No. 2	3·10	10	7					2	1					2					2		1	12	4	5					19	61	23	53	6	52	3·2	62	61	66	93	313
ASUPUIA	30·9	2	3								1				2				1		2	7	6	9			6		13	40	12	42	3	31	3·2	22	34	34	59	177
ANONANTU	1·10	3	3											1	2		1	5					1				4		11	49	[illegible]	35	4	34	2·2	26	32	54	57	177
ABINAKENU	29·9	2	11					1	1					3	3		1	5		3	17	14	1				12		17	49	18	51	3	57	2·7	30	45	54	87	260
AKANANTU	28·9	7	6											1			1	3			3	6	1		6				18	24	12	32	0	41	4·8	26	36	36	50	161
[illegible]NANTU	27·9	1	4														1		2	5			1						2	16	9	[illegible]	0	19	2·1	11	26	22	28	88

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959-60.

Govt. Print.—A37/[illegible] 10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth		MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13				In		Out		At Work				Students													
																						Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-15	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
YOMINTAPO	27·9	2	3											1						2		4		15		1		1		12	34	9	38	0	31	2·7	31	37	19	41	149
UMINUFINTENO	25·9	10	4					1		1					2			6	6		1	9	2	10	1			2	2	23	43	31	70	2	60	3·0	61	70	55	81	298
KAHINAN TU	24·9	4	4						2						1			2	2			15	1	8		1	1			13	37	14	27	1	22	2·7	36	34	26	50	172
KEKETUNTO	23·9	5	17												4			1	1	1	2	4	4	11			2	3		25	65	20	58	2	45	3·3	58	66	69	85	301
OKENTENO	22·9	8	9					2	1					2	2				5	1	4	5	4	3				8	2	26	81	15	76	9	67	2·8	63	69	102	111	365
IOUNA	21·9	15	9					4	2						3				1					3						21	101	13	77	8	71	2·7	81	87	121	87	376
ISONTENO	18·9	6	7						1		1				1			1	3		1	4	1	6						18	50	17	55	1	45	2·6	51	46	47	63	218
PUNANO No 2	17·9	8	5			1		1						1	3			1						5		1				19	37	17	45	2	38	3·0	52	46	42	59	205
SOSCINTENO	30·9	6	4				1	1												2	3	1		25				6		27	72	18	51	6	75	3·0	66	52	55	81	280
DOLENAKENO	19·9	4	7		1	1								3	2			1	1			1		16		1				30	64	28	55	2	54	2·6	63	78	57	90	308
TOTALS		216	224	1	2	1	16	9	4		2		37	41	2			51	82	36	68	169	51	234	2	34	5	99	19	784	1756	665	1694	103	1620	-	1748	1804	1788	2647	8538



AGARABI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

MAP TO ACCOMPANY KAINANTU PATROL REPORT NO 3 OF 1959-60.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of KAINANTU / EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 4/59-60

Patrol Conducted by G.F.CARTER CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled GIMI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives RP&NGC 2 APO 1

Duration—From 20/7/1959 to 20/8/1959

Number of Days 30

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/4/1958

Medical 7/12/1958

Map Reference MAP WITH PATROL REPORT No. 9 OF 57/58

Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS REVISION 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 ....

.....

.....

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

KAINANTU
EASTERN HIGHLANDS
District of..... Report No. 4/59-60

Patrol Conducted by.....G.F.CARTER....CADET..PATROL..OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....GIMI..CENSUS..DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL.....

Natives.....RPNGC...2.....APO..1....

Duration—From20.../..7.../1959...to.20../...8../19.59..

Number of Days.....30.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..7.../..4.../1958...

Medical .... ..7.../..12./1958...

Map Reference.....MAP WITH PATROL REPORT No. 9 OF 57/58.....

Objects of Patrol.....1...CENSUS..REVISION....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 .....

.....

.....

.....

67-13-10

26th January, 1960

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA

PATROL REPORT No.4/59-60 GIMI

I assume that the NORETU AND NEPAVINA Census Units are S.D.A. adherents since the diary indicates they were lined on Sunday.

The fact that the people like to travel in groups and with adequate food does not necessarily signify they do so primarily from fear of sorcery - or have I misinterpreted paragraph 8.

The S.D.A. Mission are noted for their emphasis on clean housing and clothing. It is good to read that this area is no exception.

The recommendation with reference to the village officials calls for on the spot experienced and current knowledge: a matter for your decision. On the face of it, I do not favour a change at this stage when the transition throughout the Territory is towards area administration, and away from Direct Rule. However if local conditions are such as to justify an important change as suggested and the matter is urgent please submit firm recommendations and reasons.

Generally, the GIMI group appear to be a reasonably virile people and the report, comprehensive and integrated, indicates an efficiently conducted patrol.

(A.K. Roberts)
Director

67-13-10. ✓

EP:mob.

30-3-15.

District Office,
JOPOKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

7th January, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,
K A I N A N T U.
Eastern Highlands District.

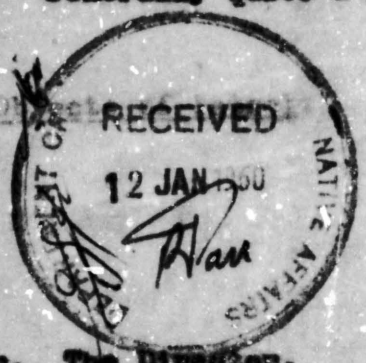
Subject : Patrol Report No. 4/59-60 - GIMI Census Division.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report of a patrol conducted by Mr. C.P.O. Carter.

2. Could I please be favoured with a copy of the patrol instruction which was issued to Mr. Carter.

3. Please have the Officer submit a map of the area patrolled.

4. Generally quite a good report.



(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

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

Copy Patrol Report and Census figures forwarded for your information, please.

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PA PUA AND NE. GUINEA.

File: 30-1-1

Patrol Post,
OKAPA.

Eastern Highlands Dist.

20th. November 1959.

Assistant District Officer,
KAINANTU Sub-District,
KAINANTU.

PATROL REPORT KAI. 4/59-60.

Patrol Conducted by:	G.F.Ca rter, Cadet Patrol Officer.
Area Patroled:	GIMI Census Division.
Pa trol Accompanied by:	R.P.& N.G.C. 2 Interpreters 1 Native Medical Orderlies 1
Duration of Patrol.	20th. July 1959 to 20th. August 1959. TOTAL: 30 days.
Objects of Patrol:	Census Revision and Routine Administration.

(G.F.Carter)
Cadet Patrol Officer,
OKAPA Patrol Post.

A. DIARY.

Monday 20th. July
Morning at OKA PA Patrol Post.
Walked from OKAPA to KE'EFU Rest House (2 hours), arriving 1615.
Some minor Civil Claims.
Slept KE'EFU

Tuesday 21st. July
0815 left KE'EFU walked to HAGA Rest House.
Arrived 1115 and had lunch.
1300 left HAGA to walk to NEGIBI.
1730 arrived NEGIBI. Reception poor.
Slept NEGIBI

Wednesday 22nd. July
Invited by Mission personal to visit the New Tribes Mission Station at NEGIBI.
Rest house to Mission 2 hours
Mission to Rest house 3/4 hour.
1530 Minor Civil Claims.
1600 Routine Administration.
Slept NEGIBI

Thursday 23rd. July
Revised Census of YAGASA, YA'ARAI, ABOPISA and ORARATU Census Units.
1500 Routine Administration.
Slept NEGIBI

Friday ~~23~~ 24th. July
Revised Census of ARAMASU, AIVESUANA and NEGIBI Census Units.
1230 Genera l clerical work.
1330 Minor Civil Claims and Routine Administration etc.
Slept NEGIBI

Saturday 25th. July
Walked from NEGIBI to TUNAKAU Rest House (1½ hours).
1200 Routine Administration and Minor civil claims etc..
Slept TUNAKAU

Sunday 26th. July
Observed as such.
Walked to New Tribes Mission to join in discussions re. education of natives.
Lunch at the Mission.
Slept TUNAKAU

Monday 27th. July
Revised Census of AMANETU, NOVEREISA, ORANATU and HO'ABERU Census Units.
1500 Minor civil claims, Routine Administration etc..
Slept TUNAKAU

Tuesday 28th. July
Morning: Broke camp and packed gear.
0900 left TUNAKAU to walk to MANE Rest House. (1½ hours)
Afternoon: Minor civil claims and Routine Administration etc..
Slept MANE

Wednesday 29th. July
Census revision of RAROTU, UTUNU and AMANETU-MANE Census Units.
Slept MANE

Thursday 30th. July
Revised Census of AIYARU, A'O and BEHA Census Units.
Evening: Minor civil claims etc..
Slept MANE

Friday 31st. July
Census revision of ORARATU-MANE, MINO YUMI a nd RARO Census Units.
Slept MANE

Saturday 1st. August
Morning: Routine Administration.
Afternoon: MANE to UVAI Rest House (2½ hr)
Slept UVAI

Sunday 2nd. August
Observed.
Inspection of Aid Post and nearby villages.
Slept UVAI

Monday 3rd. August
Census Revision of WAIYANAVI, A'IBU, FUSA and TARO-A'IBU Census Units.
Slept UVAI

Tuesday 4th. August
Left UVAI and walked to AMUSA (1½ hours)
Afternoon: Minor civil claims and inspection of nearby villages.
Slept AMUSA

Wednesday 5th. August
Revised Census of RARE-AMUSA, AMUSA and IYA Census Units.
Afternoon: Visited by Seventh Day Adventist Missionaries.
Slept AMUSA

Thursday 6th. August
Morning: Revised Census AMURAISA-TAROTU Census Unit.
Afternoon: Surveyed SDA Mission Application.
Slept AMUSA

Friday 7th. August
Morning: Talked with Villa ge Officials re. Land Application.
Afternoon: walked to MISAPI Rest House.
(AMUSA - MISAPI 1 3/4 Hours.)
Slept MISAPI

Saturday 8th. August
Census Revision of HAIYARU census Unit.
Afternoon visited nearby villages and Routine Administration.
Slept MISAPI

Sunday 9th. August
Rested.
Slept MISAPI

Monday 10th. August
Revised Census of ETEVE and SOMAI Census Units.
Afternoon: Routine Administration.
Slept MISAPI

Tuesday 11th. August
Walked from MISAPI to PAITAI (1½ hours)
Revised Census of AU'UWAIYI Census Unit.
Afternoon: Routine Administration etc..
Slept PAITAI

Wednesday 12th. August
Walked from PAITAI to AMUSA (4 hours)
Minor civil claims and further
discussions re. land purchase.
Slept AMUSA

Thursday 13th. August
Left AMUSA 0930 to walk to AMURAISA Rest
House (1 hour)
Afternoon: Revised Census of TA'OWANISALU
and AMURAISA Census Units.
Slept AMURAISA

Friday 14th. August
Routine Administration all day.
Slept AMURAISA

Saturday 15th, August
Morning: Walked to HEPAVINA Rest House
(± 2 hours)
Afternoon: Revised Census of EMO and
AROVARAISA Census Units.
Slept HEPAVINA

SDA? Awa-

Sunday 16th. August
Revised Census of HORETU a nd HEPAVINA
Census Units.
Afternoon rested.
Slept HEPAVINA

Monday 17th. August
Morning: Left HEPAVINA to walk to AMUSI
Rest House (2½ hours)
Afternoon: Routine Administration.
Slept AMUSI

Tuesday 18th. August
Walked from AMUSI to YAGUSA rest House
(2 hours)
Minor civil claims and Routine Administration
all day.
Slept YAGUSA

Wednesday 19th. August
Walked to KE'EFU Rest House (2½ hours)
and on to AWANDE (1½ hours)
Civil claims at KE'EFU and along the
road.
Slept AWANDE

Thursday 20th. August
To OKAPA arriving 0930.
Slept OKAPA

END OF DIARY.

B. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

1. Thenatives in the GIMI Census Division live mainlyin the YANI valley, the xxiiimx valleys of its tributaries, and on the slopes of the far Southern foothills of Mt. Michael. The average altitude is approximately 4,500 ft., with parts as low as 3,500, and some of the hills reaching 8,000 ft.

2. The land seems very fertile, with large areas of gently rolling hills and comparatively level patches, although the mountains are steep and unarable.

3. All the people speak the language known as GIMI, with only very minor dialectical differences over the whole area.

4. The language is somewhat like the FORE group of languages, but with the "K" and "G" being unpronounced and a glottal-stop being inserted in their stead. Thus GOROKA becomes 'ORO'A and OKAPA becomes O'APA.

C. NATIVE SITUATION.

5. The natives in the Census Division are usually a very friendly lot, considering that they are still "bush natives". They are sometimes inclined to be very excitable in their assocations with each other, but will listen to advice from their elders and abide by their decisions.

6. The people are rapidly approaching the stage where they appreciate the value and prestige of cash, and now are verykeen to establish cash crops. This awareness of cash value was shown sometimes by requests for monetary payment for g carraige and sales of food, although salt remained the main and most important trade item.

7. Eventually, when a road goes into the area, these people I think will really settle down to cash cropping and make a very good job of it. The main interest is, mmx of course,centered around coffee, of which already, a few gardens have been planted with trees given the natives by Mr. S.A.Marshall of Kainantu.

8. The people still have a very strong belief in scorcery, which practically dominates their life. They have such a strong belief in this, that they will not go outside their own area (even to the Aid Posts) unless accompanied by a whole host of their friends, and enough food to last for days. I personally think this will tend to cease once a road is built (and completed) into the area, and European contact becomes more frequent and regular.

9. Many times during the Patrol, I was approached by head-men and villagers, with requests and suggestions re. roads. From the suggestions put foward about road location etc.. the natives seem to have a fair idea of what is wanted. I suggested that they wait a while, and build their road when the road into HENEGARO from OKAPA is completed, and then all the natives (not only the ones who have been to OKAPA and KAINANTU) would have a very good idea of what is really required of them. This road into HENEGARO should be completed and open to motor-xixix cycle traffic in about 6-9 months. x

10. The work on this section has had no experienced supervision for about 5 months, due to lack of staff, and the KEIAGANA natives only work when they feel like it

or if they know that somebody is comming through. But more about this in "Roads and Bridges"

11. Prior to this Census, there appears to have been a great deal of shuffling about, and most of the Migrations (in and out) were within the Census Division.

12. There was a great exodus to the Lufa area, consisting of 95 persons. These people came to the HIMI area during the time of tribal fighting, and settled in with the \MANETU-MANE censusUnit. They have now gone back to their traditional tribal grounds.

13. This may have been partially caused by Mr. P.O. J.C.Baker's refusal to issue badges of office to all and sundry. Now that they have gone home, they would in all probability form a new Census Unit in which case the ~~to~~ed for "brass" would be issued.

14. During the Census Revision also, there were 15 new manes recorded, all of whom came of their own accord to the "line".

15. This Patrol was received at most of the Rest Houses with receptions which indicated good feelings among the people towards the Patrol.

D. HEALTH.

16. Even by our own standards the health of the HIMI's is good, with only the usual scabies and a few other like infections upsetting this.

17. In December 1958, Mr. C.Gannon, Medical Assistant of OKAPA, Patrolled the area giving anti-yaws injections.

18. There are Administration Aid Posts at TUNAKAU, UVAI and at HENEGARU, which iss just outside the area. Also, the S.D.A. Mission has one at AMUSA. These Aid Posts are remarkably well built and clean, and serve all the area. They (except for the S.D.A. Aid Post) are manned by local men, who have the respect and admiration of the locals. The S.D.A. Mission Aid Post Orderly, even though he is a cured Hansenite, also has the respect and admiration of the People, who realise what a good job he is doing, and help him in many ways with food etc..

19. The most common illness as stated before is scabies, from which about 10%-15% of the child population is effected. Most of these were treated by the Native Medical Orderly who accompanied this Patrol, and only the worst cases were sent to the Aid Posts. None were sent to OKAPA.

20. The Birth and Death rates are stated in " Census and Statistics ".

E. EDUCATION.

21. There are no schools in the Census Division.

22. The New Tribes Mission operate a type of school where the natives are taught to read and write in their own language. The final aim of the Mission is to eventually translate the Bible into this language.

23. At the present time, there are 12 male children attedding schools outside the District. Most of these boys are pupils in S.D.A. schools.

F. AGRICULTURE.

24. In the main, the agriculture practised by the natives is of a subsistence nature. The usual Highland crops of Kau-kau, sugar-cane and bananas etc. are grown and eaten,

25. The Seventh Day Adventist Missionaries are gradually introducing peanuts, but I think they are being used more for a subsistance crop than an economic one. The peanuts would be introduced to replace protimmein formerly obtained from eating pork.

26. A few of the Census Units already have coffee planted. This was given to them by Mr. S.A.Marshall of KAINANTU. As yet, it has not reached the bearing stage.

27. All the Government Rest Houses have small coffee ~~nurserys~~ nurserys adjacent to them, with the exception of NEGIBI, which Ithink is too high for coffee. The nurserys seem in good condition, and the young plants are thriving. I think they are due to be transplanted shortly.

28. Each nursery is about 1/4 acre, and should be sufficient to fulfill the needs of all interested parties.

G. TRADE STORES.

29. There are no trade stores in the Census division.

H. MISSIONS.

30. There are two Christain Missions opperating full time in the Division, and one that has a very small following in a remote section of the area.

30. They are (i) New Tribes Missions Inc. and (ii) the Seventh Day Adventists. The other one mentioned is the World Wide Missions Inc. at PUROSA, about 15 miles outside the area.

32. The New Tribes Mission was first in this field, and has been at NEGIBI for about 5 years. They are engaged in teaching the natives to read and write in their own language. They are also working on Bible translation, and hope to eventually have the complete Bible translated into the GIMI ~~tongue~~ tongue. At the moment they have progressed to such a stage where they are able to converse with the natives in the GIMI language, and are also able to write it. They are using a phonetic type alphabet, with many of the letters corresponding to the English.

33. On the Station are Mr. and Mrs. Dale Palmer, and their four children, and another European, his wife and their three children.

34. The Seventh Day Adventists have no European Missionary at their station in the GIMI. The Station, which comprises an Aid Post, Church and converts houses, is at AMUSA. The Aid Post Orderly has been trained by the S.D?A. at TOGOBA in the western Highlands, and in fact was one of their paitents.

35. This Aid Post is visited regularly by the S.D.A. pastor at GOROKA, who also brings Medical supplies.

1. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

36. There are no Land-Rover roads in the GIMI Census Division.

37. The New Tribes Mission have a motor-cycle road joining their LUFA Station with NEGIBI. It travels along the western side if the ABU River, and crosses the AWA/YANI River a little North of the cane suspension bridge shown on sketch Map. From there, it winds upwards towards the Mission Station, passing west of NEGIBI Rest House. The grades are suitable for a motor-cycle, and could be adapted to Land-Rover type traffic without a great deal of work. A new bridge site would have to be selected at the AWA/YANI River, and I have no doubts that that could be found a little upstream from the present position.

38. For an administrative road, the Motor-cycle track does not hold many possibilitys, as it only goes to the Mission, and does not go near the dense area of population in the North-western section of the Census Division.

39. A road has been constructed from OKAPA Patrol Post to KE'EFU Rest House in the KEIAGANA-KANITE Census Division, and has been located and partially constructed from KE'EFU Rest House to THE HENEGARU Rest House. From KE'EFU to HENEGARU, about 20% remains to be finished, this 20% consisting of small sections 15 to 200 yards in length. The end of this road at HENEGARU would be the taking off point for all vehicular roads into the Division.

40. There are quite a few good road sites around the TUNAKAU / MANE area, but to really serve the population as they now live , the road would have to be too long, and also go in a round-about way around the peaks.

41. The natives, who are very keen to see a road go into the area, have selected a good site. This location starts near the N.T.M. and then goes down to TUNAKAU Rest House. From there it goes a little to the North of MANE R/H/, and then follows a gradually sloping ridge down to ANONA Creek, and then follows the alignment of the Creek to UVAI Rest House. From ther it goes , following the YANI, along the River side, with practically nil grades. This road would need a lot of Small size bridges across the numerous tributaries of the YANE.(A lot of these however could be drumed). The road could go as far as PATTI, but would end there as there is very little population past this point, and road making would be too arduous for the few people here, as well as being uneconomical.

42. Another rout which would be much shorter and would be easier to construct would be one leaving HENEGARU Rest House, and crossing the A'WIYARA near its junction with the ABU, and then following the YANI down to PAITI.

43. The last mentioned location has a few points in its favour, but which I think are outweighed by the fact that it does not serve the most population.

44. All the foot-pads were in excellent condition, with easy gradesm making walking a real pleasure.

45. The bridges crossed by the Patrol were of the cane-suspension type, strong enough to take the weight of the Patrol, but sometimes unstable, making the traversing of these rather exciting, but not dangerous.

J. VILLAGES.

(i) General condition.

46. The general condition of most of the villages was fair, but not of a very high standard. The normal pattern of residence is the hamlet, occupied by what appears to be a lineage. However, there are anumber of smaller settlements occupied by families scattered through the area. As well as these, there are individual houses, usually put near the gardening area, where only one man, his wife and his immediate family will live.

(ii) Sanitation.

47. The sanitation usually consists of the local river, but many of the more sophisticated types and those under Mission influence have built deep-pit latrines, which are usually in very good condition. Near the Rest houses and along the road, the villages are very clean, with rubbish pits as well as deep-pit latrines.

(iii) Cemeteries.

48. Only a few few cemeteries were visited by the Patrol, and these followed the usual type, with the cemeteries being in groves of Casuarina, or some other type of cover. Near the Mission the graves are well kept with flowering shrubs planted nearby and sometimes "headstones" made from wood.

(iv) Housing.

49. Unlike other parts of the District, the natives in this Census Division have not started to revolutionize their buildings, and are still sticking to the small round house. These seem to follow the same pattern as most others, being about 10' to 11' in diameter with the wall and door height being about 4' to 4'6", and the centre being about 8' to 9' high. They are quite warm, and although being very smokey and unventilated, are in my opinion, the best for an unsophisticated type of natives.

50. Only the Seven Day Missionaries and some of their converts and people living on their stations have adopted the square roomy and ventilated type of house. These were always very clean, and if a fire were lit, warm.

K. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

51. The Village Officials in the Census x Division are a reasonable lot, comparing quite well with most others in the OKAPA Administrative Area, sometimes surpassing more educated types.

52. As is usual in and around the KAINANTU and OKA PA areas, there is nearly always a Luluai and a Tultul for each Census Unit.

53. This I feel is wrong and only makes for

difficult Administration. I think a much better system would be to appoint one Luluai to each group (or Rest House), and then appoint a Tultul to each village (or Census Unit. Then the one Luluai (if powerful enough in the native society) could be called upon to co-ordinate the efforts of all Units in the Group, and give a smoother flow to work, talk and representations to the Patrol Officer or Medical Officer as the case may be. This of course would only be possible if the man selected was acceptable to all natives in the Group.

L. TIMBERS.

54. In the Census Division, there are large stands of mixed timbers, ranging from large hard-woods to a tree which resembles Balsa. The timber from this last mentioned tree looks identical to the commercial wood one buys for model aircraft construction.

55. At the moment, there seems no posibility of developing these stands commercially, but when a road goes into the area, a move experienced person may find some use for them. I think, even with communications improved by a Land-Rover road, the distance from other centres would put a prohibitative price on all timber removed.

M. JUDICAL

56. After only a short time in the Census Division, it was clear that although the natives are making a concentrated effort to keep the peace, they still have animosities stemming from the time (not very long ago) when tribal fighting was rife in the area.

57. During the Patrol, it was only necessary to send two people to OKAPA to be tried by a Court for Native Affairs. These were one case of census evasion and one case of adultery.

58. There were many Civil issues brought before this Patrol, which I was able to arbitrate on, and all were settled to the agreement of both parties in these cases.

N. CENSUS AND STATISTICS

59. A complete Census Revision of the GIMI Census Division was conducted.

60. Village Population Registers are appended.

61. Statistics

Births	Deaths	Mig/in	Mig/out
379	191	241	301

TOTAL Population.....7546

(Note: Included in the above Migrations in,are 15 new names,and included in the Migrations out are the 95 persons who migrated to LUFA.)

Natural Increase :: 188 = 2.49 (Births - Deaths)

or = per 1000 24.9

Overall Increase :: 128 (New total - old total)

= 1.69%

or = 16.9 per 1000

62. The natural increase would have been greater had it not been for the influence epidemic which swept through area about June 1959.

G.F.Carter,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959 — EIMI CENSUS DIVISION — OKAPA ADMIN AREA — E.H.D.

Govt. Print.—443/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students														
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
MESIBI GROUP																																							
ABORISA	23/7	1	3											1				1	7	7				5					9	13	3	11	2	12		23	13	11	18	70
AIVEURUNA	24/7	5	2						1						1		1	2	2	1				1					8	23	7	25	3	25		39	35	31	27	133
ARAMASU	24/7	1	3				1											2	1	2									16	20	5	12	1	15		31	23	18	20	92
HO'ABERU	27/7	5	5								1			1	2			6		5				6					20	49	11	31	2	40		61	43	53	54	217
MESIBI	24/7	6	11											3	2		6	7	6	6	2			8					27	75	12	57	4	60		86	74	81	81	332
ORARATU	23/7	10	10			2				1		1			2		3	10	3	11				5					34	34	17	53	5	52		74	63	64	68	269
YA'ARAI	23/7	4	3			1	1											3		3				5					10	21	6	17		20		24	24	19	19	91
YAGASA	23/7		3				1		1			1			2		7	7	4	5				1					8	21	5	15	2	17		16	17	24	22	80
MANE GROUP																																							
AIYARU	30/7	5	5						3					4			3	1	7	7				5				1	12	35	11	37	5	40		54	45	40	46	191
AMANETU-MANE	29/7	5	4		1									5	2				53	42				3				2	7	40	10	34	3	31		37	27	31	37	135
A'O	30/7	3	4					1	1					1			2	1		1				6					10	49	8	40	4	43		46	44	47	48	185
BEHA	30/7	12	10				1	2						6	4		1	4		4				13					38	90	10	68	5	71		117	71	96	91	388
MINO	31/7	3	4					2	3					3						1				1				1	10	36	11	37	9	47		50	50	44	50	196
NOVEREISA	27/7	3	2												1		2							1					11	27	6	18	1	28		32	22	24	21	100
ORANATU	27/7	8	5					1						2	2			5	5	9	2			2					14	43	6	50	3	49		80	53	57	61	249
ORANATU-INE	31/7													1	3			2	5	5				2					3	20	3	17	3	20		31	21	25	23	102

(ii)

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959 — GIMI CENSUS DIVISION — OKAPA ADMIN AREA — E.H.D.

Govt. Print.—443/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (exciuding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students											
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
MANE GROUP (cont.)																																							
RARO	31/7	4	5					1						2	1			3	4	1			8				1		15	50	8	49	7	49		56	59	52	55	230
UTUNU	29/7	2	3											3	1		4	4	1	1									11	25	5	28	2	27		37	31	26	33	127
YUMI	31/7	9	11			1		1						3				1		4			11						15	69	11	55	7	57		76	60	65	71	283
A'IBU GROUP																																							
A'IBU	3/8	7	5							1				1	1		12	11		1			6						21	39	10	41	1	42		50	65	52	50	223
AMURAISA	1o/8	4	9			1	1							4	3		2	1					13						25	70	11	42	3	47		71	55	77	52	268
AMURAISA-TOROTU	6/8	7	6							1				3	2			3		2			18						29	38	12	44	5	47		70	54	34	50	226
AMUSA	5/8	4	1						1						1			2		3			5						4	29	8	21	1	20		27	21	29	21	113
A'UWAIYI	11/8		2							1				1	2		1	3	1	1			6						10	20	5	21	1	19		35	21	23	27	112
ETEVE	10/8	7	2			1		1					1	3	2		3	7		8			8				1		24	30	7	45	5	46		90	58	53	56	265
FUSA	3/8	5	5			1		1						1			11	10	1	2			11						23	57	7	44	3	47		65	51	64	61	252
HAIYARU	8/8	3	2					1			2			1	1			4	6	11			3				1		14	32	7	29	2	30		36	35	38	37	149
IYA	5/8	2	2											1					1	1			4						11	23	7	14		16		21	19	24	21	89
KARE-AMUSA	5/8	7	10								1			1	3			4	1	4			20				1		43	61	20	57	4	57		95	74	71	77	337
KAROTU	29/7	10	12					1						5	1		9	16		3			6						29	80	17	90	10	92		10°	83	89	95	373
SOMAI	10/8		3						1						2			1	5	4			2						15	16	6	12	2	13		36	18	18	26	100
TA'UWANISALU	13/8	2	1												2			2	1	1			5				1		9	24	7	18	3	19		20	35	25	26	111

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959 — GIMI CENSUS DIVISION — OKAPA ADMIN AREA — E.H.D. Govt. Print.—443/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 0-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Present	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
A'IBU GROUP (cont.)																																						
TARO-A'IBU	3/8	9	3											1			1	2	1	2			7					17	25	6	25	1	28		49	27	26	28	137
WAIYANAVI	3/8	5	8			1	2	2						2	2		5	9	2	8	2		9					25	54	19	61	3	63		10	69	69	81	328
RARO GROUP																																						
AMENETU	27/7	8	7											1	3		7	4		4			2					12	35	8	39	5	40		54	44	40	40	180
HEPAVINA GROUP																																						
AROVARAISA	15/8	6	4			1			1					1	1			2		3			11			1		16	28	7	21	1	27		48	27	27	29	144
EMO	15/8	10	4					2		1				5	6		3	4	1	3			14					37	70	12	50	8	47		94	66	74	57	305
HEPAVINA	16/8	7	3			1			1					3	4		5	4	1	5			6			1		24	51	8	46	6	49		50	62	68	57	243
HORETU	16/8	3	5							1				1	2		3	2		1			4			1		18	21	4	18	2	17		35	36	27	21	123
— TOTALS —																																						
NEGIBI		32	40			3	3		2	1	1	2		5	9		17	38	23	40	2		31					132	254	66	223	24	241		354	292	301	344	1284
MANE		54	53			2	1	8	7					30	14		12	21	75	75	2		52			5		146	284	89	225	49	257		616	483	500	536	2185
A'IBU		72	71			3	2	6	4	3	3		1	21	22		44	75	19	51	2		123			4		299	618	149	544	44	534		865	685	692	718	3083
RARO		8	7											1	3		7	4		4			2					12	35	8	39	5	40		54	44	40	40	180
HEPAVINA		26	16			2		2	2	2				10	13		11	12	2	12			35			3		95	170	31	135	17	140		227	190	196	164	814
GRAND TOTAL		192	187			10	6	16	15	6	4	2	1	70	61		91	150	119	182	6		383			12		684	1563	343	1396	139	1462		2116	1694	1729	1762	7546

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 30-1-1

Patrol Post,
OKAPA.

Eastern Highlands Dist.

26th. November 1959.

Assistant District Officer,
KAINANTU Sub-District,
KAINANTU.

PATROL REPORT KAI. 4/59-60.

Patrol Conducted by: G.F.Carter, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patroled: GIMI Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by:
R.P.& N.G.C. 2
Interpreters 1
Native Medical Orderlies 1

Duration of Patrol. 20th. July 1959 to 20th. August 1959.
TOTAL: 30 days.

Objects of Patrol: Census Revision and Routine Administration.

Saturday 25th. July
Walked from NAGIBI to TUNAKAU Rest House (½ hours).
1200 Routine Administration and Minor civil claims etc..
Slept TUNAKAU

Sunday 26th. July
Observed as [illegible]
Walked to [illegible] Mission to join in discussions re [illegible] of natives.
Lunch at [illegible]
Slept [illegible]

Monday 27th. July
Revised Census of AMANKTU, MAVARAISA, ORAMATU and KO'ARAGU Census Units.
1500 Minor civil claims, Routine Administration etc..
Slept TUNAKAU

Tuesday 28th. July
Morning: Broke camp and packed gear.
0900 left TUNAKAU to walk to MANE Rest House. (1½ hours)
Afternoon: Minor civil claims and routine Administration etc..
Slept MANE

Wednesday 29th. July
Census revision of KAMOTU, UTUKU and AMANKTU-MANE Census Units.
Slept MANE

G.F.Carter
Cadet Patrol Officer,
OKAPA Patrol Post.

A. DIARY.

Monday 20th. July
Morning at OKA PA Patrol Post.
Walked from OKAPA to KE'E'U Rest House (2 hours), arriving 1615.
Some minor Civil Claims.
Slept KE'E'U

Tuesday 21st. July
0815 left KE'E'U walked to HAGA Rest House.
Arrived 1115 and had lunch.
1300 left HAGA to walk to NEGIBI.
1730 arrived NEGIBI. Reception poor.
Slept NEGIBI

Wednesday 22nd. July
Invited by Mission personal to visit the New Tribes Mission Station at NEGIBI.
Rest house to Mission 2 hours
Mission to Rest house 3/4 hour.
1530 Minor Civil Claims.
1600 Routine Administration.
Slept NEGIBI

Thursday 23rd. July
Revised Census of YAGASA, YA'ARAI, AROPISA and ORARATU Census Units.
1500 Routine Administration.
Slept NEGIBI

Friday 23 24th. July
Revised Census of ARAMASU, AIVEGUANA and NEGIBI Census Units.
1230 Genera l clerical work.
1330 Minor Civil Claims and Routine Administration etc.
Slept NEGIBI

Saturday 25th. July
Walked from NEGIBI to TUNAKAU Rest House (1½ hours).
1200 Routine Administration and Minor civil claims etc..
Slept TUNAKAU

Sunday 26th. July
Observed as such.
Walked to New Tribes Mission to join in discussions re. education of natives.
Lunch at the Mission.
Slept TUNAKAU

Monday 27th. July
Revised Census of AMANKTU, NOVEBISA, ORANATU and NO'ABERU Census Units.
1500 Minor civil claims, Routine Administration etc..
Slept TUNAKAU

Tuesday 28th. July
Morning: Broke camp and packed gear.
0900 left TUNAKAU to walk to MANE Rest House. (1½ hours)
Afternoon: Minor civil claims and routine Administration etc..
Slept MANE

Wednesday 29th. July
Census revision of KAROTU, UTUNU and AMANETU-MANE Census Units.
Slept MANE

Thursday 30th. July
Revised Census of AIYANU, A'O and BEHA Census Units.
Evening: Minor civil claims etc..
Slept MANE

Friday 31st. July
Census revision of ORARATU-MANE, MINO YUMI a nd RARO Census Units.
Slept MANE

Saturday 1st. August
Morning: Routine Administration.
Afternoon: MANE to UVAI Rest House (2½ hr)
Slept UVAI

Sunday 2nd. August
Observed.
Inspection of Aid Post and nearby villages.
Slept UVAI

Monday 3rd. August
Census Revision of AIYANAVI, A'IBU, MUSA and TARO-A'IBU Census Units.
Slept UVAI

Tuesday 4th. August
Left UVAI and walked to AMUSA (1½ hours)
Afternoon: Minor civil claims and inspection of nearby villages.
Slept AMUSA

Wednesday 5th. August
Revised Census of HARE-AMUSA, AMUSA and IYA Census Units.
Afternoon: Visited by Seventh Day Adventist Missionaries.
Slept AMUSA

Thursday 6th. August
Morning: Revised Census AMURAISA-TAROTU Census Unit.
Afternoon: Surveyed SDA Mission Application.
Slept AMUSA

Friday 7th. August
Morning: Talked with Villa ge Officials re. Land Application.
Afternoon: walked to MISAPI Rest House.
(AMUSA - MISAPI 1 3/4 Hours.)
Slept MISAPI

Saturday 8th. August
Census Revision of HAIYARU census Unit.
Afternoon visited nearby villages and Routine Administration.
Slept MISAPI

Sunday 9th. August
Rested.
Slept MISAPI

Monday 10th. August
Revised Census of ETEVE and SOMAI Census Units.
Afternoon: Routine Administration.
Slept MISAPI

Tuesday 11th. August
Walked from MISAPI to PAITAI (1½ hours)
Revised Census of AU'U.AIYI Census Unit.
Afternoon: Routine Administration etc..
Slept PAITAI

Wednesday 12th. August
Walked from PAITAI to AMUSA (4 hours)
Minor civil claims and further
discussions re. land purchase.
Slept AMUSA

Thursday 13th. August
Left AMUSA 0930 to walk to AMURAISA Rest
House (1 hour)
Afternoon: Revised Census of TA'OWANISALU
and AMURAISA Census Units.
Slept AMURAISA

Friday 14th. August
Routine Administration all day.
Slept AMURAISA

Saturday 15th. August
Morning: Walked to HEPAVINA Rest House
(4 ½ hours)
Afternoon: Revised Census of EMO and
AROVARAISA Census Units.
Slept HEPAVINA

Sunday 16th. August
Revised Census of HORETU and HEPAVINA
Census Units.
Afternoon rested.
Slept HEPAVINA

Monday 17th. August
Morning: Left HEPAVINA to walk to AMUSI
Rest House (2½ hours)
Afternoon: Routine Administration.
Slept AMUSI

Tuesday 18th. August
Walked from AMUSI to YACUSA rest House
(2 hours)
Minor civil claims and Routine Administration
all day.
Slept YACUSA

Wednesday 19th. August
Walked to KE'EFU Rest House (2½ hours)
and on to AWANDE (1½ hours)
Civil claims at KE'EFU and along the
road.
Slept AWANDE

Thursday 20th. August
To OKAPA arriving 0930.
Slept OKAPA

END OF DIARY.

B. INTRONUCTION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

1. Thenatives in the GIMI Census Division live mainlyin the YANI valley, the ~~yxi~~ ~~trx~~ valleys of its tributaries, and on the slopes of the far Southern foothills of Mt. Michael. The average aititude is approximately 4,500 ft., with parts as low as 3,500, and some of the hills reaching 8,000 ft.

2. The land seems very fertile, with large areas of gently rolling hills and comparatively level patches, although the mountains are steep and unarable.

3. All the people speak the language known as GIMI, with only very minor dialectical differences over the whole area.

4. The language is somewhat like the FORE group of languages, but with the "K" and "G" being unpronounced and a glottal-stop being inserted in their stead. Thus GOROKA becomes 'ORO'A and OKAPA becomes O'APA.

C. NATIVE SITUATION.

5. The natives in the Census Division are usually a very friendly lot, considering that they are still "bush natives". They are sometimes inclined to be very excitable in their assocations with each other, but will listen to advice from their elders and abide by their decisions.

6. The people are rapidly approaching the stage where they appreciate the value and prestige of cash, and now are verykeen to establish cash crops. This awareness of cash value was shown sometimes by requests for monetary payment for g carraige and sales of food, although salt remained the main and most important trade item.

7. Eventually, when a road goes into the area, these people I think will really settle do-n to cash cropping and make a very good job of it. The main interest is, ~~maf~~ of course, centered around coffee, of which already, a few gardens have been planted with trees given the natives by Mr. S.A.Marshall of Kainantu.

8. The people still have a very strong belief in scorcery, which practically dominates their life. They have such a strong belief in this, that they will not go outside their own area (even to the Aid Posts) unless accompanied by a whole host of their friends, and enough food to last for days. I personally think this will tend to cease once a road is built (and completed) into the area, and European contact becomes more frequent and regular.

9. Many times during the Patrol, I was approached by head-men and villagers, with requests and suggestions re. roads. From the suggestions put forward about road location etc.. the natives seem to have a fair idea of what is wanted. I suggested that they wait a while, and build their road when the road into HENGGARO from OKAPA is completed, and then all the natives (not only the ones who have been to OKAPA and KAINANTU) would have a very good idea of what is really required of them. This road into HENGGARO should be completed and open to motor-~~cycle~~ cycle traffic in about 6-9 months.

10. The work on this section has had no experienced supervision for about 5 months, due to lack of staff, and the KSIAGANA natives only work when they feel like it.

or if they know that somebody is comming through. But more about this in "Roads and Bridges"

11. Prior to this Census, there appears to have been a great deal of shuffling about, and most of the Migrations (in and out) were within the Census Division.

12. There was a great exodus to the Lufa area, consisting of 95 persons. These people came to the GIMI area during the time of tribal fighting, and settled in with the AMANETU-MANE censusunit. They have now gone back to their traditional tribal grounds.

13. This may have been partially caused by Mr. P.O. J.C.Baker's refusal to issue badges of office to all and sundry. Now that they have gone home, they would in all probability form a new Census Unit in which case the longed for "brass" would be issued.

14. During the Census Division also, there were 15 new manes recorded, all of whom came of their own accord to the "line".

15. This Patrol was received at most of the Rest Houses with receptions which indicated good feelings among the people towards the Patrol.

D. HEALTH.

16. Even by our own standards the health of the GIMI's is good, with only the usual scabies and a few other like infections upsetting this.

17. In December 1958, Mr. C.Gannon, Medical Assistant of OKAPA, Patrolled the area giving anti-yaws injections.

18. There are Administration Aid Posts at TUNAKAU, UVAI and at HENEGARU, which iss just outside the area. Also, the S.D.A. Mission has one at ANUSA. These Aid Posts are remarkably well built and clean, and serve all the area. They (except for the S.D.A. Aid Post) are manned by local men, who have the respect and admiration of the locals. The S.D.A. Mission Aid Post Orderly, even though he is a cured Hansenite, also has the respect and admiration of the People, who realise what a good job he is doing, and help him in many ways with food etc..

19. The most common illness as stated before is scabies, from which about 10%-15% of the child population is effected. Most of these were treated by the Native Medical Orderly who accompanied this Patrol, and only the worst cases were sent to the Aid Posts. None were sent to OKAPA.

20. The Birth and Death rates are stated in " Census and Statistics ".

E. EDUCATION.

21. There are no schools in the Census Division.

22. The New Tribes Mission operate a type of school where the natives are taught to read and write in their own language. The final aim of the Mission is to eventually translate the Bible into this language.

23. At the present time, there are 12 male children attedding schools outside the District. Most of these boys are pupils in S.D.A. schools.

F. AGRICULTURE.

24. In the main, the agriculture practised by the natives is of a subsistance nature. The usual Highland crops of Kau-kau, sugar-cane and bananas etc. are grown and eaten.

25. The Seventh Day Adventist Missionaries are gradually introducing peanuts, but I think they are being used more for a subsistance crop than an economic one. The peanuts would be introduced to replace protinsein formerly obtained from eating pork.

26. A few of the Census Units already have coffee planted. This was given to them by Mr. S.A.Marshall of KAINANTU. As yet, it has not reached the bearing stage.

27. All the Government Rest Houses have small coffee ~~nurserys~~ nurserys adjacent to them, with the exception of NEGIBI, which Ithink is too high for coffee. The nurserys seem in good condition, and the young plants are thriving. I think they are due to be transplanted shortly.

28. Each nursery is about 1/4 acre, and should be sufficient to fulfill the needs of all interested parties.

G. TRADE STORES.

29. There are no trade stores in the Census division.

H. MISSIONS.

30. There are two Christain Missions operating full time in the Division, and one that has a very small following in a remote section of the area.

30. They are (i) New Tribes Missions Inc. and (ii) the Seventh Day Adventists. The other one mentioned is the World Wide Missions Inc. at PUROSA, *approx 15 miles outside the area*

32. The New Tribes Mission was first in this field, and has been at NEGIBI for about 5 years. They are engaged in teaching the natives to read and write in their own language. They are also working on Bible translation, and hope to eventually have the complete Bible translated into the GIMI ~~tongue~~ tongue. At the moment they have progressed to such a stage whore they are able to converse with the natives in the GIMI language, and are also able to write it. They are using a phonetic type alphabet, with many of the letters corresponding to the English.

33. On the Station are Mr. and Mrs. Dale Palmer, and their four children, and another European, his wife and their three children.

34. The Seventh Day Adventists have no European Missionary at their station in the GIMI. The Station, which comprises an Aid Post, Church and converts houses, is at AMUSA. The Aid Post Orderly has been trained by the S.D.A. at TOGOBA in the Western Highlands, and in fact was one of their paitents.

35. This Aid Post is visited regularly by the S.D.A. pastor at GOROKA, who also brings Medical supplies.

I. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

36. There are no Land-Rover roads in the GIMI Census Division.

37. The New Tribes Mission have a motor-cycle road joining their LUFA Station with NEGIBI. It travels along the western side if the ABU River, and crosses the A.A/YANI River a little North of the cane suspension bridge shown on sketch Map. From there, it winds upwards towards the Mission Station, passing west of NEGIBI Rest House. The grades are suitable for a motor-cycle, and could be adapted to Land Rover type traffic without a great deal of work. A new bridge site would have to be selected at the A.A/YANI River, and I have no doubts that that could be found a little upstream from the present position.

38. For an administrative road, the Motor-cycle track does not hold many possibilitys, as it only goes to the Mission, and does not go near the dense area of population in the North-western section of the Census Division.

39. A road has been constructed from OKAPA Patrol Post to K'E'EFU Rest House in the KEIAGANA-KANITE Census Division, and has been located and partially constructed from KE'EFU Rest House to THE HENEGARU Rest House. From KE'EFU to HENEGARU, about 20% remains to be finished, this 20% consisting of small sections 15 to 200 yards in length. The end of this road at HENEGARU would be the taking off point for all vehicular roads into the Division.

40. There are quite a few good road sites around the TUNAKAU / MANE area, but to really serve the population as they no live , the road would have to be too long, and also go in a round-about way around the peaks.

41. The natives, who are very keen to see a road go into the area, have selected a good site. This location starts near the N.T.M. and then goes down to TUNAKAU Rest House. From there it goes a little to the North of MANE R/H/, and then follows a gradually sloping ridge down to ANONA Creek, and then follows the alignment of the Creek to UVAI Rest House. From ther it goes , following the YANI, along the River side, with practically nil grades. This road would need a lot of Small size bridges across the numerous tributaries of the YANE.(A lot of these however could be drumed). The road could go as far as PATTI, but would end there as there is very little population past this point, and road making would be too arduous for the few people here, as well as being uneconomical.

42. Another rout which would be much shorter and would be easier to construct would be one leaving HENEGARU Rest House, and crossing the A'WIYARA near its junction with the ABU, and then following the YANI down to PAITI.

43. The last mentioned location has a few points in its favour, but which I think are outweighed by the fact that it does not serve the most population.

44. All the foot-pads were in excellent condition, with easy gradesm making walking a real pleasure.

45. The bridges crossed by the Patrol were of the cane-suspension type, strong enough to take the weight of the Patrol, but sometimes unstable, making the traversing of these rather exciting, but not dangerous.

J. VILLAGES.

(i) General condition.

46. The general condition of most of the villages was fair, but not of a very high standard. The normal pattern of residence is the hamlet, occupied by what appears to be a lineage. However, there are anumber of smaller settlements occupied by families scattered through the area. As well as these, there are individual houses, usually put near the gardening area, where only one man, his wife and his immediate family will live.

(ii) Sanitation.

47. The sanitation usually consists of the local river, but many of the more sophisticated types and those under Mission influence have built deep-pit latrines, which are usually in very good condition. Near the Rest houses and along the road, the villages are very clean, with rubbish pits as well as de p-pit latrines.

(iii) Cemeteries.

48. Only a fmw few cemeteries were visited by the Patrol, and these followed the usual type, with the cemeteries being in groves of Casuarina, or some other type of cover. Neam the Mission the graves are well kept with flowering shrubs planted nearby and sometimes "head-stones" made from wood.

(iv) Housing.

49. Unlike other parts of the District, the natives in this Census Division have not started to revolutionize their buildings, and are still sticking to the small round house. These seem to follow the same pattern as most others, being about 10' to 11' in digmeter with the wall and door height being about 4' to 4'6", and the centre being about 8' to 9' high. They are quite warm, and although being very smokey and unventilated, are in my opinion, the best for an unsophisticated type of natives.

50. Only the Seven Day Missionaries and some of their converts and people living on their stations have adopted the square roomy and ventilated type of house. Thesa were always very clean, and if a fire were lit, warm.

K. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

51. The Village Officials in the Census x Division are a reasonable lot, comparing quite well with most others in the OKAPA Administrative Area, sometimes surpassing more educated types.

52. As is usual in and around the KAINANTU and OKA PA areas, there is nearly always a Luluai and a Tultul for each Census Unit.

53. This I feel is wrong and only makes for

difficult Administration. I think a much better system would be to appoint one Luluai to each group (or Rest House), and then appoint a Tultul to each village (or Census Unit. Then the one Luluai (if powerful enough in the native society) could be called upon to co-ordinate the efforts of all Units in the Group, and give a smoother flow to work, talk and representations to the Patrol Officer or Medical Officer as the case may be. This of course would only be possible if the man selected was acceptable to all natives in the Group.

L. TIMBERS.

54. In the Census Division, there are large stands of mixed timbers, ranging from large hard-woods to a tree which resembles Balsa. The timber from this last mentioned tree looks identical to the commercial wood one buys for model aircraft construction.

55. At the moment, there seems no posibility of developing these stands commercially, but when a road goes into the area, a more experienced person may find some use for them. I think, even with communications improved by a Land-Rover road, the distance from other centres would put a prohibitative price on all timber removed.

M. JUDICAL

56. After only a short time in the Census Division, it was clear that although the natives are making a concentrated effort to keep the peace, they still have animosities stemming from the time (not very long ago) when tribal fighting was rife in the area.

57. During the Patrol, it was only necessary to send two people to OKAPA to be tried by a Court for Native Affairs. These were one case of census evasion and one case of adultery.

58. There were many Civil issues brought before this Patrol, which I was able to arbitrate on, and all were settled to the Agreement of both parties in these cases.

N. CENSUS AND STATISTICS

59. A complete Census Revision of the GIMI Census Division was conducted.

60. Village Population Registers are appended.

61. **Statistics**

Births	Deaths	Mig/in	Mig/out
379	191	241	301

TOTAL Population.....7546

(Note: Included in the above Migrations in,are 15 new names,and included in the Migrations out are the 95 persons who migrated to LUFA.)

Natural Increase :: 188 (Births - Deaths)
= 2.49
or = per 1000
24.9

Overall Increase :: 128 (New total - old total)

= 1.69%
or = 16.9 per 1000

62. The natural increase would have been greater had it not been for the influence epidemic which swept through area about June 1959.

G.F.Carter,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959 GIMI CENSUS DIVISION – OKAPA ADMIN AREA E.H.D

Govt. Print.—443/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
NEGIBI GROUP																																							
ABOASA	23/7	1	3											1				1	7	7			5						9	13	3	11	2	12		23	13	11	18	70
AIVEGUANA	24/7	5	2					1							1		1	2	2	1			1						8	23	7	25	3	25		39	35	31	27	133
ARAMASU	24/7	1	3			1												2	1	2									16	20	5	12	1	15		31	23	18	20	92
HO'ABERU	27/7	5	5							1				1	2			6		5			6						20	49	11	31	2	40		61	43	53	52	217
NEGIBI	24/7	6	11											3	2		6	7	6	6	2		8						27	75	12	57	4	60		86	74	81	81	332
ORARATU	23/7	10	10			2				1		1			2		3	10	8	11			5						34	34	17	53	5	52		74	63	64	63	269
YA'ARAI	23/7	4	3			1	1											3		3			5						10	21	6	17		20		24	24	19	19	91
YAGASA	23/7		3				1		1			1			2		7	7	4	5			1						8	21	5	15	2	17		16	17	24	22	80
MANE GROUP																																							
AIYARU	30/7	5	5						3					4			3	1	7	7			5			1			12	35	11	37	5	40		54	45	40	46	191
AMANETU-MANE	29/7	5	4			1								5	2				5	3			3			2			7	40	10	34	3	31		37	27	31	37	135
A'O	30/7	3	4					1	1					1			2	1		1			6						10	49	8	40	4	43		46	44	47	48	185
BEHA	30/7	12	10				1	2						6	4		1	4		4			13						38	90	10	68	5	71		111	71	96	91	388
MINO	31/7	3	4					2	3					3						1			1			1			10	36	11	39	9	47		50	50	44	50	196
NOVEREISA	27/7	3	2												1		2						1						11	27	6	18	1	23		32	22	24	21	100
ORAMATU	27/7	8	5				1							2	2			5	5	9	2		2						14	43	6	50	3	49		80	53	51	61	249
ORARATU-MANE	31/7													1	3			2	5	5			2						3	20	3	17	3	20		31	21	25	23	102

(ii)

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959 — GIMI CENSUS DIVISION — OKAPA ROMIN AREA — E.H.D.

Govt. Print.—443/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 0-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M+F
MANE GROUP (cont.)																																							
RARO	31/7	4	5					1						2	1			3	4	1			8			1		15	50	8	49	7	49		56	59	52	55	230
UTUNU	29/7	2	3											3	1		4	4	1	1								11	25	5	28	2	27		37	31	26	33	127
YUMI	31/7	9	11			1		1						3				1		4			11					15	69	11	55	7	57		76	60	65	71	283
A'IBU GROUP																																							
A'IBU	3/8	7	5							1				1	1		12	11		1			6					21	37	10	41	1	40		50	65	52	50	223
AMURAISA	13/8	4	9			1	1							4	3		2	1					13					25	70	11	42	3	47		71	55	77	52	268
AMURAISA-TOROTU	6/8	7	6							1				3	2			3		2			18					29	38	12	44	5	47		70	54	34	50	226
AMUSA	5/8	4	1						1						1			2		3			5					4	29	8	21	1	20		27	21	29	31	113
A'UWAIYI	11/8		2							1				1	2		1	3	1	1			6					10	20	5	21	1	19		35	21	23	27	112
ETEVE	10/8	7	2			1		1					1	3	2		3	7		8			8			1		24	50	7	45	5	46		90	58	53	54	265
FUSA	3/8	5	5			1		1						1			11	10	1	2			11					23	57	7	44	3	47		65	51	64	61	252
HAIYARU	8/8	3	2					1			2			1	1			4	6	11			3			1		14	32	7	29	2	30		36	35	38	37	149
IYA	5/8	2	2											1					1	1			4					11	23	7	14		16		21	19	24	21	89
RARE-AMUSA	5/8	7	10								1			1	3			4	1	4			20			1		43	61	20	57	4	57		95	74	71	77	337
RAROTU	29/7	10	12					1						5	1		9	16		3			6					29	80	17	90	10	92		100	83	89	95	373
SOMAI	10/8		3						1						2			1	5	4			2					15	16	6	12	2	13		36	18	18	26	100
TA'UWARNISALU	3/8	2	1												2			2	1	1			5			1		9	24	7	18	3	19		20	35	25	26	111

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959 — GIMI CENSUS DIVISION — OKAPA ADMIN AREA — E.H.D. Govt. Print.—443/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 0-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M+F
A'IBU GROUP (cont.)																																						
TARO-H'IBU	3/8	9	3											1			1	2	1	2			7					17	25	6	25	1	28		49	27	26	28	137
WAIYAHAVI	3/8	5	8			1	2	2						2	2		5	9	2	8	2		9					25	54	19	61	3	63		100	69	69	81	328
RARO GROUP																																						
AMENETU	27/7	8	7											1	3		7	4		4			2					12	35	8	39	5	40		54	44	40	40	180
HEPAVINA GROUP																																						
AROVARAISA	15/8	6	4			1			1					1	1			2		3			11		1			16	28	7	21	1	27		48	27	27	29	144
EMO	15/8	10	4					2		1				5	6		3	4	1	3			14					37	70	12	50	8	47		94	66	74	57	305
HEPAVINA	16/8	7	3			1			1					3	4		5	4	1	5			6		1			24	51	8	46	6	49		50	62	68	57	243
HORETU	16/8	3	5							1				1	2		3	2		1			4		1			18	21	4	18	2	17		35	36	27	21	123
TOTALS																																						
NEGIBI		32	40			3	3		2	1	1	2		5	9		17	38	23	40	2		31					132	258	66	223	24	241		354	292	301	304	1284
MANE		54	53			2	1	8	7					30	14		12	21	75	75	2		52		5			146	484	89	425	49	457		616	483	500	536	2185
A'IBU		72	71			3	2	6	4	3	3		1	24	22		44	75	19	51	2		123		4			299	618	49	564	44	584		865	685	692	718	3083
RARO		8	7											1	3		7	4		4			2					12	35	8	39	5	40		54	44	40	40	180
HEPAVINA		26	16			2		2	2	2				10	13		11	12	2	12			35		3			95	170	31	135	17	140		227	190	196	164	814
GR. ID TOTAL		192	187			10	6	16	15	6	4	2	1	70	61		91	150	119	182	6		243		12			681	1563	343	1396	139	1462		2116	1594	1729	1762	7546

ORIGINAL

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No KAI 4 of 1959/60

Patrol Conducted by M.J. Galli, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled KAMANO Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 4 Members R.P. & N.G.C.,
I Interpreter, I Clerk.

Duration—From 18../..12./1959 to 3../..3../1960

Number of Days 57

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ../10./1958

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

Map Reference Map accompanying.

Objects of Patrol (I) Census revision, (II) Routine Administration, (III) Personal Tax Collection.

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 .... £.....

67/13/15 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

EF:mme. *No.* 67-3-2.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
1 - AUG 1960

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

28th July, 1960.

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

Subject : Patrol KAI.4/59-60 KAMANO Census Division.
Mr. M.J. Galli, Cadet Patrol Officer.

I refer to your 67-13-15 of 18th July, 1960.

2. Attached as requested in the final paragraph of your abovementioned memorandum is a copy of the Assistant District Officer's comments on this report.

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

EF:mms.

67-3-2.

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

28th July, 1960.

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

Subject : Patrol KAI.4/59-60 KAMANO Census Division.
Mr. M.J. Galli, Cadet Patrol Officer.

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(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

C O P Y

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

IAH:baj

No. 30-1-1

Sub-District Office,
KAINANTU.
Eastern Highlands District.

18th June, 1960.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL KAI 4/59-60 - KAMANO CENSUS DIVISION

MR. M.J. GALLI, C.P.O.

Attached is a report of the above routine Administrative patrol, together with sketch map and village Population Register. Finding on my arrival that this patrol was incomplete it was resumed in March.

2. Some comments follow:

(a) Diary: This excludes two A.D.O.'s visits to the patrol.

(b) Page 6 para 6: Whilst Mr. GALLI may have over-reached himself in aid post construction, his actions were understandable. He has been advised on future like situations.

(c) Page 7 para 5: Knowing my predecessors I find it difficult to concede the disinterest implied here. I would, however, agree that upbraiding and exhortation and roads maintenance loom too large in N.A.officer-ordinary villager contacts.

(d) Page 7 para 7: Permanent paid labour is certainly vastly superior to communal village labour for effective roads maintenance. When the Territory can afford it, or generally better roads, is entirely another matter. A confused contact background, general self sufficiency(frequently construed as apathy), social fragmentation and competing interests lead to KAMANO road maintenance essentially at the (slow) pace set by the people. Only through greater mobility permitting intensive European supervision and the rebirth of enthusiasms can better roading standards be anticipated.

(e) Page 13 para 1: Appropriate recommendations go forward separately.

(f) General: Mr. GALLI has been asked to serially number his paragraphs, improve VPR computation (returned for correction) and include a short demographic summary in future.

3. In general the report indicates an unhurried patrol which, even though marked by an undoubted keenness which leads to some frustration, was carried out quite competently by this youthful and junior officer.

4. After pressure and return for correction, this report was submitted eight weeks after completion, for which Mr. GALLI has been censured. For its delayed onforwarding by continued deferral through other commitments, please accept my apologies.

5. Six prints of the attached map and return of the original would be appreciated, please. Fifty-five days Camping Allowance claim was previously forwarded for payment.

(Sgd.) Ian A. Holmes.

(I.A. Holmes)
Assistant District Officer.

c.c. Mr. M.J. GALLI, C.P.O.

JSMcL.FG

67-13-15

18th July, 1960.

The Mission Liaison Officer,
Education Department,
KONEDOBU.

KAINANTU PATROL REPORT No. 4/59-60

The following is an Extract taken from the above Report which is forwarded for your information please:-

"The new Administration school at INO'ONKA appears to be doing a very good job. The children are very happy, intelligent and clean. The school grounds and playing field are just a picture with the well kept lawns and beautiful gardens.

The other big school is located at the Raipinka Mission. This is the Lutheran Mission and they have many of their teachers operating in the villages. The value of these Native Mission teachers has been spoken of many times before but whatever is said against them I feel they are doing a great deal of good work although it may not be the best. The Lutheran Mission is the main Mission in the KAMANO Census Division bat lately the Salvation Army and Seven Day Adventists have entered the field. At SONOVI Village there is a Lutheran teacher and an S.D.A. teacher. This situation has not created any friction amongst the various groups which is a good thing and may mean competition to give the people the best education."

A/d/K MDCnerlyy

JSMcL.FG

67-13-15

18th July, 1960.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

KAINANTU PATROL REPORT NO.4/59-60

I too trust that Mr Galli visited the individual villages especially if the Division is in the parlous condition he reports, although this state of affairs is hardly surprising if it has received as little attention as he states.

Perhaps he is being rather pessimistic after a tedious patrol.

In some Districts it has been found most effective to combine contact administration with voluntary paid road work; rotating groups for a day's work a week. During this time the officer camps at locations as maintenance proceeds. He hears disputes, arbitrates where possible, discusses problems advises on the policy and objective of Administration, attends to minor medical matters and at the same time keeps a supervising eye on the road work. The economic potential of the KAMANO makes this project an important one for the sub-district programme, and a staff of one Assistant District Officer Gr. II, one Patrol Officer II, two Cadet Patrol Officers, one Overseer (labour), one Clerk, one Female Assistant (P/t), and a Clerical Assistant (Auxiliary Division) should be able to give a Division of over 12000 people only a few miles from Kainantu a little more direct supervision. I think itis unfair that Mr Galli blames the Missions for the passive resistance of these people when he himself states "Villages close to Kainantu station except KAINOA in the AGARABI, practically never receive a visit from the sub-district office in years" ..... "These villagers have their greatest contact with those in charge when they are made to line outside the sub-district office for not working on the road"!

I sincerely hope Mr Galli's appraisal of conditions contiguous to Kainantu is mistaken. Even if it is, sincere opinions of young officers are welcomed in Patrol Reports.

I feel the Officer has done a conscientious piece of work. His English Expression could be improved with some light reading.

Copies of the map are forwarded as requested.

Comments by the Assistant District Officer, Kainantu were not received. I would certainly be interested in them.

(J.K. McCarthy)

67-13-15. ✓

5. I shall ask the Department of Native Affairs to arrange for six sun prints of the accompanying map.

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

c.c. The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Copy for your information, please.

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

KF:mmo. 30-3-1.

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

5th July, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,
K A I N A N T U.
Eastern Highlands District.

Subject : Kainantu Patrol Report 4 of 1959/60.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report completed by Mr. Galli, Cadet Patrol Officer.

2. My comments are as follows :

(a) Diary - I trust Mr. Galli visited each of the villages and did not expect the people all to come to him at the Rest Houses. Some time ago I publicised an instruction on this. It was the Officers duty to go to the people, not theirs to come to him.

(b) Mr. Galli's enthusiasm for the repair of the Aid Posts is understandable and commendable. The Missions are merely being used as an excuse in this case, of course.

(c) Permanent Paid Labour lines on roads will, of course, be necessary in the future. The costs will, however, be very much higher and in the meantime we must persevere with communal efforts. I realise that officer commitments are much greater in the latter but please do what you can to get extensive work carried out on the Kainantu - Okapa road this dry season - perhaps send Mr. Galli to camp in the area and supervise work.

Supervision of Administration

(d) Reafforestation - It is pleasing to note that 3,000 Hoop pines were planted by the patrol.

(e) Medical - Do Health Department Officers visit the Aid Posts regularly?

3. Generally, I find the report rather difficult to read due to bad English, though the typing is good. Did the officer type it himself? This is an essential part of his training. Tell Mr. Galli that the word is "quiet", not "quite", in report on R.P. & N.G.C.

4. The report was apparently typed on 18th March and yet your covering memo is dated 18th June. I cannot accept such delays in future. This is quite unreasonable.

DIARY:- TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
KAINANTU,
Eastern Highlands District.

7th March 1960.

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

KAINANTU Patrol Report No. 4 of 1959/60.

Area Patrolled: KAMANO Census Division

Conducted by: M.J. Galli, C.P.O., - KAINANTU.

Patrol Accompanied by: 4 Members of the R.P. & N.G.C.,
1 Interpreter,
1 Native Clerk.

Duration of Patrol: From 18.12.59 to 23.12.59,
" 13.1.60 to 3.3.60.

No. of Days: 57.

Objects of the Patrol: Census Revision,
Routine Administration.
Personal Taxation Collection.

Map Reference: See accompanying map.

No Tax collection. Late in the morning walked from APINEGA VILLAGE to ONAMUGA Rest House. Night at Rest House.

DIARY:-

18th December 1959.
In morning by jeep to MOIFE VILLAGE Rest House. Tax-census of AHONA VILLAGE in the afternoon. Night at MOIFE VILLAGE Rest House.

19th December.
Tax-census of MOIFE and OGURA VILLAGES. Late in the afternoon with light rain falling walked to IRAFO VILLAGE. Night at IRAFO VIL LAGE Rest House.

20th December.
Tax-census of IRAFO and ORSENA VILLAGES. In the afternoon walked to ONAMUGA Rest House. Night in the Rest House.

21st December.
Tax-census of ORSANAMAGUNKA VILLAGE. In the afternoon walked to and inspected APINEGA , ORSANAMAGUNKA, and ONAMUGA VILLAGES. Night at ONAMUGA Rest House.

22nd December.
Tax-census of ONAMUGA VILLAGE. Bookwork in the afternoon, slept ONAMUGA Rest House.

23rd December.
By landrover back to Kainantu.

13th January 1960.
By landrover to ONAMUGA Rest House.

14th January.
By sunrise all gear packed and on the way to APINEGA VILLAGE. Tax-census in afternoon. Night at APINEGA VILLAGE Rest House.

15th January.
In the morning walked to the OIANA VILLAGES. Tax-census of ARINAFA VILLAGE and of a new GADSUP - ONTENU group that had migrated in. Late in the afternoon walked down to ONAKAPA VILLAGE overlooking the Lamari River. Night at OIANA VILLAGE Rest House.

16th January.
Tax-census of SAINAPA and OIANA VILLAGES. Late in the afternoon walked back to APINEGA VILLAGE. Night in APINEGA VILLAGE Rest House.

17th January.
No Tax collection. Late in the morning walked from APINEGA VILLAGE to ONAMUGA Rest House. Night at Rest House.

18th January.
Tax-census of UTEIA VILLAGE. Inspected work on the roads and new aid post in the afternoon. Slept Rest House ONAMUGA .

19th January.
Walked to the OIANA VILLAGES in order to obtain labourers for work on the ONAMUGA hospital. In the afternoon walked to GARUFI VILLAGE. Slept in Village Rest House.

20th January.
Tax-census of KATIPERO VILLAGE. Night at Rest House GARUFI VILLAGE.

21st January.
In the morning Tax-census of AGANUPUNOFI VILLAGE and TINKIFIO VILLAGE and in the afternoon inspected these villages. Night at GARUFI Rest House.

22nd January.
Tax-census of A'UMUNA, GARUFI, and POMU VILLAGES. Night at GARUFI Rest House.

23rd January.
Very heavy rain during the morning. At midday rain had cleared so walked along the road to TIROKABI Rest House. Spent night at TIROKABI VILLAGE Rest House.

24th January.
At TIROKABI heard C.N.A. complaints with heavy rain during most of the day. Night at TIROKABI VILLAGE Rest House.

25th January.
Tax-census of ABANANOFI VILLAGE. Slept TIROKABI Rest House.

26th January.
No Tax-census, in afternoon inspected villages and heard C.N.A. complaints. Heavy rain during most of the day. Night at TIROKABI VILLAGE Rest House.

27th January.
No Tax-census because of heavy rain. Later in the day inspected coffee plantings with a Cadet Agricultural Officer who was also patrolling the KAMANO area. More heavy rain in the afternoon, night at Rest House TIROKABI.

28th January.
Tax-census of YIOU'IROKO, and KORATUPA'AGA VILLAGES. Slept Rest House TIROKABI VILLAGE.

29th January.
Tax-census of USAONKA VILLAGE, TEBIU, and HINTAGARUFI. Slept Rest House TIROKABI.

30th January.
Heavy rain in the morning so waited until 1.00 PM for the rain to ease. In afternoon walked to IABABI VILLAGE. Night in IABABI VILLAGE Rest House.

31st January.
No Tax-census - brought all the village books up to date. Slept Rest House IABABI VILLAGE.

1st February.
Tax-census of IABABI VILLAGE. C.N.A. complaints in the afternoon. Slept Rest House IABABI VILLAGE.

2nd February.
No Tax-census - heard C.N.A. complaints. Night at Rest House IABABI.

3rd February.
Early in the morning walked from IABABI VILLAGE to the MUSABE group of villages, arriving about lunch time. Night at the TIBUNOFI VILLAGE Rest House.

4th February.
Tax-census of MUSABE VILLAGE, and TIBUNOFI VILLAGE and inspection of the villages in the afternoon. Night at TIBUNOFI VILLAGE Rest House.

5th February.
Tax-census of FOMU No.2 and NASINANKA VILLAGES. Night at TIBUNOFI VILLAGE Rest House.

6th February.
Tax-census of BITEBE VILLAGE. Later in the morning walked to SONOFI VILLAGE. Slept Rest House SONOFI VILLAGE.

7th February.
No. Tax-census - paperwork in the afternoon. Night at SONOFI Rest House.

8th February.
Tax-census of SONOFI and YOMPIKA VILLAGES. By jeep to ONAMUGA, inspection of work on the new hospital then back by jeep to SONOFI VILLAGE. C.N.A. complaints in the afternoon. Slept Rest House SONOFI VILLAGE.

9th February.
Inspected and measured pitsawn timbers cut locally. Late in the afternoon walked to AGUNAMURA VILLAGE. Night at AGUNAMURA VILLAGE Rest House.

10th February.
Tax-census of KORAFINAPI and AGUNAMURA VILLAGES. Slept Rest House AGUNAMURA VILLAGE.

11th February.
Tax-census of BENAGA VILLAGE. Later in the day Mr. Alder arrived to see how things were progressing. Bookwork in the afternoon. Slept Rest House AGUNAMURA VILLAGE.

12th February.
Tax-census of BOBINAPI and TARANOFI VILLAGES in the morning. Had lunch and then walked to FAMU VILLAGE near MUNIFINKA mountain. Night at Rest House FAMU VILLAGE.

13th February.
Tax-census of FAMU VILLAGE then an inspection of the two FAMU groups. Late in the afternoon climbed MUNIFINKA mountain. Night at Rest House FAMU VILLAGE.

14th February.
No Tax-census. Bookwork in the afternoon. Slept Rest House FAMU.

15th February.
In the morning Tax-census of NAMURA VILLAGE. Inspection of the village then walked to BAROLA VILLAGE. Night at BAROLA VILLAGE Rest House.

16th February.
Tax-census of OGU and KANAMPA VILLAGES. Inspection of these villages in the afternoon. Night at Rest House BAROLA.

17th February.
Tax-census of EFEI and OMEMA VILLAGES. Inspection of these villages in the afternoon. Night at Rest House BAROLA.

18th February.
Tax-census of HOMURI VILLAGE. Slept Rest House BAROLA.

19th February.
Walked early in the morning from BAROLA to TIRAI VILLAGE. Court work in the afternoon. Slept Rest House TIRAI.

20th February.
No Tax-census because of rain. Night at TIRAI VILLAGE Rest House.

21st February.
No Tax-census. Night at TIRAI VILLAGE.

22nd February.
Tax-census of AFAMANOFI and TIRAI villages. Paperwork in the afternoon. Slept Rest House TIRAI VILLAGE.

23rd February.
In the morning Tax-census of HENKAI and OFANOFI VILLAGES. Slept Rest House TIRAI VILLAGE.

24th February.
Walked early in the morning from TIRAI to AMUNANOFI. Inspected new Government School at INO'ONKA. Night at AMUNANOFI VILLAGE Rest House.

25th February. Tax-census of BAI'ANOFI and KARAMANOFI VILLAGES. In the afternoon walked to the area overlooking the new branch road from the TAFO VILLAGES.

26th February. Tax-census of IOMPOSSA and ORAGE VILLAGES. Bookwork in the afternoon. Night at Rest House AMUNANOFI VILLAGE.

27th February. Tax-census of ONGE and KUMA VILLAGES. Bookwork and C.N.A. complaints in the afternoon. Slept Rest House AMUNANOFI.

28th February. No Tax-census. Slept Rest House AMUNANOFI.

29th February. Tax-census of AMUNANOFI VILLAGE. Night at AMUNANOFI Rest House.

1st March. Walked from AMUNANOFI to YARSI VILLAGE via Raipinka Mission.

2nd March. Tax-census of YANABO and YARKUNKA VILLAGES. In the afternoon inspected these villages. Slept Rest House YARSI VILLAGE.

3rd March. Tax-census of YARSI VILLAGE. Late in the morning walked back to Kainantu Station.

END OF THE PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

The KAMANO Census Division is located south and south-west of Kainantu Station. It lies adjacent to the Goroka Sub-District boundary, the TAIORA Census Division and the AGARABI Census Division. It is typical Highland country, very broken with timbered ridges and open Kunai gras s. The major portion of the area forms the headwaters of the Ramu River.

The patrol was a routine tax collection, census and administrative patrol which lasted for 57 days.

The long period between the commencement and finish of the patrol was due to the Christmas period and more important on Kainantu Station. For the actual patrolling time the patrol was unhurried and all told I feel it achieved what it set out to do.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The KAMANO people have been under considerable Government for a long time, well that is compared to the areas further south. The general state of mind of the people is healthy, in that they appreciate the work of the Government. The usual comment in conversation being that, before the Government came times were hard, people were always expecting an attack from a neighbouring village or group but that now people could move freely and happily not only within the KAMANO Census Division but other areas further afield. It is the middle aged people that appreciate these facts, the younger men seem to take things for granted. These young men can be a problem, unmarried, not interested in working for Europeans or for the Government they spend much of their time playing cards 'lucky'. This inactivity leads to, well on a small scale, stealing - from Europeans, other villages and even foreign natives that work in the area for gold.

I feel this is not a major problem but it could become a MAJOR PROBLEM. Local Europeans have few good words for the KAMANO people for they break into trade stores, European houses, steal locks and hinges off the doors. They steal shovels, money, even explosives that were kept in a locked shed were not safe . I myself cannot leave a roll of toilet paper in the small house or a piece of soap lying beside a dish in the Rest House with which to wash myself. My own opinion is that any of these people that are caught should be severely dealt with because it is not that they are a'new' people and do not understand the Laws of the Territory in respect to stealing. It is the people closest to the Station along the main roads, with longest contact, the people that have had most influence from the Mission and with schools available for their children that are the worst offenders.

At the various Aid posts there was much work that was needed to be done like beds, gutters to be cleaned and new Kunai grass on the rooves. This patrol I felt was an opportunity to get these things completed but the village people were just not interested in Aid posts and would rather have their buildings fall to pieces before they constructed something new. At the ONAMUGA Rest House the Aid post hospital was just in that condition. The Aid post Orderly asked me if I could help him so I decided to because I would be in the area for quite a time and here was the chance to build a good, strong and useful Aid post hospital. The people around ONAMUGA were willing workers but the OIANA group further back in the bush would just not work. It is just a much there Aid post as the people's around ONAMUGA. The first morning I sent the word out when they did not arrive, then a policeman and then I walked myself the three miles and brought the people down to work. The next morning the same thing happened and for the third morning I had to walk up to OIANA in order to get the people to cut timbers for the new Aid post hospital. I call this attitude being due to the 'influence of the Missions. I spoke to the Luluais and TulTuls - "We cannot work because wex are going to be baptised".

"When are you going to be baptised"? I asked them, and they didn't know.

"Is it tomorrow"?.

"No".

I asked the Mission teachers in the area and they told me nobody was going to be baptised and that the bible stories and teachings that are given to the people before they are baptised never occupy them during the working hours of any week day and that they all should be in the position to work. If this was the Mission influence in the area well it a bad influence.

The peoples attitude to road work in the most distant areas is a little better than around and say within ten miles of Kainantu Station. This one day a week just does not keep the roads in repair. The men do not work, occasionally a few women may be seen but they are not working on the roads - they are cutting grass on the far side of trees and shrubs that line the road. Then when something is done to the road it is usually mud from the gutters which is tipped into the wheel tracks. In June and July of 1959 when I was working on the Okapa road, that goes right through the centre of the KAMANO Census Division, other times I have gone by vehicle to Okapa and during this patrol I have seen myself and asked other Europeans how many people were working on the road. I have asked a European who has come through between 10 and 11 am on a road work-day how many people he saw working on the road that he has just travelled along. The answer has been a single person NOT SEEN anywhere along 25 miles of the Kainantu - Okapa road.

I think the solution to the problem would be to do away with the village roadworkers and to have a line of well paid, well fed, well looked after and permmanent labourers. They would be under the control of a European or a Mixed-race. They could have a tipper and perhaps a tractor and trailer. The tipper would have a side loader and this would make the task of obtaining gravel from river beds much easier. They could start on one section of the Kainantu roads with half a dozen men on the gravelling and the rest digging drains and others ahead repairing worn sections of the road. I would say 50 good labourers would be sufficient and by working six days a week they could keep the Kainantu roads in good repair.

Under the present system villagers do not want to work and I feel the continual pressure from this office, and police going out and bringing in the Lufuais and Tul Tuls and the villagers if necessary does not promote goodwill. Villages close to Kainantu Station, except Kainoa in the Agarabi practically never receive a visit from the Sub-District Office in years.(That is what I have gathered from some of these local people after speaking to them on different occassions). I know myself that one village at Kainantu, actually about a hundred yards from the Native Hospital has had only one visit in one year and that was when I collected tax in October of 1959. These villagers have their greatest contact with those in charge when they are made to line outside the Sub-District Office for not working on the roads.

This is very important for without the goodwill of the people then the Administration cannot carry on with its work successfully. The money paid out to the various villages I would imagine be quite considerable. It is, I feel, going to waste and could be put to better use as the wages of a permanent road maintenance labour line. Perhaps the only other solution would be to have regular inspections of the village workers on their one day of the week. But then this cannot be done because of shortage of staff, shortage of transport, and a shortage of benzine and so this doesn't really solve the problem

A new road built through any area is often well looked after because they are keen and interested but after 5, 10 then 15 years I think it is then the job of paid,permanent labourers.

C.N.A. complaints consisted of the usual pigs, women and some minor land disputes. Most of them were settled easily by arbitration amongst the people concerned and only a few cases were required to be heard in Kainantu.

Although some of the things discussed above are not exactly dealing with the native situation I feel it is an opportunity to discuss them and they are entirely my own views.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

The KAMANO people are, I feel, a long way behind their neighbours in the AGARABI Census Division. Their source of income is from coffee, potatoes and gold and with the money earned they satify their immediate wants . They buy a laplap or two, a few knives, (probably lose the rest at cards) and then there is no incentive to work for more. I feel it is just a stage in their economic development where they do not realise with more money they can buy many of the things that we Europeans have.

Gold mining provides quite a good income for many of the people but unfortunately it is not found throughout the Census Division. The area around YARSI, YARBUNKA, and YANABO has been worked for gold for many years and there are still large alluvial deposits untouched. (That is only deposits suitable for native working) Here there are both locals and foeign natives from Chimbu and Mt. Hagen. Around FAMU, BAROLA and AMUNANOFI it is much the same and at TIROKABI there is talk of some gold but from my observations it is nothing like the above mentioned areas. The people are only working where Europeans have worked before so perhaps when these have been worked out they will go looking futher afield on their own and new areas will be found. My remarks about their desire for income applies to gold and the people only work their claims when they feel like it. This does not apply to the foreign natives whom I have seen working seven days a week. With longer working hours, new areas, and better methods the future for gold in the KAMANO Census Division is good.

Coffee production in the KAMANO Census Division is not nearly as large as in the AGARABI Census Division for many of the villages have practically no trees at all. In some villages it may be the LULuai or the TulTul or some other industrious man that has planted coffee. The villages in the Okapa area have practically no coffee while nearer Kainantu around AMUNANOFI plantings are quite considerable.

The amount of coffee planted reflects their level of economic development in different areas and hence this interest to plant more. In the distant and middle parts of the KAMANO Census Division the people have almost to be forced to prepare seedling beds for planting while in contrast to this a TulTul from the AMUNANOFI area accompanied the last Agricultural Extension patrol to the area, acting as interpreter and whatever else was required of him. These are only two instances but it really shows the differences found in the KAMANO.

At the same time this tax census patrol was in progress an Agricultural extension patrol was coming in the opposite direction and I was able to view for myself the results of its work. 3I new beds were prepared for planting coffee seedlings so all told I feel it was very successful. With care and the full interest of the people quite a few acres of coffee should be planted in the near future. However I was disappointed where there were a few odds and ends to be finished off by the people themselves - like a fence around the area, or kunai grass on the top of a wooden frame for shade. The people had not attempted to complete these little tasks on their own and in some villages pigs had spoilt the beds only a few days after they were planted. This is not the fault of any officer but the people themselves and is all linked up with their desire for more income or rather their no desire for more income.

Potatoes from the main growing area in the KAMANO around ONAMUGA offer another source of income for the people. A European has a contract to sell potatoes in Dutch New Guinea - approximately 30,000 pounds a month. The main problem involved is not the supply of potatoes but of moving them from the growing area to Kainantu. From here they are flown to Lae and this presents no problem. Potatoes are in good supply all the year round for they are not seasonal and are coming on all the time. With keen European interest and a new potato growing area developing around TIROKABI this venture seems sure of success.

Peanuts offer practically no income. In the past Europeans around Kainantu were interested but this has ceased. Australia's self sufficiency in peanuts will probably remain the same so all the peanuts produced by the people will be consumed in the villages as they are now.

The Administration at Kainantu is always willing to buy pitsawn timber and it appears that the demand for this timber will continue to increase. The areas around SONOFI, MUSABE, ONAMUGA, and TIROKABI are the main suppliers and the quality is very good. In the respect of the price paid for the timber, that which is carried in for and in some cases up to twenty miles should receive a higher price than that which is collected by a vehicle.

Foods produced in the villages for internal consumption have been spoken about many times before in patrol reports. European vegetables are now very common and with the age-old kaukau the people appear well fed and healthy.

LIVESTOCK.

Pigs, fowls, goats and dogs have been spoken of many times before. The position has not altered - goats are found in the Seven Day Adventist villages, pigs living with the people in houses, and dogs that look like living skeletons. These are the three main points that stand out most in my mind.

The people of YARSI VILLAGE have bought cattle from the nearby Raipinka Mission and have enclosed them in a large area of land which consists of barbed wire they paid for themselves. Now the two bulls and two cows are doing quite well.

REAFFORSTATION.

The KAMANO Census Division has considerable timber reserves but in a few areas like the Kunai valley country it could well do with some form of reafforstation. Especially in the areas around ONAMUGA , TIRAI, and BAROLA. Trees planted in and around the villages and gardens would provide shade, help prevent erosion, act as wind breaks and then when mature would serve as a ready source of firewood and building materials.

During this patrol I planted 3,000 Hoop Pine in two large areas at TIROKABI and IABABI and also around the village Aid posts at ONAMUGA, TIROKABI, and GARUVI VILLAGES.

LAND ALIENATION.

The people have plenty of land for their present needs and with an increase in population more of the forest land will be cleared. I do not know the exact land figures but from observation I would say they could not afford to lose more than two Agricultural leases for say the planting of coffee. Small trade store alienations would make little difference to their future land requirements.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Bridges were all generally in good pepair as most of them on the Kainantu - Okapa road had been rebuilt only a few months earlier. However on the TIRAI - HENKAI Loop two bridges were not safe for landrovers and in one section a landslip had carried two thirds of the road away. The large bridge across the Ramu River at SONOFI is almost ready to be renewed as all the heavy bearers have been brought in and are now lying beside the old bridge ready to be moved into position.

The road surface to Okapa is in fair condition considering the record rains Kainantu has had and at no time has the road been closed to traffic. The branch road to TIROKABI has little stone on the surface and is very slippery when wet. A local trader said that if the people wanted him to buy their potatoes they would have to do something about their roads otherwise he would only buy potatoes from the main road around ONAMUGA. Now the people are complaining Europeans will not buy their potatoes but they have not done anything about the roads.

Finally please look to my comments under the native situation ' about village road workers and paid permanent labourers.

REST HOUSES.

Good Rest Houses are located at all the main centres and all vary in their quality - some are very good, some just good. Probably the best Rest House is located at SONOFI where the 'hauskuk' is attached to the main building and is very convenient with none of this meals being brought across a stretch of mud and water to the Rest House. Some of them have doors, others not. Those with doors are very much warmer at night and for this reason I have directed the people to put them on all the other Rest Houses.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The patrol was not accompanied by a Native Medical Orderly from the Native Hospital at Kainantu but by Village Aid Post Orderlies who would stay with the patrol until the next Aid Post was reached. This proved satisfactory but was not as good as the permanent N.M.O. that would remain with the patrol throughout. In some cases the people censused were not inspected because the N.M.O. had more important work at his Aid Post.

There were no complaints of serious illness and the people appeared in good health - a few colds, sores and odd pains seemed to be the main troubles. Housing is improving but they still have a long way to go yet. Sanitation is fair as all the villages have pit latrines but there still is a tendency not to use them - then the nearest large watercourse becomes the sanitary convenience. This is not as bad as it appears for the village people do not drink from these main streams but from, mostly, springs and tributaries that are known to be all right.

People still tend to send their young babies along to the Aid Post when it is almost too late for a cure and in cases of injury come for treatment and appear again two weeks later when it has been subjected to all the filth and illtreatmnet in the world. When these things happen medicine does not have a chance to work

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The new Administration school at INO'ONKA appears to be doing a very good job. The children are very happy, intelligent and clean. The school grounds and playing field are just a picture with the well kept lawns and beautiful gardens.

The other big school is located at the Raipinka Mission. This is the Lutheran Mission and they have many of their teachers operating in the villages. The value of these Native Mission

teachers has been spoken of many times before but whatever is said against them I feel they are doing a great deal of good work although it may not be the best. The Lutheran Mission is the main mission in the KAMINO Census Division but lately the Salvation Army and Seven Day Adventists have entered the field. At SONOFI VILLAGE there is a Lutheran teacher and an S.D.A. teacher. This situation has not created any friction amongst the various groups which is a good thing and may mean competition to give the people the best education.

M G Gill

(M.J. Gill)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

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

Reg.No. 212 Const. I/C. KAPO..... Most helpful on patrol and carries out all his duties well.

Reg.No. 8166 Const. 5th year KAUPA... Quite, works well and discipline good.

Reg.No.9054 Const. 3rd year DOM..... Very quite, work very good, discipline very good.

Reg.No.10448 Const. T HOPO..... His first patrol, carried out all his duties well. He should make a very good policeman.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

COLLECTION OF TAX.

Total tax collected ..... £1097.
Collected from foreign miners.....£2.
Collected from KAMANO Natives.....£1095.

M J Galli

(M.J. Galli)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village Officials all vary, some I feel are of little value to the Administration, and others are very good. The most outstanding being the Luluai of BAROLA - KANAMBA VILLAGE.

Recommendations are as follows:-

POMU No. 2. ANISANKO recommended to become Luluai. He is an ex-policeman, well respected, and should prove very useful in this position.

ONAMUGA. OIME recommended to replace ABUSE as Luluai. ABUSE because of old age is unable to carry out his duties.

ORSENA. A'A to replace KARME as Tultul.

POMU No.I. SAMUO to become Tultul.

TANAMANOFI. ARISIO to become Tultul.

COLLECTION OF TAX.

Total tax collected ..... £I607.
Collected from foreign miners.....£2.
Collected from KAMANO Natives.....£I095.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959-60 — KANANO census division

Govt. Print. 5002/2.66.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth		MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 16-45		Females 16-45		Pregnant	No. Child bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M + F
ABARANOFI	25.1.60	9	6						1			1			1			6	8	1	2	2		17					32	83	25	91	6	86	2.4	103	109	82	98	411
AFAMONOFI	22.2.60	5	4											1					3		1	2		2				2		10	35	8	36	4	33	2.4	36	28	38	49	157
AGANUPONOFI	21.1.60	1	2															7	5	2	1			7				1		9	27	6	23	0	19	2.1	28	18	16	27	97
AGUNUMURA	10.2.60	5	7				1												1	1	3	1		1				1		11	32	12	34	2	31	2.2	37	43	34	41	158
AHONA	18.12.59	3	3											1				9	11	4	2	4		6						22	40	18	38		35	2.0	55	42	37	55	199
AMUNANOFI	29.2.60	6	7			1			1					2	1				9	1	3	8		1		15				14	54	13	55	3	55	2.3	45	59	62	80	270
APINEGA	14.1.60	4	6											3	1			1			3	4		4				4		31	35	23	50	1	47	2.5	84	65	37	63	261
ARINAFA	15.1.60	1	1											1				2	2			1		1						8	16	6	19	1	17	2.5	18	16	17	22	75
A'UMUNA	22.1.60		3											1				3	2	1	13	3		2						2	16	4	16	0	17	2.4	15	13	11	17	61
BAI'ANOFI	25.2.60	3	4											1					1		1					5		2		5	12	5	20		20	2.2	14	20	16	25	82
BENAFA	11.2.60	7	2			1			1					3					4		3	1						5		15	25	10	27		25	2.5	39	44	39	29	167
BITEBE	6.2.60	3	2			1						3							2	12	9	8		9				5	1	25	70	15	63	0	62	2.3	53	39	68	93	276
BOBINADI	12.2.60	7	4								1		1					3	2	1	1	4		1		1		4	2	15	30	9	29	1	30	2.4	33	24	36	43	153
EFEI	17.2.60	5	5						1										4		1	4		3						10	28	11	32	4	31	2.2	38	29	38	42	154
FAMU	13.2.60	8	5					1				1						7	16		4			2				2		23	38	24	52	3	50	2.3	47	53	59	77	240
GARUFI	22.1.60	10	8			2						1						3	8	6	9	10		13						23	69	22	71	2	67	2.2	81	74	70	82	310
HENGKAI	23.2.60	15	16			1	1					3						5	13	1	8	15		8				1		29	78	28	86	6	77	2.3	89	86	72	119	395
HINTAGARUFI	29.1.60	3	3						1			1							1		2	1		16		1		2		17	45	15	42	0	41	2.3	54	37	47	63	221
HONURI	18.2.60	20	8									2	2					1	6	1	3									105	113	87	95		70	2.4	111	87	133	139	470
IRAFO	20.12.59	1	6				2	2				3	1						5		2	4		9				3		22	43	14	57		54	3	62	61	41	59	239

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Page 2

Year 1959-60

Govt. Print.—443/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth		MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13						In		Out		At Work				Students														
																								Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KANAMBA	16 2 60	6	7			1								2	1			2	5		1	3		1				3		20	43	15	40	4	38	22	50	56	53	63	229
KARAMANOF	25 2 60	4	7				1							1		1			5	5		1		1		2		6	1	12	25	8	32	2	27	22	99	45	32	37	163
KORAFINABI	10 2 60	5	1											1	1	1	2	1	5										3		13	27	11	26	2	25	23	25	32	39	41	140
KORATUPAGA	28 1 60	2	1											1	1		3	1			3	1		9						13	28	12	33	0	32	22	36	39	34	42	161
KUMA	27 2 60	3	4												1		2		2							4		15		10	35	10	35	5	33	23	39	35	25	43	163
MOIFE	19 12 59	4	2									1	1				2		2	14		8							20	48	17	50	3	46	3	75	55	41	63	256
MUSABE	4 2 60	2	5			3	1		1						1	1	2	1	1	1		5								18	36	10	34	1	39	23	64	38	46	62	216
NAMURA	15 2 60	7	7														1		1	1	1							5	1	21	31	16	45	3	44	21	53	56	51	6	228
NASINANGKA	5 2 60	5	3			1									3		1	5		4	2							9		20	47	17	55	1	51	24	57	58	61	80	27
OGU	16 2 60	2	4												1			2	1	2	6									2	17	4	16	0	15	22	11	17	18	21	73
OGURA	19 12 59	3	4									1	1			1	2	1	3	7		7								13	45	11	35	5	33	23	49	46	38	39	186
OIANA	16 1 60	8	11			1			2					1	2	2	3		6	7		5						1		23	67	20	63	5	57	24	88	82	62	91	336
OMENA	17 2 60	6	11			1			1					2	1		7	4	5	2		10								39	61	32	90	7	80	22	95	96	84	105	392
ONAHUGA	22 12 59	5	3						2					3	1	1	2		5	2		6						9		31	45	17	51	1	48	25	75	74	50	71	297
ONANOFI	23 2 60	11	5			1		1						1	2	1	4	2	3	3		7						3		10	56	12	47	1	45	24	40	45	60	75	233
ONGGE	27 2 60	3	4				1									2	5		1	5		2		6						13	33	12	36	3	34	24	42	51	42	59	207
OREGE	26 2 60	6	6				1			1							2		1	1				7		9	1			14	32	11	31	4	30	22	24	46	39	43	170
OSANAMAGUNLKALI	12 59	3	4			1	2							2	1	2	6		3	4		15						5		19	55	15	51	3	49	25	68	56	45	68	261
OSENA	14 12 59	8	8					1	1					1	1	4	12			13		15						4		40	64	30	68	6	62	24	100	84	56	99	371
KATIPERO	20 1 60	2	6											2	1			4	12	10	4	10						1		13	25	9	26	1	26	22	41	52	40	54	202

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959-60

Govt. Print. 3002/2.60.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	No. Child bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
PONU (1)	22.1.60	5	4					2	2					1	1		2	3		8	1		7				4		12	34	11	32	6	31	2·4	42	47	41	56	198
PONU (2)	22.1.60	4	1											2	1		2	9	2	2			3				1		11	37	8	31	1	30	24	36	33	29	31	133
SAINAFA	16.1.60	4	1					2						2				3	7	10	1		1						8	14	6	23		24	24	28	27	15	30	102
SONOFI	8.2.60	2	3			1								1	2		2	2		3	1								11	26	9	37	1	35	23	44	34	49	50	179
TANARANOFI	12.2.60	6	7											1			1	5	5	3	6		1				13	3	21	47	18	44	4	42	2·4	55	50	50	68	246
TEBIU	29.1.60	3	4											4				1		1	2		13		1				15	60	13	36	0	54	2·3	55	64	64	79	278
TIBUNOFI	4.2.60	7	4			1	1							1			1	3	1	3	2		8						18	37	10	43	2	40	2·2	57	40	41	58	206
TINAKIFIO	21.1.60	2	2					1									9	7	1		3		12				2		13	40	12	33	3	36	1·5	34	29	31	41	152
TIRAI	22.2.60	4	4			1	1							2	3			6		2	10		7				2		19	56	13	65	4	63	2·4	80	54	52	87	292
USAONOKA	29.1.60	4	3					1	2								3	8		2	1		12						16	34	14	43	0	36	2·2	46	40	36	43	183
UTEIA	18.1.60	5	5											2			3	4		1	3		2						18	45	13	45	4	43	2·0	52	49	47	67	220
YABADI	12.60	8	14			1			1					5	4		2	9	2	10	2		14				1		24	83	20	86	2	80	2·4	92	96	79	104	388
YABUNKA	2.3.60	4	8												1			4	5	7	3		3				14	1	12	46	15	56		50	2·3	47	67	53	60	248
YANIRO	2.3.60	6	3						1										5	4			3				2		14	19	12	38	1	38	2·1	44	45	56	50	200
YAUSI	3.3.60	4	1											1				2		2							2		6	17	4	16		15	2·1	22	12	16	20	72
YOMPOSA	26.2.60	5	3												1		1	5		1	2				6		10		15	37	12	37		35	2·2	49	38	36	41	182
YIOWIROFO	28.1.60	1	1														1	6	2	2	1		10						13	24	7	17	0	15	2·4	22	21	21	26	101
YOMPIKA	8.2.60		1											1			1	4	1		1								6	15	5	16	1	16	2·3	18	12	18	26	75
TOTALS		290	265	-	-	16	12	11	18	1	-	-	2	63	45	-	95	257	99	192	190	-	300	-	58	-	106	10	1042	2390	788	2508	1192	2361	2·3	2925	2768	2583	3392	12,392

QUADRUPLICATE

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KAINANTU No ~~1~~ of 59/60

Patrol Conducted by O.K. Alder Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled GA[illegible]P Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 3 R.P.N.G.C.
1 Interpreter.

Duration—From [illegible]/[illegible]/1960 to 25/3/1960

Number of Days TWENTY FIVE

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services [illegible]/[illegible]/1959

Medical ..../3/1960

Map Reference GAIBUP Census Division One Inch to Two Miles.

Objects of Patrol As per attached Patrol Instructions.

.....

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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

JSMcL.FG

67-13-16

10th August, 1960.

The Mission Liaison Officer,
Education Department,
KOMEDONU.

ATTENTION MR IRVINE

PATROL REPORT NO. 5-59/60 KAINANTU

The following is an Extract taken from the above Patrol Report which is forwarded for your information, please :-

"Both the Lutheran and the Seven Day Adventist Missions are represented by Catechists (Native) in many of the Villages of the GADSUP. They hold regular Church services which are usually attended by only a small proportion of the Villages. The number of "converts" is fairly small as yet. This fact is reflected in the very large number of polygamous marriages in the Division.

The Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists runs a European staffed Native Hospital and a school at OMAURA, the focal point of the Division.

The Summer Institute of Linguistics, which is primarily a Mission organisation devoted to the translation of the Bible into native languages, has its headquarters at Aiyura in this Census Division. This organisation has representatives at AMAMONTA and [illegible]AMARIEN engaged in language study."

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

JSMcL.FG

67-13-16

10th August, 1960.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5-59/60 KAINANTU

I agree that there is not much point in a local government survey of the GADSUP if it can only be patrolled annually. There seems to be a definite economic potential sufficient for the introduction of area Administration, but there must be a terrific amount of education and propoganda work before implementation, and for years after. A Division that can only be visited once a year is hardly a reasonable proposition for the innovation. The Executive Officer (Local Government) considers that a survey could be made at this stage because of the fact that the GADSUP is situated between two Local Government Councils, the AGARABI and the MARKHAM. I think that the GADSUP could be patrolled more than once a year even with the present staff at Kainantu. However, there is no need to give them the impression that they are to have Local Government immediately.

The history of the Village Officials system has been unfortunate in some respects throughout the Trust Territory. It is not surprising that the real leaders are somewhat chary of the honour in view of the fact that "they receive the brunt of verbal attacks of Native Affairs" and other Departments, as Mr Alder writes. Some officers have found it effective to conduct verbal secret ballots to discover the men of standing. Realising the complexity of communal indigenous life, it is surprising that such an alien concept as the Luluai system has been as acceptable as it has. Even if one of the local leaders is appointed, he is averse to initiating legal action against his fellows since he requires their co-operation in the successful prosecution of his daily life. Although it is pushing the analogy a little too far it is understandable that leaders in Australia would be cautious of accepting positions as the political instruments of an occupying power.

Concerning the change of the Census Boundary, it will be necessary to amend it by separate memorandum if you so decide. Patrol Reports are not vehicles for executive action.

Many Reports confirm the conservatism of the elders as against the more progressive younger generation but this is not unusual in any society.

Mr Alder has written a good report which indicates an unusual degree of perspicacity in a junior. I am pleased to see that Mr Holmes is impressed with his progress.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

67/13/16

9. The medical section of the report has been extracted and forwarded to the Regional Medical Officer for his information. As stated above, Agriculture has been discussed with the District Agricultural Officer.

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

c.c. The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Copy, with census figures, forwarded for your information, together with Assistant District Officer's covering comments.

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

EF:mmc. 67-3-2.

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

18th July, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,
K A I N A [illegible] U.
Eastern [illegible]ds District.

Subject : Patrol KAI.5/59-60 - GADSUP Census Division.
Mr. O.K. ALDER, Patrol Officer.

Receipt is acknowledged of the report of Mr. Alder's patrol of the Gadsup Census Division.

2. The patrol appears to have been well conducted and the report is quite informative.

3. I feel that before we consider proceeding with a possible Council in this area, you must pay far more frequent visits there If you claim, as I imagine you justifiably will, lack of transport, then, until something is done about that aspect, it is useless talking of a Council. The implementation of a Council will call for daily trips - or perhaps twice weekly at a later stage - for the first five years of the Council's existence, at least.

4. Firstly, you must get a senior officer out there more frequently to get these people out of their present feeling that the annual patrol is just something to be contended with. These visits should be pre-arranged to allow any Court cases to be heard and discussions to take place.

5. The suggestions in paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 clearly indicate the neglect which the area has received and this should be rectified.

6. I agree with remarks (c) of your covering memo.

7. I agree with (f) and authorise the transfer of SAIORA from Taiora to [illegible]up.

8. The District [illegible]cultural Officer advises that there is no good reason why a minimum coffee holding should be enforced. In the Highlands land is often very short and precludes the planting of, say 200-300 trees in many instances. There is not the necessity for minimum plantings of coffee as with cocoa, as:

(a) there are not the pest difficulties;

(b) the processing is very much simpler and "back yard" methods are satisfactory. This is not the case with cocoa.

IAH:baj

30-1-1

Sub-District Office,
KAINANTU,
Eastern Highlands District.

19th June, 1960.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL KAI 5/59-60 :GADSUP CENSUS DIVISION

Mr.O.K.ALDER, P.O.

Attached is a report of the above routine administrative patrol and Village Population Register. The Division is unchanged from that shown on the standard map submitted in 1958.

2. Some comments follow:

(a) para 7: I concur

(b) para 12: As soon as the proposed AGARABI N.L.G. Council is established, a survey of the GADSUP Division is warranted for possible 1961-62 Council establishment.

(c) paras 13-18: An interesting historical precis throwing considerable light on a triangular land dispute which, I believe, flares up annually. An endeavour will be made to formally list the claims for Land Commission attention without increasing tension. Settlement may well be a prerequisite to thoughts of N.L. Government. Increased periodical spot visits are planned.

(d) para 21 : The BINAMARIEN request will be further investigated and a S 1235 investigation commenced if merited.

(e) paras 24-25: Appropriate recommendations are forwarded under separate cover.

(f) paras 26-28: Your approval is sought for transfer of SAIORA Census Unit from TAIORA to GADSUP Census Division.

(g) para 32: Whilst neither law nor extra-legally enforced, I agree with the need to encourage a minimum coffee holding of, say 200 or so trees.

(h) para 43: I concur.

(i) para 48: I have discussed the state of the road through his area and the Roads Maintenance Ordinance with the S.D.A. missionary-in-charge. He has undertaken, hardly keenly, to improve it after pointing out the poor state of the Highway through the Administration's ARONA Property - unfortunately true.

(j) Appendix "A" : A copy of these figures has been forwarded to M.O., KAINANTU. Would you please show same to the R.M.O.. The yaws incidence is significant.

3. Mr.ALDER is a keen and observant officer whose field work and reports are always competently undertaken.

4. For mislaying and deferring submission of this and subsequent reports I accept full responsibility. I tender my apologies for this oversight, and propose ensuring it does not recur.

(I.A.Holmes)
Assistant District Officer.

cc Mr.O.K.ALDER, Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub District Headquarters,
Kainantu Sub District,
KAINANTU. E.H.D.
26th March, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,
Kainantu Sub District,
KAINANTU.

KAINANTU PATROL No. 6 of 1959/60.

Officer Conducting Patrol:	O.K. Alder P.O.
Area Patrolled:	GADSUP Census Division. Kainantu Sub District.
Objects of Patrol:	As per attached Patrol instructions.
Date of Commencement:	1st March, 1960.
Date of Completion:	25th March, 1960.
Number of days:	TWENTY- FIVE.
Personnel Accompanying:	1 N.C.O. 2 Const. } R.P.N.G.C. 1 Interpreter.
Last Patrol to the area:	Native Affairs - 6/7 1959. Medical - 3/1959.
Map References:	Gadsup Census Division, 2 Miles to 1 Inch.

ccccc0000ccccc

P A T R O L D I A R Y.

Tuesday, 1.3.60. Patrol departed Kainantu at 1100 and arrived at AIYURA Rest House at 1200. Tax collected and census amended AIYURA Census Unit. Slept AIYUPA R.H.

Wednesday, 2.3.60. Tax and census ASARANGKA C.U. completed 1200. Proceeded to Prof. Schindler's, R. Meillear's Trade Store, and the Summer Institute of Linguistics where tax was collected. Returned to AIYURA Rest House where Villages were inspected. Discussions with village Officials. Minor disputes settled by arbitration. Slept AIYURA Rest House.

Thursday, 3.3.60. Departed AIYURA R.H. at 0800 and arrived at Aiyura Highlands Agricultural Experimental Station at 0845. Tax collected. Proceeded to ASINANTIMPA. ONAMUNA and WOPEPA Villages visited and inspected. Slept ASINANTIMPA.

Friday, 4.3.60. Tax and census ONAMUNA and WOPEPA Census Units. Minor disputes settled by arbitration. Discussion with Village Officials and people. Slept at ASINANTIMPA.

Saturday, 5.3.60. Departed ASINANTIMPA at0800 and arrived at AMAMONTA at 0845. Census and tax. Proceeded to AKUNA Rest House and census and tax completed for AKUNA C.U. Village inspected. Discussions with Village people. Slept at AKUNA.

Sunday, 6.3.60. Observed. Slept at AKUNA.

Monday, 7.3.60. Departed AKUNA at 0800 arrived IKANA at 0850. Census and tax IKANA and TOMBENA C.Us. Latrines reconstructed under supervision after Village inspection. C.N.A. Census evasion. Slept IKANA.

Tuesday, 8.3.60. Departed IKANA at 0800 and arrived AMORI Rest House (KYNDANA) at 0900. Census and tax BOINA and APUNAKA C.Us. Villages inspected. Discussions with Village Officials. Slept at AMORI.

Wednesday, 9.3.60. Departed AMORI at 0800 arrived at OMAURA at 0845. Census and tax OMAURA Census Unit. Disputes settled by arbitration. C.N.A. adultery. Talks with Village Officials. Slept OMAURA.

Thursday, 10.3.60. Departed OMAURA at 0800 arrived at SASAURA at 0830. Census and Tax SAVAURA and ONANIMKA C.Us. N.L.H. volunteers accepted. Slept SASAURA.

Friday, 11.3.60. Departed SASAURA at 1200 after Village inspections and discussions with the assembled people. Arrived at ARAU(1) at 1400. Census and tax of

ARAU(1)C.U. H.L.S. accepted. Slept at ARAU R.H.

Saturday, 12.360. Census and tax ARAU(2) Census Unit. Inspection of Villages. Tax Mr. W. Farmer's Plantation. Discussion with Village Officials. Slept ARAU.

Sunday, 13.3.60 Observed. Slept at ARAU Rest House.

Monday, 14.3.60. Departed ARAU at 0800 and arrived at WOMPUL at 1200. Village inspected. Discussions with the people. Slept at WOMPUL Rest House.

Tuesday, 15.3.60. Able bodied men of OMISUAN Village arrived to report that patrol could not proceed to their Village because of flooded streams. Census and tax WOMPUL and OMISUAN at WOMPUL. Disputes settled by arbitration. Slept at WOMPUL .

Wednesday, 16.3.60. Departed WOMPUL at 0630 and arrived at KAMBAIRA at 0900. Tax and census KAMBAIRA and KORANKA. Tax collected at Mr. L. Crowley's Plantation. Villages inspected. Discussions with Village Officials. Slept at KAMBAIRA .

Thursday, 17.3.60. Departed KAMBAIRA at 0800 arrived TOMBENDAKA at 0845. Tax and census TOMBENDAKA Census Unit. Inspection of Village. Talks with the assembled people. Slept at TOMBENDAKA Rest House.

Friday, 18.3.60. Departed TOMBENDAKA at 0800 and arrived at PUNTIBASA at 0830. Tax and census PUNTIBASA C.U. Discussions. Slept at PUNTIBASA.

Saturday, 19.3.60. Inspection of gardens, housing and sanitation. Disputes settled by arbitration. H.L.S. accepted. Discussions with Village Officials.. Slept at PUNTIBASA Rest House.

Sunday, 20.3.60. Observed. Slept at PUNTIBASA Rest House.

Monday, 21.3.60. Departed PUNTIBASA at 0730 and arrived at BINAMARIEN at 0820. Census and tax BINAMARIEN C.U. Inspections. Disputes settled. Slept at BINAMARIEN.

Tuesday, 22.2.60. Departed BINAMARIEN at 0730 arrived ABONAMO at 0830. Tax and census ABONAMO and MANARAIN C.U.s. Inspection of Villages. Slept at ABONAMO.

Wednesday, 23.2.60. H.L.S. accepted. Discussions with Village Officials. Departed ABONAMO at 1200, arrived KASSAM at 1400 after inspecting ARONA (1) Village. Discussions with Village Officials. Slept KASSAM.

Thursday, 24.3.60. Tax and census ARONA (1) and ARONA (2) C.U.s. Disputes settled by arbitration. Slept at KASSAM.

Friday, 25.3.60. Departed KASSAM at 0800 arrived at P. Zuccolic's Plantation at 0915. Tax collected. Returned Kainantu.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The GADSUP Census Division is bounded, generally, by neither major topographical features nor linguistic extremities. It comprises that area to the East og Kainantu, and extends to the MOROBE District Border. It includes completely, the GADSUP, ASA'A, and BINAMARIAH linguistic groups, a portion of a Markham linguistic group, and all those TAIORA speaking people North of the RAMU-MARKHAM - LAMARI Divide except those at SAIORA and BESA. (See alsoP

2. The Census Division has had constant European contact for thirty years.

3. The completion of this Patrol in its correct place on the Patrolling Calendar has meant that it is but eight and a half months after the last census Patrol to the area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS SITUATION.

4. The Patrol was of a routine nature, and the situation was found to have changed little since the last Patrol to the area.

5. The Patrol was amicably received in the Villages visited. A Native Affairs Patrol has long since ceased to be a novelty with these people, and at times a little difficulty was encountered arranging for the people to gathered when the patrol ar arrived in their Village. The general feeling seems to be that a Patrol is an "event" which occurs regularly and must be expected as part of the way of life.

6. a) Law & Order. The friction of daily individual coexistence breeds a neverending stream of minor antagonisms. The people visit Kainantu regularly to find help for their problems and to air their grievances, and thus arguments rarely get past the vigorous debate stage. This fact both impresses and frustrates the older generation; these gents, I am assured, are willing to instigate a riot on the slightest pretext to clutch at the last straws of a dying past. Luckily they are in the minority. To the young people, however, it now seems that the eloquent individual is the only one who can possibly stand a chance in personal exchanges - in other words it is now every man for himself.

7. It is obvious that minor civil suits should be settled at a Village level if at all possible, so that they do not develop into faction forming rows, in which form they are brought before a European Officer for settlement. Settlement of most minor complaints is usually bound to antagonise one or both of the parties, and the less people involved, i.e. the quicker the matter is settled, the fewer people feel the ramifications of any firm decision. The difficulty in leaving minor disputes to be settled at a Village level lies in the selection of an adjudicator

who has the capacity to give a straight forward decision, after arbitration, which is scrupulously fair in the circumstances, and, though possibly unfavourable to some people, is accepted without question.

8. The great majority of the Luluais and Tultuls of the GADSUP Census Division , being old fight leaders who have taken a place on a pedestal to run the village with only their achievements in combat as a reference (see further Para 11), are inadequate. They are often biassed and have insufficient faith in their own convictions. They are nevertheless the choice of the people and no other suitable types are prepared to offer themselves to replace them. Some solution must be found to overcome the feeling of frustration which is begining to emerge. There are three alternatives:

1)"Let sleeping dogs lie";
2) Find suitable willing appointees;
3) Have all minor disputes brought to Kainantu.

9. Number 1) has, it appears, been said too many times before. The position is getting worse, not better. Number 3) would break down within days because of staff shortages, although regular road meeting may be able to be arranged once the transport situation eases.

10. Number 2) would provide the only feasable answer. Reconsidering this whole question after tour of the Division, I have come to the conclusion that the people, who are of average intelligence, will accept anything which is explained to their satisfaction. Appointment of Village officials should be made in relation to ability, this fact, I contend, should be exhaustively explained to the people by the next patrol to the Division; the benifits are obvious, and this should persuade intelligent energetic men to present themselves. Thus I recommend that at least 30% of Luluais and Tultuls be gradually retired, but to prevent confusion it should be done progressively over the next two or three years. Should a Native Local Government Council be formed in the Division in the next few years the complection of this problem will change and will need reevaluation.

11. The Court for Native Affairs was convened twice during the Patrol, resulting in two convictions, one for adultery and one for census evasion.

12. b) <u>Native Local Government</u>.

With the growth of individualism a more effective form of leadership is required. The time has come for the people to be shown how to help themselves through the medium of a Local Government Council, for they have had things for nothing for so long that there is developing an alarming loss of initiative. I feel sure that a Council would flourish if it were installed almost immediately. The network of roads in the Division will make a Local Government Survey relatively easy to carry out.

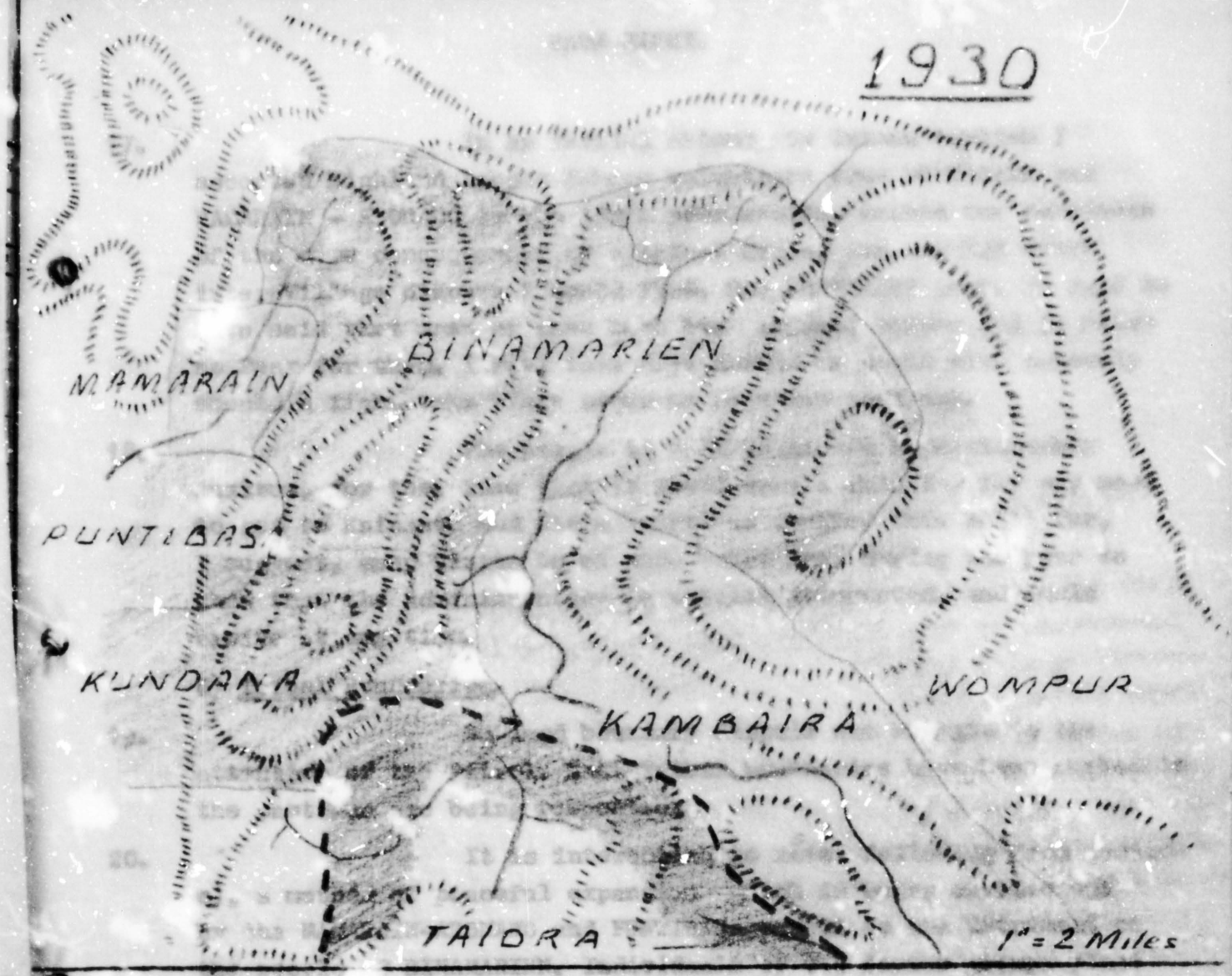
c) Traditional Antagonisms and their effect upon the Native Situation

13. Upon cursory examination it would appear that traditional inter-Village antagonisms have died out almost to the extent of no longer being a factor in the present situation. For a large part of the Census Division this is indeed the case, but between some Villages there is a constant war of nerves, which expresses itself in subtle ways and becomes evident on close scrutiny. In some Villages there is an all-pervading sense of fear of their neighbours which is as strong today as it was many years ago.

14. To provide a complete picture of this fact it is necessary to digress into the past to provide the correct historical perspective. I have included, on Page Seven, two diagrams, one showing the approximate territorial boundaries of the Villages concerned in 1930, and the other the same at the present day.

15. It is noted that in 1930 BINAMARIEN and KAMBAIRA held large areas of land. Indeed both these are complete separate linguistic groups. In about 1930, however, they joined forces to retaliate against a raid upon them by the WOMPUR people, and they met at BINAMARIEN to discuss the plan of attack. Whilst the parley was in progress a Patrol, which had heard of their intentions, arrived from Salamaua and surrounded them. A large number of men (in the hundreds it is alledged) were escorted to Salamaua where they were shipped to gaol at Rabaul. There is but one living survivor, the rest having died of fever in Rabaul. The remnants of these linguistic groups scattered for fear of a slaughter by their enemies, who gradually moved in and occupied the vacant land. Later the Government, Missions and Headmen regrouped the scattered people, but by that time much of their land had been taken. The BINAMARIEN Linguistic Group now number only 111 souls, and the ASA'A (KAMBAIRA) Linguistic Group only 120.

16. The PUNTIBASA people and their friends made great easterly advances in this period, and have, by a prolific rate of natural increase, greatly outnumbered the people of the two unfortunate linguistic groups. Since major tribal fighting was eliminated they have resorted to constant bullying tactics, and even now continue to infiltrate the lands of the fearing BINAMARIEN. The BINAMARIEN themselves are so few in number that they are extremely reluctant to report any of the many blatant trespassing activities of their neighbours, as they fear that the PUNTIBASAs may carry out their long-standing threat to wipe them all out. I have found that the same situation exists between BINAMARIEN and their other neighbours the MAMARAIN (including ALONAO). Even the most trivial inter-Village dispute is blown up to frightening proportions and, under pressure, the BINAMARIEN always back down.


1930
BINAMARIEN
MAMARAIN
PUNTIBAS.
KUNDANA
KAMBAIRA
WOMPUR
TAIORA
1" = 2 Miles

1960
MAM. RAINE
BINAMARIEN
PUNTIBASA
KUNDANA
KAMBAIRA
WOMPUR
TAIORA

17. In an initial attempt to lessen tention I accepted Highland Labour Scheme volunteers from PUNTIBASA and MAMARAIN - ABONAMO to the limit permissable, warned the remainder of the dire consequences of a tribal fight, and settled every inter-Village dispute I could find. One PUNTIBASA gent. is said to have said that most of them have been in gaol before and it holds no fear for them. I feel that they should be dealt with severely should a fight take place after my repeated warnings.

18. The people of BINAMARIEN are understandably anxious, for they know that it would take a full day for any news to get to Kainantu and for a Patrol to arrive. This calls for, I suggest, snap visits to be made tothe area during the year to show that the Administration is vitally interested, and could arrive at any time.

d) Tribal Boundaries.

19. No land boundary dispute was brought to the attention of the Patrol. Most Tribal boundaries have been marked in the past and are being respected.

20. It is interesting to note, following from section c), a method of peaceful expansion which is being carried out by the MAMARAIN-ABONAMO and PUNTIBASA people to the detriment of the people of BINAMARIEN. Individuals of the former groups plant scattered trees in the land of the latter, knowing full well that they would not be molested. they later bring the land dispute before a European Officer, who has, on a number of occasions, awarded the ground to the persons who planted the trees thereon. The technique is continuing, but I presume that the Native Lands Commission is more thorough.

21. A suggestion to help alleviate the BINAMARIEN's plight was tendered by the Luluai of the Village who states that he wishes to sell a large tract of land between his Village and ABONAMO to finally delineate this boundary and to act as a buffer. The area is of approximately two square miles and contains fertile soils. The suggestion has merit.

22. e) Village Officials.

As already mentioned, the Luluais and TulTuls of the GADSUP are mostly aging. Most of their influence has long since waned. Having no hereditary powers, they continually complain of the Village Native's unwillingness to co-operate in communal efforts, and their refusal to carry out instructions given. At every Village the Officials were told at length ogf theirpowers under the Native Administration Regulations and to bring all offenders to Kainantu (Reg. 120 (3) N.A.R. 1924).

23. Luluais and TulTuls have long had the honour of receiving the brunt of verbal attacks of Native Affairs, Medical, Agricultural, Mining and Police Patrols through their area. Little

other use has been made of them, and their value as an aid to Administration has been questionable. With a purge of unsuitable types, and the fulfilling of their obligations under the N.A.R.S, which they now understand, I look forward to an improvement in the situation.

24. I hereby recommend to the A.D.O. Kainantu, the following appointments:

1) WAI'A-MAC of INANA to TulTul.
2) YAPAMA-NOA of PUNTIBASA to TulTul.

25. To the Director of Native Affairs I recommend the following changes in the Luluai appointments:

1) LL. WA'OPE of PUNTIBASA - Retired at own wish;
2) YIKA-APAKOA of PUNTIBASA - It is recommended that this gentleman who has served capably in the office of TulTul for 5years and is of proven vale to the Administration b be promoted to Luluai to fill the vacancy left by LL WA'OPE.

26. f) Change in the Census Division Boundary.

The Patrol was approached, at OMAURA, by the people of SAIORA and PESA, Taiora speaking people at present included in the Taiora Census Division, who asked of the possibility of their group being included in the GADSUP Census Division in future.

27. The people approached Mr. J. Young- Whitford P.O. on this matter in 1958, but I can find no record of any decision being made on his recommendartion. Mr. Young- Whitford made the following observations:

(a) Continual contact is made with the Gadsup people, very little with Taiora people.
(b) A range separates the people from the re of the Taiora people and their villages are o 30 mins. walk from OMAURA in the Gadsup.
(c) They are much more advanced that the res of the Taiora speaking people.

To which I add the following:

(d) They are quite able to afford an annual Tax rate of £1.
(e) There is no real boundary between them and the people of OMAURA, as their gardens are mixed.

28. The future of the people of SAIORA ~~and BESA~~ is inextricably linked with that of the GADSUP and I recommend that the boundary be altered to include them before the next GADSUP Patrol.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

29. Present sources of Monetary Income in the GADSUP are as hereunder:

1) Coffee growing;
2) Alluvial Gold Mining;
3) Road Maintenance and Construction Payments;
4) Sale of Pit Sawn Timber;
5) Repatriate H.L.S. Labourers;
6) Casual Labourers;
7) Sale of Foodstuffs;
8) Carrying Patrol Items.

30. Mining is carried out with varying degrees of enthusiasm by between 100 and 200 Village people, but the great majority of all gold won is by foreign Finschhafen natives. Mining will not provide a real avenue to economic development here, and the income may be expected to remain more or less constant.

31. The two main outlets for energies in economic development are coffee growing and pit-sawing. These are dealt with briefly below.

a) Coffee.

32. The first enthusiastic flush of coffee planting appears to have subsided in many areas, although some new nurseries were noted. Many natives are unwilling to plant coffee because of the stipulation that at least 300 trees must be planted by each grower. These men are x loath to forgoe subsistance agriculture and plant an economic unit of coffee - they wish to plant only sufficient trees to provide themselves with a small regular income with which they could buy a few supplementary Tradestore items. It is certain that should the limit be lowered there would be a gre great increase in coffee plantings, but the difficulty of inspection and disease control would increase out of all proportion. As more crops come into full production it is anticipated that the neighbouring people will learn by example and be spurred by their jealousy into planting their own blocks.

33. b) Pit-Sawing and the Use of Forest Resources.

The majority of the GADSUP Villages are abundantly endowed with natural timber resources. Quite a few Pit-Sawing teams are already functioning, and there is great scope for expansion and development in this field.

34. In addition there is a possibility that timber rights over considerable sections of the bushland will be sold to interested Europeans. Should these areas be carefully re-afforested there should be a regular source of income from this direction.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

35. The total population of the Census Division is now 6,969 , which is an increase of 130 over the figure eight and a half months ago.

36. The reconciliation of census figures is as follows:

Population 1959=		6,839.
Births 1960=	205	
Deaths 1960=	82	
Natural increase 1960=		+ 123
Migrations in 1960=	39	
Migrations out 1960=	40	
Increase Migrations 1960=		- 1
Not Previously Recorded 1960=		8
GRAND TOTAL 1960 =		6,969

37. The Percentages Births, Deaths and Natural increase are:

Births=	4.16% per annum
Deaths=	1.66% per annum
Natural Increase =	2.50% per annum.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

38. No medical personnel accompanied the Patrol from Kainantu, as the Division itself has four Aid Posts. Native Medical Orderlies from each of the Aid Posts accompanied the Patrol for a short period, and people were treated as required during the census.

39. A Seven Day Adventist Mission Hospital functions at GHAGIA, in the centre of the Division, and is regularly patronised.

40. The people generally appreciate the medical services in their midst, and use them to good advantage. A table of medical treatments given by Native Medical Orderlies with this Patrol is included as appendix "A".

41. The Patrol concentrated heavily on the improvement of sanitation, for diarrhoea and similar diseases are still very prevalent. Although deaths in the 0 - 4 yrs. age group have fallen slightly as compared with the 1959 percentage, they still represent nearly 50% of all deaths.

42. Despite warnings by patrols, some years ago, to improve sanitation, the people, perhaps not having had explained

to them the full nature of fly borne disease, have taken it upon themselves to throw new grass on the roof of every old latrine to make them look recently constructed when any patrol arrives. I made an inspection of every latrine in the Census Division, and tested each for depth with a length of stick. Many collapsed completely when leaned upon. Many were almost full and were never cover ed. Some, though old, had never been used. Some holes had no structure about them. A small percentage were strong and regularly used Unsatisfactory buildings were rebuilt immediately, under supervision, to make a minimum of two latrines for each group of four houses, and the people were told, at exhaustive lengths, of the foolishness of their outlook in this regard.

TAXATION.

43. Personal taxation for the year 1960 was collected by the patrol. The rate was £1, that is the same as for 1959. I do not recommend that the rate be increased for the year 1961.

44. A total of £1145/10/- was collected. This figure includes collections from the following people:

Employees	M.A.E.C. AIYURA.
"	Proff Schindler, AIYURA.
"	Summer Institute of Linguistics, AIYURA.
"	Mr. R. Meillear's Trade Store, AIYURA.
"	" " " " " KUNDANA.
Gold Miners	OMAURA.
Employees	Mrs. P. Tudor's Trade Store, OMAURA.
"	Mr. W. Larner , ARAU.
Mr. W. Larner	ARAU.
Gold Miners	WOMPUR.
Employees	Mr. L. Crowley, Karanka.
"	Mr. P. Zurcollo, ARONA.

45. These collections amounted to £372/10/-, leaving £773 actually collected from the GADSUP Village people.

46. A full list of adult male absentees, showing their suspected place of employment, is included as Appendix "B".

ROADS, BRIDGES AND AIRFIELDS.

47. The people of the Census Division help maintain forty - one miles of Trunk and Secondary roads.

48. All roads within the division are in good condition, particularly that Secondary road between OMAURA and KARANKA, which is entirely Native maintained. Generally, however, road maintenance is an activity for which the people are not particularly partial, and only a very few people turn out on the appointed day. The worst peice of road in the Division, in wet

weather, is that within the Seven Day Adventist grounds at OMAURA. Because of this it is almost impossible to reach KARANKA by road during rain, although native sections of road are in first class condition. The Mission has been told on several occasions of their obligations under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance, but have made no effort to comply.

49. Eighty five percent of the Division's population is within half an hours walk of a vehicular road; it is regretted that that regular road meetings can not be arranged due to an acute shortage of transport at Kainantu.

50. There are three airstrips in the GADSUP - one at the Administration Livestock Station at AROMA, one at the Highlands Agricultural Experiment Station at AIYURA, and a private one on Mr. L. Crowley's Plantation at KARANKA. All are capable of accomodating light aircraft only.

HIGHLAND LABOUR SCHEME.

51. Sixty volunteers under the Highland Labour Scheme were accepted from the Division. The people are very eager to offer themselves for employment, and I feel that there will be no shortage of Volunteers from this Division for many years.

52. A detailed analysis of absentee labour figures is provided as Appendix "C".

MISSIONS.

53. Both the Lutheran and the Seven Day Adventist Missions are represented by Catechists (Native) in many of the Villages of the GADSUP. They hold regular church services which are usually attended by only a small proportion of the Villages. The number of "converts" is fairly small as yet. This fact is reflected in the very large number ofpolygamous marriages in the Division.

54. The Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists runs a European staffed Native Hospital and a school at OMAURA, the focal point of the Division.

55. The Summer Institute of Linguistics, which is primarily a Mission organisation devoted to the translation of the Bible into Native languages, has its headquarters at Aiyura in this Census Division. This organisation has representatives at AMAMONTA and BINAMARIEN engaged in language study.

RED ENSIGN.

56. The Red Ensign was flown above all Rest Houses in which the Patrol stayed, and the Village Officials were encouraged to participate in the ceremonies which were held each night.

CONCLUSION.

57. These people have progressed a long way since the inauguration of continual Administrative supervision, but to prevent stagnation at this level of development, now is the time to investigate the possibility of a Native Local Government Council being formed. The people are willing, and able if directed sympathetically.

D. Alder

(O. Alder)
Patrol Officer.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL TREATMENT GIVEN

GADSUP PATROL 1960.

APPENDIX "A"

VILLAGES	SCABIES	CUTSORES	BOILS	YAWS	ULCERS	ABSCESS	COLDS	RINGWORM	PNEUMONIA	MALARIA	DIARRHOEA	EYES
CHANGNA	9	7	4	4	1	6	-	-	-	-	1	4
WOPEPA	13	9	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AHANONTA	8	8	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-
AKUNA	2	2	-	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
AKAU (1) & (2)	8	10	-	4	-	-	-	20	5	-	9	9
WONPUL) OMISUAN	2	45	-	6	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
KORANGKA) KANEAIRA	-	44	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
TOMBENDAKA	7	40	2	8	4	-	-	5	6	3	6	3
PUNDIBASA	39	96	-	6	8	-	-	2	8	7	-	17
ABONANG) HANKRAIN	7	49	-	7	6	-	-	2	14	2	2	11
ARONA (1)) ARONA (2)	34	92	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	XX-	17
	134	402	8	55	29	8	1	38	34	14	21	62

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TREATED - 806

PAGE ONE

APPENDIX "B" (TAXATION)

ADULT MALE ABSENTEES FROM THE GADSUP CENSUS DIVISION, 1960

NAME	FATHER'S NAME	CENSUS NUMBER	PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
UNTIO	BARO	EHK 1 / 25	I/L COAST
SIMI	BARO	EHK 1 / 65	" "
KAMAPO	SIO	" 1 / 83	" "
MATEMPO	WATO	" 1 / 95	" "
[illegible]	AHARI	" 1 / 125	" "
MANDA	IKANO	" 1 / 153	" "
AIAYE	BUKAMA	" 1 / 194	" "
PIRI	OBUWAI'I	" 1 / 219	" "
INTO	ADUPINI	" 1 / 250	" "
KAIPA	MANIMO	" 1 / 280	" "
NA'O	DEKRASI	" 1 / 323	" "
AVEIMO	PUNDUPI	" 1 / 363	" "
LANTO	DOPI	" 1 / 435	" "
AMTIMO	AHAKAIBI	" 1 / 488	" "
EWINDIMA	AHAKAIBI	" 1 / 495	" "
NI'A	DINO	" 1 / 548	" "
NI'UHANA	WAIOKI	" 2 / 4	" "
KAMARA	ANEI'O	" 2 / 86	" "
AHAPAI'U	NARA	" 2 / 106	" "
NAHAKINU	WAMBA'MAI'O	" 2 / 118	" "
IMPE	ARAWA'I	" 2 / 139	" "
OWARA	YAMA'U	" 2 / 182	" "
DEMKANU	KASOPI	" 2 / 228	" "
ANEI'O	KASOPI	" 2 / 236	" "
YAPUHAU	KASOPI	" 2 / 242	" "
NEIBIMA	KASOPI	" 2 / 249	" "
ANEKA	KASOPI	" 2 / 259	" "
YA'O	IMPARA	" 2 / 271	Gold Labourer KAINANTU.
KUNDANAPI	YAPIA	" 2 / 305	I/L COAST
NEIBIRO	AKAI'EPINO	" 2 / 312	" "
KAHA	OI'AWEHA	" 2 / 323	" "
MUYADA	NARI	" 2 / 347	" "
DARANAWO	APOMASA	" 2 / 405	" "
YEIWAKA	APOMASA	" 2 / 410	" "
DESETA	DAUKA	" 2 / 418	" "
IKANDANA	APU	" 6 / 26	Luth. Miss. School Coast.
ANE'A	ATINIU	" 6 / 120	I/L COAST
NADIRA	ATINIU	" 6 / 123	" "
SIRI	NOA	" 6 / 180	" "
NAPARA	NOA	" 6 / 182	" "
WANA	U'IA	" 6 / 193	N.M.G. KAINANTU Hosp.
I'ANIA	U'IA	" 6 / 200	I/L COAST
LANU	ASO	" 6 / 259	" "
MAKOKA	ASO	" 6 / 283	" "
ATA'O	TANPA	" 6 / 405	" "
U'IA'A	APU	" 6 / 448	" "
NABUANU	A'AKIPA	" 6 / 575	" "
DAU'KURA	O'OPI	" 6 / 587	" "
IMPA	I'EIWANIU	" 6 / 614	" "
TO'AU	TONDINU	" 7 / 4	Luth. Miss. School.
ANEIOPINU	MORO'A	" 7 / 57	" " "
TO'KI	MORO'A	" 7 / 60	I/L COAST
DINTENU	WIDIMIA	" 7 / 90	Luth. Miss. School.
IKARA	PEO	" 7 / 109	I/L COAST
DAPITA	OWA	" 7 / 143	" "
ME'E	TO'A	" 7 / 205	" "
KAU'OPINI	MAI'AU	" 7 / 253	" "
NARO	INAMI'A	" 7 / 291	" "
NAPIWAI'A	PONUNDA	" 7 / [illegible]	" "
KANKUMA	IAMAIRA	" 7 / 345	Luth. Miss. School.
MUTO	LAMAIRA	" 7 / 349	I/L COAST
TIPUMA	TIMA	" 7 / 363	" "
KANAKIN'IAHA	DURUPA	" 7 / 380	" "
MANA	TAM'O	" 7 / 393	" "
KO'OYANG	MYRAN	" 10 / 19	Luth. Miss. RAIPINGKA
BUMPI	BUMAN	" 10 / 56	R.P.N.G.C. MADANG.
ANTINRI	ATO	" 11 / 51	Luth. Miss. RAIPINGKA
NANGON	UHAKAI	" 11 / 116	Aid Post ARAU. MBD.
MIRINANDA	NUNAPO	" 14 / 27	Luth. Miss. RAIPINGKA.
PAPIA'O	IAPANU	" 14 / 557	I/L COAST

APPENDIX "A" (contd)

(TAXATION)

PO'O	IAPANU	EHK	14/339	Gvt. School Kainantu.
HODA	LUREI	"	14/360	Luth. Miss. RAIFINGKA.
MUNTI'ANDINA	MENIYANA	"	15/ 6	Gvt. School Kainantu.
NAPANANDA	MAKENUPI	"	15/ 68	I/L COAST
DARAPANANDA	MUNO'ORI	"	15/101	" "
ENKNUPE	TAIYI	"	15/120	" "
ENTOPI	YOPAI'A	"	15/161	" "
TOI'O'OPI	DAPAKINUNDA	"	15/183	" "
TIMIA'IPUNDA	O'YO'O	"	15/215	S/D.A."SCHOOL, GOROKA.
APARANDOSA	APARUTI	"	15/217	I/L COAST
IAPIANANDA	MARA	"	15/230	" "
DINDOPI	MINOSI'I	"	15/239	" "
KAPA'IANDIUR	UMARA	"	515/350	Govt. School, Kainantu.
DUI'E'TOPI	ARINTEWA	"	15/397	I/L COAST
LUKARI	AMAKA'RE	"	15/41[illegible]	" "
NARO'A	TUAPO	"	16/ 8[illegible]	S/D.A."School BENA BENA.
TIA	TO'URA	"	16/ 97	C/L NORIKORA (KAINANTU S/D)
ORA	BONI	"	16/104	S.D.A. School BENA BENA
MAITAROA	APITO	"	16/126	C/L NORIKORA (KAINANTU S/D)
DE'A	APITO	"	16/134	S.D.A. School BENA BENA
MAKINA	MINA'O	"	16/216	C/L NORIKORA (KAINANTU S/D)
MARARAMU	AIYA	"	16/318	C/L ABIERA, (KAINANTU S/D)
NANDAI'E	PATU	"	16/334	S.D.A. School BENA Bena
KANKAN	WAI'AKA	"	16/358	C/L NORIKORA (KAINANTU S/D)
DUMPA	IKANANDA	"	16/410	" " " "
OKAU	NANAPE	"	16/424	P.TUDOR , KAINANTU.
INKATA	NANAPE	"	16/426	S.D.A. School BENA BENA.
UNKA'O	APAPA	"	16/493	C/L NORIKORA (KAINANTU S/D)
NAMPRA	DAPO	"	16/517	P.TUDOR , KAINANTU.
DUAI'INA	MARA	"	16/528	R. MEILIKAR, KAINANTU.
APO	NANDI	"	16/548	N.E.C. GOROKA HOSPITAL.
MARETA	ATAU	"	16/579	S.D.A. School BENA BENA.
BA'URA	PA'A	"	16/609	N.E.C. KAINANTU Hospital.
TAPAUPIRA	PA'A	"	16/702	P. TUDOR, KAINANTU.
RUKA	TOTATO	"	19/ 13	I/L Coast
AKURA	"	"	19/ 14	S.D.A. TEACHER, KABIYUFA.
PIKU	"	"	19/ 15	I/L COAST
KARONA	IUPE'IU	"	19/ 58	" "
TITA	ARAMPO	"	19/ 92	[illegible]
DANA'U'OME	IHEININA	"	19/106	WAU
KARI	IAU	"	19/113	I/L COAST
DEVENANDA	IAU	"	19/115	" "
DANA'ARANDA	UMPA'O	"	19/138	SCHOOL IAE.
DAUPO'ANANDA	UPAO	"	19/141	I/L COAST
ONKABU	UPAO	"	19/142	" "
TUPANANDA	MA'APOU	"	19/207	" "
AKUPANANDA	IAPENA	"	19/229	" "
NUMAI'A	VETAI'U	"	19/262	" "
U'ANGPE	VI'AIPANAIU	"	19/273	" "
TIMANA	TIMA'IU	"	19/290	" "
O'ERAWA	IAPA	"	19/343	" "
METANANDA	TA'APARAPU	"	19/378	" "
ORANANDA	NORI	"	19/410	" "
NUTUA	AURA'O	"	19/423	" "
IPAPINANDA	A'IPE	"	19/437	" "
KATINANDA	A'IPE	"	19/441	C/L LAE.
NA'E	A'IPE	"	19/443	I/L COAST
AKUMPANANDA	CHUWA	"	19/451	" "
ANOMA	APUANANDA	"	19/456	" "
ARABOPA	PAPA'ONKAI	"	19/468	" "
PAKANI	I'AMPA	"	19/622	" "
MARITO	PERE	"	20/ 47	" "
OMPAMPO	NAKOKAWA	"	20/121	" "
NAREIU	KUNA'U	"	20/140	" "
UORAU'ONKA	UKUPRE	"	20/184	CARPENTER, GOROKA.
[illegible]AITO	MENU	"	20/23[illegible]	I/L COAST
[illegible]AROTIMA	"	"	20/233	" "
ARAC'AI'U	"	"	20/234	" "
IEVENORI	KI'IANANDA	"	20/300	" "
TITIA	AROPENA	"	21/4[illegible]	C/L LAE.
KEI'ONA	MUNOKA	"	21/ 70	" "
KUTUWEI	KUNOKKA	"	21[illegible]/ 73	" "

APPENDIX "A" (contd)

AGUKIMA	MUNOKA	EHK	21/74	C/L LAE
DUPOI'IMA	ADORI	"	21/106	I/L COAST
WANONA	TURUMA	"	21/117	" "
AWITO	APA'PA	"	21/132	C/L LAE
APIRI	APA'PA	"	21/135	" "
DAIMATI	DODARI	"	21/136	" "
UROMU	TEMENUMA	"	21/175	I/L COAST
OKAWA	ANDOI	"	21/181	" "
UTANO	"	"	21/187	" "
ARU'EI	IWAPIA	"	21/200	" "
TEPORI	PARAPUNANDA	"	21/211	" "
DAPAKA	TAPI	"	21/240	" "
DEIWAIYA	TAPI	"	21/241	" "
ANAWTIMA	NAUNIYI	"	21/287	" "
MAU'AUKI	PAKAWI	"	21/317	" "
ABIA	TAURI	"	21/353	" "
DUKENDI	KERARAIYA	"	21/377	" "
NORAKAPU	PUMA	"	21/399	" "
IYONTA	TOI'EMPA	"	22/ 11	" "
LOPAI'OA	PUMPUA	"	22/ 31	" "
YANTAPI	URINANDA	"	22/159	" "
KAPAUPEMA	E'ARUWA	"	22/198	" "
EIYO	EINUNTI	"	22/221	" "
KAMARUIMA	I'INUNTI	"	22/226	Luth. Miss. TEACHER E.H.D.
DOI'IMA	MARI'EPU	"	22/271	I/L COAST
ODAPAUTA	AIYA	"	22/348	" "
MINASAWA	OPURA	"	22/357	" "
UTIMA	PAITENA	"	22/403	" "
MARETAROKA	PAITENA	"	22/409	" "
DUPOPIMEI	ARI	"	22/428	" "
INTONANU	NAPA'O	"	22/476	" "
UPASERANIYO	UTOPO	"	22/495	" "
AKOA	MUNOWI	"	22/536	" "
BANU	NAUNA	"	22/585	D.A.S.F. KAINANTU.
YARINAKA	NORI	"	22/592	Luth Miss. E.H.D.
AMATA	NOA	"	23/ 47	I/L COAST
MUTAIYO	IRAPI	"	23/ 66	" "
VINDINYAI	TATATO	"	23/ 80	" "
KANAI	ABESU	"	23/ 123	" "
UMATA	UKAMAKA	"	23/151	" "
YAPANANDA	AI'ATIMA	"	23/269	R.P.N.G.C. Mt. HAGEN.
NADUMAI	KEMARAMU	"	23/344	I/L COAST
BIONKA	TUNANO	"	23/399	" "
BATASIMA	TORO	"	23/405	" "
IAMUNA	KUMA	"	23/424	" "
UAKAMA	IKUMA	"	23/423	" "
KAROMA	TOURO	"	23/440	" "
DUWIKO	TOURO	"	23/443	" "
YAPEKA	TIANAPE	"	23/465	" "
MAI'IMAWE	UMAMAKA	"	23/471	" "
TARONKAWA	TONAMI	"	24/ 20	" "
WAI'AMA(BAIAME)	TURUMA	"	24/ 65	R.P.N.G.C. MAPRIK.
URINITA	TURUMA	"	24/ 67	P.TUDOR , KAINANTU.
YAMORAMPI	TURUMA	"	24/ 76	I/L COAST
PUNDIKA	PARITO	"	24/106	" "
APUNOMO	NOMO	"	24/209	" "
KAMPUASA	DA'INKAMA	"	24/247	" "
BABAPA	EIYA'O	"	24/274	" "
WAI'ENTOA	BIYA'O	"	24/289	" "
TEBINDO	NANUWE	"	24/334	" "
YERE INANDA	NANOWE	"	24/337	" "
WIRIWA	MANDI	"	24/411	N.M.O. KAINANTU HOSP.
YAREWA	MANDI	"	24/414	I/L COAST
UYIKA	TARA	"	24/442	" "
KAVIKAMA	DANA	"	24/446	" "
APUWASI	KOMUKA	"	24/471	" "
INDOKA	APOPARI'U	"	24/523	" "
IAWANTORO	APAPA	"	24/535	" "
IAPEPIA	KUNDIO	"	24/552	" "
TE'A	ANUWEWA	"	25/ 10	SURVEY, MT. HAGEN.
YUWUO	SIMAUMBI	"	25/134	D.A.S.F. GOROKA.
APENDENA	BA'ARENO	"	25/193	SURVEY, MT. HAGEN.
BARAPA	MAYATO	"	25/248	CARPENTER, GOROKA.
A'OKO	APANANGKA	"	25/262	N.M.O. KAINANTU.

APPENDIX "B" (contd.)

I'UKEI	ANISITIA	BHK	25/367		C/L LAE.
AWUKEI	KOMOYABI	"	25/378		N.M.O. KAINANTU HOSPITAL.
AIUFI	KAMANA	"	25/402		GVT. SCHOOL GOROKA.
BANIPA	PAROTHA	"	25/460		I/L COAST.
URAMA	AKA'IA	"	25/519		D.A.R.F. GOROKA.
TARAMUKA	ARATO	"	25/528		C/- AIERA, KAINANTU.
ipamu	AMBOA	"	26/ 3		R.P.N.G.C. MADANG.
APOYA	AMBOA	"	26/ 6		CARPENTER, KUNDIAWA.
ANTAWA	ANTO	"	26/ 99		N.M.O. KAINANTU.
A'UKANDA	API	"	26/175		I/L COAST.

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TOTAL :	1827	300	20.8	66	24.8

* Includes those working within walking distance of their home.

APPENDIX "C" GADSUP , 1960.

ABSENTEE LABOUR STATISTICS - GADSUP C.D.

VILLAGE	TOTAL ABLE BODIED M/LCS	No. ABSENT	% ABSENT	No. of HLS Volunteers ACCEPTED	TOTAL % ABSENT
ABONAMO	38	-	-	6	15.8
AIYURA	69	29	44.6	-	44.6 +
AKUNA	78 57	18	31.6	-	31.6
AMAHONTA	52	21	40.4	-	40.4 +
APUMAKA	45	6	13.3	-	13.3
ARAU (1)	48	5	10.4	11	33.3 +
ARAU (2)	46	-	-	8	17.4
ARONA (1)	60	16	26.7	-	26.7
ARONA (2)	64	19	29.7	-	29.7
ASIRANGKA	38	16	42.1	-	42.1 +
BINAMARIEN	20	-	-	3	15.0
BIOKA	70	14	20.0	-	20.0
IKANA	86	26	30.2	-	30.2
KAMBAIRA	39	3	7.7	-	7.7
KORANGKA	41	17	41.5	-	41.5 +
MAMERAIN	43	-	-	12	27.9
OMAURA	110	16	14.5	-	14.5
OMISUAN	30	-	-	-	-
ONAMINA	60	19	31.6	-	31.6
ONANINGKA	66	10	15.2	-	15.2
PUNDIRASA	101	12	11.9	13	24.8
SASAURA	85	19	22.4	7	30.6
TOMBENA	47	8	17.0	-	17.0
TOMBENDAKA	57	11	19.3	-	19.3
WOMPUL	34	-	-	-	-
WOPETA	45	15	33.3	-	33.3
TOTAL :	1447	300	20.8	60	24.8

+ Includes some working within walking distance of their home.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR..... GADSUP Census Division.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.66.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
Abonamo	22·3·60	5												1									6						12	38	10	48	3	44	3·1	36	38	50	70	200
Aiyura	1·3·60	5	2	1			1												1		25		4		5				18	65	25	65	5	70	2·8	58	69	69	103	333
Aiyuna	5·3·60	5	6			1	1	1						3	2		1		4	6	4		14				3		29	57	26	69	8	73	3·2	67	64	76	100	328
Amamonta	5·3·60	1	3					1	1					4									21				4		18	52	16	55	7	58	2·9	40	54	59	74	257
Apumaka	8·3·60	1	2						1					1	3	1				1			6						28	45	20	47	5	44	3·1	70	66	72	67	281
Arau (1)	12·3·60	1	1			1										1	4	8			5						1		6	48	2	43	1	45	2·3	30	29	50	50	165
Arau (2)	11·3·60	4	1															2				2							15	46	15	53	2	53	3·0	39	35	53	63	192
Arona (1)	24·3·60	6	8											1	1			1	1				16						14	60	19	65	7	56	4·0	51	61	60	109	297
Arona (2)	24·3·60	3	3														1	1		5	1		18				3		16	64	14	66	5	58	4·0	42	45	67	97	273
Asirangka	2·3·60	2	2				1											1	1	1	14		2						15	38	11	45	2	46	2·8	66	48	47	82	249
Binamarien	21·3·60	1							1					1	2				1	2									8	20	3	31	4	26	2·5	18	15	35	44	112
Bioka	8·3·60	6	5			2	1								2			3	1	1			14				1		33	70	20	71	4	63	3·4	76	66	78	104	339
Ikana	7·3·60	5	4												1						1		25		1		5	8	33	86	25	78	2	80	3·5	70	84	105	122	421
Kambaira	16·3·60	1	1												1		1		1	6	3						1		4	39	7	27	2	24	3·3	8	20	47	41	120
Korangka	16·3·60	2	3				1		1			1			2		1				17								9	41	4	31	3	26	3·3	27	24	39	41	148
Mameraim	22·3·60	4	3	1				1	1						1		1	3					12						5	43	5	42	5	40	3·2	26	25	54	67	184
Omaura	9·3·60	10	6					1						1	2			2	3	2	16						16		30	110	38	99	12	95	4·4	89	110	150	150	531
Omisuan	15·3·60		1											2							1								5	30	6	34	3	33	2·9	16	14	42	50	122
Onamuna	4·3·60	5	6			2	1	1						1						1	2		17				2		24	60	15	60	4	54	2·8	65	68	72	95	321

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 59/60 — GADSUP

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
Onaningka	10·3·60	5	6			1			1					2	1								10		4		8		33	66	25	64	6	63	3·5	61	70	90	104	347
Pindibasa	18·3·60	10	18						2									1		1			12				1		36	101	28	107	10	98	4·1	109	84	144	157	507
Sasaura	10·3·60	8	6	1		1		2						1	2			1			18		1		9		3		24	85	21	69	4	65	3·9	63	70	94	103	361
Tombena	7·3·60	4	6		1										1						1		7				7		16	47	18	39	2	44	4·1	36	47	61	66	225
Tombendaka	17·3·60	7 4	4 6			1		1						2			2	5		1			11				4		12	57	14	62	8	52	4·0	48	46	65	88	262
Wompul	15·3·60	1	2												1							1					2		7	34	7	38	3	35	2·8	14	21	40	47	125
Wopepa	4·3·60	5	2				1		3						1								15				3		24	45	25	48	5	54	3·0	54	51	59	87	269
Grand Total		107	98	3	1	9	7	8	11			1	17	23	2		11	28	12	28	107	3	211		19		64	8	464	1447	419	1456	122	1405	3·3	1274	1329	1778	2171	6,469

5

TRIPLICATE

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..EASTERN..HIGHLANDS..... Report No..KAINANTU No. 6 OF 59/60

Patrol Conducted by..G.F..CARTER.....CADET PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....TAIRORA CENSUS DIVISION KAINANTU SUB-DISTRICT.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..MR.A.M.BOTTRILL ADO (PART)
MR.O.K.ALDER PO (PART)

Natives.....RP&NGC 4 (PART-12)
NMO 1

Duration—From....3../.12../1959....to..11../..5.../1960...

Number of Days..97.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services....-../.9...../1958....

Medical ....-../.10../19..57..

Map Reference....SEE ATTACHED MAP - 2 MILES TO 1 INCH.....

Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS REVISION 2. PERSONAL TAXATION COLLECTION 3. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION 4. INVESTIGATION OF TRIBAL FIGHTING 5. ROAD RE-LOCATION AND LAND INVESTIGATION SURVEYS 6. REPORT ON ANY INFLUENTIAL NATIVES.

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 ... . £.....

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref. 67-13-18

Department of Native Affairs,
Headquarters.
KONEDOBU.

24th October, 1960

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
KAINANTU.

PATROL NO. 6 of 59/60 - Kainantu.

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of :-

* ~~Memorandum of Patrol No.~~
* Patrol Report No. 6 of 59/60 - Kainantu

covering patrol by.. Mr. G.F. Carter, Cadet Patrol Officer.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

* Delete as necessary.

67-13-16. ✓

67-3-2.

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

12th October, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
K A I N A N T U.
Eastern Highlands District.

Subject : Patrol KAI.6/59-60 - TAIRORA Census Division.
Mr. G.F. CARTER, Cadet Patrol Officer.

I sincerely regret the delay in acknowledging receipt of the abovementioned report together with your covering comments under file 67-1-3 of 3rd August, 1960. The report was inadvertently filed away.

2. I agree that Mr. Carter has submitted an excellent report, in fact, quite his best to date.

3. You should keep a close check on the possible cultism mentioned in paragraph 12 of the report.

4. You are well aware of our past difficulties with education, but perhaps the current "crash" programme could include something for this area. I shall take it up with the District Education Officer.

5. A request will be made for the eight copies of the Patrol Map you require.

6. I agree with Mr. Carter's views expressed at paragraph 51. The local natives around Goroka are reverting to their traditional round houses, mainly, they say, for warmth.

7. The idea of a Village Official's school at paragraph 59 is an excellent one and one which you should consider as soon as it is possible to so organise.

8. Relevant extracts of the report have been forwarded to the Departments concerned.

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
18 OCT 1960

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

Copy forwarded for your information, please.

Could you arrange for 12 sun prints of the Patrol Map, please.

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

A. DIARY.

FILE:
Sub-District Headquarters,
KAINANTU E.H.D.

1st. June 1960.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
KAINANTU.

PATROL REPORT KAINANTU No. 6 OF xx 1959/60.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY — G.F.Carter Cadet Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED. — TAIRORA and part LAMARI Census Divisions.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY. — Europeans: Mr. A.M.Bottrill ADO and Mr. O.K.Alder PO;(part)
Natives: 4 (part 2) members R.P.&N.G.C.
1 Native Medical Orderly.

DURATION OF PATROL. — From 3-12-59 to 7-12-59
" 9-12-59 "15-12-59
"17-12-59 " 9-1-60
" 23-2-60 " 16-3-60
" 29-3-60 " ~~12-5-60~~ 11-5-60.

Total: 97 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL.
i) Census Revision
ii) Personal Tax Collection.
iii) Routine Administration
iv) Investigation of Tribal fighting.
v) Survey and Investigate areas of land applied for.
vi) Road re-locations and Surveys.
vii) Report upon any influential natives.

MAP REFERENCE. — Attached map. 2 miles to 1".

G.F.Carter

G.F.Carter, Cadet Patrol Officer.
KAINANTU Sub-District.

A. DIARY.

Thursday 3rd. December

Departed KAINANTU per motor-cycle 1715. Patrol effects per Land Rover. Arrived ABIERA 1730. Listened to minor complaints etc.
Slept ABIERA.

Friday 4th. December.

Inspected ABIERA and TONKERA villages. Tax Collection, Census Revision and Routine Administration of EHK 84, TONKERA. Heard minor complaints. Afternoon, clerical work re. Tax-Census Sheets.
Slept ABIERA.

Saturday 5th. December.

Clerical work in the morning. Late morning Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 85 ABIERA. Lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Hindwood. Afternoon Tax Collection Hindwood's labourers.
Slept ABIERA.

Sunday 6th December.

Observed at ABIERA.

Monday 7th. December.

Walked to BONTA'A. 1½ hours. Villages inspected en route. Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 82 BONTA'A. Afternoon inspection of BONTA'A - NOREIKORA road link. Part re-marked.
Slept BONTA'A.

Tuesday 8th. December.

To KAINANTU per motor-cycle for Prosecution in murder trial.
Slept KAINANTU.

Wednesday 9th. December.

Murder trial continued. To BONTA'A per motor-cycle. Arrived 1930.
Slept BONTA'A.

Thursday 10th. December.

Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK81 URARA and EHK 80 TA'AUTA. Talked with natives re. coffee, councils etc. Inspected villages.
Slept BONTA'A.

Friday 11th. December.

Walked to AROKARA. 1 hour. Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 79 AROKARA. Listened to minor civil claims etc. Routine administration and inspection of villages.
Slept AROKARA.

Saturday 12th. December.

Walked along road-mark AROKARA-BONTA'A and re-surved part. Rested and lunch at BONTA'A and walked on to ONTENU. Arrived 1500 in rain. Talked to Village Officials and natives.
Slept ONTENU.

Sunday 13th. December.

Observed as such. To KAINANTU per motor-cycle, discussions with Village Officials on road. Returned to ONTENU.
Slept ONTENU.

DIARY (cont).

Monday 14th. December.

6 of Mr. S.A.Marshall'slabourers involved in pig-stealing. Arrived at Rest-House at 0800. Tried to settle out-of-Court, but native owner not agreeable. To KAINANTU where they were tried under Court for Native Affairs. Natives who had collected for Census, did urge nt Road repairs. Arrived ONTENU ex KAINANTU 1800
Slept ONTENU.

Tuesday 15th. December.

0815 Tax Collection and Census Revision of EHK 83 ONTENU. Finished 1730 in heavy rain.
Slept ONTENU.

Wednesday 16th. December.

To KAINANTU where news received of tribal fighting at NUMBAIRA.Returned to ONTENU to collect a minimum of cargo and returned to KAINANTU.
Slept KAINANTU.

Thursday 17th. December.

Up 0700. 1100 with Mr.A.M.Bottrill ADO per Land-Rover to TONDONA. Arrived 1300. Land-Rover returned to KAINANTU for remainder of Police and cargo. Arrived TONDONA 1900.
Slept TONDONA.

Friday 18th. December.

0700 departed TONDONA. Arrived NOMPIA (en route NUMBAIRA) 0800. Arrived NUMBAIRA after an arduous walk at 1300. Some of the NUMBAIRA natives ran away at the approach of the Patrol. Females and some of the young men brought food. Two men arrested.
Guard posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA.

Saturday 19th. December.

0300 most of the NUMBAIRA natives ran away. Only a few old folk left. The Luluai injured in the fight brought to the Patrol and was treated for septic spear wounds. Luluai's child arrested, but escaped. 2359, all the natives who came with the Luluai ran away.
Guard Posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA.

Sunday 20th December.

Observed as such and rested. Waited for the people to arrive. Arrested one native, but complaintant ran away, so native released.
Guard posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA.

Monday 21st. December.

0800 Mr. A.M.Bottrill left to return to KAINANTU with a little cargo and two police. I waited for the people to arrive, but there were none. I was instructed to wait at NUMBAIRA until MR. Bottrill's return andnot to use force in the apprehension of the attackers. Worked on Rest House area.
Guard posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA.

Tuesday 22nd. December.

Slept NUMBAIRA

DIARY (cont)

Tuesday 22nd. December.

The NUMBAIRA Tultul brought some of his "line" to me, but the instigator of the riot escaped. 6 men assested and held awaiting the return of Mr. Bottrill. Afternoon, a KAINANTU Native Medical Orderly arrived with medical supplies. Received report of adultry and stealing at KAWAINA. Luluai requested that a policeman be sent to arrest the offenders. Constable despatched.

Guard posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA.

Wednesday 23rd. December.

0800 No1 BAIRA brought food pigs etc.. Afternoon: Heard the Tultul's side of the storey(re. the fight).4 men named. A policemen arrived from KAINANTU with extra supplies etc. The two KAWAINA natives arrived and were arrested. Evening: The Tultul from No.1 BAIRA arrived with two NUMBAIRA natives. Arrested and held in custody.

Guard posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA.

Thursday 24th. December.

Waited for people to arrive. Some food and pigs bought for Christmas celebrations. Afternoon: an old man arrived with two young natives from NUMBAIRA. Arrested and held in custody. Evening: Cooked some of the food for tomorrow.

Guard posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA.

Friday 25th. December.

Rested. Many natives from surrounding villages visited the camp. OBURA - ASARA - MOTOKARA - KAWAINA and BAIRA. All invited to stay on and participate in the Christmas celebrations. Evening and night: A "sing-sing."

Guard posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA

Saturday 26th. December.

Rested after the Sing-sing. Obtained some local information and various sides of the story surrounding the fight. Beautification of the Rest-house area.

Guard posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA.

Sunday 27th. December.

Observed.
Guard posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA.

Monday 28th. December.

Some natives visited the Patrol, and all MAMS welcomed. No action taken re arrests.

Guard posted.
Slept NU BAIRA.

Tuesday 29th. December.

No action.
Guard posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA.

Wednesday 30th. December.

Still no action.
Guard posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA.

DIARY (cont).

Thursday 31st. December.

No action.
Guard posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA.

Friday 1st. January.

No action. Rested.
Guard posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA.

Saturday 2nd. January.

No action. No visitors. No food.
Guard posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA.

Sunday 3rd. January.

No action. Some food brought and bought.
Guard posted.
Slept Numbaira.

Monday 4th. January.

No action. Personal food supplies now finished.
Guard Posted.
Slept NUMBAIRA.

Tuesday 5th. January.

Still no action. Mr. A.M.Bottrill ADO and MR. O.K.Alder PO arrived late afternoon with food supplies etc.
Guard posted.
Slept Numbaira.

Wednesday 6th. January.

Departed NUMBAIRA to walk to HIMARATA. LAMARI River in flood due to heavy rain. Made camp on the bank. Two Village Officials and 4 natives arrived from ASARA.
Guard Posted.
Slept LAMARI River.

Thursday 7 th. January.

Departed LAMARI River in the morning to walk to HIMARATA.Natives seen in the distance on hill-tops and around their Men's houses.Arrived at HIMARATA to be met by all natives carrying weapons and some with shields. Natives came close to us and held conversations, all the time showing fear mingled with courage. Throughout the village, hostile natives kept telling us to move on to the Rest-house. Arrived at the Rest-house to find a meagre supply of firewood in a small heap with incdible pieces of Kau-kau. Attempts made to converse with the natives, but with no luck.Small amounts of food brought to the Patrol and bought with salt.Only one man at a time with his friends "covering" him. Rest-house surrounded by armed natives. Rifle demonstration given. Natives disappeared at night-fall. One man arrested by Mr. Bottrill.
Guard posted.
Slept HIMARATA.

Friday 8th. January.

Left HIMARATA in the morning with prisoners. All natives kept at a distance from the Patrol. Walked along the road, and rested at ASARA. Good reception. Walked to OBURA. Most of the natives collected for a "sing-sing". All seemed a little afraid, but settled down.
Guard posted. Slept OBURA.

DIARY (cont).

Saturday 9th. January.

Departed Obura and walked to SUWAIRA. Rested over lunch. Mr. Bottrill left the Patrol to return to KAINANTU. Mr. Alder and self walked to NOREIKORA.
Slept NOREIKORA.

Sunday 10th. January.

To KAINANTU per Administration Land-Rover.
Slept KAINANTU.

Sunday 10 th. ~~to~~ January to Monday 23rd. February.
At KAINANTU.

Tuesday 23rd. February.

To NOREIKORA Rest-house per favour Mr. T.H. Plant. Patrol personal etc. not yet arrived NOREIKORA.
Slept Clarens Est.

Wednesday 24th. February.

To NOREI'ERANDA per horse to collect cargo etc. Heavy rain so
Slept NOREIERANDA.

Thursday 25th. February.

Returned to NOREIKORA and started survey of area applied for by Mr. Plant.
Slept NOREIKORA.

Friday 26th. February.

0800 revisited area surveyed. 1030 Tax Collection and Consus Revision EHK 69 BATANABURA and EHK 87 KAMANKERA. Inspected villages.
Slept NOREIKORA.

Saturday 27th. February.

Book work all day.
Slept NOREIKORA.

Sunday 28th. February.

Departed NOREIKORA per house in the morning to travel to ARAU to survey area of land applied for by Mr. J.Langhorne. Arrived 1530.
Slept KORANKA.

Monday 29th February.

Arranged for survey lines to be cleared and started survey.
Slept KORANKA.

Tuesday 1st. March.

Completed survey and Book-work etc..
Slept KORANKA.

Wednesday 2nd. March.

Visited BARO'OSIA on horse at Village Officials request, to survey a block of land. Returned to ARAU IN the rain.
Slept KARANKA.

DIARY (cont).

Thursday 3rd. March.

To BARO'OSIA per horse to continue the survey. Rain halted proceedings.
Slept BARO'OSIA.

Friday 4th. March.

Decided to leave the survey till a later date. to NOREIKORA per horse.
Slept NOREIKORA.

Saturday 5th. March.

Surveyed area applied for by Mr. H. Morrison Todd (Papuan).
Slept NOREIKORA.

Sunday 6th. March.

Observed.
Slept NOREIKORA.

Monday 7th. March.

To KAINANTU to collect more information re the various land surveyes. Returned to NOREIKORA by kind favour of Mr. A.Mandleburg.
Slept NOREIKORA.

Tuesday 8th. March.

Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 70 NOREIKORA. Minor civil claims and book-work.
Slept NOREIKORA.

Wednesday 9th. March.

Paper-work re surveys and census etc..
Slept NOREIKORA.

Thursday 10th. March.

Morning: Paper-work. Afternoon: Collected Tax from NORIKORI Coffee Ltd.
Slept NOREIKORA.

Friday 11th. March.

Collected Tax from Clarens Estate, Mr. J.Wan's and Mr. H.M.Todd's plantations.
Slept NOREIKORA.

Saturday 12th. March.

Paper-work re surveys and checked "Provisional Series" KAINANTU map.
Slept NOREIKORA.

Sunday 13th. March.

To BARABUNA Rest-House. Observed at BARABUNA.
Slept BARABUNA.

Monday 14th. March.

Tax Collection and Census Revision of EHK 68 BARABUNA. Rain halted the work for 3 hours. Paper work in the evening. Minor Civil claimsetc..
Slept BARABUNA.

DIARY (cont).

Tuesday 15th. March.

Re-surveyed the "Barabuna-Hill" section of the KAINANTU-SU.AIRA road. Paper work in the evening.
Slept BARABUNA.

Wednesday 16th. March.

Left BARABUNA to walk to SAIORA.--2 hours.

Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 67 SAIORA. Villages inspected and found to be very clean and tidy. 2100 a letter arrived instructing my return to KAINANTU, for Supreme Court.
Slept SAIORA.

Thursday 17th. March.

Departed 0700 per horse to go to KAINANTU. An accident on the road and arrived KAINANTU 1430.
Slept KAINANTU.

Thursday 17th. to Monday 28th. March, in GOROKA and KAINANTU.

Tuesday 29th. March.

To NOREIKORA per Mr. Plant['s] Land-Rover. Bogged in the Swamp road for 3 hours. Too late to go to ANDANDARA, so
Slept Clarens Est.

Wednesday. 30th. March.

Walked to ANDANDARA. Arrived 1830.
Slept ANDANDARA?

Thursday 31st. March.

Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 64 ANDANDARA. Listened to minor disputes etc. and inspected the villages.
Slept ANDANDARA.

Friday 1st. April.

Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 65 OSARORA. Afternoon to SU.AIRA to meet Mr. I.A.Holmes ADO who convened Court for Native Affairs. Book-work at Night
Slept ANDANDARA.

Saturday 2nd. April.

Walked to BARO'OSIA - 1½ hours. Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 66 BARO'OSIA. Minor Civil claims.
Slept BARO'OSIA.

Sunday 3rd. April.

Departed BARO'OSIA 0700, arrived ARINGUN 1200. All natives missing. Word sent , but they arrived at 1800.
Slept ARINGUN.

Monday 4th. April.

Tax Collection and Census Revision of ARINGUN. 0945 departed , arrived BARO'OSIA 1245.
Slept BARO'OSIA.

Tuesday 5th. April.

Police and self rested. Paper-work. Slept BARO'OSIA.

DIARY (cont).

Wednesday 6th. April.

Walked to ARAU to obtain extra information re. land survey.
Slept BARO'OSIA.

Thursday 7th. April.

Completed survey at BARO'OSIA, and at night, paper-work.
Slept BARO'OSIA.

Friday 8th. April.

Paper work re. land surveys.
Slept BARO'OSIA.

Saturday 9th. April.

Completed plotting and paper work re the surveys.
Slept BARO'OSIA.

Sunday 10th. April.

Walked to SUWAIRA. Afternoon rested.
Slept SUWAIRA.

Monday. 11th. April.

No natives until 1100. 1100 Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 62 BAIRINABUTA and EHK 63 BA'ENABUTA. Evening listened to minor complaints etc..
Slept SUWAIRA.

Tuesday 12th. April.

0700 departed SUWAIRA to walk to HIMARATA (NONDA). Arrived 1530. Reception good with many men, women and children visiting the Patrol. Food plentiful and willingly brought to us. No Census conducted. Evening: Sing-sing. No complaints brought to me.
Guard posted.
Slept HIMARATA.

Wednesday 13th. April.

Talked with natives and Village Officials. Many more people visited the Patrol. Much food brought, but only some bought. The natives offered to carry the cargo, so the SUWAIRA Carriers were paid off. 1300 departed HIMARATA to walk to ASARA. 1½ hours. Good reception at ASARA. Talked with Village Officials and natives then
Slept ASARA.

Thursday 14th. April.

Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 61 ASARA. Finished 1200. Lunch then walked to OBURA. 1 hour. Reception good with many visitors. Inspected villages and heard minor complaints.
Slept OBURA.

Friday 15th. April.

Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 60 MOTOKARA, EHK 59 KAURONA, and EHK 58 YONDRA. Many new-names recorded and almost 100% turn up at Census. Sing-sing at night.
Guard posted.
Slept OBURA.

DIARY (cont).

Saturday 16th. April.

Most natives "sleeping-off"the effects of the Sing-sing. 1100 Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 57 KURANUMBURA. Afternoon rested and minor complaints.
Guard posted.
Slept OBURA.

Sunday 17th. April.

Observed.
Slept OBURA.

Monday 18th. April.

Talked with Village Officials and natives. Book-work etc. and minor complaints.
Guard posted.
Slept OBURA.

Tuesday 19th. April.

Departed OBURA 0855 arrived KOBARA 1230. Lunch and then Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 91 KOBARA. Situation OK. Minor civil claims etc.
Slept KOBARA.

Wednesday 20th. April.

Departed KOBARA 0845 arrived BAIRA 1230. Poor reception, no food and no visitors. Investigated false report of village fighting.
Guard posted.
Slept BAIRA.

Thursday 21st. April.

Departed BAIRA 0900 arrived KAWAINA 1030. Decided to stay and help the natives build the Resthouse as instructed by Mr. P.A.Hardie CPO in November 1959.
Slept KAWAINA.

Friday 22nd. April.

Departed KAWAINA 0900 to walk to AVIA. Arrived 1400 after a very arduous walk. Patrol personal and cargo arrived 1630, in heavy rain. Talked with Village Officials and sent word that food would be bought.Natives did not know that we were coming.
Slept AVIA.

Saturday. 23rd. April.

Attemped to survey land applied for by the Lutheran Mission, but lines not cleared. Arranged for this to be done. Afternoon, heavy rain. Rested.
Slept AVIA.

Sunday 24th. April.

Observed.
Slept AVIA.

Monday 25th. April.

Surveyed area of land at AVIA. Completed report.

Slept AVIA

DAIRY (cont).

Tuesday 26th. April.

To NANGONA (1 hour) to survey other area applied for by the Lutheran's. Afternoon: CI 235 Report and many minor complaints. Evening: Inspected an alleged Cargo-Cult type activity. See Report for description.
Slept AVIA.

Wednesday 27th. April.

Departed AVIA to walk to NOREI'ERANDA. Arrived late afternoon after surveying possible road link AVI- NOREI'ERANDA. Natives assembled so Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 77 ARORATA and EHK 78 NOREI'ERANDA. Finished 2000.
Slept NOREI'ERANDA.

Thursday 28th. April.

Departed NOREI'ERANDA 0845 arrived TONDONA 1130 after road and village inspections etc. Minor disputes.
Slept TONDONA.

Friday 29th. April.

Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 72 TONDONA and EHK 71 TONTAINA. Inspected villages etc.
Slept TONDONA.

Saturday 30th. April.

Paper work all day.
Slept TONDONA.

Sunday 1st. May.

To KAINANTU per favour Mr. Plant for Medical treatment.
Slept KAINANTU.

Sunday 1st. May to Saturday 7th. May. In KAINANTU.

Sunday 8th. May. 8th.

Departed KAINANTU 1700 per Land-Rover to TONDONA.
Slept Tondona.

Monday 9th. May.

Departed TONDONA per motor-cycle to ANDANDARA to survey Timber Lease applied for by Mr. T.H.Plant. Completed survey and
Slept ANDANDARA.

Tuesday 10th. May.

Per motor-cycle to SUWAIRA for road inspection. Then to Nompia No.2.
Slept Nompia No.2

Wednesday 11th. May.

Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 73 BA'BARA'I, EHK 74 TURABURA, EHK 75 OTARA and EHK 76 GOBARA (TOMAURA).
Slept Nompia No.2.

Thursday 12th. May.

DIARY (concluded)

Thursday 12th. May.

Per motor-cycle to KAINANTU. Cargo per carriers.

Slept KAINANTU.

Thursday 12th. May to Sunday 29th May, Office and Show duties.

Monday 30th. May.

Departed KAINANTU per Land-Rover to ONTABURA.
Tax Collection and Census Revision EHK 86 ONTABURA.
Returned to KAINANTU.
Slept KAINANTU.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

G.F.Carter Cadet Patrol Officer.

B. INTRODUCTION.

1. The objects of this Patrol were many and various, but the most important were Census Revision and Routine Administration. Also during this Patrol, Personal Taxation was collected from some of the villages, and six land surveys and investigations (CI 235) were carried out, together with two road surveys, and general road inspections and improvements.

2. The TAIRORA Census Division is situated South and South-Easterly of KA INANTU, and covers an area of approximately 65,000 acres. The boundaries are naturally formed and consist of:- in the North-west, the RAMU River; in the North, the RAMU-LAMARI divide; in the East by part of the RAMU-MARKHAM divide. Within these well defined limits, live more than 6,000 natives who mainly speak the TAIRORA language, although there are many enclaves, (such as GADSUP in the North, MARKHAM in the Extreme East and AUIANA and KAMANO in the west) scattered around the perimeter.

3. Travelling can be done for the most part by vehicular road, but those parts as yet untouched by road works, are difficult to contact, and cause the Patrol to be arduous.

4. The usual un-co-operative and indifferent attitude shown by these people to the Administration was felt throughout the whole area, but did not seem to be as bad as previous Officers had made out. In a few areas of course, this attitude of the people was rather soul-destroying, and I endevoured to rectify this, but, I feel I was not very successful. The areas referred to are NOREIKORA, BONTA'A and to a lesser extent, OBURA and its environs.

C. NATIVE SITUATION.

5. This Patrol went into the TAIRORA Census Division with the Idea that the natives in the area were the worst in the Eastern Highlands District. I was told that they were Anti-Government, unco-operative and lazy.

6. To a certain extent this is so, but it is not as bad as I was led to believe. Agreeably supprising were the attitudes of places such as OBURA, MOTOKARA and ASARA. On the other hand I was disappointed with the attitudes of the natives at BONTA'A, ABIERA and NOREIKORA. These places, I think, give the whole Census Division the bad name which it now holds.

7. Throught the whole Census Division, there is distrust and fear between the various Groups and Census Units, and even between different factions within the one Census Unit. I feel that this attitude has given rise to most of the troubles within the Census Unit, but it will take many years of constant work, in all fields of the Administration, before the position as it now stands will be rectified. By all fields of Administration, I mean not only The Department of Native Affairs, and its agencies, but also Health, Educational and Agricultural activities and improvements will have to be kept to a Maximum to ensure that the Native Situation does not deteriorate any further.

8. The most important areas to be kept under close observation and contact are, I think, the NOMPIA, SUWAIRA and OBURA belt. In this area, the indifferant attitude as shown further North, has just started to make itself felt, and may cause some large degree of unrest in the near future. At the moment, in these North-western areas, there is are the makings of a Cargo-Cult,

C. NATIVE SITUATION (cont).

type activiity in and around NOREI'ERANDA, but which has not yet made itself felt in OBURA.

9. SAIORA and BARO'OSIA, which have strong CADSUP associations, ~~with~~ are in my opinion the most highly advanced (both socially and poliitically) people in the Census Division, ~~xherxx~~ whereas the ABIERA and BONIA'A groups, who have been contacted the longest, are the least developed. These observations do not include the MOTOKARA, OBURA and ASARA people, who have always been somewhat apart from the rest of the Census Division, in all things, even Department of Native Affairs contact. With the opening of a proposed motor-cycle, and finally a Land-Rover traffic road between SUSAIRA and [illegible]AFA, the situation should improve, if even at a slow rate. I don't think we should expect too much from these people as they have always been independant of the Administration.

10. Due to the situation in OBURA on my arrival there, I decided to spend Easter at the rest-house (OBURA) and endevour to help these people along. I feel that I was succesful to a slight degree, as at Census, about 50 new names were recorded, all of whom appeared of their own accord. Also I mentioned to the people that as long as there were escaped prisoners in the area, the Law, usually a Patrol Officer, would be obliged to arrest or attempt to arrest them. Thus, there would always be some natives who would be afraid of the Patrol. Whilst I was at OBURA? three of the men were arrested, and two more went to KAINANTU of their own accord after the Patrol left and the prisoners were transferred to KAINANTU. Now there are no escapees or alledged murders in the OBURA area, This should produce good results as the natives now have nothing to fear from a Patrol.

11. The situation in and around the ABIERA area is one of passive resistance, caused mainly by the younger generation. There was a good supply of food in the villages but very little was brought to the patrol. What food was brought was done so grudgeingly. There was a 100% roll-up (according to the books) but one does not know how many are hidden during the presence of the Patrol.

12. Around the NOREIKORA area, the same situation seemed to apply, but was more open. During my absence at ARAU, no food at all was brought to the patrol personal left at the Rest-House. Moving further South, the situation as seen by the Patrol seems to be much better than that of NOREIKORA, but underlying this is the beginning of a Cargo-cult type movement. At this stage in its formation, there appears to be no promises made re. delivery of the cargo, and it seems to me that it is not at a dangerous stage. It takes this form: The native usually builds a small room onto his existing house, and in this room puts a kind of an altar. This he decorates with flowers and food offerings. Also on this altar are placed stones from a haunted area of the bush, their main property being the inducing of dreams. He usually sits in front of this altar and smokes his pipe, or he may just sit there and await sleep, during which he has dreams. At this stage of the Cults developement, the dreams only tell him types and methods of decoration to use on his altar. He does not have anybody but his immediate family with him in the house.. I personally visited one of these rooms and found it to be kept very clean, with no fires in it. The place is swept out every day and the floral decorations are change every week, usually on a Sunday. Usually at the approach of a patrol, the decorations are removed, and the proceedings are halted during the presence of the Patrol. This Cult exists along the middle of the South-Western boundary,

C. NATIVE SITUATION (cont).

13. During the first visit of this Patrol to HIMARATA, as can be seen from the Diary, the native situation was very poor indeed. This I think was due mainly to the punative nature of the Patrol. When I returned later, the difference was amazing, and I was agreeably suprised. After the first visit, 25 young men from the area came to KAINANTU and xxxx volunteered for Coastal work. A number were accepted, and are now engaged at Port Moresby. These are the first volunteers to be accepted from this area, and I feel that when they return, the situation will be greatly improved. Highland Labour Scheme volunteers were also accepted from NUMBAIRA, and this leds me to believe that the troubles in that North-Eastern area of the LAMARI Census Division are almost at an end.

14. Whilst at AVIA in the North-west LAMARI, I investigated a Cargo- Cult type movement, of the same kind as described in Par. 12. No action was taken on the results of the investigation, because it is my belief that no harm is being caused at the moment, and there would be no firm grounds for an arrest. I think that the situation will develope later on, and then will be the time to put these natives on the right path. Whilst at AVIA?, I explained the uselessness of the movement, and told them that sorrow and remorse would most likely follow any Cult activities where all pigs were killed and gardens left to revert to bush. I think that this would have to be experienced by the natives themselves before the movement will finally die.

15. In all the Native situation was found to be reasonably good, and much better than xxxx that which I had expected.

D. HEALTH.

16. By European standards, the health of these people, or the majorityof them, is poor, but by native standards appears to be reasonable.

17. For most of the Patrol, a Native Medical Orderly carried out inspections in conjunction with the Census Revision. The usual sicknesses were noted (e.g. Scabies, yaws and diarroea) and most of these were treated on Patrol.

18. There are three Aid Posts in the TAIRORA Census Division, at BONTA'A, TONDONA and at SUMAIRA. All are treating the population, but native animosities in and around the TONDONA area prevent the Aid Post Orderly from doing his work efectively. The recent fighting between TONTAINA and ONTORA has not yet been wholly forgotten, and thus the natives from TONTAINA will not go to the Aid Post at ONTORA (TONDONA). The Aid Post Orderly spends most of his time patrolling, and does most of his treatments at the village level. The Aid Post is well cared for, and is acredit to the Aid Post Orderly, IRAVASO, who deserves all the praise he gets. Around the North-Eastern sector of the Census Division, most of the natives go for treatment to OMAURA SDA Mission Hospital, or to the Aid Post at ARAU.

19. No accurate records of the numbers of treatments given on Patrol were kept, so no statistics are submitted.

E. EDUCATION.

20. At the Moment, there are 31 persons absent from their village at schools. Most of the pupils are at school

E. EDUCATION (cont)

at the Mission schools at OMAURA and RAIPINGKA. There are even some as far afield as BENA BENA in the GOROKA area.

21. There are no schools at the village level.

22. The attitude towards education is seemingly undergoing a change. About two years ago, the parents had a " Couldn't care less" idea, but now they are realising that good can come from Education. Many times during the Patrol I was approached and asked if a Government teacher could come into the area. I explained to them the shortage of teachers and the commitments placed on them in other Districts, but they still asked if they could have some priority when staff was available.

23. These requests came mainly from the NOMPIA (OTARA) area and from BAROSIRA. The best areas to establish schools would be: 1. SUWAIRA, 2. TONDONA and 3. BONTA'A. This , I feel, would help these people in their advancement, and remove a lot of worries associated with the TAIRORA Census Division. The effects would not be felt immediately, but would be more of a long-range nature.

F. AGRICULTURE.

24. In the main, the agriculture practised by the people in this Census Division is of a subsistance nature, with the esual Kau-kau, taro, yam, bananas and sugar-cane forming the main diet. Together with these crops of a purely native nature, there are increasing amounts of European style vegetables being grown. These consist of potatoes, peas, beans, carrots, schallots, tomatos and corn. A small amount of income is derived from the sale of these vegetables in the areas near KAINANTU and near the plantations. In the other places, they are used as subsistance foods.

25. The Agricultural Extension Officer, KAINANTU, has covered most of the areas visited, the latest Patrol being about August 1958, and in some places even later than that. There are about 40-45 acres of coffee planted out in the Census Division, some of which are bearing now, but which will come into full bearing in about 1960-61. The ruling price for native coffee is about 2/- to 2/3 depending upon the quality.

26. Some of the processed coffee inspected did not seem to be of a high quality, but, I think, this could be rectified by a native Agricultural Field Assistant holding field days in central positions and explaining to the natives the correct methods of processing.

27. At OBURA and ASARA, I was approached by the head-men and natives regarding the establishment of a coffee nursary for themselves. This had been promised for November 1959 by the Agricultural Extension Officer KAINANTU, but did not eventuate.

28. Whilst at BAROSIRA, I inspected a coffee garden and was suprised at the diminutive size of it. It contained only about ten trees, and when the native owner was questioned about the size, he said that he had plenty of ground, but did not want to plant more trees. When asked why he said that that was the way they did it, and he didn't want any more coffee. A rather strange attitude for a money-hungry people to take, and one which will have to be corrected if the people wish to progress.

E. AGRICULTURE (cont).

29. At BONTA'A, there is a coffee nursery, but it has not been cleaned for months, and of course, the weed growth is rather high after the wet season. The same applies for URARA. OSARORA natives too are rather lazy, and the coffee which they planted out has reverted causing most of the coffee trees (in my opinion) to be ruined. The natives in the ASARA area are greatly interested in obtaining a cash crop, but to date, no nursery has been established.

30. Pigs are still plentiful in the TAIRORA Census but a few outbreaks of Anthrax has reduced some herds to a minimum.

G. TRADE STORES.

i) NATIVE.

31. There are no native owned trade-stores in the Census Division.

ii) EUROPEAN.

32. There are four trade stores operated by Europeans and Planters in the TAIRORA Census Division. They are: 1. Mr. Hindwood's store at his plantation, 2. Mr. Meillear's store at BONTA'A, Mr. Plants store at his plantation and Mr. Wan's store at his plantation, also, there are two proposed stores, one at OTARA and one at NOREIKORA. Natives from BAROSIRA and SAIORA make use of the stores at ARAU and OMAURA respectively.

33. All prices seem to compare favourably with those ruling at KAINANTU, with small increases due to carrying distance *etc.*

H. MISSIONS.

34. There are two Christain Missions working in the area, by far the most predominate being the Lutherans with the Seventh Day Adventists not holding much sway with the people at all. In 1958, the Lutheran evangalist at ~~XXXXXXX~~ AROKARA was holding a school, but now that has been discontimued owing to lack of interest and attendance.

35. The most out-standing village for cleanlyness etc. was SAIORA, where the SDA influence is very strong. When questioned, however, only 5 men (plus wives etc.) claimed they were adherents.

36. Spiritually and socially, the missions elsewhere do not seem to be making much progress. This is in no way due to the Evangelists, but shows the TAIRORA natives' lack of interest in betterment.

I. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

37. There are 4 main roads in the TAIORA Census Division. These are the older KAINANTU-BONTA'A, the KAINANTU - Clarens Estate road, the NOREIKORA-SIWAIRA road and the Clarens Estate Road.

38. All these could be considered 1st. class roads in the dry, but when the rain comes, each has its sections of quagmire, which make travelling, if not impossible, then difficult.

39. There is also a road from BONTA'A to ONTENU which is completed and a road -as yet uncompleted- from BONTA'A to Clarens Est. This last mentioned road needs

I. ROADS AND BRIDGES (cOnt)

only a small amount of work, on grades and bridges etc., and it will be trafficable. During the wet season, of course, this work was not carried out, but now that the "dry" is with us, it should be completed in about two months.

40. The section of road, NOREIKORA - SUWAIRA, was difficult even in the dry season due to excessive grades, but now that has been rectified, and a loaded Land-Rover plus loaded tra iler has tra velled over the road without difficulty.

41. Around the Southern tip of the NOREIKORA Swa mp, the road is very difficult to maintain, but intensified work during this year's dry should see this section an all-weather road.

42. A route was re-surveyed joining BONTA'A to ARONOKARA, and when repairs have been made to existing roa ds, this work should get under way. Also surveyed was a route from Mr. an's plantation to AVIA and AMAIRA in the LAMARI Census Divis ion. This would go through NOREI'ERANDA and wend its way up to the saddle South-west of this villag e. From there it would descend gradually int the valley at AVIA, and could possibly reach the fa r est of the LAMARI Census Division, even going a s fa as OKAPA Patrol Post - the final leg would have to be surveyed as I did not go to the area mentioned in my Patrol.

43. Another route surveyed was from SUWAIRA through OBURA and ASARA to HIMARATA. This could be opened to motor-cycle traffic without much work, and could later be improved to take Land-Rover type vehicles. The foot-pad OBURA to ASARA a nd almost to HIMARATA is well graded, and would need only bridges and bridge approaches being "worked-over" to make an excellent road.

44. The road route ONTENU-SONOPI was not surveyed , but from locals, it woul appear quite feasible. I intend to survey this section in conjunction with road works in the next months.

45. ith these roads as mentioned, the population would be about 85% accessible. That is with the exception of BAROSIRA, ANDANDARA, SAIORA and KOBARA.

J. VILLAGES.

1) GENERAL CONDITION.

46. The general condition of most of the villages visited was very poor indeed. The main exception being SAIORA and BESA, both of which have strong SDA associat-ions. The norma l pattern of residence is the hamlet, occupied by what appears to be a lineage, however, there are a number of smaller settlements occupied by families or extended families, scattered throught the Census Unit.

47. In some areas pigs are fenced off from the villages, and this the village look clean even though it is not.

ii) SANITATION.

48. Latrines were conspicuous by their absence or by the large number of new, unused fabrications erected for the Patrol's benifit. Some of these had not been completed, and only had the holes dug, where others

J. VILLAGES (cont'

ii) SANITATION (cont).

All were instructed to improve village hygiene.

iii)CEMETERIES.

49. NOREIERANDA was the only village possessing a cemetery in the true sense of the word. This was built on the side of a hill, with bush flowers planted near the graves, and was a joy to see.

50. At BARABUNA, there were no cemeteries, and the bodies were buried about 5 feet away from the front doors of the houses. The people were warned that continuation with this practice could lead them to trouble a nd were given instructions to bury their dead in a cemetery. The same state existed at BAROSIRA.

iv) HOUSING.

51. As in other parts of the District, there has been a revolution in house construction and design. The people are abandoning the traditional the traditional style of squat, round, air-tight house and building square, windy houses, sometimes on stumps. This is due mainly to Mission influence, and also in a slight degree to European influence. The disadvantage of this type of house were pointed out to the people, and it was suggested that if they wanted to improve their living conditions, they could do it by building their traditional type of house, and if they desired, increasing its dimensions.

K. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

52. This section of a Patrol Report is usually very brief and not as concise as one would like it to be. This is not in any way the fault of the Patrol Officer conducting the Patrol, but is due mainly to the pressure of work whilst on Patrol. Usually an Officer spends only one night at each Rest House, a nd cannot in any way hope to assess the worth of Village Officials, or make any useful recommendations regarding changes to those in Office. He, the Patrol Officer, has to rely on the Police or Interpreter or in the extreme cases upon some responsible and trustworthy local native to supply information on potential Village Officials.

53. During the course of this Patrol, I was fortunate in being able to spend two and sometimes more nights at certain Rest Houses, and thus was able to make personal observations upon the worth of Village Officials and to observe any likely applicants for these positions.

54. IN October 195[illegible] Mr. J.D.Holmes stated (Patrol Report 2 of 58/59) in part "[illegible]ese (Village Officials) are far from perfect.....they are still not shure of their responsibilities and seem to lack any command or respect which would be desirable." I wholeheartedly agree with these observations and think that he has stated exactly what the Village Officials are like, in the well known "nut-shell"

55. At a lot of the Rest Houses, I was fronted with a row of native people, some of them sporting that beloved and much s ort-after decoration, the "Brass" or badge of Office. Also lined with these legitimate Luluai's and Tultul's were all the living previous Officials, even those who resumed the status of "native" and those, who for some small reason (in their own minds) such as Murder had been removed from Office. As well as the previous holders of the "brass" ere "lined" natives who have been practising to salute, and now that they have become

K. VILLAGE OFFICIALS (cont)

proficient, believe that they too deserve the medalion to hang about their person.

56. At times during the Patrol made a special effort to try and instill in the native mind the object and purpose of appointing Village Officials. Sometimes I felt that I was succesful, but mostly I know that I was not. After short discussions and a type of "Question-time", when I thought they had realised what I was talking about, up would jump one of the natives (mentioned above) who now knows how to salute, and proclaim in a loud voice " I'm the man for this work", all the time thumping his chest and showing me how nicely the badge would suit him. Taking this as a sign, the others desireous of securing that badge would commence to join him in their praises of their own virtues. Needless to say this got to be a bit ~~tyreing~~ tireing after a while, but it still persisted throughout the whole Census Division and even into the LAMARI.

57. In my opinion, now is the time to make drastic changes in these Village Officials. In the Appendix "Village Officials" I have attempted to give a fair and honest appreciation of the Officials in the various Census Units, and I have recommended many changes, which were not the result of a brief encounter with the Village Officials and non-official influential natives, but have been made with a personal knowledge of the individuals concerned.

58. The present system where there is a Village official for each little group of houses (sometimes comprising three families) leaves much to be desired. At the moment, I think that this state of affairs could remain as it is, but should not be allowed to do so indefinately. A better idea would be to have a Luluai for each Rest House or Group and for each Census Unit, have only the one Official, a Tultul. The Luluai would then be a co-ordinatinghead for each of the Census Units in the Group, and help immensely in the Administration of that area. Of the two oft-quoted proverbs, I think that "Too many cooks spoil the broth" is the one which could be applied here.

59. In his Patrol Report No. 4 of 57/58, Mr. J. A. Wiltshire states in part, " I suggest that some thought to assembling them (Village Officials) at KAINANTU for a type of Village Official school lasting for a period of ten days or so. During the school they could receive lectures in the workings of the Administration, an explanation of the Native Administration Regulations and talks from various other Government Departments and have informal talks on Native Affairs". I agree with this, and believe that after the initial school, a nd maybe an annual refresher course, the change in native attitude as a whole in the TAIRORA Census Division towards the Administration and amongst themselves would be greatly improved.

60. This I think would be a most progressive step, and assist in our Administration of the Census Division.

L. TIMBERS.

61. The areas in the North-west do not have any commercial stands of timber which could be utilised. This area also runs into the approximate centre of the Census Division to the BARABUNA area. These places mentioned consist mainly of bare Kunai hills and some swamp-land.

L. TIMBERS.

62. On the South-West boundary , there are many stands of useful timbers which could ~~xx~~ earn the natives a good income. Due to the TAIRORA attitude on life (live for the moment) these are not utilised to any great extent. Inthe East the forest cover is almost at a maximum, but due to lack of roads etc. it cannot be exploited.

63. At ANDANDARA and South of SULAIRA there are some good stands of Pine. The stand at ANDANDARA is being worked at the moment by Mr. T.H.Plant, and it is expected that another European will be applying for a lease in the area soon.

M. JUDICIAL.

64. The usual number of complaints were brought to the Patrol, mostly dealing with marital disputes. These were settled out of Court and usually both parties went away satisfied.

65. During the course of the Patrol (as stated in the Diary), I went with Mr. A.M.Bottrill ADO to investigate a case of tribal fighting between HIMARATA and NUMBAIRA. As a result of this visit, twelve persons were arrested and tried under Court for Native Affairs. Also, whilst at OBURA, all the escapees, alledged escapees murders and alledged murders etc. were arrested, and were tried in KAINANTU.

66. In ail, I found the TAIRORA people to be Law-abiding and willing to bring their complaints before the Patrol. With these cases brought to the Patrol, the parties concerned abided by my decisions, and appeared to be satisfied.

N. CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

67. A complete Census Revision of the TAIRORA Census Division was conducted.

68. Village Population Registers are appended.

69.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MIG. IN.	MIG. OUT.
	327	146	268	180

TOTAL POPULATION. 6695.

Natural Increase = 181 (Births - Deaths)
2.700%
or 27.00 per 1000

Overall Increase = 269
4.001%
or 40.01 per 1000.

70. Included in the "Migrations In" are 139 names which have not been recorded before. They were recorded as shown below: ANDANDARA- 7; ARINGON- 7; ASARA- 6; BA'BARA'I 2; BA'ENABUTA- 12; BARABUNA- 1; BAROBIRA- 1; BATANABURA- 1; KAURONA- 5; KOBARA- 4; KURANUMBUARA- 24; MOTOKARA- 7; ONTABURA- 3; ONTENU- 1; OTARA- 2; SAIORA- 1; TOMAURA- 2; TONTAINA- 1; YONURA- 45.

71. During the course of the Patrol, I had some difficulty with the names of various Census Units. The natives did not know the names as they are shown in the Eastern Highlands District Census Unit and Division Index. I recommend that these names be changed.

Present Name	Census Unit No.	Proposed Name.
MARUMAUNA		

N. CENSUS AND STATISTICS. (cont).

Present Name	Census Unit No.	Proposed Name.
BARANANDA	EHK 80	TA'AUTA
GOBARA	" 76	TOMAURA
KURANUMBUARA	" 57	OBURA No.1
TONDONA	" 72	ONTORA
YONURA	" 58	OBURA No.2

O. TAXATION AND STATISTICS.

72. Tax amounting to 10/- (for 1959) was collected from all able-bodied adult males in the Census Division, and Tax amounting to 10/- (for 1960) was collected from all able-bodied males in the following Census Units: EHK Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, and 78.

73. Taxation was not collected from the following Census Units: EHK Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 91.

74. Taxation index is appended.

P. CONCLUSION.

75. I feel that the Patrol was very satisfactory to all concerned and has acheived a lot in improving the relationships between these people and the Administration. This relationship will be further improved if my suggestions regarding the Village Officials and the proposed school could be carried to an e .

G.F.Carter, Cadet Patrol Officer.
KAINANTU Sub-District.

APPENDIX "A".

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

CU EHK84 TONKERA.

Luluai BAKARAI has shifted out of the Village a nd now lives about 3 miles away.
Tultul MAKA I is very inconsistant in his work etc.. and is slightly anti-Government.
RECOMMENDATIONS.
Luluai BAKARAI to be dismissed and ATE (his brother) to take his place.
At a later date, BANE should replace the Tultul MAKAI.

CU EHK85 ABIERA.

Luluai KOMO is a fair worker, and is looking after his flock.
Tultul KORAU is also O.K.
RECOMMENDATIONS.
Nil.

CU EHK82 BONTA'A.

Luluai BIARU is lazy, not pro-Government and ha s no control over his natives.
Tultul IVI'I is O.K.
RECOMMENDATIONS.
Luluai BIARU to be removed from office and A'I to take his place.

CU EHK81 URARA.

Luluai BE'O has a lot of influence with his own natives and also with the people from ABIERA. A good man.
Tultul--Nil

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Nil

CU EHK80 TA'AUTA.

Luluai APARI Good with good control.
Tultul--Nil

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Nil.

CU EHK79 AROKARA.

Lulua i BORO'E not very good, but the best going at the moment.
Tultul KAI'KE as above.
Tultul HAMITO is old and lazy and useless and destroys the work of the Lulua i and other Tultul.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Tultul HAMITO to be dismissed, with no appointment in his place.
I also recommend that the female BUANDA be given the position of "bos-boi" or foreman. She is very powerful and holds a lot of sway with both men and women. At a later da te, if the situation warrants it, she could be instated as a Tultul.

CU EHK83 ONIENU.

Luluai BAREMPA is lazy, uninterested and a "stone around the natives' necks".
Luluai SIRIPE O.K. as such.
Tultul BE'U'RAKO a good man and very keen.
Tultul AMUME O.K.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Luluai BAREMPA to be dismissed and BE'U'RAKO to be Luluai.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (cont.)

CU EHK69. BATANABURA.

Luluai ARENTA unco-operative, lazy and anti-Government as wellas old.
Tultul AUTA O.K. as such.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Luluai ARENTA to be dismissed.
ABARAI to be instated as Luluai.
Tultul AUTA to be dismissed as there is only room for one Village Official.

CU EHK87 KAMANAKERA.

Luluai KORIA, too old to be useful, and no control at all.
Luluai BOROU almost as good as one will find in this Census Unit.
Tultul TOA, too old and not with us.
Tultul APAPARI O.K. as such.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Luluai KORIA to be dismissed.
Tultul APAPARI to be Luluai.
Tultul TOA to be dismissed.
BAHI to be Tultul.

CU EHK70 NOREIKORA.

Luluai ANO not very good, but the best available.
Luluai ABAU an albino but with good control over his flock.
Tultul AMATA -Died.
Tultul ENDA is very lazy and prone to be anti-Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
ANA to be Tultul in AMATA's place.
Tultul ENDA to be dismissed and MU'I'A to receive the badge of Office.

CU EHK68 BARABUNA.

Luluai KA'HOINA - Died.
Tultul AU'ARI a good man and very pro-us.
Tultul (provisional) BEBA is all talk and no control.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Tultul AU'ARI to be instated as Luluai.
Tultul (prov) BEBA not to be confirmed.
ENDOPIRI to be Tultul.

CU EHK 67 SAIORA.

Luluai AIPA'O very lazy and a drag on the natives' advancement.
Luluai WOKO OK
Tultul TORO'TORO also very lazy.
Tultul YAI'TAI is OK as such.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Luluai AIPA'O to be dismissed.
Tultul TORO'TORO to be dismissed also.
No appointments in their place are needed at the moment.

CU EHK64 ANDANDARA.

Luluai BANA is very old, and does not hold any power.
Tultul EBIKA does not work, speak or control his natives.
Tultul (provisional) is OK. --E'IMUPA.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Luluai BANA to be relieved of office.
AMANI to take his place.
Tultul EBIKA to be removed.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (cont.)

CU EHK65 OSAROBA

Luluai ERO resigned-he shifted to ANDANDARA.
Tultul (provisional) OU'KAVA -OK

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Luluai ERO's resignation to be accepted.
OUN'DANO to be Luluai in his place.
Tultul (prov.) not to be confirmed as there is place for one Village Official only.

CU EHK66. BA ROSIBA.

Luluai MIMPO cla ims he's too old and wishes to resign.
Tultul UKU'AI - Died.
Tultul (provisional) a good man and helpful.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Luluai MIMPO's resignation to be accepted.
NESA'A to be Luluai in his place.
Tultul (prov) to be confirmed.

CU EHK62. BAIRINABUTA.

Luluai Useless. Two previous Officers stated that he s hould be dismissed.
Tultul TUBUA, OK as such.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Luluai LAHOU to be dismissed.
Tultul TUBUA to receive the Luluai's badge,(although prone to adultry)
No other Officials needed.

CU EHK63. BA'KWABUTA.

Luluai OU'AMEI not too good, a nd not with the Government.
Tultul O'OI not very good, but the best available.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Luluai OU'AMEI to be dismissed.
NAHORI to be appointed in his place.

CU EHK61. ASARA.

Luluai ANDANDO, OK but not very strong.
Tultul TISISA quite good, with good control.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
At a later date (next Patrol) if the Luluai still has not much power, he should be dismissed, and TISISA receive his "bra ss".

CU EHK60. MOTOKARA.

Luluai AURIRA quite a good chap, and has good control over his natives.
Tultul LAIRURA resigned when he migrated to KORARA.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Tultul LAIRURA's resignation to be accepted.
The situa tion could be left as it is for a while, but if a ~~Native~~ Tultul is needed, A'ANDAI (in Kainantu Corrective Institution for Adultry) should be instated.

CU EHK59. KAURONA.

Luluai LUKANDUOBA is not too goodm, and has always openly refused to obey orde rs.
Tultul BUTUONA -good.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Luluai LUKANDUOBA to be dismissed.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (cont)

CU EHK59. KAURONA (cont).
RECOMMENDATIONS (cont).
Tultul BUTUONA to be placed as Luluai.
No other Village Officials needed at the moment.

CU EHK58. KONURA.

Luluai MORAPE is OK, but does not have much to say, although he is strong.
Tultul NAI'IBE apparently removed from office about 2 years ago.
Tultul NONABAMA a leader, but only in the native celebrations.
Tultul (elect) TIO'ANDA'OBA who was "marked" by Mr. ADO
Bottrill is OK as a Tultul.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Tultul NONABAMA to be removed from office.
Tultul (elect) TIO'ANDA'OBA to be inststed as Tultul.

CU EHK57. KURANUMBUANA.

Luluai TETANDAU ALWAYS a "thorn in the Patrol Officers' side", not pro-Government and lazy.
Tultul TIEMURANDABA "under the thumb" of all the natives, and so has no control.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Luluai TETANDAU to be dismissed.
APOBA - his brother- to receive the position.
Tultul TIEMURANDABA (later) to be removed.
LAPAU'OBA to replace him.

CU EHK91. KOBARA.

Luluai TABU'RABE OK. but not completly pro-Government.
Tultul U'A'A' afraid of the village natives.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Tultul U'A'A should be dismissed.
AURI ex-Tultul of MOTOKARA (Migrated-in) should replace him.
AURI would also help keep the Luluai on the right road.

CU EHK71. ARORATA.

Luluai DA'UBE too old to be of any use.
Tultul BARAKO has moved to another village.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Luluai DA'UBE to be dismissed.
Tultul BARAKO to be dismissed.
INTAVAR'HI to be Luluai.
BA'I to be Tultul.
One female, URA'AKO "marked" as "bos-boi" or foreman. Not suitable to be Tultul, but a great help to the Patrol, and has some power with the natives.

CU EHK78. NOREI'ERANDA.

Tultul UMA'O not very good, and has no control.
Tultul A'UATA--OK.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Tultul UMA'O to be dismissed.
WOKAIBU to be Tultul in his place.

CU EHK72. TONDONA.

Luluai ABAINUBO, Not lazy [illegible]., but very much anti-Gov.
Tultul HPO no control ove [illegible]natives, and not pro-Gov.
Tultul PO'PO-OK.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (cont)

CU EHK72. TONDONA RECOMMENDATIONS (cont).

Luluai ABAINUBO to be dismissed.
Tultul UPO to be dismissed.
Tultul PO'PO to become Luluai.
AU'BIRI to be Tultul.
Two Village Officials in this Census Unit are enough.

CU EHK71. TONTAINA.

Tultul HURIHAKAU (female) OK as such, and has good control over the natives.
Tultul ABAI - OK.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Nil.

CU EHK73. BA'BARA'I.

Luluai BAIBI - OK.
Tultul AU'UKAI Left his village, (Census Unit).
Tultul KABA - OK.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Tultul AU'UKAI to be dismissed.

CU EHK74. WARURA.

Tultul AU'ORI - OK.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Nil.

CU EHK75. OTARA.

Luluai INA OK.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Nil.

CU EHK76. GOBARA (TOMAURA).

Luluai KANA is not the best, and has no control over the natives.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
Luluai KANA to be dismissed.
KIKORA to be Luluai.

CU EHK36. ONTAURA.

Luluai ABUBU OK.
Lulnai KAHI OK.
Luluai TIPU OK.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
AU'ANDA recommended for Tultul by Mr. J.Holmes CPO.
I suggest that he be instated and at a later date, the ~~strength~~ actual Village Official strength of this Census Unit be reduced by two to two.

G.F.Carter,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

TAXATION INDEX.

C.U.No.	CENSUS UNIT.	No.of Ex.	No.of Rec.	Amount.
EHK 85	ABIERA	14	32	£16-0-0
" 64	ANDANDARA	31	25	£20-0-0
" 79	AROKARA	23	57	£28-10
" 77	ARORATA	14	9	£ 9-0-0
" 61	ASARA	1 (BLOCK)	-	-
" 73	BABARA'I	16	25	£24-10
" 63	BA'ENABUTA	15	30	£29-10
" 62	BAIRINABUTA	19	30	£28-0-0
" 68	BARABUNA	22	37	£18-10
" 80	BARANANDA	9	9	£ 4-10
" 66	BAROSIRA	15	41	£39-10
" 82	BONTA	17	30	£15-0-0
" 69	BATINABURA	21	22	£11-0-0
" 76	GOBARA	13	8	£ 6-10
" 87	KAMANAKERA	18	38	£19-0-0
" 59	KAURONA	1 (BLOCK)	-	-
" 91	KOBARA	1 (BLOCK)	-	-
" 57	KURANUMBUARA	1 (BLOCK)	-	-
" 60	MOTOKARA	1 (BLOCK)	-	-
" 78	NOREI'ERANDA	14	44	£41-0-0
" 70	NOREIKORA	32	81	£40-10
" 86	ONTABURA	18-	40	£39-0-0
" 83	ONTENU	31	30	£15-0-0
" 65	OSARORA	19	26	£23-10
" 75	OTARA	10	13	£13-0-0
" 67	SAIORA	18	62	£56-10
" 72	TONDONA	14	9	£ 9-0-0
" 84	TONKERA	27	13	£ 6-10
" 71	TONTAINA	13	15	£13-10
" 74	TURABURA	13	9	£ 9-0-0
" 81	URARA	7	20	£10-0-0
" 58	YONURA	1 (BLOCK)	-	-
	ARINGON	16	-	-
TOtals		475	755	£546-0-0
H.Hindwood's labourers			37	£22-10
Norikori Coffee Ltd.	"		12	£14-0-0
Clarens Estate	"		44	£35-10
J.an's	"		52	£27-10
Native Goldminers			5	£12-0-0
TOTAL			150	£111-10
GRAND TOTALS		475	905	£657-10-0

G.F.Carter Cadet Patrol
Officer.

APPENDIX.

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

No.3170 Sgt. 2/C	BUS	Aner excellent leader of men, with good native control.
Z 41 Const 1/C	HERABEBI	Very experienced in bush-work, and admired ans respected by all natives. I recommend him for Const 2/C.
8186 Const.	KOMBRA	A good policeman who was act-NCO for 3 weeks in the LAMARI. I recommend him for Const 1/C.
8162 Const.	MIGWI	A cheerful and efficient Policeman who could be a good NCO.
9555 Const/Bugler	DRI-MOLONG	A young policeman who would improve with more field-work.
8270 Const.	KABIE	An experienced man in primitive areas, who always works willingly.
9054 Const.	DOM	An intelligent and willing Const., who needs more field-work to be an excellent man.
9203 Const.	NOGOPAI	A cheerful Const., but prone to be brutal with natives.
10448 Const/T.	HOPO	Young but showing promise.
8468 Const.	BARU	Not satisfactory, tends to be disobedient.
10427 Const/T	AKI	Young but improving with each Patrol.
9485 Const.	MAMURI	Not an efficient field policeman. Useful in a town only.
10419 Const/T	MINE	Insolent and big-headed.

G.F.Carter, Officer RP&NGC.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959-60 TAIORA CENSUS DIVISION MAINAPU S.D. ENG

Govt. Print.—442/9.58.—10,000

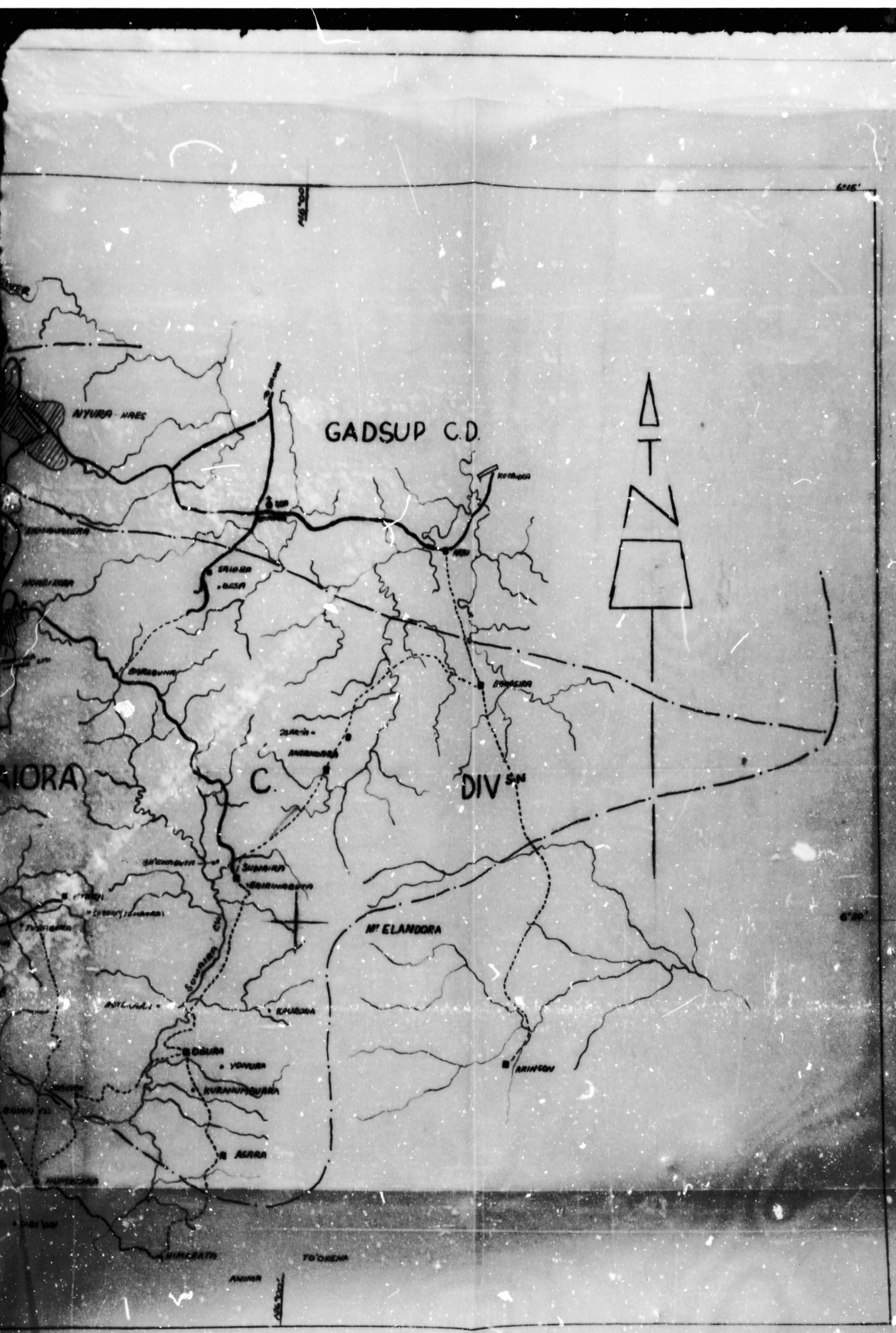
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth		MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13				In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
TONABAN	4-12	4	2			1								2					6	1	1	21		2					11	39	14	32	4	33	1·8	28	38	43	79	211
ABARA	5-12	7	5					6										3	6	4	4	4		1						9	30	8	30	1	35	1·7	38	31	47	64	185
BONTA'IA	7-12	4	6											1				3	2		5	3		3						12	41	11	40	3	33	1·9	33	32	45	62	179
CAMAIRA	10-12	5	4																2	1	3	1		2						7	28	4	35	2	30	1·4	21	22	28	41	116
BARARANUA	10-12	3	1											1				1	5		2			2				2		9	14	7	16		15	2·2	16	1	16	23	78
ABAMARA	11-12	8	2					1	1					1				1	7	1	1	6		7						24	75	14	80	9	64	3·2	56	58	79	104	308
ONTENU	13-12	9	10											2	4			1	7	1	5	17		1				1		50	62	14	60	2	51	4·2	99	91	63	99	369
BARAMBARA	26-2	7	6			1									1			1	1		1			4						13	31	10	39		30	2·5	29	32	44	55	164
KABARAREKA	"	5	2				3							3	2			1	2			1		2						18	50	10	55	4	41	2·1	41	38	56	83	221
NOREMANA	8-3	6	7			1	1							7	3			1	1		3							1		18	86	19	91	3	76	2·5	37	42	111	118	308
BARABUNA	10-3	12	4			1	3							6	4				1		1			11				7		23	67	27	71	1	59	3·2	70	72	56	82	299
SAROA	16-3	10	8			1	3								1			2	1	1	1			3				12		24	59	17	72	6	35	2·1	42	39	81	85	262
ANOAMORA	31-3	12	2			1												8	3	1	5	17		14						35	47	20	58	3	37	2·2	58	36	44	85	254
OSAROA	1-4	4	2			1								4	3				2	2	3			11						12	37	13	39	1	30	2·0	29	27	36	58	151
BARUSIRA	2-4	4	4			1								4	3				1		2			3						14	51	11	59	4	36	1·6	39	31	53	58	181
ARAVEGAU	4-4	3	1											5	8			3	11		1					1				4	20	9	17	1	16	4·2	21	18	15	22	77
BARAMABUTA	11-4	5	5			1									2			3	2	1	1			4						26	33	15	44	4	32	3·2	50	57	43	66	214
BAGAMABUTA	11-4	9	6											1	2			5	8	3	2	6		7						27	35	18	51	2	40	3·8	52	60	37	58	220
ASARA	14-4	8	8				1							2				6	3		1			1						20	37	13	30	4	32	3·6	62	45	49	60	237
MOTOKARA	15-4	1								1	1							2	9	7	12			10						9	20	8	21	1	23	2·3	15	14	13	26	73

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Page 2. Year 1959 - 60 TAIRORA CENSUS DIVISION - MAINANTU SUB-DISTRICT G.N.G

Govt. Print.—447/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
NAMURONG	15/4							1						1	1		2	5					2						9	32	8	18		19	2.3	9	12	16	22	61
YONARA	15/4	9	2							1				3	2		15	32	1				7						32	47	24	60	6	60	3.7	51	48	59	94	266
KURRUMBURRA	16-4	8	3						1		1				4		12	15	1	1	3		1		1				27	35	15	52	3	49	3.4	52	43	45	58	203
ARORATA	27/4	2	3										1	2	2				2	3	23		7						14	35	11	27	1	22	2.5	26	27	17	42	152
NGARIGARIRA	27/4	16	9					3	1			1		6			2	1		2	23		6						41	67	32	81	4	79	3.1	22	69	65	121	372
ONTORA	29/4	5	9						1					3			4	5		1			9						41	62	17	71	3	51	3.5	75	58	69	25	296
TONTARIA	29/4	3	2															2	1	1			2						11	14	8	11	3	11	3.4	15	14	26	23	80
BARARA'I	11/5	5	2											1	1		1	5		2	11		4			3			24	37	15	40	6	31	3.5	53	42	30	59	210
TURABURA	11/5	1	3											1				1	3	10			12			1			19	28	18	31	4	27	3.0	44	36	11	34	166
OTARA	12/5	3	2						1					1	1		2	5	3	9	2		8						10	27	12	35	3	31	2.4	38	23	19	48	138
KOBARA	12/5		2											1				8	1	3	2		6			1			11	16	6	10	1	14	3.5	16	22	16	30	92
KOBARA	11/4	3	2											1	1		13	11					2						10	19	8	20	1	19	3.0	32	18	19	24	95
C[illegible]NABURA	29/5	2	11											2			2	1	1	1			10	6					19	61	17	68	4	71	2.1	43	55	58	91	263
TOTALS		18	39	-	-	1	-	15	15	1	3	2	1	61	47	-	-	96	174	63	117	157	-	67	6	2	-	29	-	430	1326	430	1263	98	1248		1431	1317	1481	2427	6695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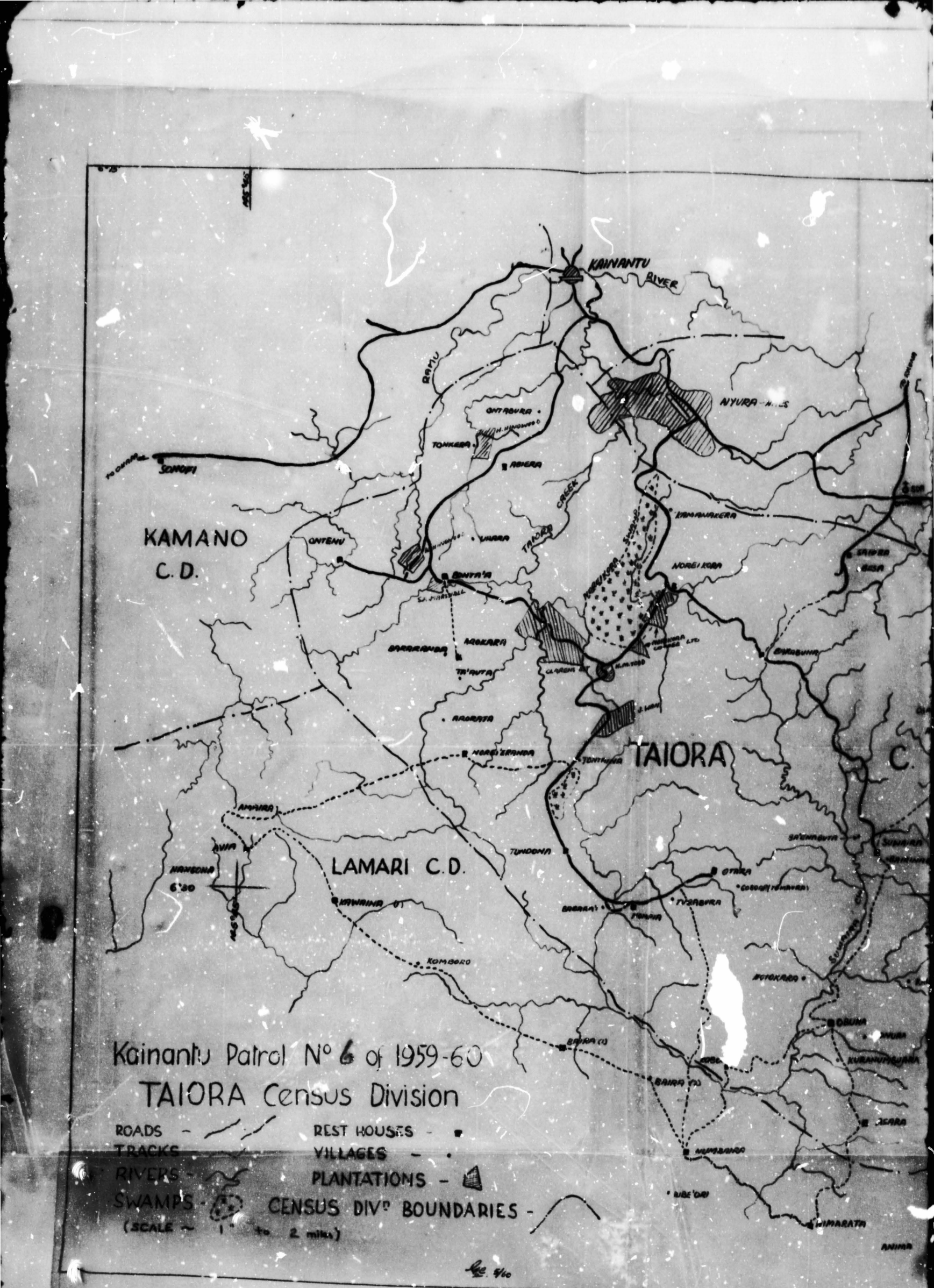
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AVIA
LAMARI C.D.
TUNDONA
HOMEONA
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KAWAINA
KOMBORO
OTIKA
TUTUBURA
FUNARA
BAIRA (1)
OBUNA
KURANUPUNARA
ISARA
MUMARATA
ANIMA
Kainantu Patrol N° 6 of 1959-60
TAIORA Census Division
ROADS
TRACKS
RIVERS
SWAMPS
REST HOUSES
VILLAGES
PLANTATIONS
CENSUS DIV^N BOUNDARIES
(SCALE ~ 1" to 2 miles)

TRIPLICATE

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No KAINANTU No. 7 1959/60

Patrol Conducted by O.K.ALDER, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled AZIANA Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans M.J.GALLI, C.P.O. (Part), A.M.BOTTRILL, A.D.O.(Part

11 R.P.N.G.C.(Average) 1 N.M.O.

Natives 2 Interpreters 60 Carriers (Average)

Duration—From 3 / 5 /1960 to 12 / 6 /1960

Number of Days 37

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ...

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

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

Map Reference 2 miles to 1 inch map accompanies

Objects of Patrol 1) As set out in attached Patrol Instructions

2) Location of an airstrip site for the use of a projected Post in this area.

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 .... £.....

RWB/J D

67-13-17

13th October, 1960.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

Patrol Report - KAIWANTU No. 7/59-60.

My memorandum 67-13-17 of 16th September, 1960, refers.

Enclosed please find the 14 copies of the patrol map.

(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

Att.

TGA.FG

67-13-17

16th September, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines,
KONEDOBU.

I would be grateful if 14 copies of the
..... attached sketch map could be made.

I suggest that the map might be used to add to your Fourmil series.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

Att.

TGA.FG

67-13-17

16th September, 1960.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT KAINANTU No. 7-59/60.

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

Action is in hand to have 14 copies of the map made available to you.

I am pleased with the response of the people in this area which has not been subject to the best of handling by the Administration at all times. The attitude of the Kukukuku people near the ANOWANK River was most satisfactory and they should form a good link with the people towards Menyamya.

Linguistic difficulties are indeed difficult to overcome when contacting undeveloped people and I am sure the officer has taken care to ensure so far as practicable that the Government patrol is not being used as a political force by one group against another. The situation which emerged at OWENIA has obviously been well handled by Mr Alder.

Altogether a very satisfactory patrol has been recorded by Mr Alder.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

67-13-17 ✓

67-3-2.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
1 SEP 1960

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

31st August, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,
K A I N A N T U.
Eastern Highlands District.

Subject : Patrol Report KAINANTU 7-59/60.
Mr. O.K. ALDER, Patrol Officer.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned patrol of the Aziana Census Division conducted by Mr. O.K. Alder, Patrol Officer, together with your covering comments. The patrol has indeed been well conducted, and I am very pleased with Mr. Alder's handling of the situations which developed from time to time, especially that on Wednesday, 25th May.

2. I agree with your remarks that Wonenara appears to be ideally situated, being in the centre of population, and now that the Airstrip can be reasonably expected to be satisfactory for Cessna operation, it is even better.

3. I understand that the difficulties of interpretation have now been greatly overcome with the arrival of the Kukukuku interpreter from Menyamya, and I am quite sure it will only be a short time before some of the other linguistic groups not covered by this interpreter will have Pidgin speaking natives.

4. Action is in hand to have the maps printed as requested, but you will realise that it is better to have these maps done in black ink where possible.

5. Relevant extracts of the report have been forwarded to the various departments concerned.

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

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

Copy forwarded for your information, please. Would you please arrange to have 14 copies of the attached map made and forwarded to this office.

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

IAH/ish

67-1-3

Sub-District Office,
KAINANTU.

4th August, 1960.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL KAI 7/59-60 : AZIANA CENSUS DIVISION.
MR. O.K. ALDER, P.O.

Attached is a report of the above patrol. It was initiated by Messrs. ALDER and GALLI, subsequently taken over by Messrs. BOTTRILL and ALDER, and culminated in the decision to develop WONENARA Patrol Post and airstrip. Mr. ALDER is still stationed at WONENARA.

2. This report, with its variety of reception from the uncooperative TAINORABA (May 26th) and uncertain OWENIA (May 26th) to the co-operative ARUWASA (May 16th) is well set out. It shews that years of permanent presence and intensive field activity are essential before full control of this last restricted sector of the Eastern Highlands can be claimed.

3. For this activity WONENARA, centrally situate amongst 8,000 people, is as ideal as can be expected. Whilst the BARUA may think we have stayed there overlong, improvement en route KAINANTU and amongst nearby groups is clearly noticeable over two months. Marked improvement should follow the mid-August airstrip opening. Consolidation will then allow the frequent visits necessary to the South and South-West.

4. Lack of interpretation remains a great bugbear. However, thanks to the co-operation of A.D.O., MENYAMYA, I am pleased to report that the two KUKUKUKU recently obtained from MENYAMYA — one a Pidgin speaker — can converse adequately with the BARUA, IMANI and WENABI.

5. Mr. ALDER has proved himself as competent amongst primitives, (on his first experience) as he is in other activities.

6. Village official recommendations are dealt with under separate cover.

7. Some time necessarily elapsed between receipt of Mr. ALDER's longhand report and its typing here. Could I have twelve copies of the enclosed sketch map, please.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Assistant District Officer.

c.c. Mr. O.K. ALDER.
File 67-2-4

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WONENARA Camp,

1st June, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,
Kainantu Sub-District,
KAINANTU.

KAINANTU PATROL No. 7 of 1959/60

Patrol Conducted by:	O.K.ALDER, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled:	AZIANA Census Division.
Personnel Accompanying:	Mr.A.BOTTRILL, A.D.O. (Part). Mr.M.GALLI, C.P.O. (Part). R.P.N.G.C. 11 (Average). Interpreters 2 N.M.O. 1 Carriers 60 (Average).
Duration of Patrol:	3/5/60 to 12/6/60 - 37 days.
Last Patrol to Area:	See INTRODUCTION. Medical - NIL
Purposes of Patrol:	1) As set out in attached Patrol Instructions 2) Location of an airstrip site for the use of a projected Post in this area.
Map Reference:	2 miles to 1 inch map accompanies.

INTRODUCTION

The AZIANA Census Division comprises the South-Eastern corner of the Kainantu Sub-District. It is approximately 600 square miles in area, and is populated by an estimated 7,500 people of the KUKUKUKU, AWA and AZANA Linguistic Groups. The area is of particularly rugged terrain, containing at least five peaks exceeding 10,500 feet. Villages are perched on riggas whose precipitous slopes form part of the head-waters of the Purari and Vailala Rivers.

No one patrol has ever included the whole Census Division. Previous patrols to the area include:

TRIBAL GROUP	FIRST VISITED	SUBSEQUENT PATROLS
AWA	W.BROWN 1953 (Part)	C.NORMOYLE 1954 (Part)
		J.McARTHUR 1954
		J.COLEMAN 1956
		I.BURNET 1959
AZANA	G.LINSLEY 1949(Part)	J.SINCLAIR 1951
		C.LINSLEY 1951
IMANI (KUKUKUKU)	THIS PATROL	
BARUA (")	J.SINCLAIR 1951	G.LINSLEY 1951
		R.WEST 1954
WANTAKIA (")	H.WEST 1954	C.NORMOYLE 1954 (?)
		J.COLEMAN 1955
		J.BAKER 1958
WENABI (")	H.WEST 1954	
AUROGA (")	H.WEST 1954	C.NORMOYLE 1954
		J.COLEMAN 1955
		J.BAKER 1958
		I.BURNET 1959
MOREI (")	J.COLEMAN 1955	J.BAKER 1958
MINIRI-SIMBARI (")	H.WEST 1954	J.COLEMAN 1955
		J.BAKER 1958
MARAWAKA (")	J.SINCLAIR 1951	G.LINSLEY 1951
		H.WEST 1954
		C.NORMOYLE 1954

The first part of this patrol, with objects as set out in the attached patrol instructions, visited the AWA, AUROGA, WEKABI and WANTAKIA Groups. The second part, in which a search was made for an airstrip site, visited the AZANA, IMANI and BARUA Groups. The MARAWAKA, MINIRI-SIMBARI-MOREI Groups were not visited.

The diary is given in some detail to be of as much assistance as possible to subsequent patrols, and gives an accurate picture of the progress through the area.

PATROL DIARY

TUESDAY, 3/5/60. Carriers departed Kainantu on foot for OKAPA Patrol Post at 0800 hours. Remainder of party excluding Mr.M.J.GALLI, C.P.O., followed by Land Rover at 1245. Night at OKAPA Patrol Post.

WEDNESDAY, 4/5/60. Extra carriers procured from OKAPA environs. Previous Patrol Reports of the AZIANA Census Division perused. Carrier loads organised and carriers dispatched to OKAPA Rest-house. Night at OKAPA Patrol Post.

THURSDAY, 5/5/60 Six KUKUKUKU people from the AUROGA Group arrived on the station. Day spent conducting an educational tour of the Patrol Post. Night at OKAPA P.P.

FRIDAY, 6/5/60. Discussion with P.O.I.C., OKAPA with reference route to be taken by the patrol. Balance of patrol equipment expected from Kainantu still delayed through shortage of serviceable transport. Night at OKAPA P.P.

SATURDAY, 7/5/60. Myself and Mr.GALLI departed OKAPA P.P. at 10.30 by Land Rover and arrived at OKAPA Rest-house, some six miles away at 11 a.m. Food purchased for carriers. Further volunteers accepted from surrounding villages. Night at OKAPA Rest House.

SUNDAY, 8/5/60 Observed at OKAPA Rest House.

MONDAY, 9/5/60 Vehicle arrived from Kainantu. Cargo arranged into carrier loads to facilitate an early departure to-morrow. Night at OKAPA Rest House.

TUESDAY, 10/5/60. Departed OKAPA Rest House at 0700 and walked through the OKAPA pine forest and up the steep ridges to IAKIA Rest House. Carriers' time 9½ hours. Patrol received quite a good reception and adequate food was purchased with salt and giri-giri shell. Discussions with Village Officials. Night at IAKIA.

WEDNESDAY, 11/5/60 Carriers rested at IAKIA. Self and two police left at 1330 for MOBUTASA to rebuild the Rest House and out-houses. Arrived at 1700. Main party under Mr.GALLI departed IAKIA at 1500 and made camp by the Lamari River.

THURSDAY, 12/5/60. Carriers departed Lamari at 0600 and negotiated the 2,500 ft. grassed climb to MOBUTASA in the cool of the early morning. Village people gathered and census conducted. Several new names were recorded. The aims of the Administration discussed at some length with the village leaders, and they re-affirmed their desire to co-operate to the fullest in any Government efforts in their area. Luluai TOGA proved very helpful. Village inspected and the latrines constructed by the last patrol found to be still in use. Food adequate. No complaints. Slept at MOBUTASA.

FRIDAY, 13/5/60. Departed MOBUTASA at 0700 and climbed in heavy fog to the crest of the range separating the LAMARI and AZIANA Rivers. Met by two boys from AGAMUSEI who guided the party down the precipitous track 3,500 feet to the AGAMUSEI Rest House, where we arrived at 1100. The village people were very

slow to arrive, but eventually sufficient food was purchased for the carriers. Interpreter HAUSKAPA of AGAKAMATABA took ill and was returned under escort to his village. Discussions with Village Officials. Slept at AGAMUSEI.

SATURDAY, 14/5/60. People gathered and census conducted. Several new names recorded. Whilst I had the opportunity I lectured the people at length on the aims, methods and principles of the Administration, for investigations yesterday had confirmed the rumour that this village has been feuding with the people of WENABI (KUKUKUKU). The people admitted that one man has been killed on each side in recent years. Later in the afternoon I received a deputation consisting of the Village Officials and several other headmen, who stated that now they had a clearer picture of the Administration's work they were quite willing to co-operate and cease hostilities. I feel that more regular visits may see them live up to this promise. Slept at AMEMUSEI.

SUNDAY, 15/5/60. Carriers rested, as plenty of food was available, in preparation for the probe southward tomorrow.

MONDAY, 16/6/60. Patrol departed AGAMUSEI Rest House at 0700 and followed the AZIANA River upstream to HUGANA hamlet which was found to be heavily stockaded. Descended steeply to the AZIANA River, passing through many abandoned gardens. The cane suspension bridge across the swollen AZIANA was found to have been recently repaired and was negotiated without difficulty. Cpl. HERENEBI pointed out a spot slightly above the bridge where it was obvious that guards had been continuously posted for some time. I had no qualms, however, about proceeding, as the track I intended to take led to ARUWASA, traditional friends of the AGAMUSEI people, and further, I had only one AGAMUSEI person with the party. Patrol re-assembled and began a very steep ascent which brought us to the timber-line one and a half hours later. Entered the timber and continued high above the ARUWABI River. A few scattered houses were observed at 11.30 and at 1200 contact was made with several KUKUKUKU type people. Tultul TSHIBINERA arrived and guided the party through gardens and up a long grass spur to the Rest House which had been constructed last year. Arrival time 1400. Food was brought in fair quantities, and in no time quite a large crowd of happy KUKUKUKUs had gathered. A pig purchased with a tomahawk. Talks with the people through poor interpretation (PIDGIN-FORE-AWA-AUROGA). Slept at ARUWASA. Guard posted.

TUESDAY, 17/5/60 Several new buildings erected in the rest-house area. Census conducted, and forty new names recorded in this the second census. It was encouraging to note that a number of women appeared. Further discussions. Another pig bought. Salt, giri-giri and beads appear good trade. Slept at ARUWASA. Guards posted.

WEDNESDAY, 18/5/60. Departed ARUWASA at 0725 in company of twenty or so of the local people. Proceeded parallel with the river in a southerly direction following a reasonably good track. After 20 minutes we noted the airstrip site which has been remarked upon by a previous patrol. To my mind it has no real potential, being less than 1000 feet long. We continued down to a large creek and climbed steeply

1500 ft. to IGOPIJI Village. People agreed with my suggestion that they should gather for their initial census, as the patrol rested whilst I recorded the names. Departed at 1130, climbed to the crest of the ridge, passed through the WAIOMUGC hamlet (uncensured) then descended steeply almost 2,000 feet to the bank of the ANOWABI River. Followed the river for several miles upstream then climbed a long spur to CHEROKORO, where last year's camp still stood. A crowd had gathered from CHEROKORO and SIPUMAMU (½ mile north) and several representatives from WANTAKIA and WENABI were present. Talks with the people . New buildings constructed Food purchased. Slept at CHEROKORO. Guards posted.

THURSDAY, 19/5/60 Initial census of CHEROKORO. SIPUMAMU remains to be censured. They were not entirely willing so they were not pressed. More buildings constructed. Discussions with the people. Food purchased. Slept at CHEROKORO. Guards posted.

FRIDAY, 20/5/60 descended steeply to the river, Departed CHKROKORO at 0730 and then climbed steeply southward up a timbered ridge. Several armed WANTAKIA people visible on next ridge. As some CHEROKORO and AMUWASA people (enemies of WANTAKIA) had accompanied the patrol I halted the party, and, with two police, crossed to the other ridge. The WANTARIAs proved to be friendly and the main party followed. Crossed several more gullies and camp finally made at 1600 hours about half a mile west of the ANOWABI River and 200 yards from the main WANTAKIA hamlet. Tent erected and houses constructed. Sufficient food purchased. No women approached the camp. A pig bought and its killing used as a rifle demonstration. Interpretation hardly possible, although this is the same language as the rest of the area for reasons stated, later in the body of the report. People amazed by my tape-recorder. Slept at WANTAKIA. Guards posted.

SATURDAY, 21/5/60 Departed at 0745, descended again to the river, passing close to a dead body trussed in some dead trees, crossed, and climbed steeply up the east bank, reaching the large WAJI hamlet at 0900. Rested briefly then climbed steeply to the crest of the range at 9200 feet, the last 300 feet being almost vertical rock. Followed the crest of the range northward at a pleasant grade and commenced descending into the NUGUNANIA valley, arriving at the partially deserted village of WENABI, which has not been visited by a patrol for more than six years. Those people left were friendly and we were led to a camp site two miles north of the village. Camp made. Some sugar taken from an abandoned garden. Rice issued. Slept in bush camp. Dawn guards posted.

SUNDAY, 22/5/60. Departed camp at 0745 and traversed very broken country, through which a track had to be cut, arriving at the AZIANA River at 1200. Some AWA type people, from TAINORABA, met, burning grass in a pig hunt. Some difficulty encountered fording the river, but all cargo was safely over by 1430. Camp constructed on the north bank of the AZIANA. Rice and meat issued. Dawn guards.

MONDAY,23/5/60 Departed at 0630 and began climbing immediately. Reached top of AZIANA - LAMARI divide at 0900 and descended into TAINORABA, arriving at 1030. Food purchased from the people who were very touchy because of fear of betribution for their fighting with AMORABA. Patrol met by Luluai TOGA of MOBUTABA, who continues to provide good AWA-FORE interpretation. Discussion with village people. Slept at TAINORABA. Guards posted.

TUESDAY,24/5/60 Census conducted - this took four hours and was exceedingly difficult. Many new names were recorded, although perhaps 50% of the people remain uncensured. These people are very unco-operative, and resented this visit. I intend to take as many of these people as possible to Kainantu to see the station, as none has been so far afield. Several people from OWENIA - the next village east - visited in the afternoon. Further discussions. Slept at TAINORABA. Guards posted.

WEDNESDAY,25/5/60. Myself and four of the most senior police left TAINORABA at 0700 and walked for 2½ hours East over broken country to OWENIA. Mr.Galli with eight police left in charge of the main party at TAINORABA with instructions to improve the existing quarters and to construct a huge house to act as a symbol of the Administration (apart from its practical purpose). Food purchased at OWENIA. Census conducted and many new names recorded. After the census I showed the people a tomahawk and told them that I was prepared to give it to them if they were to bring a small pig. They did not appear interested. About half an hour later, however, a war chant commenced in the adjacent village, and soon after there was the sound of a large number of people approaching. The vanguard arrived and threw a small pig on the ground. The rest of the party, heavily armed, fanned out and surrounded myself and the police. To the accompaniment of the strumming of bows they said that this was the pig and we had better pay well. The police were told to be alert, and adopted an attitude of of complete unconcern for their tactics, which were obviously designed to promote fear. This baffled them and some appeared to lose their enthusiasm. I took the opportunity, having so many people present, to give a long speech about the aims and methods of the Administration, after which the atmosphere changed completely. Some threw their bows away and the leaders said they had not previously known what I had said. The pig was presented to me and payment accepted with some embarassment. Slept at OWENIA.

THURSDAY, 26/5/60. Departed OWENIA at 0730 and arrived at TAINORABA at 0935. New buildings found to have been constructed. One, 36' x 18', is the largest house in the Census Division. Several men and boys from AGENUSERI arrived in answer to my previous request that some should accompany the Patrol to Kainantu. Food purchased. Rifle demonstration given on a pig which had been bought. Talks with the people. Slept at TAINORABA, Guards posted.

FRIDAY, 27/5/60. Departed TAINORABA at 0745 and proceeded westwards high above the Lamari, arriving at AMORABA at 0845. The patrol, now consisting of about 100 able bodied men, almost outnumbered the village. Census conducted whilst the carriers improved the accommodation. Slept at AMORABA.

SATURDAY, 28/5/60. Departed AMORABA at 0715 and descended 2000 ft. to the Lamari River, only to find it in full flood and impossible to cross at this point. A wait of an hour proved that it was not receding, so we climbed 2,500 feet to MOBUTABA to wait while two police re-inforced the bridge on the other side of this village. Food purchased. Slept at

MOBUTASA.

SUNDAY,29/5/60 — Departed MOBUTASA at 0630 and descended steeply to the Lamari again, arriving at 0730. All cargo negotiated bridge safely thence climbed almost vertically 2,000 feet, descended the same height then rose 2,000 feet to the village of ABOMOTASA arriving at 1015. Continued at 1030 and arrived at the OKAPA side of the "Pine Forest" at 1200. Heard another patrol was in the area and waited until 1400. Received a note from Mr.A.BOTTRILL,A.D.O., and departed in haste for his camp, half an hour back along the track. Found that Mr.Bottrill was on his way to join me and locate an airstrip site in the LAMARI-AWA-KUKUKOKU area. Mr.CALLI sent to rejoin the carriers, send my personal effects back, and accompany the 45 AWA people to OKAPA for the first part of their induction tour. Slept in tents beside the ANTAIYAPINTA creek.

MONDAY,30/560. — Carriers departed at 0715. The AWA A510 transmitter, brought by Mr.Bottrill, used to contact OKAPA. Left at 0820 and arrived IAKIA at 1400. Corporal KAKI taken ill, and returned under escort to OKAPA. Sufficient food purchased. Slept IAKIA.

TUESDAY,31/5/60. — Departed IAKIA at 0915, after wireless to OKAPA. Ascended slightly up a forested ridge then descended gradually along a long grassed spur arriving at the Lamari River below OKOROTABA at 1430. All cargo safely across the swollen stream by 1630. Camp constructed .OWENIA people visited the camp with food for sale.

WEDNESDAY,1/6/60. — Departed camp at 0700 and followed the bank of the Lamari upstream. Arrived at what appeared to be a possible airstrip site (KUNOPI Appendix A) at 0800. Site surveyed. Continued upstream for several miles then climbed to WAISARA village in heavy rain. Some food purchased. Camp constructed in unpleasant conditions. Slept at WAISARA.

THURSDAY,2/6/60. — Departed WAISARA at 0905 after radio contact with OKAPA. A Constable sent down to Lamari to meet an extra Constable en route from OKAPA. Arrived at PINATA at 1105. Men only appeared. Houses built. Local people not co-operative in house building. Sufficient food purchased, with a wide variety of trade goods. Slept at PINATA.

FRIDAY,3/6/60. — Heard from OKAPA that our policeman had arrived there without meeting the other constable. We decided to wait for further news to-morrow morning before proceeding over the LAMARI-AZIANA divide into the long unvisited area beyond. Food purchased. Night at PINATA.

SATURDAY,4/6/60. — Main party with Mr.Bottrill departed PINATA at 0700. I waited for the wireless schedule, but could not contact OKAPA. Left PINATA at 0830 and met party at 0915 at the timber line, 800 feet above PINATA. Rested briefly then continued, rising slightly, then descending a long timbered spur, towards the AZIANA River. Met two AZANA people at a stockade across the track at 1100, and, after talking through very poor interpretation, descended further to the village of AREDUNKURA. Village prepared for a seige, with a stockade and all houses full of food. Good contact made with the people. Food purchased with salt , which was particularly good trade, possibly because trade routes have been cut b recent fighting. Two small pigs bought and shot. Camp

built above the village. Census attempted with little success, book issued so that people may possibly associate themselves, through it, with the Administration. Slept AREBUNKURA. Guards posted.

SUNDAY,5/6/60. Wireless read comfortably at OKAPA. Police and several carriers returned to PINATA to collect excess cargo left there. Work commenced on a permanent Rest House above the village. Guards posted.

MONDAY,6/6/60. Departed AREBUNKURA at 0800 in drizzling rain, descended sharply easterly to a small creek then rose to the deserted village of ARUWINI. It appears fairly obvious that these are the people with whom the AREBUNKURAs have been fighting. Ascended to the head of the ridge below the new village, but no people appeared. A fairly level piece of ground observed near the AZIANA River, so the party descended and a survey conducted. (Appendix "B"). Camp made nearby and map drawn. Rice issued. Guard posted.

TUESDAY,7/6/60/ Wireless giving details of site read strength 4 in OKAPA. Departed 0910, crossed large stream (WANDARUA) and ascended a long spur 1,500 feet to a point near IABWIARA village, where we were met by a suspicious group of armed men. Descended 1000 feet on another spur then continued over tiring ridges. Rain forced a halt to be made at 1230. Camp built. Some local people visited with a little food. Rice issued. Two carriers arrested for stealing food from a native garden. Guard posted.

WEDNESDAY,8/6/60. Two prisoners left under escort for court hearing at OKAPA. Departed 0740 and continued up the AZIANA River. Rested on a knoll at 1100 and met the first KUKUKUKU type people we had seen in this valley. They appeared quite friendly, and guided us to a point slightly below their village (KAMORI) where camp was made at 1300. The people very unwilling to bring food despite the variety of trade goods. Interpreter from MOREI understood, and discussions held with the people (IMANI Group). Guards posted.

THURSDAY,8/6/60. Mr.Bottrill, myself and several police left the camp at 0900, crossed the AZIANA Riverand walked upstream for half an hour to a large flat area known as WONENARA. Area surveyed for a possible airstrip. Contact made with many people of the BAFUA group. Arrived back at the camp at 1545. Food purchased. Guards posted.

FRIDAY,10/6/60. Departed KAMORI and, after a descent to a creek, commenced the climb to BUTNARI (8,500 feet). Looked back and saw our camp being burnt by the KAMORIs. Arrived at BUTNARI at 0930 and were rewarded with a fine panorama of the rugged, unpopulated, timbered headwaters of the AZIANA River. Descended to the AZIANA River,crossed, and followed the creek towards BARUA. Camp made below the first BARUA hamlet at 1430. People (KUKUKUKU) visited, but there was no response to appeals for food. Finally a little was purchased. Rain. Guards posted.

SATURDAY, 11/6/60. KAINANTU contacted by wireless at 0750, and a request was made for an aerial inspection of the WONENARA site. Told that the inspection may be to-day, so self and four police returned to WONENARA and built fires. No aircraft seen by 1530 so returned to camp (50 minutes). Cessna 180 arrived at 1630 and located our camp. District Officer,

GOROKA, and A.D.O., KAINANTU aboard. Several small items dropped, together with a note saying WONENARA would probably be allright for Cessna aircraft, and to commence construction. Food purchased from local people who had been amazed by the 'plane. Curves posted.

SUNDAY, 12/6/60. Patrol returned to WONENARA and work commenced.

END OF PATROL

NATIVE SITUATION

This is dealt with hereunder Group by Group for clarity.

AWA The only village in this group over which the Administration may be said to have any measure of control is MOBUTASA. The situation in this village is good, probably more through the single-handed efforts of Luluai TOGA than any other single factor.

Most of the other villages were found to be heavily stockaded, and they appear to be squirmishing almost continually with their neighbours. These villages, having had two or three visits since contact, have reached the stage of tolerating a patrol in their midst, whilst still refusing to pay the slightest attentions to instructions given. It is understandably hard for them to see why they should comply with an order given by a patrol which may not return for one or two years, as has been the case in the past. Rumours of fighting are slow to reach the nearest Government station (OKAPA), and consequently, if it was decided to mount a patrol there to investigate, some weeks would have elapsed before it arrived on the scene. In this area of swiftly changing alliances the patrol may find that the villages had become firm friends again, and the culprits of any murdered untraceable.

The people of AGANUSEI fear an attack by those of WENABI, and TAINORABA is continually quarelling with AMORABA. During the duration of the patrol, however, no fighting broke out in this group.

The group contains no Pidgin speakers and no member has been as far afield as Kainantu. Their outlook is extremely restricted, so I decided to try and persuade as many as possible to accompany the patrol and see other parts of the Highlands. Forty-five men elected to come, including representatives from every village. I feel that by seeing other areas they may become co-operative on their return, and further, more men may decide to go and have a look for themselves.

The overt act made towards the patrol at OWENIA, which I have described fully in the diary, stemmed, I feel, from two factors:

1) The people were igorant of the patrol's real intentions; and
2) Possibly an earlier patrol had paid insufficient price for a pig for their feelings to be manifested in this way.

The reaction of the people to my speech was more encouraging than I had expected, and I anticipate that they will be helpful to future patrols.

The AWA Group is a long way from accepting our criminal statutes. No dispute was brought to my notice for settlement, and the Court of Native Affairs was not convened.

AUROGA(KUKUKUKU) These people are allies with the people of AGANUSEI (AWA), and share their dislikefor the WENABI and WANTAKIA. Some of the villages, notably ARUWASA, have been transferred to higher, more strategic ridges, and new stockades are in evidence. There has been no fighting in this group for several years.

Some of these people have been to GOROKA and they assisted the patrol more than any other group. The initial census was conducted in two more of the villages, and almost 300 people now have their names recorded. This would be nearly 50% of the total population.

Several years of regular patrolling may see these people fully under control.

WANTAKIA (KUKUKUKU)

This is an unenmsured group of almost 600 people at the head of the ANOWABI River. Almost 200 people visited the patrol at its camp, but little of the Administration's ideals could be transmitted to them because interpretation was almost impossible. It is unfortunate that these people are not friends with the AWA people and the AUROGAs, as this means their track to Government stations at OKAPA and KAIWANTU is effectively blocked. Without the opening of another Post, to which the people have access, we will have to wait until the AWA and AUROGA is controlled before making any real steps, towards controlling these.

WENABI (KUKUKUKU)

These people, who have only been contacted once previously, usually inhabit the NUGUNANIA River Basin, but have now, probably for strategic reasons, left there and constructed a large village near their friends the WANTAKIA. It seems unlikely that they themselves intend to attack the people of AUROGA-AGAMUSEI as they themselves are equally afraid of attack.

Their route to OKAPA is also effectively blocked.

AZANA

The AZANA group had not been visited for nine years prior to this patrol. Heavy fighting is in progress between the villages of AREBUNKURA and ARUWINI, but it is unknown whether there has been any recent deaths.

The people speak a language which was unknown to the interpretors with the patrol, and the interpretation difficulty made it virtually impossible for us to explain the reason for our presence. Little can be achieved here until interpretation can be improved and the Administration is more permanently in the area.

IMANI (KUKUKUKU)

Initially visited by this patrol. Two previous patrols had contacted some of the men but did not visit the villages. Both KAMORI and BUTNARI villages visited by this patrol. Peace reigns between this group and their traditional enemies the BARUA. These people live in the immediate vicinity of the projected Patrol Post of WONENARA.

The significance of their acticus in burning our camp is unknown, as they were friendly both before and after the act.

BARUA (KUKUKUKU)

These people proved friendly, although they showed a marked disinclination to supply us with food. Good contact was made by the patrol with many male bodied men.

The location of an airstrip site at WONENARA, between IMANI and BARUA, and the possiblity that a permanent Patrol Post will be opened on the site will assist in improving the native situation in the following ways:

1) The people of WENABI, WANTAKIA, BARUA and AZANA will have direct with the Administration at will - something which is denied to them at the moment at times when no patrol is in the area;

2) All groups will be within two days walk of the Post and regular quick visits may be made;

3) Limited work will be available to the people on the WONENARA airstrip;

4) Groups of local people will be able to visit the larger stations of KAIWANTU and GOROKA in safety under the protection of the regular ground parties;

5) Continual intercourse between local men and the more sophisticated casual workers employed on the station will broaden the outlook;

6) The revelation of the powers of the

Administration and the services which it can offer.

Although I have adopted the arrival at WONENARA as the finishing point of the patrol the work of contact with the people continues whilst work progresses on the airstrip. People inthe surrounding villages no longer walk everywhere armed, and there is some talk of some of the villages being moved from the ridges into the more fertile valleys. Work on a graded foot-track between WONENARA and KAINANTU is also improving contact with people lower down the AZIANA Valley.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK

The exceptional ruggedness of the Census Division and the infertility of the soil in the AWA particularly, makes subsistence gardening difficult, and the selection of cash crops for introduction almost impossible. The rainfall in the AWA is so low that the people have evolved a system of irrigation which they use successfully in the dry seasons. Long lengths of bamboo are hollowed and pushed together and supported on upright posts. They lead from convenient streams at a gentle slope to the garden sres - one pipe for each garden. It is not uncommon to see twenty pipes emerge from one stream inside the forest, and extend in different directions one to two miles to the separate gardens. Gardening would be impossible without them, as the soil turns to a dry powder in the dry season.

Sweet potato, taro, bananas and sugar-cane are the staple food crops.

Most gardens are fenced to afford protection from marauding pigs, and covered pits are made inside to trap those pigs which break through. Village pigs are often blinded at birth to prevent them straying too far from the residence of the owner.

That some avenue for the introduction of a cash income be found for these people is obvious. Just in which direction it will lie is hard to visualise. Perhaps a little coffee could be planted in the wetter areas and peanuts in others, but marketing will always be a difficulty, for a motor road in this area will be a very long term project.

Some assistance, in the first instance, should be given the people in the improvement of subsistence agriculture and the introduction of a wider variety of foodstuffs for their own immediate benefit.

ROADS.

There are no vehicular roads in the Division.

Walking tracks are precipitous and are enough to deter most people from leaving their villages to go any great distance. Graded walking tracks are a great necessity to facilitate carriage of cargo, movement of patrols and improvement of inter-village communications. Graded tracks can be used by motor-cycles and will eventually provide the backbone for a motor road.

Inter-village tracks south of the AZIANA River are often almost non-existent and many new ones were cut by the patrol. It was found that bush tracks cut by previous patrols were used frequently by the people. It would therefore be safe to anticipate that graded tracks would also be used to overcome the communications barrier and to provide the many other attendant advantages.

INTERPRETATION.

Interpretation was the greatest barrier to the full success of the patrol. There are no Pidgin speaking men in the Census Division.

Interpretation in the AWA Linguistic Group was provided by Luluai TOGA of MOBUTASA, who understands FORE, and a FORE interpreter. TOGA's services to the patrol were invaluable and his control of his village, together with his co-operation with the Administration, has made him the most valuable Luluai I have seen.

Interpretation in the KUKUKUKU Linguistic Group was achieved, in the first part of the patrol through a FORE interpreter, a FORE speaking AWA from AGAMUSEI and Tultul TCHIBINERA of ARUWASA, who speaks AWA. The latter two declined to be used to interpret when the patrol was at WANTAKIA because of the hostility which exists between them and this group. In the second part of the patrol this language was translated by a FORE-KUKUKUKU speaking man from MOREI and a FORE interpreter.

Whilst we were in the AZANA Linguistic Group we found interpretation impossible except for one man from AMBUWKURA who understands some AWA phrases. It was later discovered that some AZANA people from the eastern end of the group understand the KUKUKUKU language so that, in future, interpretation may be achieved using:

(a) a TAIRORA interpreter
(b) a KUKUKUKU- TAIRORA speaker from IMANI
(c) a AZANA-KUKUKUKU speaker from AZANA.

The above is certainly a cumbersome way to interpret but is the best which may be done at the moment.

It is interesting to note that the KUKUKUKU word, in this area, for "one who steals" is "KUKANUKA". The people are aptly named as they proved to be excellent thieves.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

There are ten Village Officials in the Census Division at present. Eight are in the AWA and two in the ANOWABI Valley (KUKUKUKU). These in the AWA, except for Luluai TOGA and the Tultul of MOBUTASA are merely figureheads at present, although they may prove more valuable as a greater measure of control is gained over the rank and file in the villages. Recommendations regarding Luluais and Tultuls, set out hereunder for approval.

TCHIBINERA of ARUWASA Has held the position of Tultul, conferred on him in GOROKA, for two years. He holds definite sway in an area with few headmen, and has visited OKAPA several times since his appointment. He is a valuable asset to Administration and his appointment as Luluai is recommended.

TARAMUJI of IGOPIJI Is the leader of the four hundred or so people in the vicinity of his hamlet. He holds the position of Tultul, conferred on him two years ago in GOROKA. He proved a valuable man while the patrol was in his area. His appointment as Luluai is recommended.

KUMINTAI'GIRENA of CHEROKORO As for TARAMUJI above. His appointment as Luluai is recommended.

KUNGU of WAJI (WANTAKIA) The traditional leader of the 600 people of WANTAKIA. He has been remarked upon by all previous patrols to his area. Although it is doubtful whether he realises the full significance of holding a badge of office, but I feel that his appointment would help him and his people associate themselves with the Administration and provide an important stepping stone on the road to control. His appointment as Luluai is recommended.

TAI'ABI of SIPUMAMU It is recommended that this leader be appointed to the position of Tultul. His village contains no Government officials at present.

KONDAIPUKONO of ARUWASA It is recommended that this leader be appointed Tultul to assist the efforts of TCHIBINERA. He has proved himself exceedingly helpful to the Administration.

TRADE GOODS

A wide variety of trade goods was taken by the patrol. Items which proved most popular were:

AWA
Salt
Razor Blades
Giri Giri

KUKUKUKU
Giri Giri
Small knives
Beads
Matches
Razor Blades

AZANA
Salt
Giri Giri

In all areas where the people were prepared to offer a pig, a tomahawk was eagerly accepted as payment.

It is recommended that money be introduced into the AWA as trade, to stimulate movement towards stores at OKAPA and KAINANTU.

COMMUNICATIONS

A AWA ASIO transmitter-receiver was used in the latter half of the Patrol. A 3220 K/cycle crystal was used early each morning and our signals, through a correctly measured and directed dipole aerial, were comfortably read in OKAPA and KAINANTU, distances of 26 and 38 miles respectively from the farthest point reached by the patrol.

POLICE

All police performed their duties as directed, and a separate report on each will be forwarded to the Commissioner for Police.

CONCLUSION

The patrol proved successful in consolidating the influence of the Administration. Follow up patrol from the new post at WONENARA should vastly improve the native situation. The development of these virile people will be great achievement .

APPENDIX "A" (Airstrip Sites)

"NUNOPI"

On the south bank of the Lamari River between OWENIA and WAISARA there exists a flat area, of specifications below, which is known as NUNOPI. It was surveyed by the patrol to determine whether it was suitable as an airstrip site.

A rectangular block 1,275 feet by 200 feet was surveyed, the centre line bearing 108° magnetic.

Very little construction work would be needed on the site. It would be largely a matter of clearing the grass (very long) and consolidating.

Approaches for the strip would be difficult as the aircraft would have to come in through the Lamari Gorge and descend sharply for the last mile.

APPENDIX "B" (Airstrip Sites)

"OROBINA"

OROBINA is situated on the north bank of the Aziana River. It is a long, fairly narrow spur parallel with the River, with an average gradient of 11%. A map giving full details of this site has already been forwarded.

Approaches to this spur are clear, aircraft would land up the Aziana River.

It is immediately below the AZANA Village of ARUWINI. (see map accompanying).

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959-60 — AZIANA Census Division

Govt. Print.—3052/2.60.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS 1960	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission			Males		Females		Pregnant	No. Child bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
MOBUTASA	12.5.	3	2	1										1	2			1		1		10	(7 New Names,					19	36	8	34	5	36		30	25	41	52	158
AGAMUSEI	14.5	6	4	1	1						1			3	2					4	1		(6 New Names)					15	46	18	53	3	44		54	27	55	63	199
ARUWASA	17.5		1												1					4			(40 New Names)					4	31	2	24	1	21		20	12	34	28	94
IGOPIJI	18.5											INITIAL CENSUS																	23	5	20	-	13		17	19	26	30	92
CHERONDRO	19.5											INITIAL CENSUS																2	26	3	23	1	20		13	25	32	27	97
TRINORABA	24.5	5	4											1	2					3	3		(23 New Names)					3	32	16	32	1	31		30	32	43	45	150
OWENIA	25.5	5	7	1	1						1			1							2		(28 New Names)					4	26	6	35	2	30		19	30	43	47	139
AMORABA	27.5	1	2						1					2									(5 New Names)					7	17	6	23	1	20		20	16	25	42	103
TOTAL		20	20	3	2				1		2			8	7			1		12	6	10						59	239	64	244	14	229		203	186	299	334	1031

COPY

Sub-District Office,
KAINANTU.

4th May, 1960.

Mr.O.K.ALDER,
Patrol Offi cer,
KAINANTU.

Dear ,

Patrol Instructions - AZIANA Census Division

Further to recent conversations, please prepare to conduct the 1960 routine and consolidation patrol of the AWA Linguistic Group and KUKUKUKU groups of the WAGUMUA Valley in the western sector of the AZIANA Census Division.

2. Basically, your patrol area is to be that patrolled in March, 1959, by Mr.I.D.BURNET. However, should you consider that the native situation is reasonably placid, you may cross the AZIANA River and cautiously probe deeper into the KUKUKUKU area towards WANTAKIA.

3. Lance-Corporal HEREBEBI will probably prove your most valuable asset. Do not dismiss his comments or suggestions without very full thought as he has been patrolling this area for a considerable time, probably knows it better than anyone else and is able to quickly and accurately guage native reactions.

4. In particular, I would like you to pay attention to:
(a) Census : Do not, however, force this on to the people. If they are unwilling to be formally censussed, attempt to estimate numbers.
(b) Consolidation of Influence: Be lenient and only use the N.A.R. for very flagrant breaches. If youths desire to visit OKAPA/KAINANTU for work or merely to have a look, they are to be encouraged.
(c) Leaders: Attempt to get to know, in the limited time available, the influential men; they will mark the success or failure, in the first instance, of the patrol's endeavour to obtain its objects. Check on the handful of AWA Village Officials appointed last year.
(d) Future Plans: As you know the extensive consolidation of this area is planned over the next two years once the proposed KAMARI Post has been established and its environs pacified. Try to convey the essence of our plans to the people, i.e. that even if we have only been annual itinerants in the past and now, we will definitely be amongst them to stay soon.

5. Should the people wish to accompany the patrol they may do so as unarmed carriers. You are reminded, however, to watch the numbers of these unpredictable and volatile folk and to keep them in the middle of the carrier line interspersed with your CHIMBU and watchful police escorts.

6. Mr.M.J.GALLI, C.P.O., si to accompany you. You may use your discretion as to where he fits into the patrol line, wither at the head with you or at the rear. I favour the latter, as stragglers must be kept up to the main body presenting a compact patrol inclined to deter any armed parties fancying "easy pickings". Please use extreme caution in detaching this officer anywhere on his own unless with a proven N.C.O. or senior Constable .

7. Please liase fully with Patrol Officer i/c. Okapa, to whom you should consider yourself responsible in the first instance as the AZIANA is officially a partof his area. He may amend my instructions in repsect of details if he thinks fit.

8. You are requested to complete your patrol by mid-June at latest. I wish both you and your party a satisfying and fruitful patrol.

Yours faithfully,

sgd. (I.A.Holmes)
Assistant District O

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 8 of 1959/60

Patrol Conducted by J.A.Wiltshire, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled NORTH FORE, SOUTH FORE and part AWA Census Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 2

Natives 5 Members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From See within /19 to /19

Number of Days 45

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /19

Medical .... /19

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol (i) Census Revision (ii) Medical

(iii) 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 ....

67-13-19

20th March, 1961.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORTS NO. 8 OF 1959-60, OKAPA -
COPIES OF MAP.

I refer to your minute 67-5-2 of 20th February, 1961.

Twenty prints are forwarded herewith.

J. K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Director

Att.

→ 57-13-9

Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

9th March, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines,
KONEDOBU.

MAP OF FORE, SOUTH FORE AND AWA
CENSUS DIVISION.
SUN PRINTS

Forwarded herewith is a map of the abovementioned Divisions.

Could 20 prints be made and sent to me, please?

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

Att.

Prints herewith.

16/3/61.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-13-19

RECEIVED
7 MAR 1961
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Reply Please Quote

No. 67-5-2

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

1st March, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Patrol No. 8 of 1959-60, OKAPA.

I refer to your 67-13-19 of 3rd February, 1961 and especially the last paragraph thereof.

I now attach a copy of the memo received from the Assistant District Officer at Okapa which I think, fully explains the delay in submission of the report.

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

16/3.

67 - 1 - 2

Sub-district Office,
OKAPA.
Eastern Highlands District.

26th February 1961

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
G O R O K A

PATROL REPORT No.8 of 1959-60

Your minute 67-5-2 of 11th February to the Director's 67-13-19 of 3rd February 1960 refers.

When the patrol, or series of patrols, consolidated in the above report was carried out Mr Wiltshire was on his own as O.I.C. OKAPA. He was also undertaking the A.S.O.P.A. correspondence course and lagging to the extent that it was necessary to relieve him of all other duties so that he could concentrate on his assignments, in order to complete them and enable him to sit for the final examination.

Mr Wiltshire did complete the census figures immediately after the patrols and also distributed the information on the current Kuru situation to the medical people without delay. ✓

The reason for the delay would appear to be that Mr Wiltshire was hard pressed to carry out his current functions and commitments as the only officer on the station. After the arrival of a second officer the patrols were carried out and reports submitted without delay. With the A.S.O.P.A. assignments and examinations out of the way he was then able to complete the matters still outstanding from the period when he was on his own. ✓

M. Brightwell

(M.Brightwell)
Assistant District Officer

67-13-9

Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

9th March, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines,
KONEDOBU.

MAP OF FORE, SOUTH FORE AND AWA
CENSUS DIVISION.
SUN PRINTS

..... Forwarded herewith is a map of the abovementioned Divisions.

Could 20 prints be made and sent to me, please?

J.K. McCarthy
Director.

Att.

67-13-23

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

6th March, 1961.

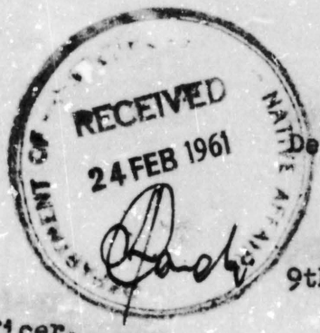
District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

Further to my 67-13-23 of 22nd December, 1960, the Director of Lands has been asked to provide the necessary sun prints which will be forwarded to you on receipt at this Headquarters.

Action has been taken on the subject file concerning the legal position of research workers and their activities in so far as experimentation on on corpses is concerned.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-13-23



67-13-23

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

9th February, 1961.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL NO.8 OF 59-60 - KAINANTU.

Receipt is acknowledged of your 67-5-2 of 1st February, 1961, enclosing the Assistant District Officer, OKAPA, comments on the above patrol.

Reference the Assistant District Officer's last paragraph - neither of these sketch maps have been received at this Headquarters, and if sun-prints are required, please forward them with advice as to the number of copies to be made.

J.K. McCarthy

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director

MINUTE:

File 67-5-2
District Office, GOROKA.
20th February, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Copy of map covering Fore, South Fore and AWA Census Divisions is enclosed herewith and it is requested that 20 sun prints be made and forwarded please.

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

67-13-23

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

9th February, 1961.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL NO.8 OF 59-60 - KAINANTU.

Receipt is acknowledged of your 67-5-2 of 1st February, 1961, enclosing the Assistant District Officer, OKAPA, comments on the above patrol.

Reference the Assistant District Officer's last paragraph - neither of these sketch maps have been received at this Headquarters, and if sun-prints are required, please forward them with advice as to the number of copies to be made.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director

67/13/23

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RECEIVED
-6 FEB 1961
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Reply Please Quote

No. 67-5-2

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

1st February, 1961.

MINUTE:

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Patrol Report Kainantu 8 of 59/60.

I refer to my 67-5-2 of 9th December, 1960 addressed to the A.D.O. Okapa with a copy to yourself.

Attached are comments on the patrol report submitted by the A.D.O. Okapa which were omitted previously.

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

67-5-2

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

1st February, 1961.

MINUTE:

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Patrol Report Kainantu 8 of 59/60.

I refer to my 67-5-2 of 9th December, 1960 addressed to the A.D.O. Okapa with a copy to yourself.

Attached are comments on the patrol report submitted by the A.D.O. Okapa which were omitted previously.

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

67 - 2 - 2

Sub-district Office,
OKAPA.
Eastern Highlands District.

12th December 1960

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GORONKA

KAINANTU PATROL REPORT - No.8/59-60

Forwarded herewith is the report of a series of short patrols conducted by Mr Patrol Officer J.A.Wiltshire. It will be noted that the patrols were carried out during the time OKAPA was controlled from KAINANTU and has been numbered accordingly.

The report is forwarded in duplicate along with the claim for Camping Out Allowance. The patrol map is forwarded under separate cover, to avoid folding it, in the same mail.

The matter raised in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 regarding the effect of past Kuru research on the native situation is unfortunately all too true and a matter to which I have given considerable thought. In future I propose to fully protect the legal rights of the natives in this matter and give them some protection against the blind ego of the medical prestige seekers. This class of medical researcher will, and has, by such methods which ignore the native affairs side of the question, frustrate long term Kuru research and bring about an anti-Administration attitude. Medical research can go on to the benefit of all if properly controlled and handled. This necessitates the complete removal and prohibition of an attitude which regards and treats the FORE people as laboratory specimens only. Control must be exerted over post mortems, and the carting off of brains, to bring it to a tolerable level compatable with reasonable and necessary scientific enquiry.

It must be stated here that Dr Andrew Gray is most conscious and understanding of the problem and I personally feel that his attitude and practice in this regard can be described as excellent from the Native Affairs point of view; at the same time maintaining his research work.

The matter of economic development all hinges on agriculture and consequently a heavy burden and responsibility is place on the Agricultural Officer. It is hoped to get the Agricultural Officer moving around the area much more than has been the case in the past as soon as the wet season is over.

The figures submitted on Kuru are of interest and have been presented to the medical people. The increasing natural decrease of population in the South Fore from 2.7 to 11.4 per thousand is rather disturbing and particular attention will be paid to this aspect during the next census.

The map submitted, under separate cover, is of importance to this area having been compiled from air photographs. Could this station please be supplied with 12 copies of this trace for use by the various Departments and researchers working in the area. Your urgent endeavour in this matter would be appreciated. In my 67-2-2 of 23/8/60 a trace of the GIMI Area was forwarded with the patrol report and a request for 6 copies to be made and returned to this station. To date nothing has been received. Would you please press this matter at the same time.

M. Brightwell

(M.Brightwell)
Assistant District Officer

67 - 2 - 2

Sub-district Office,
OKAPA.
Eastern Highlands District.

12th December 1960

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA

KAINANTU PATROL REPORT - No.8/59-60

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M. Brightwell

(M.Brightwell)
Assistant District Officer

67-13-19

24th February, 1961.

The Director.
Department of Public Health,
KONEDOBU.

OKAPA PATROL REPORT NO.8-1959-60
NORTH FORE, SOUTH FORE AND PORT AWA.

Your 50-7-6/B.177 of 20th February, 1961 refer.

With reference to your comment on lack of information concerning Fore social attitudes towards Kuru research, I had understood that officers of your Department were aware of the social situation in the area, and that certain of them were indeed in direct and regular contact with that situation.

I am informed that this matter of Fore reations to research was discussed at certain meetings of the Administration Committee on Fore Development during 1960, and that Fore attitudes were at that time illustrated by one of your representatives mentioning incidents involving a certain research worker in the locality. As reports on attitudes reach me I shall keep you abreast of current trends.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-13-19
~~67-13-9~~

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
21 FEB 1960

In Reply Please Quote
No. 50-7-6 /B.177.

Department of Public Health,
Port Moresby,
20th February, 1961.

RFRS/PS

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Subject: Patrol Report No. 8 of 1959-60
Okapa.

Reference: Your 67-13-19 of 3rd February, 1961.

Thank you for making available to me the comments made by your patrolling officer in this report. Our records show that we have been particularly concerned about the problems of the people's attitude to kuru research, however the advice received from your District Officer at Goroka shows that no such concern was warranted. This patrol report does indicate that more concern should have been paid, particularly by your Department in the area to this matter, and that they should have kept us more fully aware in the past. I have brought the comments to the attention of the officers undertaking research.

Statistics in relation to males and females are of particular interest. If there are no women missed they indicate a most abnormal population break-up. The patrolling officer assures us that there are no women not seen, thus these rates must be mainly attributable to the effect of kuru. The ratio of the sexes in the age group 16-45 found in the population studied by me in the islands region were never greater than 130 males to 100 females; the overall figures averaging from 100 to 129. The effect of these ratios must be forcing the women into marriage at a far earlier age than elsewhere in the Territory. This has the further result of more children being born before death occurs in kuru and would be born under more normal conditions. It thus perpetuates the population level and maintains the incidence of kuru. Field control of hansens disease is being established at Okapa and this should help with the control of this condition.

(R.F.R. Scragg)
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

67-13-19

3rd February, 1961.

Mission Liaison Officer,
Department of Education,
[redacted].

PATROL REPORT NO.6 of 1959-60
OKAPA

The following is an extract from the above report forwarded for your information please:-

"Statistics show 20 persons from the SOUTH FORE and 101 persons of the NORTH FORE Census Divisions as being enrolled as students at schools outside of their villages. The greater number of these persons are attending Mission schools in this Sub-District and in KAINANTU.

At the time of the patrols to the two Divisions, there were four established schools:-

(a) FUROSA: Operated by the World Mission Inc. At the time of the patrol this school was closed because of the absence of this Missions Director who is in the U.S.A. This institution caters for day pupils from around the FUROSA area.

(b) KEIAKASA: Operated by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission with one teacher. Pupils are drawn from local villages as well as the NORTH FORE, the latter being boarders. Attendances are not known.

(c) KASOHU: Operated by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission with one teacher. Pupils are from nearby villages, attendances are unknown. Since the NORTH FORE patrol this school has ceased to function.

(d) OKAPA Station: This Administration school, staffed by two teachers drawn its students (62) from nearby villages in the FORE and KEIAGANA areas.

It is not known whether the schools mentioned in (a) (b) and (c) are recognised and subsidised by the Administration."

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-13-19

3rd February, 1961.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL NO.8 of 1959-60
OKAPA

Thank you for the report on the above patrol and your covering comments.

The information on the "KURU" disease is very interesting and an extract has been forwarded to the Director, Department of Public Health.

The report is well written and gives a very clear picture of the native situation in the area.

In future, would you please forward two (2) copies of reports to this office so that it is not necessary to type out extracts of information of interest to other Departments and other officers of this Department.

I notice that this patrol was completed on 28th April, 19[illegible], but the report was not submitted until 10th December, 1960 and forwarded by you to this Headquarters on 3rd January, 1961. Please give me reasons for these delays and also I require an explanation as to why there are no covering comments by the Assistant District Officer, OKAPA.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-13-19

3rd February, 1961.

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO.8 of 1959-60
OKAPA

The following is an extract from the above report forwarded for your information please. Your comments would be appreciated:-

"Attitudes in the North and South Fore vary from area to area and from differing Departments in the Administration. In areas close to OKAPA one finds an attitude of antipathy whilst in more distant and more backward areas there exists an attitude of goodwill, acceptance and curiosity of the Administration as a whole.

In areas adjacent to the OKAPA-PUROSA and OKAPA-KAINANTU Roads there has developed an attitude of intense dislike and passive resistance towards the Administration - in particular the Department of Public Health. This reaction has arisen because of the constant and at times intensive research into Kuru Disease which has taken the form of the study of persons who have this disease. This work has involved the interviewing of cases in the village - disliked by the native people who by their own custom are ashamed to publicise the fact that a relative has the disease, and it also involves the removal of patients from their village to the Hospital at OKAPA for observation. At one time it was customary to bring patients into the Hospital and keep them under observation until death and then perform post-mortems, extracting certain parts of the body. This is also disliked and thus the Hospital has come to be feared and resented by both Kuru victims and non-afflicted persons. Native thought is that if a person has developed Kuru then that person must live, die and be buried in their village.

This fear and resentment is well established, and is to a certain extent realised and appreciated by current researchers. To avoid manifesting this attitude further, and if Kuru research is to continue (and it must) with the co-operation of the Fore people, then there must be greater consideration given to the feelings of these people who are the subjects of research.

To avoid further resentment the number of post-mortems to be performed must be carefully considered; the movement and inconvenience caused to patients with this disease should only be done with consideration to their feelings and should be restricted to a minimum. Finally, the present villages used for research study should be revised and areas which have not received such intensive study should be selected instead.

Research into Kuru must continue. Much depends on the willingness and co-operation of the subjects and if there is resistance then research must accordingly be retarded. We have created this present attitude but we can lessen it by consideration in our actions where animosity may be aroused.

A disturbing factor in the South Fore is the disproportionate ratio of males to females. This has been noted in past years and at the time of this patrol was as follows:-

	1960	
Males: Females	(overall)	4313:2584 or 1.6:1
" "	(16-45 age group)	2020: 981 or 2.0:1

These ratios are also fairly constant for all Census Units in the North Fore.

These disproportionate ratios cannot be attributed to females who are not recorded in the census. The number of such persons who remain hidden during periods of census revision is now negligible.

The reason is the high incidence of Kuru Disease in these areas which effects a much higher percentage of females than males. In the South Fore in the past 16 months the total number of deaths from this disease amounted to 39.5% of total deaths recorded. During the 1958 census this figure was 46.5% of recorded deaths. In the North Fore the percentage was 38.1% this census.

The ratio of Kuru deaths in the South Fore since October, 1958 was, females:males, 3.8:1 or of 182 deaths 73.7% were females. In the North Fore this ratio was (females:males) 4.6:1 or of 62 deaths since July 1958, 82.2% were females.

In both Divisions deaths from causes other than Kuru were equally proportionate between the sexes. In both areas births recorded are near equal between sexes.

The differences in the ratio between the groups 'overall' and '16-45 age group' (paragraphs 15 and 16 above) is explained by the fact that Kuru Disease occurs to a greater degree in younger persons rather than older people over the age of 30-35.

As seen from the above, the greatest problem in the North and South Fore is Kuru disease. In the South Fore one person in every 65 persons was suffering from this disease at the time of the patrol. This was not so extreme in the North Fore, being 1 : 151.

An inherent fear of sorcery dominates everyday life in both Divisions. The beliefs that Kuru is instigated by sorcery and that such sorcerers can be recognised by methods of divination and must be killed by ritual murder, still exist in all areas. Despite our efforts to censure such tradition by propaganda, our explanations will not be accepted until we can prove that this desease is a sickness that can be cured by medical treatment.

Marriage is not confined between people of the FORE linguistic group only. In the South Fore, intermarriage with the AUIANA, AWA and KUKUKUKU (Magai'amuti & Morei) linguistic groups is common. In the North Fore inter-marriage between the AUIANA and USURUFA linguistic groups does take place. Both Divisions inter-marry with the KEIAGANA, KANITE and GIMI groups.

In the AWA Division Anti-Yaws injections were given to all persons seen. Patrols to this area are infrequent and although not every person is seen at a census check, every opportunity presented has to be capitalised on. General health is very poor and understandable when one views the unhygienic dwellings and filthy surroundings that these people live in. Yaws, Scabies, Tropical Ulcers and infections are very common. Several infected arrow wounds were treated after being carried from outlying hamlets. Under no condition would these cases go to the OKAPA Hospital and this was not pressed.

Health in the SOUTH FORE is generally good from OKAPA Station to PUROSA, this area being adequately catered for by several Aid Posts. In the PAITI, ORIS and AGAKAHATASA areas there is a great deal of common Yaws, Scabies etc. as well as a high incidence of Malaria mainly around PAITI. Malaria pockets are located around here, PUROSA and the OKAPA Pine Forest and environs. During the patrol 1432 treatments were given.

The NORTH FORE is, generally speaking, the most healthy of the three census divisions visited. The whole NORTH FORE is close to OKAPA and the Hospital there, and which, because of its easy access, is popular with the local people in this Division.

Medical Orderlies from the Okapa Hospital accompanied the three patrols and were assisted by Orderlies from Aid Posts in the NORTH and SOUTH FORE.

KURU DISEASE.

Most of this has been discussed previously.

In the AWA Census Division villages visited, no case of this Disease were seen. No enquiries were made into any past occurrences of Kuru in that area.

During the patrol to the SOUTH FORE there were at that time, 105 active cases of Kuru - representing 1.53% of the total population recorded. Each person in every 65 has the disease.

Deaths from Kuru since the last patrol in September-October, 1958 were 132 or 39.5% of all deaths recorded.

In the NORTH FORE this is not so intensive. There were 35 current cases, with 62 deaths from the disease since the last patrol of July-August, 1958.

Names and details of all current Kuru cases at the time of the patrol to the NORTH and SOUTH FORE have been recorded and are kept on file at this office.

AID POSTS.

Aid Posts in the SOUTH FORE are located at PUROSA and KANITABI only. The establishment of an Aid Post in that area between PUROSA and PAITI is certainly warranted.

The Orderly at PUROSA Aid Post is doing good work in that vicinity and makes periodic visits to AGAKAHATASA and further West across the LAMARI River to MOREI. At MOREI he has succeeded in making excellent relations with KUKUKUKU groups, so much so that these people now visit his Aid Post at PUROSA.

There is only one Aid Post in the SOUTH FORE. This is at OKASA near the Southern boundary of the Division. As

mentioned previously most villages in the NORTH FORK are in close access to the Hospital at OKAPA Station and do not warrant further Aid Posts.

All Posts were visited; all had adequate medical supplies and few complaints. As usual the most common complaint is that local people are not making use of Aid Posts ... possibly rectified if Orderlies visit villages to locate persons in need of medical treatment'.

HANSEN'S DISEASE

The patrol to the NORTH FORK was accompanied by Doctor D. Russell, Leprologist of the Department of Public Health, KONEDOBU.

Dr. Russell conducted a survey of the incidence of Leprosy in this Division which was part of an overall survey of this Sub-District.

A total of 25 cases of this Disease were observed from the 5,366 people seen. The following statistics have been compiled by Dr. Russell and are contained in his report to the Director of Public Health:-

i.	Gross Incidence:	4.68/1000
ii.	Infectious:	0.36/1000
iii.	Tuberculoid:	4.31/1000

These statistics are consistent with average figures for the Highlands region.

Of the 25 cases seen, 2 were of the Infectious type of Leprosy and 23 were of the Tuberculoid type. Names and other details of these 25 persons are held on file at the OKAPA Office."

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-13-14. ✓

Sub-District Office,
OKAPA ... E.H.D.

10th December, 1960.
67-5-2

The Assistant District Officer,
O K A P A.

District Office,
GOROKA,
Eastern Highlands District.

3rd January, 1961.

PATROL REPORT No. 8 of 1959/60.

Assistant District Officer,
OKAPA.

Areas Patrolled: SOUTH FORE, NORTH FORE and part

Patrol Report No. 8 of 1959-60.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report of a patrol to South Fore, North Fore and part A.W.A. Census Division conducted by Mr. P.O. Wilshire. No covering comments of yours appear to have been received and these would be appreciated, please.

The report is most informative and well presented.

The matters raised at para 7,8and 9 page 7 have been dealt with in separate correspondence. The incidence of Kuru is quite graphically depicted in the report which I shall pass to the Regional Medical Officer to perune.

I trust the Agricultural Officer is doing all he can to foster the growing of fresh vegetables in the North Fores area.

Number of Days: 45 inc.

The census statistics are far from good but until we find out more about Kuru they will no doubt persist.

The remarks on education will be passed to the District Education Officer.

Natives: 5 Members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Medical Orderly
1 Interpreter

27/3/60 to 7/4/60 and

11 Medical.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
11 JAN 1961

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.
File No. 67-5-2

c.c The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

District Office,
GOROKA. 3/1/61
Eastern Highlands District.

Forwarded for your information, please.
The file copy is being passed to the Regional Medical Officer for his perusal and return.

(E. FLOWER)
District Officer.

Sub-District Office,
OKAPA ... E.H.D.

10th December, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
O K A P A.

PATROL REPORT No. 8 of 1959/60.

Areas Patrolled: SOUTH FORE, NORTH FORE and part AWA Census Divisions.

Conducted by: J.A.Wiltshire, Patrol Officer.

Patrol Accompanied by: European: 2
Native: 5 Members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Medical Orderly
1 Interpreter

Duration: From 20/1/60 to 29/1/60
" 5/2/60 to 21/2/60
" 9/3/60 to 16/3/60
" 27/3/60 to 7/4/60 and
" 27/4/60 to 28/4/60.

Number of Days: 45 inc.

Objects of Patrol:
i. Census Revision
ii. Routine Administration
iii. Medical.

DIARY

20th January:-

Departed OKAPA with Mr. Newton, C.P.O. at 0700 and proceeded by Landrover to PUROSA Rest House. Patrol Party waiting and departed at 0900 and walked to ORI'E Rest House, arriving at 1530. Heavy rain and village officials told of census revision the following day. Night at rest house.

21st January:-

Revised census of WEYA and ORI'E Census Units. Routine administration. Coffee nursery constructed and planted. High incidence of kuru disease deaths noted. Medical inspection by N.M.O. - health fair. Night at rest house.

22nd January:-

Departed at 0830 and walked over a rough bush track to KASARAI, arriving at 1300. Cane suspension bridge to PAITI Rest House unsafe due to flooding of YANI River so camp made at KASARAI. Heavy rain all afternoon. Night at Rest House.

23rd January:-

Checked census of PAITI and KASARAI. Medical inspection - health not very good. Housing and sanitation very poor. Again rain in afternoon. Night at rest house.

24th January:-

Departed at 0800 and walked along a neglected bush track to UMANDI Rest House, arriving at 1415. This is a new rest house, previously all people lined at ORI'E some distance away. Commenced construction of coffee nursery. Night at rest house.

25th January:-

Revised census of TAKARAI, MENTILASA, UMASA and INTAMATASA Census Units. Medical inspection - health good. Completed construction and planting of coffee nursery. Routine administration. Possible site for Aid Post noted. Rain in afternoon. Night at rest house.

26th January:-

Departed at 0900 and walked along a well constructed and graded bridle path to IVAKI, arriving at 1030. Revised census of URAI and IVAKI Census Units. Medical check. Routine administration. Village officials poor. Night at rest house.

27th January:-

Departed at 0900 and walked to PUROSA Rest House arriving at 1030. Revised census of TAKAI and MUGAI'AMUTI. Medical inspection. Visited nearby Aid Post. Commenced planting out of coffee trees from a large nursery established during last years annual patrol. Routine administration. Night at Rest House.

28th January:-

Checked census of PUROSA-TAKAI, KETABI and AI Census Units. Medical inspection. Police supervising clearing of landslides on the road to OKAPA. Court for Native Affairs convened. Election of Tultul for KETABI C.U. Night at rest house.

29th January:-

Morning spent on paper work. Departed at mid-day for OKAPA to prepare for visit of His Honour, the Assistant Administrat-

5th February:-

Arrived PUROSA ex OKAPA at 1100. Patrol party in readiness and moved off to AGAKAMATASA, arriving at 1530. Rest House put in order. Census revision of AGAKAMATASA. Medical inspection. Routine administration. Many men from MOREI (Kukukuku) present in village. Night at rest house.

6th February:-

Departed at 0900 and walked to AWAROSA crossing a mountain spur at 7,500 feet. Time 1½ hours. People already assembled, census revised, then moved off at mid-day. Walked along grassed ridges to ILESA rest house arriving at 1600. Night at rest house.

7th February:-

Mr. Newton departed for KAMIRA rest house to conduct census revision. Checked census of [illegible]ESA and ABOMATASA Census Units. Discussions with ABOMATASA people concerning recent fighting with YAKIA (AWA C.D.) people. Departed at noon for KAMIRA meeting Messrs Hawley and Hunt, Agricultural Officers en-route. Mr. Newton had completed census revision of KAMIRA and WANTA Census Units. Routine administration. Night at rest house.

8th February:-

Departed at 0845 and walked to minor road to OKAPA and followed the road to IVINGOI rest house. People already assembled. Checked census of YAGAREBA, WAISA, KALU, AMORA, WANITABI and KANIGITASA Census Units. Medical inspection. Night at rest house.

9th February:-

Mr. Newton to WANIKANTO to revise census. Completed check of KUME and HIGITARU Census Units. Routine administration. Tehen to WANIKANTO where Mr. Newton had completed checking the census. Walked along the vehicular road to OKAPA as far as YASUBI rest house. Arrived in pouring rain at 1500. Night at rest house.

10th February:-

Revised census of KAMATA, YASU-TUNUKU, TAMOGAVISA and KEIAKASA Census Units. Visit by Dr. Gray and Sister Horne of the OKAPA Hospital. Court for Native Affairs convened. Police supervising road maintenance work being carried out by local people. Night at rest house.

11th February:-

Revised census of YASUPI (490) with Sister Horne and Mr. B. Gabb of Adelaide University in attendance. Routine administration. Court for Native Affairs convened. Election of village officials for YASUBI and KAMATA Census Units. Medical inspection - pleasing number of out-patients attending the OKAPA Hospital. Night at rest house.

12th February:-

Walked to MIARASA at 0730 and revised census of KAGA and MIARASA Census Units. Medical inspection. Again a large number of outpatients from OKAPA Hospital. Then moved to OKAPA at noon.

17th February:-

Police, carriers and self left OKAPA at 0930 and walked to AMUSI rest house via KE'EFU and YAGARIA. Arrived 1600. People warned of census next day. Night at rest house.

18th February:-

Revised census of PAIGATASA, TUNUKU and AMUSI. Medical inspection - health good. Large number of men absent working within the District. Routine administration. Night at rest house.

19th February:-

Walked to YAGARIA rest house - 1½ hours. Revised census of OMAKASORU and KABUYE census units. Routine administration.. Rain in afternoon. Night at rest house.

20th February:-

Inspection of KABUYE village. Remainder of day spent on paper work and arbitrating in petty complaints. Night at rest house.

21st Februa ry:-

Departed at 0830 and walked to OKAPA via AWANDE meeting Dr. Gray, Medical Officer, OKAPA and Dr. Russell of the Dept. of Public Health PORT MORESBY, en-route. Arrived Okapa 1300.

9th March:-

Departed OKAPA 1100 and walked to OKASA rest house. Supervision of construction of new vehicular road to Pine Forest. Court for Native Affairs convened. Visited nearby Aid Post. Night at rest house.

10th March:-

Departed 0730 and walked to KAWAINA No. 2, arriving at 1300. Some difficulty in fording a swollen creek en-route. Good reception at village. Health check given by N.M.O. Court for Native Affairs convened. Visited nearby hamlets. Night at rest house.

11th March:-

Departed at 0800 and walked to YAKIA, arriving at 1230. Good reception. Many medical treatments given. Court for Native Affairs convened. Routine administration. Night at rest house.

12th March:-

Departed at 0800 and descended to LAMARI River, crossed with no difficulty and then ascended the valley side to MOBUTA village, arriving at 1300. Good reception but people a little uncertain of our intentions in view of recent brawling. Day spent in getting confidence of people. Night at rest house.

13th March:-

People all assembled and Anti-Yaws injections given to all. Court for Native Affairs convened. Routine administration. Visited all hamlets in afternoon. Night at rest house.

14th March:-

Departed at 0800 and retraced our steps to YAKIA arriving at noon. Routine administration and medical attention given to many. Night at rest house.

15th March:-

At YAKIA. Anti-Yaws injections given to all persons. Routine administration. Talks with assembled people. Night at rest house.

16th March:-

Departed at 0630 and walked to OKAPA Station, arriving at 1630.

27th March:-

Patrol party including Dr. D. Russell, Leprologist of the Department of Public Health, PORT MORESBY, departed OKAPA at 1400 and proceeded to OKAPA Rest House. People assembled and census revised of OKAPA Census Unit. Inspection by Dr. Russell. Night at rest house.

28th March:-

Revised census of KASOKANA and ILAFA Census Units. Routine administration. Court for Native Affairs convened. Inspected progress on the construction of vehicular road to Pine Forest in late afternoon. Night at rest house.

29th March:-

Walked to PINE FOREST marking out a new vehicular road. Returned OKAPA and walked to AGA-YAGUSA Rest House, arriving at 1330. Dr Russell and carriers having arrived earlier. Checked census of AGA Census Unit. Routine Administration. Court for Native Affairs convened. Night at rest house.

30th March:-

Revised census of KEIAKASA and AGA-YAGUSA. Visited nearby hamlets. Routine administration. Afternoon spent on paper work. Night at rest house.

31st March:-

Walked to OKAPA Station via KASOGU. Dr. Russell and equipment to OKAPA road-head, thence to OKAPA Station by vehicle. Revised census of PUSARASA, MOKE and KASOGU - all three census units are adjacent to OKAPA Station. Then proceeded to ANUMPA where assembled people were inspected by Dr. Russell and the Medical Assistant, OKAPA. Returned OKAPA to stay night.

1st April:-

By Landrover to KASORU, KE'ONOSA and ETESENA. Revised census of all three census units. Routine administration. Slept night at ETESENA Rest House.

2nd April:-

Proceeded to IBUSA-MOKE at 0900. Revised census. Routine administration. Heavy rain in afternoon. Slept night at rest house.

3rd April:-

To KAGU Rest House by Landrover. Revised census of KAGU, IBUSA and OPAIYANTI Census Units. Routine administration. Court for Native Affairs convened. Retruned OKAPA station for night.

4th April:-

Departed station at 0900 and proceeded by Landrover to MAGE. Revised census at village and then proceeded on to OFAFINA Rest House. Assembled people inspected by Dr. Russell. People warned of census following day. Night at rest house.

5th April:-

Revised census of FAMIA, TIARANA and KALU Census Units. Inspection by Doctor Russell. Routine administration. Inspection of adjacant TIARANA Census Unit. Night at rest house.

6th April:-

To OKAPA Station by Landrover in morning. Then walked to EMESA and revised census with Doctor Russell. Returned OKAPA in mid-afternoon.

7th April:-

To KAINANTU by Landrover, lining groups from ILAFO, ONAMUGA and SONOFI Rest Houses for inspection by Dr Russell en-route. Night at KAINANTU.

27th April:-

To ANUMPA by Lanrover. Revised census. Routine administration. Walked back to OKAPA in afternoon.

28th April:-

Walked to AWANDE Census Unit. Census revised. Routine administration. Returned OKAPA Station at mid-day.

INTRODUCTION

This report covers three separate patrols to the North Fore, South Fore and Awa (part) Census Divisions. For the duration of the visit to the South Fore, Mr. T. Newton, C.P.O. of KAINANTU accompanied the patrol. During the patrol of the North Fore, Doctor D. Russell, Leprologist of the Dept. of Public Health accompanied to carry out a survey of the incidence of Hansen's Disease in that area.

The brief visit to the AWA Census Division was to investigate reports of general unrest in the YAKIA and MOBUTASA areas. This patrol was of a purely routine administrative nature only.

Census revision, routine administration and medical checks of all people seen were the objects of the patrols to the North and South Fore Census Divisions. The trip to the North Fore was originally designed to follow on from the South Fore patrol but was delayed to enable Doctor Russell to accompany it.

The last Native Affairs patrol to these two Divisions took place in mid-1958.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

For several months reports of general unrest (brawling, inter-group fighting etc) in the YAKIA and MOBUTASA areas of the AWA Census Division and it was evident that a patrol should visit this region. The patrol visited three Rest Houses, KAWAINA, YAKIA and MOBUTASA and although the trip took only eight days, it was sufficient to settle the area for the time being.

2. The Court for Native Affairs was convened on four occasions and resulted in 26 convictions being recorded - generally for riotous behavior. The opportunity was also taken to give substantial injections of penicillin to all persons seen in an endeavour to reduce the high incidence of Yaws, Scabies and Ulcers in this locality.

3. Attempts to recruit young men for work in the OKAPA and KAINANTU areas met with failure. These people, at this stage, will not leave their village and venture further afield for long periods and only four young men from YAKIA would accompany the patrol to OKAPA. Since then however, groups from YAKIA have appeared at the OKASA-Pine Forest road construction to seek work - a pleasing change in attitude.

4. Mention must be made to the settling-down influence brought about by the settlement of Mr and Mrs Loving of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, in the MOBUTASA area. This couple have been here for almost 12 months and just their presence has brought about a change in attitudes in the local people, who are friendly, anxious to please and relatively law-abiding - a complete change in their attitudes to previous patrols. Undoubtably the presence of this couple in an area bordering on a Restricted Area with tribal fighting nearby, is of great help to the Administration.

5. Tribal fighting still continues in nearby areas and in the AZIANA Valley. This cannot be controlled by annual and irregular patrols - to put an effective stop to such activities a patrol must remain constantly in the area.

6. Attitudes in the North and South Fore vary from area to area and from differing Departments in the Administration. In areas close to OKAPA one finds an attitude of antipathy whilst in more distant and more backward areas there exists an attitude of goodwill, acceptance and curiosity of the Administration as a whole.

7. In areas adjacent to the OKAPA-PUROSA and OKAPA-KAINANTU Roads there has developed an attitude of intense dislike and passive resistance towards the Administration in particular the Dept. of Public Health. This reaction has arisen because of the constant and at times intensive research into Kuru Disease which has taken the form of the study of persons who have this disease. This work has involved the interviewing of cases in the village - disliked by the native people who by their own custom are ashamed to publicise the fact that a relative has the disease, and it also involves the removal of patients from their village to the Hospital at OKAPA for observation. At one time it was customary to bring patients into the Hospital and keep them under observation until death and then perform post-mortems, extracting certain parts of the body. This is also disliked and thus the Hospital has come to be feared and resented by both Kuru victims and non-afflicted persons. Native thought is that if a person has developed Kuru then that person must live, die and be buried in their village.

8. This fear and resentment is well established, and is to a certain extent realised and appreciated by current researchers. To avoid manifestering this attitude further, and if Kuru research is to continue (and it must) with the co-operation of the Fore people, then there must be greater consideration given to the feelings of those people who are the subjects of research.

9. To avoid further resentment the number of post-mortems to be performed must be carefully considered; the movement and inconvenience caused to patients with this disease should only be done with consideration to their feelings and should be restricted to a minimum. Finally, the present villages used for research study should be revised and areas which have not ~~been not~~ received such intensive study should be selected instead.

10. Research into Kuru must continue. Much depends on the willingness and co-operation of the subjects and if there is resistance then research must accordingly be retarded. We have created this present attitude but we can lessen it by consideration in our actions where animosity may be aroused.

11. In the North and South Fore, economic development in the form of cash cropping is probably more developed than in other areas of the Sub-District. Cultivation of coffee as a cash crop is well established and already bearing with some growers earning top ruling prices for their produce in KAINANTU, the closest market. In the South Fore this activity is generally confined to areas adjacent to the OKAPA - PUROSA road but during this patrol requests for the establishment of nurseries was made from groups from as far afield as IVINGOI, IVAKI, ORI'E and UMANDI. At PUROSA some enthusiasts have walked to KAINANTU to get coffee seed but this is only an extreme example of desires - it is not true for the whole Division.

12. The North Fore, being so close to Okapa has a steady market for introduced fresh vegetables and subsistance crops and is thus able to earn an income not currently available to more distant areas.

13. In both Divisions the greater amount of cash income is derived from labouring in the KAINANTU and GOROKA areas. At the present time there are 656 males working inside the District.

14. A disturbing factor in the South Fore is the disproportionate ratioof males to females. This has been noted in past years and at the time of this patrol was as follows:-

	1960		1958
Males:Females	(overall)	4313:2584 or 1.6:1	1.6:1
" : "	(16-45 age group)	2020: 981 or 2.0:1	2.1:1

15. These figures are fairly wonstant for each Census Unit throughout this Division. Comparing the ratio recorded this year and that recorded in 1958 it would appear that the present male:female disproportion is constant.

16. In the North Fore this disproportionate ratio also exists but to a lesser degree. At the present time the ratio is:-

Males:Females	(overall)	2873:2294 or 1.2:1
" "	(16-45 age group)	1152: 876 or 1.3:1

17. These ratios are also fairly constant for all Census Units in the North Fore.

18. These disproportionate ratios cannot be attributed to females who are not recorded in the census. The number of such persons who remain hidden during periods of census revision is now negligible.

19. The reason is the high incidence of Kuru Disease in these areas which effects a much higher percentage of females than males. In the South Fore in the past 16 months the total number of deaths from this disease amounted to 39.5% of total deaths recorded. During the 1958 census this figure was 46.5% of recorded deaths. In the North Fore the percentage was 32.1% this census.

20. The ratio of Kuru deaths in the South Fore since October, 1958 was, females:males, 3.8:1 or of 182 deaths 73.7% were females. In the North Fore this ratio was (females:males) 4.6:1 or of 62 deaths since July 1958, 82.2% were females.

21. In both Divisions deaths from causes other than Kuru were equally proportionate between the sexes. In both areas births recorded are near equal between sexes.

22. The differences in the ratios between the groups 'overall' and '16-45 age group' (paragraphs 16 above) is explained by the fact that Kuru Disease occurs to a greater degree in younger persons rather than older people over the age of 30-35.

23. In the South Fore there was a natural decrease of 11.4/1000 recorded this census. In 1958 this was 2.7/1000. Unfortunately statistics further back than 1958 are not reliable and are not available. However in the North Fore there is a natural increase of 20.1/1000.

24. This difference between two Divisions of the same language group with the same ethnological features can only

be attributed to the lesser incidence of Kuru disease and the superior medical services available in easy access to the Noth Fore Census Division.

25. It is of interest to note that if Kuru did not exist and allowing one-third of the 39.5% of deaths from Kuru, to be deaths from natural causes, then there could be a natural increase of 4 - 7/1000 in the South Fore.

26. As seen from the above, the greatest problem in the North and South Fore is Kuru disease. In the South Fore one person in every 65 persons was suffering from this disease at the time of the patrol. This was not so extreme in the North Fore, being 1 : 151.

27. An inherent fear of sorcery dominates everyday life in both Divisions. The beliefs that Kuru is instigated by sorcery and that such sorcerers can be recognised by methods of divination and must be killed by ritual murder, still exist in all areas. Despite our efforts to censure such tradition by propaganda, our explanations will not be accepted until we can prove that this disease is a sickness that can be cured by medical treatment.

28. Marriage is not confined between people of the FORE linguistic group only. In the South Fore, intermarriage with the AUIANA, AWA and KUKUKUKU (Mugai'amuti & Morei) linguistic groups is common. In the North Fore inter-marriage between the AUIANA and USURUFA linguistic groups does take place. Both Divisions inter-marry with the KEIAGANA, KANITE and GIMI groups.

29. Cash cropping is probably more advanced in these two Divisions than in the remainder of the Sub-District. Cash incomes have been derived from coffee cultivation for some years now and is well established with some producers earning top ruling prices in the markets around KAINANTU. An estimate of this income per year is not possible. In the South Fore this industry extends only to the road-head at PUROSA. West of here there is little coffee growing although interest in cash cropping is evident. At the same time as this patrol an Agricultural patrol was in the same vicinity and should have capitalised on this enthusiasm.

30. Both Divisions have road networks which are maintained by village labour and thus provide a source of income from maintenance payments of work carried out near village centres. In the North Fore a constant income is derived from the sale of fresh vegetables and subsistence crops at OKAPA Station.

31. By far the greatest amount of money coming into both Divisions is from labouring in the KAINANTU and GOROKA areas. Labouring on not too distant plantations is very popular as can be seen from the attached statistics.

LABOUR

32. At the time of the patrol no persons were absent from the North and South Fore under the Highland Labour Scheme. Recruiting for coastal work ceased here two years ago.

33. The greater number of men absent from villages are employed as labourers in and around KAINANTU and GOROKA. A list of all persons absent at the time of the patrol and their possible whereabouts was compiled and is kept on file at this Office.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

34. In both Divisions officials are not really outstanding, but are generally of average ability and endeavour to carry out their duties as best they can.

35. As in many other areas, the rule of the multitude reigns unhindered with the village official taking the brunt of everyones displeasures. His is not a pleasant and serene occupation but with the prestige and responsibility which an official has, does make this appointment coveted by many.

36. In villages visited in the AWA Census Division, officials are generally very mediocre and at this juncture it is doubtful where their loyalty lies. An exception is Luluai TOGA of MOBUTASA who is very pro-Administration and a very good contact in that area.

LAND

37. No disputes concerning land were brought to the attention of the patrols to both Census Divisions.

38. Land alienation in both the North and South Fore is almost negligible, in all 153 acres. This comprises the World Mission Inc. lease at PUROSA, Administration land at YASUBI (unoccupied) and Administration land at OKAPA station.

39. The World Mission lease at PUROSA is not occupied at the present time, due to the absence of that Missions director, Mr. J.James who is in the U.S.A. for 12 months.

LAW & ORDER

40. The Court for Native Affairs was convened on eight occassions during the visits to the AWA, North FORE and SOUTH FORE Census Divisions. Where possible all minor complaints were settled by arbitration, with village officials encouraged to act as mediators in civil complaints, with the Court for Native Affairs as an avenue of appeal.

41. In the two FORE Divisions most villages are in close proximity to OKAPA station where litigation is taken to when it arises, rather than wait for patrols to visit their areas.

CENSUS & STATISTICS

42. Attendances at all Census revisions were good with no blatant attempts to avoid the checks. Some new names which had previously been unrecorded, were added to Registers in the SOUTH FORE. These generally consisted of females who were hidden from previous early patrols and have been afraid to appear at subsequent revisions for fear of reprisals being taken. Undoubtably there are others who are hidden but these, I think, are very few.

43. Reconciliation of this years census with the previous one in the NORTH FORE reveals a discrepancy of 23 persons this year. This is an unexplained difference probably caused by duplications in past census checks and this revision.

44. In the SOUTH FORE there is an unexplained difference of 6 persons in this years statistics.

45. Statistics, other than mentioned previously, are:-

	NORTH FORE	SOUTH FORE
Births:	57.5/1000	55.2/1000
Deaths:	37.4/1000	66.6/1000
Natural Increase/ decrease:	+ 20.1/1000	- 11.4/1000

46. The natural decrease in the SOUTH FORE has been mentioned elsewhere. In the last census of September - October, 1958, this natural decrease was only 2.7/1000.

47. Overall, there was in increase of 126 persons in the NORTH FORE and a decrease of 55 persons in the SOUTH FORE.

AGRICULTURE

48. These two Divisions were visited by an Agricultural Survey patrol while this patrol was in the area. All pertinant details of agriculture will be found in the reports of this party.

49. For a short while during the SOUTH FORE patrol, two Agricultural Farm Trainees accompanied and supervised the planting-out of coffee nurseries in the PUROSA area. No census of coffee trees etc. was carried out by this patrol in either Census Division.

50. A few varieties of vegetable seeds were distributed in some areas of the AWA and SOUTH FORE Census Divisions.

ROADS

51. The SOUTH FORE has a network of 18 miles of secondary road, which at the time of the patrol had deteriorated considerably because of the unusually heavy wet season which was still in progress.

52. The NORTH FORE has a larger network of roads, having 8 miles of minor road and 13 miles of secondary roads. These secondary roads has also suffered considerably from the fierce wet season but the minor road of 8 miles had withstood this season quite well. At the time of the patrol to this Division all people were engaged on reconstruction and gravelling work to all roads.

53. The OFAFINA road, which follows a parallel route of the present main road to KAINANTU is now neglected and other than the replacement of bridges, is not maintained for the greater part of its length. Vehicles seldom use this road. It has not been included in the mileage of road network mentioned previously.

54. Whilst at OKAPA Rest House, a road route from OKASA to the OKAPA Pine Forest was surveyed and work commenced on both ends. This involves the construction of approx. 4 miles of road bed and when completed will give access to the 2,500 acre Pine Forest.

EDUCATION

55. Statistics show 20 persons from the SOUTH FORE and 101 persons of the NORTH FORE Census Divisions as being enrolled as students at schools outside of their villages. The greater number of these persons are attending Mission schools in this Sub-District and in KAINANTU.

56. At the time of the patrols to the two Divisions, there were four established schools:-

(a) PUROSA: Operated by the World Mission Inc. At the time of the patrol this school was closed because of the absence of this Missions Director who is in the U.S.A. This institution caters for day pupils from around the PUROSA area.

(b) KEIAKASA: Operated by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission with one teacher. Pupils are drawn from local villages as well as the NORTH FORE, the latter being boarders. Attendances are not known.

(c) KASORU: Operated by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission with one teacher. Pupils are from nearby villages, attendances are unknown. Since the NORTH FORE patrol this school has ceased to function.

(d) OKAPA Station: This Administration school, staffed by two teachers draws its students (62) from nearby villages in the FORE and KEIAGANA areas.

57. It is not known whether the schools mentioned in (a) (b) and (c) are recognised and subsidised by the Administration.

HEALTH

58. In the AWA Division Anti-Yaws injections were given to all persons seen. Patrols to this area are infrequent and although not every person is seen at a census check, every opportunity presented has to be capitalised on. General health is very poor and understandable when one views the unhygienic dwellings and filthy surroundings that these people live in. Yaws, Scabies, Tropical Ulcers and infections are very common. Several infected arrow wounds were treated after being carried from outlying hamlets. Under no condition would these cases go to the OKAPA Hospital and this was not pressed.

59. Health in the SOUTH FORE is generally good from OKAPA Station to PUROSA, this area being adequately catered for by several Aid Posts. In the PAITI, ORIE and AGAKAMATASA areas there is a great deal of common Yaws, Scabies etc. as well as a high incidence of Malaria mainly around PAITI. Malaria pockets are located around here, PUROSA and the OKAPA Pine Forest and environs. During the patrol 1432 treatments were given.

60. The NORTH FORE is, generally speaking, the most healthy of the three census divisions visited. The whole NORTH FORE is close to OKAPA and the Hospital there, and which, because of its easy access, is popular with the local people in this Division.

61. Medical Orderlies from the Okapa Hospital accompanied the three patrols and were assisted by Orderlies from Aid Posts in the NORTH and SOUTH FORE.

KURU DISEASE.

62. Most of this has been discussed previously.

63. In the AWA Census Division villages visited, no cases of this disease were seen. No enquiries were made into any past occurrences of Kuru in that area.

64. During the patrol to the SOUTH FORE there were at that time, 105 active cases of Kuru - representing 1.48% of the total population recorded. Each person in every 67 has the disease.

65. Deaths from Kuru since the last patrol in September-October, 1958 were 182 or 39.5% of all deaths recorded.

66. In the NORTH FORE this is not so intensive. There were 35 current cases, with 62 deaths from the disease since the last patrol of July-August, 1958.

67. Names and details of all current Kuru cases at the time of the patrol to the NORTH and SOUTH FORE have been recorded and are kept on file at this Office.

AID POSTS

68. Aid Posts in the SOUTH FORE are located at PUROSA and WANITABI only. The establishment of an Aid Post in that area between PUROSA and PAITI is certainly warranted.

69. The Orderly at PUROSA Aid Post is doing good work in that vicinity and makes periodic visits to AGAKAMATASA and further East across the LAMARI River to MOREI. At MOREI he has succeeded in making excellent relations with KUKUKUKU groups, so much so that these people now visit his Aid Post at PUROSA.

70. There is only one Aid Post in the NORTH FORE. This is at OKASA near the Southern boundary of the Division. As mentioned previously most villages in the NORTH FORE are in close access to the Hospital at OKAPA Station and do not warrant further Aid Posts.

71. All Posts were visited; all had adequate medical supplies and few complaints. As usual the most common complaint is that local people are not making use of Aid Posts ... possibly rectified if Orderlies visit villages to locate persons in need of medical treatment!

HANSEN'S DISEASE

72. The patrol to the NORTH FORE was accompanied by Doctor D. Russell, Leprologist of the Department of Public Health, KONEDOBU.

73. Dr. Russell conducted a survey of the incidence of Leprosy in this Division which was part of an overall survey of this Sub-District.

74. A total of 25 cases of this Disease were observed from the 5,366 people seen. The following statistics have been compiled by Dr. Russell and are contained in his report to the Director of Public Health:-

i.	Gross Incidence:	4.68/1000
ii.	Infectious:	0.36/1000
iii.	Tuberculoid:	4.31/1000

Health

75. These statistics are consistent with average figures for the Highlands region.

76. Of the 25 cases seen, 2 were of the Infectious type of Leprosy and 23 were of the Tuberculoid type. Names and other details of these 25 persons are held on file at the OKAPA Office.

MISSIONS

77. There are only two Mission bodies currently operating in both Census Divisions. These are the Lutheran Mission and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission who have native Catechists in all large centres of population.

78. The Lutheran Mission do not participate in any Educational or Health activities but confine themselves to evangelical duties only.

79. As mentioned elsewhere, the Seventh Day Adventists have two established schools in the NORTH and SOUTH FORE. Since the completion of this patrol one school at KASOMU has closed down. Some children from the NORTH FORE are students with this Mission in KAINANTU. There is also a constant coming and going of youths to this Missions settlement at KAINANTU to do menial tasks for short periods (gratis perhaps).

80. The World Mission Inc. at PUROSA is now defunct with the absence of its Director, Mr. J.E. James, in America for 12 months. The settlement at PUROSA still exists but has no part in Mission activity. Evangelists of this Mission have returned to their villages and do not participate in any religious activity.

81. There is no apparent animosity between adherents of each Mission group.

MAPPING

82. The accompanying map has been traced from a copy of this Sub-District, compiled by the U.S. Department of Health and later traced by the Dept. of Forests, KONEDOBU for the Department of the Administrator.

APPENDICES

83. Information and details normally submitted in the form of appendices to reports is not contained in this document. Instead, all statistics and details gathered in the three patrols and as mentioned in the text of this report, have been placed on file at this Office for general information.

(J.A.Wiltshire)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'A'

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P. & N.G.C.

SOUTH FORE & NORTH FORE Patrols

Z85 Const 1/c PITA: Experienced in patrolling in this area. Lacking in self confidence. Very quiet but efficient. Discipline good.

8970 Constable KAI: Acting N.C.O. for first period of patrol, acquitted himself adequately. Conduct and discipline satisfactory.

7350 Constable TATAGE: Reliable and intelligent. Conduct and discipline good.

10426 Constable WOWI: This Members first patrol. Quick to learn routine work and anxious to please. Conductnand discipline good.

NORTH FORE Patrol

10426 Constable MANGAN: First patrol - satisfactory. Smart and reasonably quick to learn routine work. Discipline and conduct very good.

MT. MICHAEL RANGE

KEIAGANA - KANITE C.D.

NORTH FORE C.D.

SOUTH FORE C.D.

GIMI C.D.

AWA C.D.

SOUTH FORE C. D.

AWA C.D

ORLU

IVARI

WERE

PAITI

KWARARI

UBARI

BONNY

NORTH FORE, SOUTH FORE & AWA C.Ds.

LEGEND

Rest House

Divisional Office

Vehicular Roads

Village Settlements

Railway Routes

B.

cing from USAF air photos supplied by
Dept Health. Further tracings with
age sites etc supplied by FORESTRY DEPT.

KEIAGANA - KANITE C.D.
MT. MICHAEL RANGE
10000
5000
NORTH FORE C.D.
SOUTH FORE C.D.
GIMI C.D.
AWA C.D.
YAGUSA
YAKIA

SOUTH FORE C. D.

AWA C.D.

Restricted Area

KAINANTU

YAKIA

ASOMATAVA

ILESA

AWAROSA

MUGAMUTI

KETABI

AIROSA

TARI

UMARI

UMASA

ORIE

IVAKI

WEYA

KAIARA

URAI

PITI

Restricted Area

NORTH FORE, SOUTH FORE & AWA C.D's

LEGEND

- Rest House
- Census Unit
- Vehicular Roads
- Mission Settlements
- Patrol Route

SCALE 1" = 2 miles

From USAF air photos supplied by Dept. Health. Further tracings with sites etc. supplied by FORESTS DEPT.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959-60

NORTH FORE Census Divisions

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS 1960	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students								Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-15	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
OKAPA	27.3	5	7											4	2	1	2	1		3	7		1		1		4		28	53	18	38	2	37		63	70	60	40	246
KASOKANA	28.3	11	8	3	1			1	1			1		5	5	1	1	2	1	1	2						5		23	46	14	33	2	35		60	51	55	37	210
ILAFO	28.3	4	1								1			1	1		3	4	1	1	5		1						9	30	8	14	2	14		28	20	32	19	105
AGA	29.3	3	7		1			1				1		1	3		2	1		2	3		5				2		22	39	9	21	3	22		35	36	43	27	151
KEIAKASA	30.3	2	3											1	5			1			2		1				2		13	36	7	18	1	18		27	24	41	20	117
AGA.YAGUSA	"	11	2	3	1			1						3	3		5	7	1	6	7		1				1		25	38	6	28	2	27		55	31	52	59	206
PUSARASA	31.3	4	9									1		5	4			2	9	17	10				4				20	57	14	48	8	44		54	61	66	61	256
MOKE	"	4	8										2	5	6		7	6	6	5	15		2		5		1		19	64	15	42	4	37		51	69	56	43	242
KASOGU	"	5	4	1	1			1	1					3	3			7	2	5	8		2		5				15	47	7	32	3	33		36	31	42	44	168
KASORU	1.4	14	12	2	2				1	1				5	8		4	4	1	9	13				4		16	5	41	96	26	61	11	58		94	89	101	91	413
ETESENA	"	2	2					1				1			1			1		2	3		1						14	27	11	17	2	18		43	33	26	24	130
KEANOSA	"	2	2											1			1	1	1	2	7				1				14	24	5	20	2	17		31	25	24	23	111
IBUSA.MOKE	2.4	6	4		1							1		5	3		1	8	2	3	6				1		3	2	16	44	12	36	4	34		46	51	47	38	194
KAGU	3.4	2	3		1					1								1			5		1				2	1	10	24	10	17	1	15		27	20	17	18	91
OPAIYANTI	"	6	7		1					1				2				3		1	8						1		19	41	14	34	3	35		40	49	45	43	186
IBUSA	"	7	12		1										3			3		1	13		9		7				39	30	31	58	5	51		81	93	82	68	353
MAGE	4.4	3	3			1				1				2	3		1	4		2	2				1		1		15	30	13	22	6	23		40	27	28	25	124
TI'ARANA	5.4	11	10											1	2		1	8		1	2		1				2		29	77	26	57	9	57		78	88	92	72	335
KALU	"	11	8					2						3	2			3		5	25								21	60	25	55	11	56		78	81	72	63	319

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....

Govt. Print.—445/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
	1960	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
FAMIA	5.4	6	7					2				1		1	5		1	3		5	23								25	54	15	46	8	48		84	68	47	52	274
EMESA	6.4	3	6	1	1									4	1		12	9		2	8				3				23	56	16	47	5	46		62	42	58	52	225
ANUMPA	27.4	14	17	2				1		1				7	2		4	5	5	8	20		1				12	4	37	109	26	91	4	89		103	109	90	102	445
AWANDE	28.4	11	8	2	2								1	9	4		2	10	12	11	9				2		3		22	70	15	41	4	38		64	47	85	46	256.
Grand Total		147	150	14	13	1	-	11	3	4	2	6	3	68	66	2	44	93	41	92	203	-	26	-	34	-	55	12	510	1152	323	876	102	801		1280	1215	1265	1067	5157

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959-60

SOUTH FORE CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—113/9.59.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS 1960	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth			MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work				Students																
																							Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Missio...		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
WEYA	21.1	2	3		2	1								2				1	3	8	2								7	29	4	17	3	17	2.8	20	22	32	17	93
ORI'E	"	1	4	1	2	1		1		1	1			3			1		3	2	3					1			9	32	3	11	4	9	3.1	25	18	33	13	93
KASARAI	23.1	6	4	1	1	1								3	4		1				6								5	30	3	14	3	13	2.2	28	15	29	16	94
PATTI	"	5	6					5		2	1			4	4	1			5	5	4								14	45	6	25	2	16	2.6	48	29	50	30	161
MENTILASA	25.1	3	8		1				1				2	4	5		1			2	9		1						15	39	7	18	-	18	3.0	37	37	43	20	147
UMASA	"	2	4	1				1	1			1	4	1			13	13			7								11	51	11	26	1	20	2.6	33	45	58	26	169
TAKARI	"	2		1						1	1	1	2	1			4	3			7								10	24	-	12	3	7	3.0	27	12	23	14	83
INTAMATASA	"	8	6	2				1		1			1		4		1	2		3	23					4			9	46	10	22	2	19	2.4	31	38	38	28	162
IVAKI	26.1	10	10	1				1		2				3	7		6	1			47					1			33	105	8	43	3	35	3.4	79	69	92	52	340
URAI	"	3	7	1	1					1				2	2				1	1	28					1			12	56	5	27		20	2.3	33	38	38	32	170
MUGAI'AMUTI		7	5	1							3	3	1	1	2				3	3	9		2			1			34	59	8	33		29	2.5	79	47	89	38	265
TAKAI	27.1	5	8		3					2		1		2	3				2	3	15		1			4			17	68	10	35	5	56	2.3	48	55	62	41	226
AI	28.1	5	4						1				1		3			2	4			11					1			23	50	5	16	3	19		43	29	51	23	158
KETABI	"	4	2		1	1		1	1	1			3	3	2			1	4			9		1						9	50	5	22	3	21	2.7	33	27	46	25	141
FUROSA.TAKAI		1	4									1		1	2				1		1	6		1						8	26	4	11	1	10	2.0	15	14	27	13	76
AGAKAMATASA	5.2	3	3	1	1			1			1	2	1		3			3	1		1									15	35	7	9	1	8	2.2	34	18	38	11	101
AWAROSA	6.2	6	2		1								1	2	2					1	14								10	40	9	20	3	18	3.3	39	29	33	22	137
ABOMATASA	7.2	5	4	1	1				1				2	1	2			3	3	6	4	1								12	29	4	18	2	18	2.3	28	15	31	20	95

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959-60

SOUTH FORE Census Division.

Govt. Print.—443/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS 1960	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Stillborn		In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-15	16+	10-15	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
ILESA	7.2	5	5								1		1	1	1			7	11			5								17	37	10	26	3	21	2.6	43	36	43	29	158
KAMIRA	"	7	6	1	1	1		2	1	1				5	2				3		4	16		1				2		17	79	21	36	3	31	2.6	71	63	81	38	272
WANTA	"	1	1										1		2				1			5								6	17	2	7	1	6	2.3	11	10	18	8	52
WATSA	8.2	4	6											1	6					15	16	4								16	40	9	17	–	18	2.3	39	36	44	19	142
KAJU	"	3	2	1				2			1	1	2	1	4			1	1	3	4	6								1	25	1	13	1	11	2.6	33	17	26	16	98
YAGAREBA	"	7	3	1	1			6	1	1	1	1		2	3			2	3	1	1	5								17	57	11	24	–	22	2.7	43	41	62	24	175
AMURA	"	7	3	1					1		1	5	1	3	3				3	1	2	10						1		17	42	4	23	1	20	2.5	35	35	48	26	155
KANIGITASA	"	3	3					1	1		1	1		8	4				3	3	1	20								19	44	11	15	3	10	3.2	33	29	33	17	132
WANITABI	"	3	7					1				1	1	4	5				3		1	11								19	47	9	22	2	21	2.8	41	31	45	25	153
KUME	9.2	2										2	5	1					2			17								13	44	15	22	4	23	2.9	35	31	37	24	144
HIGITARU	"	5	5	2	1			2			1		1		5			1			4	3		2						15	32	10	16	–	18	2.7	44	27	40	20	136
WANIKANTO	"	7	4		2	1		1	1		1	1		4	3				3	1		10		1						15	55	9	20	2	14	2.4	43	26	54	24	158
KEIAKASA	10.2	5	10		2			2	2		1			6	7					4	5	16								17	65	18	31	1	24	2.5	50	48	66	41	221
TAMOGAVISA	"	3	6	1	1									4	3				2		2	10		3						12	55	8	25	3	24	2.2	34	39	55	31	172
YASU.TUNUNKU	"	6	4					1						3	2			1	7	2	2	7		4						16	49	13	34	6	31	2.7	44	43	52	40	190
KAMATA	"	2	1	1					1		2		2		4			1	1	1	1	12		1						16	33	4	11	1	8	2.5	27	22	33	16	111
YASUBI	11.2	16	14	1	3			3	4	1	1	1	3	7	3			2	5		7	18		10						53	130	26	90	11	84	2.4	129	97	128	109	491
MIARASA	12.2	4	2					2		1	1	1	2	4	6			3	4	1	2	3		13						26	63	17	32	6	30	2.7	60	50	76	36	238

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959-60 SOUTH FORE Census Division.

Govt. Print.—443/9.58.—10,000

Village	Date of Census 1960	Births		Deaths												Females in Child Birth		Migrations				Absent from Village						Labour Potential				Females		Size of Family	Totals (excluding absentee)				Grand Total
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13				In		Out		At Work				Students													
																						Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission									
																														Males		Females				Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
KAGA	12.2	3	7	1	1	1							1	5	1			2	5	4	1	5		6				1		18	53	6	20	2	14	2.5	34	26	47	29	136
TUNUKU	18.2	2	3						1		1			2	1			4		1		14		3						13	41	4	22	3	21	2.8	37	29	40	27	150
PAIGATASA	"	6		2				2	3				1	4	3				7	3	4	14		2				2		11	48	5	23	4	21	2.62	41	32	41	29	161
AMUSI	"	8	1	1				4			3			5	7			2	8	3	5	20		1						25	65	6	31	8	29	2.82	68	35	66	43	233
OMAKASORU	19.2	6	4	1					1			2		3	1			1	1	4	2	14		2						8	46	6	26	1	24	2.32	47	42	56	34	195
KABUYE	19.2	3	4		1			1			1			4	2			1	4	1	1	7		1						8	27	4	16	2	14	2.42	27	19	29	26	110
GRAND TOTAL		196	185	25	27	7	1	36	18	16	22	23	32	111	142	1	1	64	114	70	100	453	1	56	1	1	1	20	1	665	2020	339	981	107	892	2.6	1751	1421	2033	1163	6,897