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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CHIMBU

STATION: Chimbu

VOLUME No: 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

1955 - 1956

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: CHIMBU · CHIMBU PROVINCE
ACCESSION No. 496
VOL. No: 4 : 1955-1957 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 17.

REPORT NO:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1955-56	1-25	J.R. Welsey.	P.O.	Dom Census Sub-Division	1MD	4.7.55 — 18.7.55
[ ] 2. "	26-45	M.R. Haywood.	P.O.	Maril River east.	1 "	5.8.55 — 20.8.55
[ ] 3. "	46-52	J.R. Welsey	P.O.	Dom & Bande Census Division		10.8.55 — 18.8.55
[ ] 4. "	53-74	R.H.C. Mellor	P.O	Chuave Census Division		8.8.55 — 13.2.56
[ ] 5. "	75-89	John A. Cauci	P-O	Koronigl & Kup.		23.8.55 — 27.9.55
[ ] 6. "	90-134	J.R. Welsey.	P.O	Upper Chimbu Census Division		5.9.55 — 15.10.55
[ ] 7. "	135-162	H.S. Pegg	P.O.	Dom C/D.		7.9.55 — 27.9.55
[ ] 8. "	163-177	R.H. Haywood.	P.O.	Sault C/D.		5.9.55 — 22.9.55
[ ] 9. "	178-203	W.J. Kelly	A/A.D.O.	Yongamugl Census Sub-Division		17.11.55 — 27.11.55
[ ] 10. "	204-221	M.R. Haywood.	P.O.	Upper Bomai Area.		24.10.55 — 11.11.55
[ ] 11. "	222-259	W.J. KELLY.	A/A.D.O.	Sina Sina C/D.		14.2.56 — 25.4.56
[ ] 12 "	260-291	W.J. Welsey.	P.O.	Central C/D.		1.9.56 — 25.1.56
[ ] 13. "	292-342	H.S. Pegg	P.O.	Maril River & Bomai Restricted Area C/D		6.3.56 — 25.4.56
[ ] 14. "	343-372	R.H.C. Mellor	P.O.	Elimbari Census Division		18.3.56 — 6.4.56
[ ] 15 "	373-388	G.F. Ball	P.O.	Kup & Bondi C/Area.		23.4.56 — 7.5.56
[ ] 16 "	389-421	R.H.C. Mellor.	P.O.	Salt & Nomani C/D.		1.5.56 — 26.6.56
[ ] 17 "	422-454	G.F. Ball	P.O.	East & West Koronigl Census Sub-Divis.		5.6.56 — 26.6.56
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

SUB District of...CHIMBU, EASTERN HGIHLANDS. Report No.....1/55-56.....

Patrol Conducted by.....Patrol Officer J. R. WOLSEY.....

Area Patrolled.....Dom Census Sub-Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....No.....

Natives...Police 4, N.M.O. 1, Interpreter 1.

Duration—From 4/7/1955 to 13/7/1955

Number of Days.....Fifteen.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 13/4/1955

Medical .... 6/6/1955.

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol....As per A.D.O.'s attached memo 30/1-2 of 2/7/55.....

.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15/8/1955

.....
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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

30/16/3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
17 AUG 1955

In Reply Please Quote
No. 30/4/1 - 464

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

15th August, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT CHIMBU NO.1 of 1955/56
DOM CENSUS DIVISION

Please find enclosed original and two copies of this Report, together with covering notes by the Assistant District Officer, Chimbu.

2. The native situation in this area continues to improve and tendency to over much Court action, which plagued previous patrols, is decreasing. This is probably the result of a very firm refusal by officers of this Sub-district to re-open old cases.

3. In the Chimbu area with its very dense and rapidly increasing population, we have an agricultural opportunity probably unequalled elsewhere in the Territory. The natives themselves realise that land is short. They know that it will be even more scarce for their children and their children's children and they are beginning to realise that some answer will have to be found to the incipient problem of land shortage. They have experimented with replanting casuarinas and other trees in an effort to restore soil fertility and I am sure that they are in a frame of mind to welcome and co-operate in any agricultural trials which we make.

4. I do feel that an Extension Officer from the Department of Agriculture should be posted to Chimbu for the special purpose of experimenting and endeavouring to find a suitable rotation and teaching the people the value of contouring and other soil erosion control methods.

5. All patrols from Chimbu collect agricultural data such as the type of crop, date of planting, time of maturity and any other facts which may be relevant and the Assistant District Officer is having these collated so that the general picture of the Agricultural background of the Sub-district will be available if required.

6. The Anthropological notes are both valuable and interesting. If each Patrol would bring back this type of information and later extend upon it, then we will have an invaluable basis for our Administrative and legal work.

7. I hope that by the end of this financial year, every post in this District will have a great deal more of this kind of information, which would be readily available to guide us in our future work.

8. This is Mr. Woisey's first Patrol in the area and his report indicates that it has been thoroughly

and very efficiently carried out.

Yasmaah

(F.P. Kaad)
Actg. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File. 30/1 - 27.

Sub-District Office,
Kundiawa,
CHIMBU SUB DISTRICT.

1st August, 1955.

District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - DOM CENSUS DIVISION.

MR. J.R.WOLSEY, P.O.

Enclosed are the Port Moresby and Goroka copies of the above Patrol Report.

The purpose of the Patrol was laid down in the Patrol Instructions.

NATIVE SITUATION.

This area has been very quiet lately and in common with the rest of the sub-District, the number of disputes appear to have dropped to a very small quantity. It is pleasing to note that the tendency of "backing courts" has declined.

It is expected that the land dispute mentioned will be settled within the next few weeks after the introduction of a round house in the area. This boundary has been previously marked but as both sides misinterpreted the facts it will be necessary unfortunately, to adjudicate the matter again, and to take action, if necessary.

AGRICULTURE.

The matter of crop rotation and planting cycles is one that is to be studied further throughout the sub-District before any definite statement can be made. It is known however, that casuarina trees are planted on old garden sites, and after several years this site is again cleared for garden land. The Natives realise that they get better results from bushland than from grassland gardens.

HIGHLAND LABOUR.

The DOM people, were, in the past, one of the most enthusiastic volunteers for coastal recruitment. However, in common with the rest of the sub-District any small incident is often grossly magnified by repeated telling and

brooding and this may have some bearing on the decline of volunteers.

Mr. Wolsey appears to have carried out his first Patrol in this area quite thoroughly and efficiently.

W.J.KELLY.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 - 2

Sub-District Office,
Chimbu Sub-District,
KUNDIAWA. E.H.D.

2nd July, 1955.

Mr. J. Wolsey,
Patrol Officer,
KUNDIAWA.

ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION PATROL No. 1

DOM CENSUS DIVISION.

Will you please prepare to leave on a routine administration patrol of the Dom Census Division. The patrol will commence on 4th July.

In addition to routine administration will you please pay attention to the following matters:

1. Check on the presence of any half-caste children and submit details in accordance with Goroka Standing Instruction No. 3.

2. At each rest house check on the health of returned coastal labourers. In addition check on the ~~health~~ illnesses suffered by these natives since their return from the coast. Any cases of active illness should be sent to Kundiawa for hospitalization.

3. Ensure that there are no shortages of native foodstuffs, and that gardens are being prepared and in sufficient areas for future needs. A report on gardens and the food position is to be included in your report on a separate page.

4. Attempt to interest the natives in coffee and/or passionfruit planting. A supply of passionfruit seed will be made available by the Agricultural Extension Officer for distribution to interested natives. Any prospective coffee planters should be referred to the Agricultural Extension Officer. Vegetable and maize seed will also be available.

5. See that any instructions given by the last patrol to the area have been carried out.

6. Check on village officials and their competance or otherwise. No more appointments of officials in the Dom area are necessary.

7. Check on the Tribal Boundaries marking programme. Further adjudication should not be necessary on any tribal boundaries.

8. There is a dearth of anthropological details for the DOM area so gather information on the following:

1. Land Tenure.
2. Inheritance.
3. Marriage and Divorce
4. Garden Magic.

Also gather information and submit a table showing planting cycles for the native agricultural year i.e. showing varieties planted and months of planting and harvesting etc.

These reports should be included on separate pages so that they can be extracted and filed separately.

9. Inspect all native hamlets and check on hygiene etc.

An N.C.O. and three police will be allocated to your patrol. Arrange with the Medical Officer in charge of the Kundiawa Native Hospital for a Native Medical Orderly to accompany you. All the N.M.O's activities should be supervised and any seriously ill natives should be sent to Kundiawa Native Hospital.

The patrol should take at least ten days, more if you consider necessary for a complete coverage of the DOM area.

Since this is your first patrol in this Sub-District the following local customs should be taken into consideration:

1. The prevalent practice of 'backing courts'. The idea being that if one native is beaten in a court case or gets the worst of a bargain, he will wait , sometimes years, until an opportunity arises to 'back' the defeat by charging his former opponent with all manner of trumped up charges. Enquire closely into all complaints brought to you and, if any are found to be based upon revenge, action should be taken against the relevant regulations in the N.A.R.

2. No land boundary disputes should be dealt with without referring to this office. All new officers are confronted with land disputes and cases that have been settled years previously. This is done in the hope that a different decision will be made that is favourable to the complaining group.

3. No new Lulûais or Tul Tuls are to be recommended for appointment. No recommendations for appointment are to be accepted from police or interpreters who usually have an ulterior motive i.e. personal gain, in making recommendations.

..... A/A?D?I?
(W. J. Kelly)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Chimbu Sub-District,
KUNDIAWA. E.H.D.

20th July, 1955.

The Assistant District Officer,
Chimbu Sub-District,
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1955-1956.

DOM CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

CHIMBU SUB-DISTRICT.

AREA PATROLLED. : Dom Census Sub-Division.

OFFICER CONDUCTING. : J. R. Wolsey, Patrol Officer.

OBJECTS OF PATROL. : Memo file 30/1-2 of 2nd July, 1955.

NATIVE PERSONNEL. : 1 N.C.C. of R. P. C.& NG. C.
3 Constables of R. P. C. & NG. C.
1 Native Medical Orderly.
1 Interpreter.

DURATION. : 4/7/55 - 18/7/55. (15)

LAST D. D. S. PATROL. : 13/4/55 to 3/5/55.

LAST P. H. D. PATROL. : 6/6/55.

MAP REFERENCE. : 1" map compiled from previous patrols.

REPORT. : Herein.

J. R. WOLSEY,
PATROL OFFICER.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol provided my introduction to patrolling in the Chimbu sub-District and passed without any untoward incident.

The Dom area lies roughly south of the Kundiawa station and consists of a series of fairly high limestone ridges with Mount DIGIBE as the highest point. The only large river seen by the patrol was the Waghi and this was crossed on three occasions.

The population is not dense but an average of some two thousand Natives line at each of the five Rest Houses in the area.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 4th July, 1955.
Left Kundiawa by car for KOGE early afternoon. Slept KOGE.

Tuesday 5th July, 1955.
Departed KOGE for KWIMA. Road descends steeply in latter stages. Lined ex-coastal workers. Discussions with Village Officials. Slept KWIMA.

Wednesday 6th July, 1955.
Distributed vegetable, passionfruit and maize seeds. Settled minor disputes and heard C.N.A. cases. Inspected hamlets and sanitary facilities. Discussions re anthropological data rqeuired by patrol. Slept KWIMA.

Thursday 7th July, 1955.
Departed KWIMA for KAGUL. Received good reception. Lined ex- coastal workers for medical examination, etc. Slept KAGUL.

Friday 8th July, 1955.
Discussions re gardens and anthropology. Distributed vegetable and maize seeds. Settled minor disputes. Inspected hamlets sanitation, etc. Slept KAGUL.

Saturday 9th July, 1955.
Inspected remaining hamlets. Discussions re tribal boundaries. C.N.A. cases. Slept KAGUL.

Sunday 10th July, 1955.
Departed KAGUL for BEMAL. Hardest walk to date. Rained until late afternoon. Slept BEMAL.

Monday 11th July, 1955.
Lined ex-coastal workers. Discussions with Village Officials re gardens. Distributed vegetable and maize seeds. Slept BEMAL.

Tuesday 12th July, 1955.
Inspected hamlets, sanitation, etc. Heard C.N.A. cases and settled minor disputes. Discussions re anthropology with Village Officials. Slept BEMAL.

Wednesday 13th July, 1955.
Departed BEMAL for GENABONA. Inspected

PATROL DIARY CONTINUED.

Remaining hamlets en route. Settled garden disputes. Slept GENABONA.

Thursday 14th July, 1955.

Heavy rain till mid morning. Lined ex-coastal workers. Discussions with Village Officials re gardens, etc. Distributed seeds. Heard minor disputes. Slept GENABONA.

Friday 15th July, 1955.

Inspected some gardens from which diseased sweet potato had been taken. Departed GENABONA for KOROKOA. Inspected hamlets and sanitary facilities en route. Slept KOROKOA.

Saturday, 16th July, 1955.

Lined ex-coastal workers. Discussions with Village Officials re garden, boundaries, etc. Distributed seeds. Slept KOROKOA.

Sunday 17th July, 1955.

Discussions re anthropology. Settled few more disputes. Inspected hamlets and sanitary facilities. Slept KOROKOA.

Monday 18th July, 1955.

Departed KOROKOA for KUNDIAWA inspecting hamlets en route.

END OF PATROL.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Natives of the Dom area appear to have drawn considerable benefit from their proximity to the Kundiawa station and the resulting frequency of contact. Economically their position is good and must continue to improve in the future. Primarily agriculturalists, they have every chance to proceed to a higher standard of living through the introduction and maintained progress of two important cash crops - passion-fruit and coffee.

Again, they are drwaing the benefits of Mission influence and the incidence of literacy in pidgin english must increase considerably over the next few years as the children graduate from the schools and more and more workers return from the Coast with changed outlooks.

Thus the overall position can only be described as good. Pettiness in the form of disputing their Officials's decisions, "hawking" complaints and "backing" courts, still exist but was by no means so apparent to this patrol as formerly.

LAND DISPUTES.

Very few land disputes were brought before the patrol. The tribal boundaries and group boundaries in all but two instances have now been finalised and there should be no further litigation. The boundary upon which a decision still has to be reached is the common boundary between land owned by KWIMA and KAGUL of the DOM and the NIMAI group of the SINA SINA.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

LAND DISPUTES CONTINUED.

The patrol had left the area of the provisional boundary before the matter was broached and it was thus left over for the next patrol.

The only other dispute of any significance was an internal affair between the people of KWIMA and KAGUL re land taken over by KAGUL and for which payment has as yet not been made to KWIMA. This was settled and apart from the interminable disputes concerning damaged gardens - to which reference is made later - leaves the area remarkably settled as far as the land is concerned.

PIGS AND GARDENS.

As stated earlier pigs are still causing considerable damage to gardens. It would appear that the most reliable yardstick against which the capabilities of the Village Officials in the DOM area can be measured is their ability or otherwise to settle the disputes arising from this damage.

I impressed upon the people the necessity for building sound fences around their gardens and the Officials' time would be well spent if they continued to stress the effectiveness and desirability of this measure. Under the present circumstances it is inevitable that much of the work spent in preparing and cultivating gardens is lost. The rection of strong fences would appear to be the first lesson which these people must learn if they are to participate beneficially to themselves in the growing of cash crops.

GENERAL.

The patrol was everywhere received in an enthusiastic manner, the Officials showed a general willingness to co-operate and the natives themselves, under the variuos "boss-boys" and headmen, have in all cases carried out instructions and heeded advice tendered by previous patrols.

P/O.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.

The previous District Services patrol to this area took place in April of this year towards the end of the last wet season. All food supplies were then adequate. This patrol took place in the middle of the dry season and a similar position was revealed.

Of the native food crops, sugar cane, corn and pawpaws were particularly plentiful but several samples of sweet potato seen by the patrol were diseased. The damage caused was rather similar to that caused by the wire-worm in ordinary potatoes but I was unable to do anything about it at the time apart from recording the fact in the Village Books. However, I have since been advised by the D.A.S.F. Officer, Kundiawa, that the trouble is caused by a sweet potato weavel. Careful weeding and avoidance of the infected areas in so far as the sweet potato is concerned, is the apparent remedy. Should the trouble ever become widespread then these people would suffer. They know of no such thing as crop rotation and one usually finds every type of food planted together in the same plot. As most of the cultivatable land is already under cultivation, they would, have very little alternative ground for their sweet potato . It is necessary that these people look after their gardens, for, although the vine of a diseased plant is resown cannot transmit the pest, neglect of their gardens could easily result in the loss of a large portion of their crop.

Two cash crops are being grown in this area. Coffee from a few months old to plants already bearing, was inspected and was in the main progressing satisfactorily. The D.A.S.F. Officer, Kundiawa, when he inspected the area in April of this year advised them of the need for plenty of casuarina shade and they have carried out with this instruction. The amount of ground under passion - fruit is rapidly increasing and further quantities of seed were distributed by this patrol.

Of the European vegetables beans, tomatoes, cabbages, shallots and peanuts were ~~plentiful and~~ found in large quantities. Potatoes, whilst fairly plentiful, are usually pulled well before they are fully developed. Lettuces, peas, celery and other types of vegetables were seen only rarely. Further quantities of a variety of European vegetable seeds were distributed at the first three Rest Houses but the patrol's supplies were not adequate for the area covered.

GARDENS.

The collective system of land ownership operates in this area so that a block of ground which from a distance may appear to be one big garden, is, upon closer inspection, a collection of small plots each individually cultivated by the family of its respective owner. At GENABONA, however, they have departed a little from this system in that the women of the various sub-clans have banded together and tend each series of gardens as a group without, of course, affecting the ownership of the ground.

The preparation of new gardens invariably begins early in the dry season, i.e. May or June. The garden is then planted as long as possible before the onset of the next wet season so that there will be no danger of the seeds themselves rotting.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK CONTINUED.

PIGS, FOWLS & GOATS.

The patrol was struck by the apparent dearth of pigs in the area. However, in view of Mr. Patrol Officer Haywood's rough estimation of there being practically eleven thousand pigs in the DOM in April, I strongly suspect that the pigs are being saved and kept out of sight for an approaching "sing-sing".

On the other hand fowls were obviously plentiful and together with eggs could readily be purchased at all times.

Seven goats were seen at KAGUL but even the Natives themselves did not seem to sure as to why they kept them. They were not seen elsewhere in the DOM area.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

As stated under Native Affairs the economic development of the DOM should proceed rapidly. Their main income in the future will come from the sale of their coffee and passionfruit and a fairly substantial secondary income can always be derived from the sale of fresh vegetables, etc. to the District Store at Kundiawa.

P/o.

HEALTH.

The health of the people throughout the DOM is generally good.

The patrol, which was accompanied by a Native Medical Orderly and supplies found it necessary to hospitalize only nine Natives, six of whom had worked on the coast. There is still some reluctance on the part of the people to voluntarily seek medical attention but this seems now to be almost entirely confined to the older people.

Three aid posts at KAGUL, BEMAL and GENABONA were inspected. All were clean and providing a good service to the Natives. Although a Medical Patrol had inspected the area the previous month, none of the aid posts had a supply of bandages and a small quantity was left from the Patrol's supplies. It is apparent that Natives will come in with the slightest scratch or an ache in some joint and will we liberally swathed in bandages and when a really deserving case appears their stocks are consequently reduced quite often to nil. With each issue of bandages to an Aid Post went a short talk on economy.

SANITATION.

The sanitary facilities in the DOM are good. Only at KWIMA was it found necessary to order the reconstruction of any latrines. I would say that these people definitely appreciate the value and benefit to themselves of good latrines and drains. A great deal of credit for this situation must fall to the Native Medical Orderlies stationed in the area - they have worked energetivally and the results need only be kept up to their present standard.

Bowers P/O.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Appendix A lists the names and capabilities of the Officials in this area. I agree with the comments of other Officers re Luluai ALUKAUA of KAGUL; a pre-war interpreter, he is a really good Official. Although rather unobtrusive and keeping to the background, Luluai TAIMA of KOROKOA is in much the same catagory. The area is also fortunate in having a number of first class "boss-boys" and headmen, many quite youthful, from which the Village Officals of the future may be selected. Only one recommendation was accepted by this patrol for the appointment of a new Official. It was accepted at KOROKOA in respect of one of the headmen whom the Natives wish should become TulTul. Several of the Officials at this Rest House are quite elderly and one at least should not live much longer. The recommended appointee has worked for several years on the Coast, is fully conversant with pidgin english and is quite influential. The recommendation will be sent forward under separate cover.

REST HOUSES.

There are five Rest Houses in the area, situated at KWIMA, KAGUL, BEMAL, GENABONA and KOROKOA. Those at KAGUL and GENABONA are particularly good and the others, apart from a lack of windows, are fair. Each Rest House is provided with a police barracks and personal servants quarters and these too are good.

The two clans from GENABONA and KOROKOA who as per Patrol Report No. 11 of 1954-55, wish to line new Rest House at SIBAGAL which is halfway between the two existing Rest Houses, have proceeded to clear a site for the new structure although no decision has as yet been made at Kundiawa.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

This patrol which took place in the middle of the dry season experienced no difficulty in negotiating any of the roads. However, in the wet seasnn it would be necessary for the Natives to pay more attention to road mainatinance. The road in many places ascends and descends quite steeply and although those stretches that are rock studded should never become treacherous there are several stretches of road covered with a clay sub-soil that would require a certain amount of terracing or gravelling before they could be negotiated.

The two kunda supension bridges over the Waghi River have been strangthened and are now in good condition. Only one other large bridge - a plank decking type over Kera Creek - was not in the best condition and needs to be strengthened before the onset of the wet season.

TRACK TIMES.

Track times were noted as follows;

KOGE to KWIMA	3 hours.	Steep descent in latter stages.
KWIMA to KAGUL	2 "	Easy to steep.
KAGUL to BEMAL	3½ "	Heavy going.
BEMAL to GENABONA	1¾ "	Easy walking.
GENABONA to KOROKOA	2¼ "	Easy with some steep climbs.
KOROKOA to KUNDIAWA	1¾ "	Mostly downhill.

EX-COASTAL LABOURERS.

A statistical return of illnesses suffered by these labourers whilst at work and/or on their return is made on Appendix B.

The returns show that of seven hundred and twenty six Natives examined less than 15% have suffered any illness or injuries since their first departure from their Villages, 9% of these casualties occured whilst on the Coast and only a small number of them suffered subsequent sickness on return to their Villages. The remaining 6% suffered sickness only on return to their Villages.

There is evidence that most of these repatriates rehabilitate themselves quickly and the few of them that now hold positions of resposibility in their Villages appear to have greater infulence and are treated with more respect.

According to the Natives themselves only nine terminated their Contracts prematurely and seven of these were brought about by severe illnesses or injuries.

It was not possible to obtain accurately the number of Natives who had died on the Coast, the relatives of these workers do not readily come forward but it is certain that there are very few deaths.

Two hens p/o.

ANTHROPOLOGY. Patrol Report Chimbu No. 1/55-56 (Mr. R. Wolsey)

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. —

The DOM area is inhabited by only one group of Natives and thus the information gathered by this patrol concerns practices that apply throughout the area.

In marriage the women are the dominant partners and at least at first take the initiative, When a woman sees a man of her liking she invites him to her house on an appointed night. The woman cooks food for him and later they spend the night in much the same way as a married couple and it is usual for them to have relations on their first night. The following morning the man returns to his own house and remains there for two days when the previous visit is repeated. Once again he returns to his own house and after a further period of three days pays a third visit to the woman. After this last visit, if a mutual attraction exists and they desire to marry, the man returns to his family, tells them of his wishes and if their consent is forthcoming begins the construction of a new house and garden. The two families then meet to settle upon a "bride price".

Formerly, the articles which formed the man's families contribution were counted in units of twenty and a typical "bride price" was made up as follows;

20 Tambu shell necklaces
20 Mother-of-pearl shells (kinas)
20 Pigs
20 Bird of Paradise or Cassowary plumes
20 Stone axes
20 Sundry facial and body decorations.

However, the patrol witnessed an exchange of "bride prices" at a marriage which took place at KOROKOA when the following articles were laid out for exchange;

20 Tambu shell necklaces
41 Mother-of-pearl shells
10 Greater Bird of Paradise plumes
6 Cassowary plumes
7 Stone axes
15 Steel axes or bheads
3 Capul skins.

Of these articles the wife's contribution, which is given to the husband, consisted of about a third of that provided by the husband's family, and was separated from his articles by the Greater Bird of Paradise plumes, the spiked ends of which were stuck into the ground. In addition both the partners killed four pigs and these were at the time being cooked. It was not ascertained whether the following procedure normally applies but whilst the husband's pigs were cooked in stones set into the ground underneath a slow fire, the wife's pigs were wrapped in banana leaves and suspended in a sling again over a slow fire.

After the formal exchange of the "bride price" the couple, not yet married, and both families gather at the bride's house where a small "sing sing" takes place and the pigs are eaten. When this is finifhed, the bride, who has previously been without adornments, is taken away by her prospective husband who then washes her and decorates her with shells and pig grease. They then return and both families line up facing each other with the "bride price" in between and various members of both families make speeches in which

ANTHROPOLOGY.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE CONTINUED.

they innumerate the couple's new responsibilities towards each other and other members of the families reply, aknowledging on behalf of the couple. The woman's parents then give her a final briefing on the consequences of desertion and she is duly handed over. The ceremony is completed by both families adjourning to the husband's house where they hold another brief "sing sing".

Natives of the DOM group usually marry into the NIMAI, GUNAGI, KERE or DIGA groups.

When adultery is committed by a man of another group or clan the two lines prevoiusly settled it with a fight. There was no question of persuading the woman to return, it was merely a matter of revenge. When this had been done the woman's parents had to return in full the "bride price" and the onus was upon them to collect a new price from the adulterer's family. If a woman tired of her husband or desired to return to her parents, she takes with her any children of the marriage and her parents are not obliged to return the "bride price" until she remarries. Sterility in the first wife did not provide in itself an excuse for divorce: the man simply acquired a second wife but continued to look after the first.

The system whereby honour was satisfied in a fight has now of course been abandoned and the matter is usually settled by an Official or a Magistrate.

LAND TENURE AND INHERITANCE.

Land ownership in the DOM area is on the collective basis - each hamlet having its own groud which is distributed so that every male has a portion.

When a man dies his ground automatically passes to his eldest male child. When he dies leaving only female children the land passes to the eldest child and is taken care of by the men of the hamlet until she is old enough to marry, when her husband takes over the ground and subsequent inheritance continues as above. When a man dies unmarried, or married and without issue, one of his brothers may claim the ground over an exchange of pigs.

GARDEN MAGIC.

There is no evidence of any garden magic in this area. When a new garden is constructed, all trees and bush are cut down and left to dry. They are then fired and the resulting ash is the only type of fertiliser used. However, large quantities of lime stone are present and it is probable that the ground would derive benefit from this.

Again there is no evidence of crop rotation or planting cycles. The gardens are prepared during the dryest part of the year and planting commences immediately so that the crops may be well advanced before the onset of the rains, thus little work apart from some clearance and maintenance is performed during the wet season. All crops, including both root and flower varieties, are planted together and at the same time.

Bowers

P/O.

CONCLUSION.

Considerably longer was spent at each Rest House than might appear to have been necessary but this was my first patrol in the Sub-District and I considered that it would be mutually benefical for me to gain as great an insight as possible into the characteristics and outlook of these people.

Summing up, I would say that the progress made by these people is most encouraging.

REPORT ON PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.

NATIVE POLICE.

REGD. NO. 6980 L/CPL. PARRIS	-	An excellent policeman who is well acquainted with his duties in the field, handles Natives well if a little impatiently.
REGD. NO. 6067B CONST. BISAMBE	-	An experienced policeman, good N.C.O. material.
REGD. NO. 8478 CONST. SACARIAS	-	A good policeman with plenty of initiative, has been well educated. N.C.O. material of the future.
REGD. NO. 2161 CONST. MILIO	-	Experienced policeman, rather colourless, shows little initiative.

INTERPRETER.

NINIKAMA	-	Is undergoing training at Kundiawa prior to being posted to the GUMINE Patrol Post. He worked very well on this patrol.

NATIVE MEDICAL ORDERLY.

GALA	-	Worked efficiently, is particularly good in that he appreciates his limitations.

J.R.WOLSEY,
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS - APPENDIX "A".

REST HOUSE.	HAMLET.	OFFICIAL & NAME.	REMARKS.
KWIMA	KWIMA	EGAN BAL, TulTul	Competent but without great influence outside his own hamlet.
KAGUL	KILAIMDAGA	ALUKAUA WEMEN, Luluai	Held position for one year, previously TulTul for five years. Pre-war Govt. Interpreter has sound knowledge of pidgin. Most competent official in the area.
	KAGUL	KORA WAL, Luluai	Has held the position for many years, is now aged, has little influence and takes but little interest in Native Affairs. If two Luluais are necessary for this Rest House it would be preferable to have someone who would co-operate with ALUKUA rather than a mere figurehead.
	KOLUMABUNE	KUA WALU, TulTul	TulTul for six years, no knowledge of pidgin but is quite competent.
	KINURE	KORA KOMILGAU, TulTul	TulTul for six years, no knowledge of pidgin and his influence seems restricted to his own line.
	NONUA	GALA KORA , TulTul	TulTul for seven years; is a son of the old Luluai, a portion of whose onetime mantle of influence, has descended upon him.
	MIRIMA	TA'AL KWUN, TulTul	TulTul for many years. Competent.
	GENKUA	KORA BA, TulTul	Recently appointed, gained knowledged of pidgin whilst working on the Coast. Appointed upon his return, he has possibly not yet completely established himself but he is a young man and already shows signs of competence.
	DEGENBOI	KORA KAWALI, TulTul	TulTul for many years. Competent.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS - APPENDIX "A" CONTINUED.

REST HOUSE	HAMLET.	OFFICIAL & NAME.	REMARKS.
BEMAL	BOMIL	KUMON MUGALI, Luluai	Appointed recently - revealed little evidence to this patrol of any great influence. Too early yet for any final pronouncement on his capabilites.
	MUNIMA	KUM KAUWA, TulTul	Appointed two years ago. Competent.
	MILIMA	SEBA DILAWA, TulTul	Appointed same time as Luluai. Seems far more influential - co-operated well with this patrol.
	KELMAKILI	DIAL ERAI, TulTul	TulTul for one year. Competent.
	PIMA	BIRE KOBALAI, TulTul	TulTul for three years. Not seen by patrol.
GENABONA	KOBIL	KI ABA , Luluai	One of the first Govt. Officials appointed in this area. Very competent.
	KOBIL	SINA ABA, TulTul	TulTul for seven years. Brother of the Luluai. Competent.
	TOBIL	GARIN ABA, TulTul	TulTul for seven years. Competent.
	GURAMAU	SIL KOWA, TulTul	Appointed six years ago, he was reported two years ago for neglect of duties and disobeyance of patrol instrcutions. However, he did not cross this patrol and has apparently learnt his lesson.
	YOBAPIAU	OLUMI WAI, TulTul	TulTul for many years. Competent.
	TOBIL	DALUBA DRUA, TulTul	TulTul for seven years. Competent.
	DIBIMINE	TINE KOWA, TulTul	TulTul for six years. Was cautioned two years ago for over-asserting his authority. He is now the best TulTul at GENABONA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS - APPENDIX "B" CONTINUED.

REST HOUSE.	HAMLET.	OFFICIAL & NAME.	REMARKS.
KOROKOA	KOROKOA	TIMA BAL, Luluai	Appointed five years ago, previously TulTul. Extremely capable.
	ILAUNA	OLEI KUMAI, TulTul	Appointed seven years ago, now fairly elderly and should soon be replaced.
	BAGANAKUL	KOWA GIMA, TulTul	Appointed three years ago. Competent.
	BALIMKOA	MORUA KWIMA , TulTul	Appointed five years ago. The best TulTul at KOROKOA.
	WOLAMBOL	KUA KWIMA, TulTul	TulTul for four years. Fair.

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P/O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF EX-COASTAL WORKERS. ILLNESSES, ETC. --- APPENDIX "B".

REST HOUSE	NO EXAMD.	ILL ON COAST				ILL ON RETURN				ILL ON COAST AND RETURN				TOTAL.
		DYS	PNEU.	MAL.	OTHERS	DYS	PNEU.	MAL.	OTHERS	DYS	PNEU.	MAL.	OTHERS	
KWIMA	46	3		8		1		2				2		16
KAGUL	172	6		5	1a 1c 1d 3f	2		12	4a 1b 1e 1g			1		39
BEMAL	172	1		4	3d 4f			4				1		17
GENABONA	206	6	1	3	1d	1		7	1b			1		21
KOROKOA	130	4	5	1			1	2	1g 1h					15
TOTAL	726	20	6	21	1a 1c 5d 7f	4	1	27	4a 2b 1e 2g 1h			5		108

N.B. OTHERS.

a - Ulcers.
b - Ear trouble.
c - Appendicitis.
d - Injuries.
e - Leprosy.
f - Influenza.
g - Yaws.
h - Venereal Disease.

9 Broken Contracts - Sickness.
1 " " - Dismissed.
1 " " - Mutual consent.

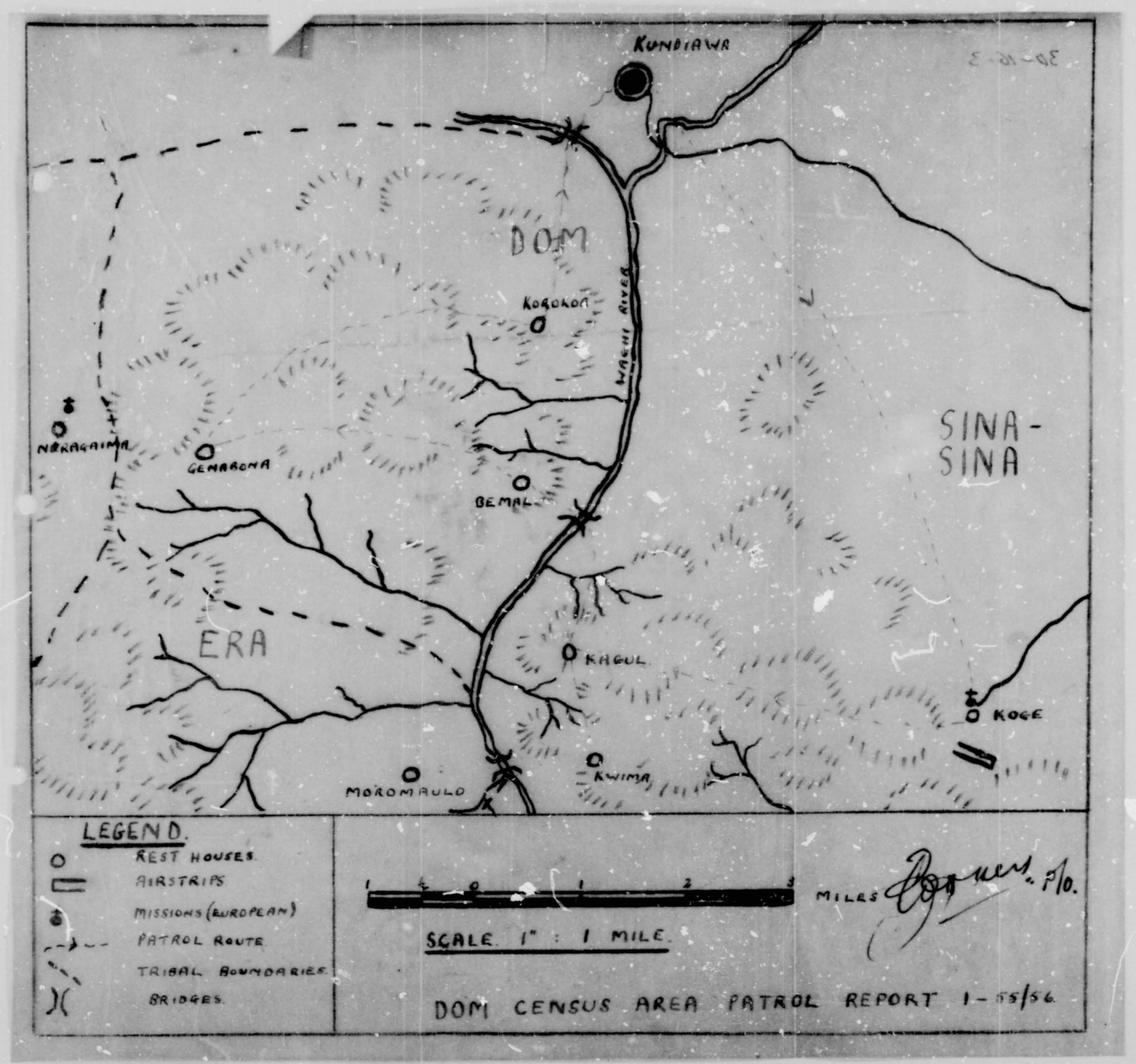
Bowers D/O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF EX-COASTAL WORKERS, DISTRICTS AND ILLNESSES. - APPENDIX "C".

TYPE OF ILLNESSES.	DISTRICT OF WORK.								
	CENTRAL	GULF	N. IRED.	MANUS	N. BTN.	MOROBE	MADANG	MILNE BAY	TOTAL.
NO. EXAMD.	498	26	16	60	56	55	8	7	726
DYSENTERY	18	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	24
MALARIA	25	13	2	3	6	2	2	-	53
ULCERS	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
EAR TROUBLE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
INJURIES	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	5
LEPROSY	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
INFLUENZA	4	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	7
YAWS	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
APPENDICITIS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PNEUMONIA	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
V. DISEASE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	61 12%	15 58%	3 19%	11 18%	12 21%	3 5%	3 37%	- -%	108 15%

Bowers D/O.


KUNDIAWA
DOM
KOROKON
MAGHI RIVER
NERAGAIMA
GEHARONA
BEMAL
SINA-
SINA
ERA
KAGUL
KOGE
KWIMA
MOROMAULO
LEGEND.
REST HOUSES
AIRSTRIPS
MISSIONS (EUROPEAN)
PATROL ROUTE
TRIBAL BOUNDARIES
BRIDGES
1 4 0 1 2 3 MILES
SCALE 1" : 1 MILE.
DOM CENSUS AREA PATROL REPORT 1-55/56.

Director

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... EASTERN HIGHLANDS ..... Report No. 2 of 1955/1956

Patrol Conducted by..... M.R.HAYWOOD Patrol Officer .....

Area Patrolled..... MARIL RIVER EAST .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... No .....

Natives..... 3 members of the R.P.NG.C. 1 Interpreter .....

Duration—From 5 / 8 /19 55 to 20 / 8 /19 55

Number of Days..... 16 .....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services June /19 55

Medical .... June /19 55

Map Reference..... 1" to the mile Patrol Maps of the area. .....

Objects of Patrol..... 1) Routine Administration
2) Investigation into possible alternative jeep road Gumine to Kundiawa.
.....

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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

30/16/5

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/4/2 - 930

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

15th October, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT CHIMBU NO.2 OF 1955/56
MARIL RIVER EAST.

I enclose original and two copies of this Report, to ether with covering comments by the Assistant District Officer, Kundiawa.

2. Perhaps the most important factor shown by the Report is the improvement in Mr. Haywood's work. The Report is far ahead of Chimbu Patrol Report No. 14 of 1954/55 upon which I adversely commented in June, 1955, and even if perhaps a little too detailed as in the Mission Section, at least it shows the greater interest being taken by this officer. The setting down of all this information is building a store of information upon which his successor can draw and at the same time giving him that background of knowledge and native custom which is essential for an officer to have if he is to gain the whole-hearted support of his people.

3. The migrations traced out on page 5 again underline the population problem which caused these movements and which still confronts us in parts of the Chimbu Sub-district. As I have previously urged the people are aware of the need to preserve their land and improve their agricultural techniques. There we have a climate of opinion in which experiments will thrive and a people who will themselves co-operate in field trials. There, if anywhere at all in this Territory, will experiments in crop rotation and restoration of soil fertility be successful. The people's efforts in consciously replanting old garden areas with casuarinas are but an indication of their realisation that they will have to do something about their lands - I believe that we have an unequalled opportunity to do something concrete in the way of proving or disproving the statement that a crop rotation can be found to replace the old method of shifting agriculture. All that is needed is the posting of an experienced agricultural officer to Chimbu for that special work. I realise that the Department of Agriculture has its staff problems and that a great deal of attention has to be paid to economic crop experimentation and problems, but if looked at squarely, surely the most acute agricultural problem, and one that is basic to all the Highlands at least, is that of improving the old system of shifting agriculture.

(P.P. Kaad)
Act. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 - 61

Sub-District Office,
Chimbu Sub-District,
KUNDIAWA. E.H.D.

26th August, 1955.

District Commissioner,
G O R O K A.

PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1955-56.

MARIL RIVER EAST - MR. M. HAYWOOD

Enclosed are Goroka and D.N.A. copies of the above patrol report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Although the Gumine Patrol Post has been established only a short time, already an improvement in the native situation can be seen.

Previously the difficult terrain and other patrolling commitments limited visits to this area to twice a year. The Officer in Charge Gumine Patrol Post is now in constant contact with these people and the feeling of isolation and and neglect, engendered by the former irregular visits, is fast disappearing.

In the actual Maril River area the logical and actual migration is south towards the Bomai. This area is sparsely populated and, while rugged and heavily timbered, contains pockets of rich land that have, to date, been untouched. There is therefore no danger of land shortage in the Maril River area.

Following the policy of decentralisation the new Rest House at KUA will be built.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:

Vegetable seeds have been supplied from stocks on hand to the Gumine Post.

The primitive system of contouring, as described by Mr. Haywood, is common to all sections of the Sub-District. This system is adequate during the season of light rains, but proves most inadequate when the torrential rains strike the contoured gardens. Soil erosion is being combatted by patrolling officers by encouraging and supervising the planting of trees on the eroded slopes. The problem of soil erosion in the gardens themselves is however complicated by many factors. The only solution would be an extended survey and experiments by an Extension Officer, experienced in such work. The seconding of an expert for even a year would give an added impetus to the already keen desire of the natives to improve their gardening techniques and preserve their land.

The Gumine area is too isolated to include passion-fruit as a prospective cash crop. The best lines

to work on at present seems to be the encouragement of small coffee plots. The Agricultural Extension Officer will be visiting this area in the near future.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

As a result of this survey we have decided to persevere with the present road, surveyed some time ago. If this route proves impassable the alternative route listed as No. 3 will be tried.

Mr. Haywood has done a very thorough job and submitted a valuable report.

.....A/A.D.O.
(W. J. Kelly)

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

File No. 30/2 - 3

Gumine Patrol Post,
Chimbu Sub-District,
E.H.D.

22nd. August, 1955.

The Assistant District Officer,
KUNDIAWA.

Patrol Report No. 2 of 1955/1956

MARIL RIVER EAST

CHIMBU SUB-DISTRICT

PREAMBLE : Report of a patrol through the Maril River East Sub-Division of the Chimbu Sub-District.

PERSONNEL : M.R.Haywood Patrol Officer

1 N.C.O. R.P.NG.C
2 Constables "

1 Offical Interpreter

OBJECTS OF PATROL : 1) Routine Administration Patrol to this newly divided section of the old Maril River Area. 2) Investigation into possible alternative jeep route Gumine - Kundiawa.

DURATION OF PATROL : 8th. August 1955 to 20th. August 1955. - (16 days)

LAST D.N.A. PATROL : June 1955

LAST MEDICAL PATROL : June 1955

MAP REFERENCE ; Patrol Map. Patrol No. 1954/1955 Maril River Area, 1" to the mile.

RESULTS OF PATROL : Hereih

M.R.Haywood
.....
(M.R.Haywood)
Officer in Charge Gumine.

INTRODUCTION

In July 1955, after conference with the Assistant District Officer Kundiawa, the Maril River Census Sub-Division was divided into two sections. 1) Maril River East, 2) Maril River West. This division was made to facilitate patrolling in this very heavily populated area.

The Maril River East is mainly all that area in the immediate vicinity of the WIKAUMA Range, formed into a rough triangular shape by the Waghi and Maril Rivers, and part of the DOM Census Area. Besides this triangular section the area includes the headwaters of the Maril River and extends westward along the Mon River, a tributary of the Maril.

The centres of population are found on the slopes of the WIKAUMA Range and in the Maril and Mon River Valleys. There are at present five (5) rest houses, 1) OMKOLAI, 2) MOROMAULE, 3) OGLONDAGUL, 4) OMANDARA, 5) BULI. It is recommended that permission be given to the BERIGAGALIN Clan at OMANDARA to build a rest house in the Mon River. This rest house to be called KUA. (see Native Affairs). Population figures based on last census total 7,211 natives for the area.

The terrain is mountainous and makes for heavy walking, especially in the Mon River.

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DIARY

Friday 5th. August, 1955

Inspected all likely parts of the Maril River near Gumine looking for a possible jeep route, Gumine to Omkolai. Found a possible route down from the back of Gumine Patrol Post to the Maril River. Marked out a small survey track. Returned to Gumine and slept.

Saturday 6th. August

Continued to cut survey track up from Maril River. Returned to Gumine an slept.

Sunday 7th. August

Heard court cases, Finished off survey track to a width of about eight (8) feet. Slept Gumine.

Monday 8th. August

Started off for Omkolai. Made initial survey up from Maril River to meet with a track to Omkolai. In the afternoon had discussions with officals about this new road. Slept Omkolai.

Tuesday 9th. August

Opened out track from Maril River up towards Omkolai. Spent the whole day supervisingthis work. In the night had discussions with officals and heard minor disputes. Slept Omkolai.

Wednesday 10th. August

Set out for Moromaule. On route planned out certain improvements to the present native track. In afternoon had discussions with officals. Settled several minor disputes. Slept Moromaule.

Thursday 11th. August

Supervised the opening up of a native track up from the Waghi River crossing back towards Omkolai. In late afternoon heard several disputes. In night had discussions with officals. Slept Moromaule.

Friday 12th. August

Moved on to Oglondagul. Crossing over ~~the~~ a saddle in the WIKAUMA Range. In afternoon discussions with officals. Slept Oglo gul.

Saturday 13th. August

Supervised repairs to certain house-lines and latrines. Slept Oglondagul.

Sunday 14th. August

Moved on to Omandara. Talks with officals. Slept Omandara.

Monday 15th. August

In the morning climbed over the slopes of the Wikauma Range at the rear of this rest house. In the afternoon moved on to Buli. Slept Buli.

Tuesday 16th. August

Discussions with officals in the morning then moved on to Dirima. Further discussions with officals at this new rest house. Slept Dirima.

Wednesday 17th. August

Dirima to Gumine. Court work all day. Slept Gumine.

Thursday 18th. August

Moved on to Igindi in the Gunangi Group of the Salt area. On route supervised work at Deri. Slept Igindi.

Friday 19th. August

Having settled a big court case at Igindi returned to Deri. Continued road work at Deri. Slept Deri.

Saturday 20th. August

Returned to Gumine. On route stopped at Mul and had discussions with officals.

End of diary

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NATIVE AFFAIRS

The situation in the Maril River East is satisfactory. These people are now beginning to have a close contact with the Administration and the two missions, Lutheran and Catholic. Difficult terrain has, in the past, tended to cause isolation and to prevent developement.

The patrol was given a good welcome at all centres where the officals were found to be helpful and interested in their area. Quite a few minor disputes were raised and were either settled by the writer or the village officals.

There is very little serious crime in the area. The main troubles being, 1) disputes over land, 2) pigs and gardens, 3) run-away-wives, 4) stealing. There are occasional fights but these are always promptly reported and settled.

The five (5) groups of natives in the Maril River East have all migrated in from other areas.

(1) The KIA Group

These people were originally settled around Bemal in the DOM area. They were forced out and migrated to Omkolai. A further division sent two (2) clans to Kilau in the SALT.

(2) The MIAN/KIA Group

They are a small break-away group from the Mian people at Gumine. They are settled between Omkolai and Moromaule and they line at Omkolai.

(3) The ERA Group

These people were originally settled around Bemal in the DOM area. They were forced out and migrated to Moromaule. A furtherdivision sent two (2) clans to settle at Buli.

(4) The DOM/ERA Group

They are a small break-away group from the DOM people at Bemal. They were forced out and are now settled at Buli.

(5) The IURI Group

These people were originally settled in the YONGGAMUL Valley north-east of Kundiawa. They migrated first to Korokoa and Genabona in the DOM. After a fairly long stay around Genabona where they acquired the local dialect they migrated further to Omandara. From Omandara one section moved to Oglondagul and another section moved up the Mon River around Kua (proposed new rest house).

These series of migrations tend to show that the population in the vicinity of Kundiawa must have reached a peak and forced this southward movement. There is every indication that in the future a further southward movement into the BOMAI will eventuate as the Maril River Area becomes over populated.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONTINUED

It is recommended that the BERIGAGALIN clan now at Omandara be allowed to build a rest house at KUA on the Mon River. It is considered that there is a definite hardship for natives in the Mon River to line at Omandara.

Census figures for Kua would be :

Clan BERIGAGALIN

Sub-Clan Borikiba	282
Sub-Clan Ionuwai	400
Total	682

Luluai BOMAI and Tultuls SIPA and KALE would look after KUA.

At each rest house the natives ~~xxxx~~ showed their appreciation of having an Administration officer stationed at Gumine. They all realise now that they can get guidance and help without the long and difficult walk to Kundiawa.

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AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Gardens

At each rest house centre native gardens were inspected. The usual types of native foodstuffs were found to be in plentiful supply and of good quality. The main varietiesare: kaukau, taro, bananas, yams, edible pitpit, kumul - ~~xx~~ a type of herbage, sugar cane - not very plentiful, paupaus, beans, and some marita.

European vegetables were not in plentiful supply although the writer was able to purchase sufficient for his own needs. It would be appreciated if the Agriculture Department could supply more vegetable seeds for distribution from Gumine. The present supplies held are only sufficient for the station use. In particular seed potatoes would be appreciated.

The natives work a garden for up to six (6) years. In some cases alternate crops of sugar cane, bananas, beans, and kaukau are planted - following the ~~xxx~~ rotation principle. When the soil is considered not fertile enough for ~~xxxxx~~ further planting then pigs are allowed into the garden. Trees are planted and the area is until these trees have reached maturity. This may be up to fifteen (15) years or more. The trees are then cut to make the fence and the soil is dug over. Using only primitive implements such as a sharpened stick, and of course an occasional shovel the soil is prepared for the new garden. This is quite a lengthy process. On hillside gardens a type of contouring is practised to prevent soil erosion. Small furrows are dug forming squares. In some gardens inspected there were lengths of wood pegged across the

face. In other gardens tangets were planted.

From the writer's observation the number and size of the gardens are sufficient for the needs of the people.

Livestock

Pigs and fowls are the only native owned livestock in the area. The occasional Kupul and rats help to supplement the meat diet.

This area has just finished a round of "Xmas" celebrations and therefore there is a shortage of pigs. It was noticed that many of the pigs were suffering with anthrax, or worms.

Economic Developement

At present there is no cash-crop being produced in the area. Native foodstuffs are brought for sale at Gumine and the two mission stations. No food is carried to Kundiawa for sale.

Passionfruit

Passionfruit has been planted in very small and scattered plots. No interest is shown in developing these plots. The reasons given were that it was not worthwhile carrying the stuff all the way to Kundiawa for such a small monetary return. Consequently the fruit is either allowed to rot or is eaten on the spot. Information would be appreciated as to whether Cottee's representative is interested in this area and whether purchases can be made at Gumine. With the proposed opening of Dirima Airstrip and also the nearly completed jeep road to Kundiawa it would be possible to freight out from Gumine. Any crop that can give these people some monetary return is worthwhile, but transport out to at least Kundiawa must be assured.

Coffee

No natives have started coffee in the area. There are a few trees at the Lutheran Mission Station at Omkolai.

Within the next two (2) weeks it is proposed to start a coffee plot at Gumine. The ground is available and will be dug over. Crotalaria will be planted and the holes prepared. It is then hoped that plants can be supplied. The Agriculture officer now at Kundiawa advised the writer that a nursery would need to be started back in June or July of this year in time for the next wet season. This was not possible due to a heavy patrol programme and the fact that the station was only started in June

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RE-AFFORESTATION

The southern, eastern, and northern slopes of the WIKAUMA Range have only scattered clumps of trees. The rest of the Maril River East is heavily forrested.

The need for re-afforestation was pointed out to all officals and it was strongly recommended that for every tree cut down at least two more be planted. On the kunai slopes the soil is not sufficiently deep for tree planting, except in small hollows. The natives do appreciate the need to be carefulx with their forest areas but do tend to look on their timber resourses as being inexhaustible.

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MEDICAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Due to a staff change around at Gumine the patrol N.M.O. was left to look after the Aid Post.

From the writers observations the health in the area is good. Only minor complaints were seen and these were sent to the nearest Aid Post.

There are two Aid Postsin the area. 1) Omkolai, under the Lutheran Mission native orderly, 2) Omandara, under a Government A.P.O. These two posts are considered sufficient for the area. The Moromaule people receive attention from Kagul and the Buli people at Iani.

were In general the hygiene and sanitary conditions ~~was~~ not good enough. Every offical was warned to build proper latrines, to dig refuse pits, and to keep house-lines free of pig excreta and other refuse. With the proposed native hospital at Gumine and the increase in staff it will be possible to send medial orderlies on regular visits to see that village hygiene is carried out properly. At present the A.P.O's in the area confine their activities to only around their Aid Posts.

N.B. Could the Mediacl Officer Kundiawa be shown the above remarks please.

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EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

Three missions operate in the area. They are the Lutheran Mission under Mr. R. Brandt at Omkolai, the Catholic Mission (S.D.W.) under Father B.Fisher at Dirima and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission under a native pastor at IANI.

The following is a list showing the number of native mission schools and their location.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS CONTINUED

Rest House	Lutheran	Catholic	S.D.A.
OMKOLAI	(see below)	-	-
MOROMAULE	2 1	1	-
OGLONDAGUL	1	2	-
OMANDARA	1	1	1
BULI	L	1	

Mr. R.Brandt kindly supplied some items of interest on the history of the Lutheran Mission Station at Omkolai. The following is made up of extracts from notes given to the writer.

Lutheran Mission Station Omkolai

The site for this station was selected in May 1948, immediately after this area was opened for missionary activity. The present missionary, R.Brandt, was here in the following months for periods of a week or two, once for a month, getting a temporary dwelling constructed. In October of that year he settled here with his family.

Progress in missionating this area has not been at all rapid; but it can be said that it has been fairly steady. For the first two or three years the native staff, evangelists and teachers, was very small. After the first burst of enthusiasm the people have been only mildly responsive. For some groups even that is an over-statement.

Sites for a number of evangelists' stations were chosen in the first year, but only a few could be occupied at once. Gradually,a number of evangelists from the old congregations of Lutheran Mission along the coast volunteered for work in this area. At present, August 1955, a total of twenty-three (23) of these coastal evangelists are at work in this circuit. Four of these are trained teachers; two (2) others have some teacher training, but did not complete the course.

In addition to these coastal workers, there is about the same number of evangelists from the neighbouring Ega (Kundiawa) circuit, cooperating with them in the work here. Three (3) of these mountain evangelists are teachers.

Total number of out-stations is 17

Total number of baptized adherents 375
(Gunangi Group)

(Yesterday the writer attended a baptizing ceremony at Omkolai when 125 people were baptized)

Schools

Two (2) schools were started in 1948, one (1) in each of the following three (3) years, another in 1953, and two (2) more this year. There is also a higher school at the main station. Enrollment at a number of these schools is quite small.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS CONTINUED

Medicak Work

A small dispensary is conducted at the main station. A mission trained N.M.O. assists in this work. He is from the Rai Coast of the Madang District. Most of the conditions treated are of a ver minor nature, but a number of fairly serious pneumonia and malaria cases are treated, too. The incidence of yaws is greatly reduced in the past five (5) years. Infant Welfare Work on a very small scale is being done.

A permanent station residence, built of locally sawn timber, with the exception of the plywood panelling, was constructed in 1952 by Mr. H.Voss, one of the Mission carpenters.

A small citrus orchard has been set out. About a dozen trees are bearing. There is also a very small coffee plot in production.

Two cows and a few goats supply the Mission family with fresh milk and butter.

Mr. Brandt is in charge of the same area as marked out for Gumine Patrol Post. His remarks on teachers and schools cover the whole of the SALT, MARIL River, and BOMAI Census Sub-Divisions totalling over thirty thousand (30,000) natives.

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ROADS AND BRIDGES

All native tracks and bridges in the area are suitable for foot traffic only. All tracks are in fair repair. Light timber bridges over the Maril and Waghi Rivers are adequate but not in very good condition. There is one wire suspension bridge over the Waghi near Moromaule. (Lutheran Mission).

One of the objects of this patrol was to find a possible alternative jeep route from Gumine to Kundiawa. The patrol confining its search of course to the Maril river East.

There are three (3) alternative routes from Gumine to Kundiawa passing through this area.

(1) Gumine via Omkolai and linking up with the present jeep road above Kwima.

(2) Gumine via Omkolai and following the Waghi River in to the junction with the Chimbu River and so to Kundiawa.

(3) Gumine via Iani and Omandara - following the Maril River, and then up over the saddle of the Wikauma Range, then to Genabona in the Dom, then crossing the Waghi and straight up to Kundiawa.

All of these three routes present serious road difficulties.

Via Omkolai and Kwima

ROADS AND BRIDGES CONTINUED

This patrol surveyed out and built a tentative jeep road from Gumine to Omkolai. A distance of about three (3) miles. There is a lot more work left to be done on this road such as widening, leveling, cornering and building bridges but it is expected that in two or three weeks the writer will be able to go by motor-bike from Gumine to Omkolai. The Gumine to the Maril River section has a very steep grade and may need a lot of changing. No further comments on its suitability can be made until the writer tries a motor-bike over it. It is the only possible route to take from anywhere near Gumine.

From Omkolai and heading northward on the western slopes of the Waghi River there is a very good native track that is suitable for opening into a jeep road. The whole section is very stoney and would prove to be very difficult but still not impossible. This road is graded down from Omkolai to the Waghi River, just below Moromaule. There is a light wire suspension bridge over the Waghi and the track continues up a very steep slope to Kagul and Kwima. The face of this slope is such that a road could be built but it would take very careful planning and be very difficult to build. Its hard to judge distances here but from experience it took the writer over two (2) hours to climb up from the Waghi to Kwima. This effort was at the end of a fairly long walk so perhaps one and a half (1½) hours is more near the mark.

It is estimated that from Omkolai to Kwima about eight (8) miles of road would have to be built.

Via Omkolai but following the Waghi into Kundiawa

Continuing on from the wire suspension bridge a road could be built that would follow the Waghi River right in to the Chimbu River. Here again there are a lot of difficulties caused by rivers, stoney ground, and steep slopes. From Omkolai to Kundiawa following the Waghi River it is estimated that about twenty-(20) miles of new road would have to be built. This route would have one advantage over the link-up with Kwima in that it would be the most direct route.

Via Tani and Omandara and Genabona

From Gumine there is a jeep road following the Maril River up to Tani and then heading west to Gomgale. It would be possible to branch off this present road and cross the Mon and Maril Rivers to Omandara. From there to the top of the Wikauma Range there is a most difficult section. From the writers observations it looks a rather forlorn hope to build a road here but still is not considered impossible. The slopes of the Wikauma Range are steep and rugged. There are numerous landslides but then it is not more than two (2) miles to get out of all trouble. From the top of the saddle on this range there is a near perfect route to Genabona.

A previous Dom patrol showed the writer that it would be fairly easy to build a road from Genabona down to the Waghi and up to Kundiawa. The very real advantage of this route is that it is the most direct route from Gumine to Kundiawa. It is estimated that about fifteen miles of new road would have to be constructed and would make Gumine only about twenty (20) miles from Kundiawa.

ROADS AND BRIDGES CONTINUED

It is the writer's considered opinion that the three alternative routes outlined are not worth tackling until every hope of making the present section at Deri jeepable is lost. The whole success of over twenty odd miles of newly constructed road from Koge to Gumine hinges on about one hundred yards up the face of the western bank of the Waghi River below Deri. When the Assistant District Officer Kundiawa made a visit to Gumine this section presebted a sorry ~~xight~~ sight, Work carried out on the top level had caused a large quantity of ground to cover up the bottom levels and the whole face looked like a huge landslide.

Cleaning operations on this face revealed a track about eight (8) feet wide. It is fairly certain now that this section will be alright for motor-bikes.

The writer has studied this section from every angle and is still loth to say that a jeep road cannot be made there . Appendix A shows a rough sketch map and a proposed new route up this face.

From the eastern bank of the Waghi a very well graded jeep road has been made right into Koge and so on to the main Goroka - Kundiawa road. In the immediate area near the Waghi - Gunangi group, the road is not quite finished but from Onimogma to Koge only minor work is left, The S.D.A. Mission have already been as far as Onimogma in a jeep.

If a jeep road is not possible up out of the Waghi to deri then the writer considers that the No. 3 alternative route should be attempted.

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ANTHROPOLOGICAL

Marriage, burial customs, ~~xxxxx~~ and rites about the stone god (BOLUMAWAGAGAL) were the main subjects brought up for discussion by this patrol. Working through an interpreter becomes rather difficult in these discusssions especially if the interpreter is from another area but nevertheless it is considered that the following information is accurate.

Marriage customs with the KIA Group

The general practice in this group is to arrange the marriage whilst the prospective couple are still children. This does not mean a child marriage but rather an aggreement between the parents that there will be a marriage later on.

(1) ~~Thexpx~~ The parents of the male child make the first approach to the parents of the female child. In one case quoted a gift of five (5) kinas, five (5) tambu head dresses, and four (4) pigs was the first gift made by the boy's parents. If the girl's parents are aggreeable and accept this present then they must return only four (4) pigs. ~~Tnk~~ The kinas and tambus are really held in trust as will be shown later on.

ANTHROLOOGICAL CONTINUED

(2) Both parties then wait until the girl has her first menstration period. The bo's relations then bring pigs for the girl's relations and they receive the same number of pigs in return plus a number of string bags and puppuls. At the ceremony all the pigs are killed and eaten. From now on the couple can really say that they are engaged.

(3) When the girl is considered capable of bearing children then the actual marriage ceremony takes place. The girl is generally considered ready when the brests are fully developed and starting to fall down. Both parties get together and there is a general exchange of kinas, kumuls, tomohawks, feather head dresses and tambus. The items vary from time to time but the principle of it being an exchange does not alter. The bride and bridegroom are dressed The boy's relations kill some pigs and the girl's relations have to kill and equal number of pigs. The bride and bridegroom are dressed up in all their finery and brought together. Each holds a piece of the pig's liver and then they exchange pieces and eat. This represents the binding of two into one. Just as we say "until death do us part". They are then considered properly married.

The girl goes to her husband's house-line and is put in her house. She now has a garden and pigs to look after.

(4) When the first child arrives, if it is a boy then the girl's parents come and claim a present. This present is standard, one kina, one tambu, and one axe/ If it is a girl then no present is made. This present ends all obligations on the boy's part to his in-laws.

Some time in the future the original held in trust gift (five kinas and five tambus) is returned. Generally this takes place several years after the marriage and when returned is often as pigs. In any divorce the man is often worried about getting back this original present.

The main point realised by the writer was that everything was really an exchange and that the term "bride-price" did not apply.

Burial customs with the KIA Group

The main essential at a native burial is that there are sufficient pigs to ffed all the"mourners". This means that people of no account are buried without much fuss - they haven't got any pigs.

When a "big" man dies then there is a gathering of all relations and friends. The day long wailing and moaning is really more of a native custom than a genuine show of grief. There would be no mourners if there weren't any pigs. All the relations and friends are paid for attending with a present of cooked pig.

The body is buried under ground. A grave being about six foot by two foot by about four foot deep. In the past it was the custom to dress up the body in all its finery and to place on top of the grave all the important possessions such as spears, bow and arrows, string bag, shield, and bed. These articles were left there to rot.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINUED

When a person really wants to show grief then the general practice is to 1) cut off a finger. 2) cut the lobe of the ear. 3) rub human excreta on the face. A person must be a very close relative or else a very old friend of the deceased before he does any of those things.

The extreme show of grief has a fairly standard pay.The first gets a kina. the second gets a tambu and the third gets an axe.

The stone god BOLUMAWAGAGAL (Golum Group)

Ever big man in the area has his sacred stone. This means that each sub-clan at least has one. This stone is wrapped up in leaves and tied with numerous pieces of string. The story is that each knot represents some one in that particular group and that if the knots were undone then everyone would die. Each new birth means an extra knot.

The writer was taken to see one of these stone gods. All that was seen being a small round house about the size used by girls on the first menstration, and inside was a wrapped up bundle. No amount of bribery would persuade the old Tultul to open this bundle.

In the natives mind this stone has the power of life or death. Every possible thing that can go wrong can be fixed by a proper approach to the stone. If they want to kill a man in another line then theyfirst kill a pig near the door of the stone's house. A spear is then dipped in the pig's blood and the name of the intended victim is called. That spear will then be guided to the target when the fight starts.

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VILLAGE OFFICALS

Attached under Appendix B is a list of all officals in the area with certain recommendations and remarks.

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WALKING TIMES

Gumine to Omkolai	1½ hours	Easy walking
Omkolai to Moromaule	4 hours	" "
Moromaule to Oglondagul	4 hours	Steep and hard
Oglondagul to Omandara	2 hours	Fairly easy
Omandara to Buli	2 hours	" "
Buli to Dirima	1½ hours	" "
Dirima to Gumine	3/4 hour	Easy walking
Gumine to Igindi	4 hours	Easy to steep
Igindi to Gumini	4 hours	" "

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POLICE

An individual report on members of the R.P.NG.C. accompanying the patrol is submitted separately to be forwarded direct to the Commissioner of Police Port Moresby.

OFFICAL INTERPRETER

TONGIA, offical government interpreter from the Kundiawa Sub-District Office accompanied the patrol as far as Moromaule. He is an experienced and capable native. TONGIA's best asset is the ability to understand how an European looks at a problem.

NINKAMA, having finished a probation period of instruction at Kundiawa joined the patrol at Moromaule. As can be expected he needs a lot of experience in what is really a most difficult job. At the moment he is doing a fair job but needs constant watching. His atitude is good but he is a little careless in interpreting. This will no doubt improve as time goes on.

MAPS

A map of the Maril River Area was started by the writer at Kundiawa. Mapping ink was then not available so the map was not completed. As soon as mapping equipement is supplied to Gumine then a 1" to the mile map for this patrol will be forwarded.

CONCLUSION

As stated previously the Maril River Area is enjoying closer contact with the Administration. Progress in health, education, and economic develope - ment will follow.

M.R.Haywood, Patrol Officer.
(~~O.I.C.~~ Gumine)

Attached to Chimbu Patrol Report No of 1955/56

APPENDIX B

Return of luluais and Tultuls Naril River East

Rest House	Clan	Sub-clan		Name		Remarks
OMKOLAI (KIA)	IRAIDAI	KUA'MOGIA		MEBIL	(LL)	A powerful man in his area but is rather surly.
" "	"	MUA		KOMA	(TT)	Satisfactory
" "	SIPAMOGALI	SIPA		KAUPA	"	Very good.
" "	"	MOGALI		AIWA	"	Only fair
" (MIANKIA)	ONIMA	OMIN		POI	"	Rather weak
MOROMAULE (ERA)	NULKUTNE	NUL		TOGO	(LL)	Influential and a good type.
" "	"	KUTNE (239)	X	KEREGA		Recommned that ex tultul KEREGA be re-instated.
" "	DINGENA	GENA		GINBOGL	(LL)	Not verycapable.
" "	"	"		OGOLE	(TT)	Only fair
OGLONDAGUL (IURI)	KEBAIKUMAI	MINGAUMO		DAMA	(LL)	One of the real strong men in the area.
" "	"	TINEGIRAI (295)	X	KORAWAMIN		Recommend that he be appointed as tultul.
" "	"	BAKCBI		DAMA	(TT)	Living near Genabona, not satisfactory.
" "	KEBAIELA	KABANIL		KUN	(TT)	The No.1 TT here.
" "	"	TAIBIL) BERIKANE)		KOL	(TT)	Satisfactory
" "	KEBAMIANKANI	KAWALE) KOBOLA)		BAL	(TT)	Argumentive
" "	ARNGAGALI	IOBAMOGIA		SIRAN	(TT)	Elderly
" "	BERIGAGALIN	KEBAKAB (227)	X	GALMAI		Reccommend that he be appointed as Tultul.
OMANDARA "	NOMBURIGAGALIN	PIRE-WAMIL		KEBAKOKIA	(LL)	A really fine old offical.
" "	"	"		IRAI	(TT)	Satisfactory
" "	"	"		KUA	"	"
" "	"	GELBIKAUMO		KUMUL	"	"
" "	"	KERIKANI		GARI	"	"
KUA (proposed) "	BERIGAGALIN	IONUWAI		BOMAI	(LL)	Old but good
" " "	"	"		KALE	(TT)	Satisfactory
" "	"	BORIKIBA		SIPA	"	Rather surly
BULI (ERA)	PRIKIAU	PIRI		ALIPA	(LL)	A very good offical.
" "	GUNUA-MARI	GUNUA		ABIN	(TT)	Average
" (DOM/ERA)	POIUKU	NIBUKU) AURUKU)		KAUPA	(TT)	Average.

NB LL Luluai
TT Tultul
X New recommendations.

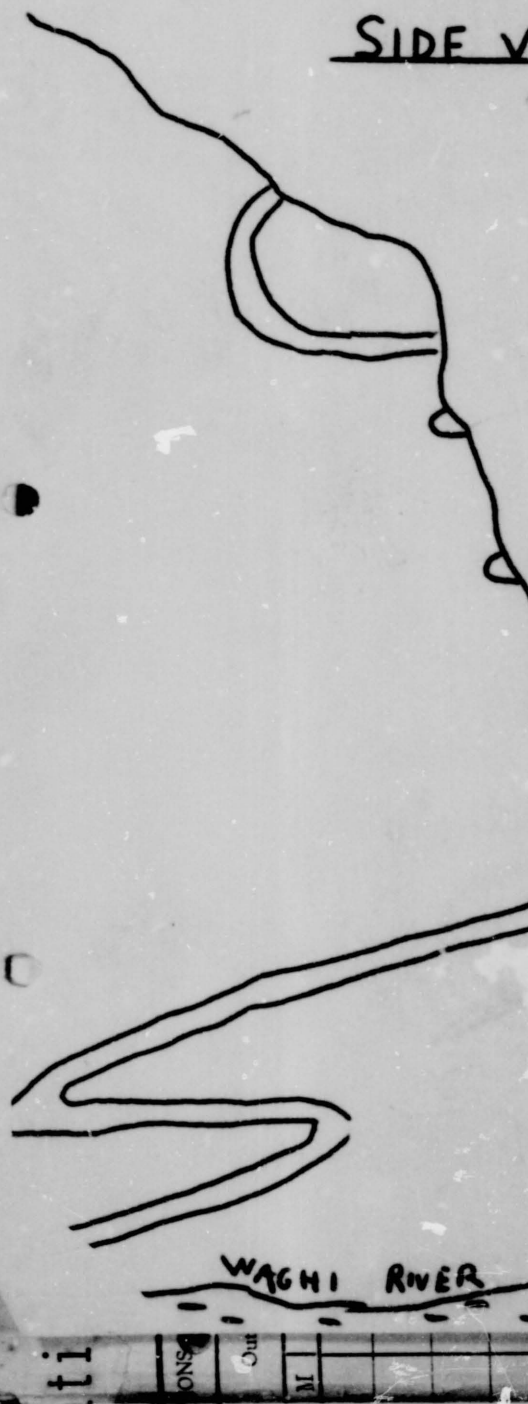
Present Totals Luluais 7
Tultuls 18

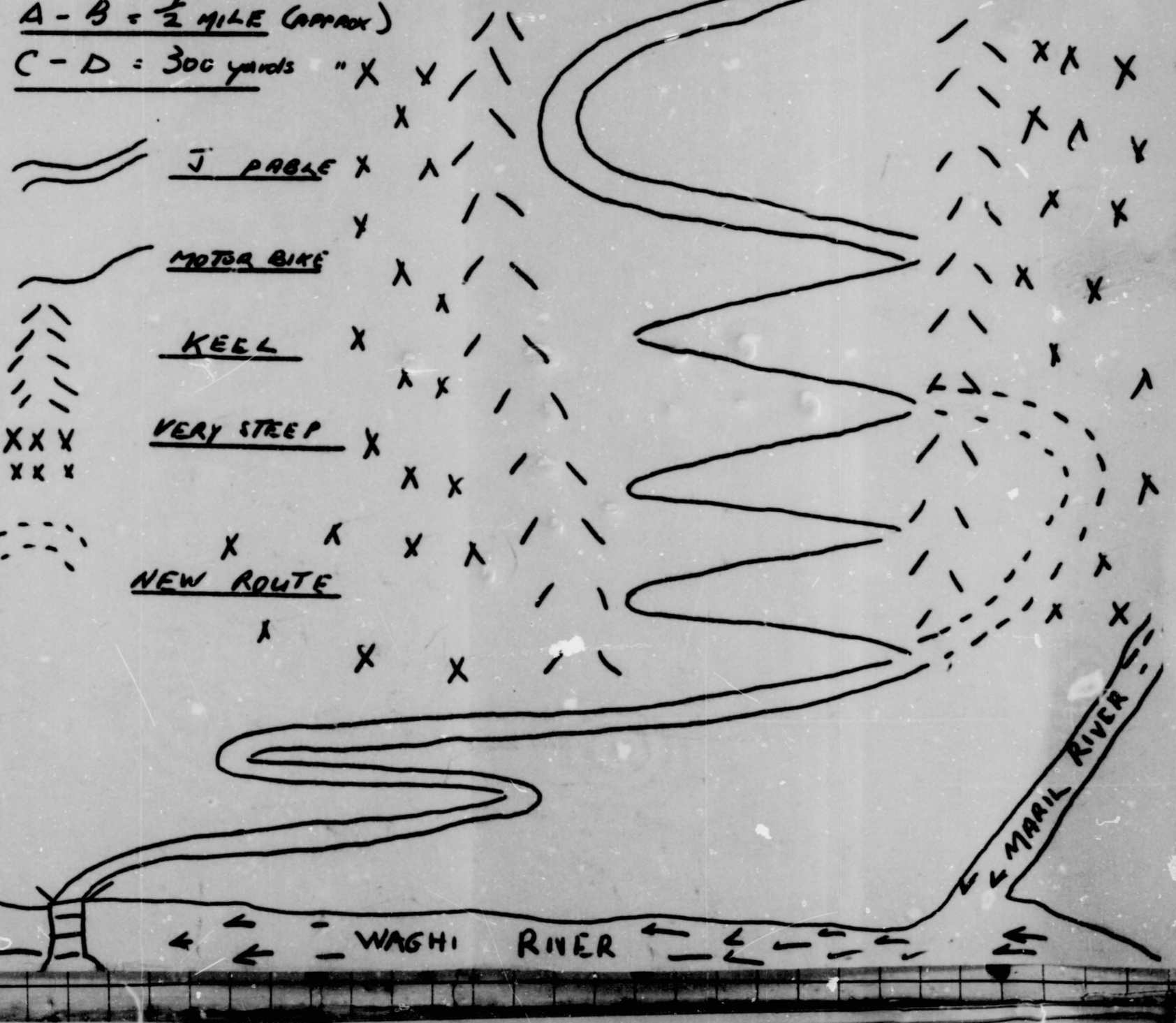
PATROL REPORT NO of 1955/56 APPENDIX A

SIDE VIEW

A - B = ½ MILE (APPROX)

C - D = 300 yards





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CHIMBU EASTERN HIGHLANDS. Report No. 3 of 1955-1956.

Patrol Conducted by J.R.WOLSEY. PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled DOM AND BUNDI CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives ONE N.C.O. AND THREE CONSTABLES R.P. & N.G.C.
ONE INTERPRETER.

Duration—From 10/8/1955 to 18/8/1955

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 18/7/1955

Medical 4/6/1955

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol INVESTIGATE MISSION LEASE APPLICATIONS.

.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

14/10/1955

.....
a/ 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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

36/16/6 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/4/3 - 931

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

15th October, 1955.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1955/56 - DOM CENSUS AREA.

The Investigating Officer's Reports on the individual leases were forwarded with the Transfer Instruments direct to the Director of Lands.

2. I agree with the Assistant District Officer and find that no other comment is necessary.

(F.P. Kaad)
Actg. District Officer.

EL/NTP/KOREA.

MINUTE.

The District Officer,
GOROKA.

Your attention is drawn to my circular Instruction No.210 of 11th May, 1955 - para 1. In future, please forward all documents relating to native lands direct to this Headquarters.

(J. K. McCarthy)
A/DIRECTOR.
27.10.55.

COPY.

30/4/3-931.

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

15th October, 1955.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1955/56 - DOM CENSUS AREA.

The Investigating Officer's Reports on the individual leases were forwarded with the Transfer Instruments direct to the Director of Lands.

2. I agree with the Assistant District Officer and find that no other comment is necessary.

(SGD) F. P. KAAD
Actg. District Officer.

MINUTE:

The District Officer,
GOROKA.

Your attention is drawn to my circular Instruction No. 210 of 14th May, 1955 - para 1. In future, please forward all documents relating to native lands direct to this Headquarters.

(J. K. McCarthy).
A/DIRECTOR.
27/10/55.

30/1 - 64

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District, E.H.D.

26th August, 1955.

District Officer,
G O R O K A.

CHIMBU PATROL No. 3 of 1955-56

DOM CENSUS AREA - MR. J. WOLSEY, P.O.

Enclosed are Goroka and D.N.A. copies of the above patrol report.

This patrol's main objective was the investigation and mapping of nine mission leases in the Dom area.

No comment is necessary.

(W. J. Kelly) .....A/A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Kundiawa,
CHIMBU SUB-DISTRICT.

19th August, 1955.

Assistant District Officer,
Kundiawa,
CHIMBU SUB DISTRICT.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1955-56.

DOM - BUNDI AREAS OF CHIMBU SUB-DISTRICT.

AREA PATROLLED.	Portion of the DOM and BUNDI Census Divisions.
OFFICER CONDUCTING.	J.R.Wolsey, Patrol Officer.
OBJECTS.	Investigating Applications for Mission Leases.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.	1 N.C.O. of R.P. & N.G.C. 3 Constables of R.P. & N.G.C. 1 Interpreter.
DURATION OF PATROL.	10th August, 1955 to 18th August, 1955
LAST PATROL TO AREA.	D.N.A. June to July, 1955.
	P.H.D. April, 1955.
REPORT.	Herein.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday 10th August.
Left KUNDIAWA after lunch, walked to KOROKOA. Awaited cargo and slept KOROKOA.

Thursday 11th August.
Walked for half an hour to YOMBAI, investigated Mission Lease Application, thence one and a half hours walk to BEMAL Rest House, heard minor disputes. Slept BEMAL.

Friday 12th August.
Walked half anf hour to investigate BEMAL Mission Lease, back to BEMAL Rest House, C.N.A. cases and slept BEMAL.

Saturday 13th August.
Walked two and a half hours to MOROMAULO, investigated Mission Lease at GUMA, thence two hours walk to investigate Lease at AIYAKUNGUA, one hour walk to GENABONA. Slept GENABONA.

Sunday 14th August.
Walked to Roman Catholic Mission at NERECAIMA and conferred with Father Voss on subject of Leases. Slept GENABONA.

Monday 15th August.
Walked two and a half hours to investigate KOLUAKUI Mission Lease, thence one hour to investigate Lease at KUMUNUGL, one hour walk back to GENABONA. Slept GENABONA.

Tuesday 16th August.
Walked two hours to investigate Mission Lease at UGLVAGL, thence one hour to GURAGL Rest House. Slept GURAGL.

Wednesday 17th August.
Walked one and a half hours on very muddy road to investigate AVAMBRE Lease thence back to GURAGL. Slept GURAGL.

Thursday 18th August.
Walked three hours to investigate Mission Lease at KONMUGL, thence two hours to MENGENDE. To KUNDIAWA by car.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol revisited the area patrolled by myself only three weeks before and thus there is little change to report in the Native situation.

The most notable feature was that a greater abundance and variety of foodstuffs, both Native and European, was available at all centres visited. This propably results from the recent breaking in the area of several months of fairly dry weather and it is evident that there should be no shortage of food during the approaching wet season.

Settlement of disputes was necessary at only two Rest Houses but in view of the earlier Patrol, this is not of course significant.

MISSION LEASES.

Individual reports on all Leases investigated are attached to this report.

There was little or no reluctance on the part of the Native owners to sell land to the Roman Catholic Mission. The fact that the Mission have actually occupied the land,for in most cases at least a year, has prppably provided the time for settlement of any differences between the owners and the Mission but the overall picture of co-operation is encouraging and Father Voss confirmed this impression.

As the Natives have been without the land for which application has been made for at least a year there can be no question of them suffering any hardship if its transfer is made permanent.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

REPORT ON PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.

REGD NO. 6980	L/CPL PERRIS.	Once again controlled his Policemen admirably and was a great asset to the Patrol.
REGD NO. 2161	CONST MILION.	Good Policeman who worked well
REGD NO. 8860	CONST NANDU.	An intelligent Policeman with plenty of initiative.
REGD NO. 7664	CONST RAMU.	A Highland Native who seems to understand how to get the best out of the local Natives.
INTERPRETER.	DIUNDE.	A good interpreter but inclined to laziness and must be kept up to the mark.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

H.Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Eastern Highlands Report No. Chuave No. 4 Q 1955-1956

Patrol Conducted by R. H. C. MELLOR Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Chuave Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. P. LEWIS C.P.O.

Natives 9

Duration—From ../../19 to ../../19 8/8/55 to 15/8/55; 14/12/55 to 19/12/55; 13/1/56 to 16/1/56 and 9/2/56 to 13/2/56

Number of Days 23

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ../../19 February 1955

Medical .... ../../19 April 1954

Map Reference Chuave sheet - 1 inch Series

Objects of Patrol 1. Census revision 2. Re-afforestation 3 Survey additional roads 4. Agricultural extension activities

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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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

NA. 30.16.27

20th December, 1956.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
Goroka.

Patrol Report CHIMBU No. 4 - 55/56 - CHUAVE.

The delay in receipt of and dealing with this report at Headquarters renders most of the information out of date. However it is a cheerful report.

The Meeting Houses form a very good Administrative technique and at a later date the transition to Native Local Government should be possible of smooth achievement.

I would not however push economic development and other advance at this stage beyond local capabilities and desire. All over the Territory Field Staff are urging these aspects but the truth is Administration machinery cannot yet cope with the load. Unrealistic inspiration and attempts promote only frustration and bewilderment. This area, however, appears to be doing well.

Only two sets of census figures are required.

(R.A.Roberts)
Director.

P/A 24/1/57.

30/18/27

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/4-3050

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

11th June 1956

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1955/56

The above Report, together with the comments of the Assistant District Officer, Chimbu, is forwarded for your records.

2. The problems and ideas raised have been discussed with Mr. Mellor and Mr. Kelly on my subsequent visits to Chimbu.

3. The Patrol Post at Chuave, which is situated in the centre of the Census Division patrolled, is expanding steadily, and additional services are being provided for the people.

4. Eighteen months ago, a Native Hospital with a European Medical Assistant in charge was established, and recently a three-teacher School staffed by native teachers, was opened by the Education Department.

5. A permanent three-bedroom house for the O.I.C. is nearing completion. The Administrative Centre is well established, and with the road expansion detailed in the Report, the people will have a relatively sound basis for their future development.

(H. W. West)
District Officer.

ENCL.

C.C. to A.D.O. Chimbu
O.I.C. Chuave
Mr. R.H.C. Mellor, P.O. Chuave

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 (B/R 4) - 274

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District,
E. H. D.

2nd March, 1956.

District Officer,
G O R O K A.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 1955-56

CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISION.

Enclosed is D.N.A. copy of the above patrol report. The patrol was conducted by Mr. R. Mellor, P.O., Officer in Charge Chuave Patrol Post.

This report has been inordinately delayed due to circumstances of which you are aware, the main factors being Mr. Mellor's unsettled state of mind over the internal examination and to his uncertainity as to his continuing in the Administration's employ.

Native Affairs:

In my opinion it is a logical step to replace old reactionary officials with younger men of wider experience. These younger men are naturally more receptive to new ideas for local development.

Road meeting centres have proved most successful in other parts of the Chimbu Sub-District and I see no reason why the Chuave area should be the exception.

The Chuave area is lagging behind in most spheres of local development and it is hoped that Mr. Mellor's dilemma may be resolved in the near so that can get onto some constructive native administration.

Roads & Bridges:

The policy in this Sub-District is to link up all rest houses with motor bike or jeep roads. This will enable more frequent visits to be paid to centres where the people can be contacted without a great deal of inconvenience to themselves.

The roads under construction in Chuave Census Division is a continuation of this policy.

Kelly

. . . . . A.D.O.
(W. J. Kelly)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Chuave Patrol Post,
Chimbu Sub-district,
Eastern Highlands District.

16th February, 1956.

The Assistant District Officer,
Chimbu Sub-district,
KUNDIAWA.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1955 - 1956

CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISION

PREAMBLE : Report of a patrol through the CHUAVE Census Division of the CHIMBU Sub-district.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : R. H. C. Mellor, Patrol Officer.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : Mr. P. Lewis, Cadet Patrol Officer, GOROKA.

Reg. No. 7662 Constable BOROWA
Reg. No. 8220 Constable BYRI
Reg. No. 8756 Constable DAING
Reg. No. 8845 Constable PUPU
Reg. No. 8941 Constable GENE

Interpreter LAUNA
Interpreter GABE

Agricultural Nurseryman NOMANI

N.M.O. GAGUMA.

DURATION OF PATROL : 8th August, 1955 TO 15th August, 1955.
14th December, 1955 TO 19th December, 1955.
13th January, 1956 TO 16th January, 1956.
9th February, 1956 TO 13th February, 1956.

NUMBER OF DAYS ON PATROL : 23

LAST D.D.S. & N.A. PATROL : February, 1955.

LAST MEDICAL PATROL : April, 1954.

MAP REFERENCE : CHUAVE sheet - 1 inch series.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : 1. Census revision.
2. Re-afforestation.
3. Survey additional roads and tracks.
4. Agricultural extension activities.

RESULTS OF PATROL : Herein.

(R.H.C. Mellor)
Patrol Officer

INTRODUCTION

The CHUAVE Census Division is the division inside which Chuave station is situated. It is therefore the division whose native members have close contact with the station, and whom the station relies upon for its fresh foodstuffs, as well as other matters such as housing materials. The majority of the natives in the division are also at times engaged on main road maintenance work, so that the bulk of the money spent at the station is received by these people. Development then would normally take place in the first place with these people.

This patrol was broken into four sections, with Mr. P. LEWIS, C.P.O., accompanying the patrol on the first section. The findings of the sections combined are given herein.

One of the main objects of the patrol, aside from the annual census revision, was to survey three new road routes. Other objects of the patrol were the promotion of re-afforestation and economic development.

PATROL DIARY

Monday, 8th August, 1955.

Patrol departed CHUAVE by Land Rover 1500 - arrived KUNUL Mission 1515 - left Land Rover - followed track south to EMIGI Rest House, arriving there 1550. Arrangements made for census the following day, and some petty disputes settled arbitrarily.
Discussions with village officials.

Tuesday, 9th August, 1955.

At EMIGI. Census revised of 2 clans of the KEBAI group. Census completed 1100. Addressed people on various matters including hygeine, gardens and coffee. Compiling statistics.
Inspection nearby hamlets and gardens. Further disputes settled.
Discussion with village officials.

Wednesday, 10th August, 1955.

Departed EMIGI, ascended steep ridge, and arrived SIRIKOKI Rest House after 35 mins walk. Census revised of 3 clans. Talk to assembled people. 4 petty complaints brought for settlement. 1 CNA partly heard and adjourned. Statistics and census figures.

Thursday, 11th August, 1955.

At SIRIKOKI. Completed CNA case. Settled further small matters.
Inspected 3 native hamlets - gardens. Completed statistics and discussions with village officials.
Departed SIRIKOKI 1510 - descended steep slope to MAIRI river - ascended to GUN Rest House - arrived GUN 1720. Informal talks.

Friday, 12th August, 1955.

At GUN. Census revised by Mr. Lewis of 3 clans. Addressed assembled people. Mr. Lewis hearing petty complaints. Census statistics. Inspection hamlets etc. Discussions with village officials and elders.

Saturday, 13th August, 1955.

At GUN. Books returned. Departed GUN 0900, and arrived KEU Rest House 1000, along good walking track. Census of 7 clans revised by Mr. Lewis. 5 petty complaints and 1 CNA. Compiling census figures and other statistical information.

Sunday, 14th August 1955.

At KEU. Talk to assembled natives. Inspection some hamlets. NMO inspected latrines. Further petty complaints settled by arbitration. Short inspection KEU coffee project.

PATROL DIARY (cont)

Monday, 15th August, 1955.

Talk to village officials. Patrol departed KEU 1100, and arrived CHUAVE 1300.

- - - -

Wednesday, 14th December, 1955.

Departed CHUAVE 0700, and arrived IOBOKOGUL Rest House 1200. Remained IOBOKOGUL to settle petty complaints. Talks with village officials.

Thursday, 15th December, 1955.

Departed IOBOKOGUL and arrived DU Rest House. Remained DU for petty complaints and discussions road maintenance.

Friday, 16th December, 1955.

Departed DU 0815, and arrived UBANIDAUA Rest House 1205. Revision of census of two clans of the KEBAI group. Petty complaints.

Saturday, 17th December, 1955.

At UBANIDAUA. Addressed natives. Inspection hamlets, and proposed coffee sites. Discussions with officials. Site selected for re-afforestation.

Sunday, 18th December, 1955.

At UBANIDAUA. Census statistics. Petty complaints.

Monday, 19th December, 1955.

Departed UBANIDAUA 0800 - arrived CHUAVE 1500.

- - - -

Friday, 13th January, 1956.

CHUAVE to KEU. Survey new road en route.

Saturday, 14th January, 1956.

At KEU. Further survey road.

Sunday, 15th January, 1956.

At KEU. Survey work.

Monday, 16th January, 1956.

KEU to EMIGI via CHUAVE. Survey new road KUMUL to SIRIKOKI via EMIGI. Returned CHUAVE late afternoon.

- - - -

Thursday, 9th February, 1956.

Departed CHUAVE 1000, and arrived ONGONMO Rest House 1300. Census revised of 2 clans of the TAMBANDI group. Petty complaints.

Friday, 10th February, 1956.

At ONGONMO. Talk with people. More complaints. Economic development and road discussions. Census statistics. Village officials. Inspection hamlets and gardens.

Saturday, 11th February, 1956.

At ONGONMO. Survey proposed road to ONGONMO from BUBU river.

Sunday, 12th February, 1956.

At ONGONMO. Further survey work on road.

Monday, 13th February, 1956.

Patrol returned CHUAVE.

END OF DIARY

NATIVE SITUATION.

The overall native situation continues to be satisfactory in each group within the census division. Amongst some groups, in particular the KEBAI people, improvements are taking place, and generally all village officials at this time are gaining far more cooperation and help from the natives under their immediate control than was the case as reported in February, 1955 (vide Chuave P/R No. 4 of 1954-55). In fact, the natives throughout this census division are showing quite an amount of cooperation towards the administration, as well as to their administration appointed village officials.

Maintenance work on the main road, normally carried out by all groups in the division, was dropped during the months from May to December, 1955, that is, the "dry" season, in order to allow the natives to devote more time to garden preparations, as well as other more important aspects of native social life. This also allowed a sufficient period in which to foster the growth and commencement of native economic development in the area, and to provide the necessary groundwork for development plans for the year 1956. Road maintenance work on the main road is now being partly undertaken by various groups, but now consideration is being given to the survey and construction of motor bike tracks in some areas.

Village officials are all cooperating well with the administration both in their own more or less native activities supervision, and in administration work. Cases still exist where a Tultul's position is usurped by other natives, but not on such a scale as reported in February, 1955. This type of problem is one which it is thought will increase each year, mostly because the appointed Tultul has been leading his respective clan or sub-clan for many years, is generally resistant to radical or quasi-radical beneficial changes, in favour of the ways of "great grandfather". There now exists within various groups in the census division, ex police boys, ex medical assistants, coastal labourers and other labourers, and others who have had perhaps a more intimate contact with European ways, and who see what benefits may be derived from some of these ways. They then, because of their greater and wider outlook, will no doubt present a major obstacle to the hereditary official.

However, in this particular census division, anything of this nature should not proceed out of all proportion, as many old leaders will be due for retirement in several years time, and changes can then be effected without any social upheavals, changes which should without doubt be beneficial from both the points of view of native administration and native development.

For the purposes of the maintenance of law and order, as well as other routine matters, the old village official is ideal. But for purposes of development, and development is badly needed in this division, a younger more experienced man is more satisfactory. Several experiments have been made in this regard, not by appointing younger village officials, but by working through more able younger men to achieve some developmental affair. The younger man is more keen, and not as likely to be quickly discouraged if things don't quite work out at first. This is an ideal state where native development is concerned.

The main thing to be kept in mind at this stage is to train, or perhaps work through these chosen young men, until such times as it is possible to support them fully by appointing them village officials. The main reason why developmental schemes in this division have been slow in gaining momentum can , to some extent, be attributed to the lack of keeness on the part of the more hereditary leaders, who are, to a greater extent, bound up purely in the successful maintenance of law and order. This in itself is definitely a pleasing attribute, but development is required as a necessary supplement.

The recent establishment of Meeting Houses, it is hoped, will be a step towards development in all spheres, but it is far too early yet to report adequately on these. Two only have been established, and should these prove successful in the right direction, others will be established. It is proposed to establish these firstly on a group basis, but modifications and/or enlargements may be necessary from time to time. The first of these has been centered near the station, so that adequate supervision can be afforded it.

NATIVE SITUATION (cont)

The natives are very enthusiastic about these Meeting Houses, and have made representations to have others erected. However, until such times as the first two are functioning properly, no other Meeting Houses will be established. It is anticipated that both may be functioning properly in about four month's time.

These Meeting Houses are built near roads where possible - future ones will also be built near roads, so that regular meetings can be conducted. Whereas patrols to most areas are conducted no more than two or three times each year, it is planned that new motor bike tracks (see heading Roads and Bridges) off the main road will link up other centres of population, and so warrant the further establishmeht of Meeting Houses. Such Meeting Houses may be able to be visited at least once per month. They will not take the place of patrols - but will supplement them. However, fuller reports on these will be given in later reports. For the present time, it is proposed to conduct regular meetings, and discuss such things as coffee, native disputes, re-afforestation and the like, plus supervise whatever is being done in these spheres.

Complaints of a petty nature averaged about three each day of the patrol, and were all settled by arbitration, where possible. The serious crime aspect is still nil.

Repatriated coastal labourers were all found to be settling in satisfactorily.

Generally then, if the Meeting Houses prove successful, the native situation in this division should continue to improve.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

A slight shortage of food occurred throughout the area in the latter months of 1955, and carried on into January and February, 1956. The reason for this shortage is that late rains last year prevented natives from planting at their more usual time. It is expected that with the recent heavy and regular rains, their gardens will come into full production in approximately March / April this year. In the meantime, the slight shortage continues.

The staple food, sweet potato, is the only food that is in relatively short supply. Other vegetables, such as the green leafy type, as well as taro and bananas, are still to be had in plentiful supplies. There is no hardship being experienced as a result of this seasonal shortage of sweet potatoes.

Both pigs and fowls ~~be~~ are plentiful.

MEDICAL, SANITATION AND HYGEINE.

Health was quite satisfactory, and no serious cases whatsoever were seen. Many minor ailments were treated by the NMO accompanying the patrol, and some of these were sent to the Native Hospital at Chuave for further treatment.

Census revision provides a most suitable time for the checking of health, and GAGUMA, the accompanying NMO, carried out his duties thoroughly.

Sanitation in the division was also fair.

As was reported in a previous patrol report for this division, the natives are taking advantage of the facilities available at the Chuave Native Hospital.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

All were good, with few exceptions.

CENSUS & STATISTICS.

Two clans of the TAMBANDI group were censused and in the future are to be included in the Chuave census division. Previously, these two clans were censused in the SINA SINA census division. On the recommendation of the ADO CHIMBU, these two clans of a total population of 515 persons were included in the CHUAVE division. For the purposes of the following information, so that an adequate check can be made on the previous census figures, the TAMBANDI group totals will be given separately, and then combined with the other figures. The reason for the inclusion of the two TAMBANDI clans in this division is that they live approximately two hours distant from CHUAVE, whereas they are a much greater distance away from their relatives in the SINA SINA area.

The following are the statistics obtained from the census:-

Final Census Balance for the Chuave Patrol Division (EXCLUDING TAMBANDI)

1. Grand total at the 1954-55 Census	:	7,910
2. Grand total at the 1955-56 Census	:	7,951
3. Births & Migrations IN 1955-56 Census	:	156
4. Deaths & Migrations OUT 1955-56 Census	:	115
5. Increase births, migrations IN over deaths & migrations OUT	:	41

Final Census Balance for the Two Clans of the TAMBANDI Group.

1. Grand total at the 1954-55 Census	:	506
2. Grand total at the 1955-56 Census	:	515
3. Births & Migrations IN 1955-56 Census	:	20
4. Deaths & Migrations OUT 1955-56 Census	:	12
5. Increase births, migrations IN over deaths & migrations OUT	:	8
6. New names	:	1

Final Census Balance for the Chuave Census Division (INCLUDING TAMBANDI)

1. Grand total at the 1954-55 census	:	8,416
2. Grand total at the 1955-56 Census	:	8,466
3. Births & Migrations IN 1955-56 Census	:	176
4. Deaths & Migrations OUT 1955-56 Census	:	127
5. Increase births, migrations IN over deaths & migrations OUT	:	49
6. New names	:	1

Sectional Totals for the Chuave Census Division (including TAMBANDI)

1. Male children (excluding students)	:	1,514
2. Female children (excluding absentees)	:	1,377
3. Male adults (excluding absentees)	:	2,470
4. Female adults (excluding absentees)	:	2,640
5. Absentees INSIDE district	:	Males 155 Females Nil
6. Absentees OUTSIDE district	:	Males 248 Females Nil
7. Students Mission	:	Males 52 Females 10

CENSUS & STATISTICS.

The ratio of males to females, including all absentees, is 4439 : 4027. One new name was recorded.

Additional age group figures, males and females under 10 years of age, and males and females over 45 years of age, are given in Appendix "b", attached to this report.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

(a) Existing Main Road - Goroka to Chimbu.

Maintenance work was done on this road during the early months of 1955. Maintenance work was discontinued for about eight months of last year. At the present time, no regular maintenance, as was previously the case, is being done. Periodic maintenance when required is now taking place, with regard to road gravelling and bridge construction and maintenance.

In lieu of regular weekly maintenance on this road, natives are engaged on the construction of three new motor bike tracks, but this will be dealt with more fully in the next sub-heading.

All culverts on the main road were re-built and/or repaired late last year. Some bridges were also built. Timber is now being hauled for a few remaining bridges on the Chuave to Dumun section. These should be completed by mid-April. Suitable pitsawn decking is also being prepared for all major bridges.

(b) New Roads.

A survey of three proposed roads was made, and was included in the patrol. These, in the first instance, are only being constructed as motor bike tracks, that is, of a maximum width of five feet, and a minimum width of three feet. They will be gravelled, bridges and drained. The bridges will be constructed suitable for vehicles, as it is planned to widen these tracks before the end of this year. In the meantime, these motor bike tracks should suffice, and should not demand too great an effort and time on the part of the native groups building the tracks.

One track from KUMUL SDA Mission to SIRIKOKI Rest House, via EMIGI Rest House, and connecting all the KEBAI peoples, is in the final stages of construction. It should be fully completed by the end of March. A second track from the Chuave side of the BUBU river to ONGONMO Rest House, links up the TAMBANDI natives. It is still under construction. The third track, and the most important of them all, for which prior consideration will be given, is the track to MONONO Mission, via KEU Rest House.

At the present time, the track has been constructed for five miles from Chuave. It is anticipated that this track should reach MONONO Mission before May this year. Further extensions of the track will then take place, linking up all native groups living north of the WAHGI river. Another important aspect of this track is that a feeder road from it will link up NAMBAIYUFA, IPAKU and PIRA with the main Chimbu/Goroka road. As yet, the completed track has not reached the point where it is proposed to start the feeder road to PIRA and NAMBAIYUFA, but on present indications, it should do so early in March.

With the track completed, widening and gravelling of it will take place, so as to allow for vehicular traffic. The only obstacle with regard to this latter road is the MAIRI river. In the "dry" season, this can be forded without any undue difficulty. At times during the wet season, this cannot be done. It is then thought that a wire suspension bridge at its narrowest point would make the road passable during both seasons.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

Three mission bodies operate in the division. They are the Lutheran, Catholic and S.D.A. missions. All conduct "bush" schools, with irregular attendances, in the division. Their main task would seem to be the rapid conversion of natives, and all other activities are secondary to this.

Quite proper

RE=AFFORESTATION.

This isproceeding steadily, and is being actively encouraged. There is no great difficulty in getting natives to plant trees, especially in their old gardens, as they have reached a stage of being conscious of the great economic and other value of possessing a good timber supply.

Suggestions were made during the patrol as to where trees might be planted, and these will be checked at a later date.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The idea of cash cropping is gradually gaining momentum in the census division. The Agric. Extension Officer from Kundiawa has been making regular three monthly trips to some parts of the division, in particular the KEU Rest House area, where recently approximately 1200 coffee seedlings were distributed to seven natives. Other natives at KEU are preparing plots ready for planting in 1957. The success of the KEU project is due to the Agric. Extension Officer at Kundiawa, and provides a stable groundwork for all other developmental work in the division.

Other areas are now becoming interested, and two plots of land, suitable for communal gardens, have been made available by the natives concerned.

Peanuts are also on the increase, partly as a commercial crop, and partly as a consumptive crop. Very few have been marketed as yet - but the crop is not expected to be in full production for another two months.

Native pitsawing is likewise increasing, and there is a ready market at Chuave for the timber. There are now quite a number of saws scattered around the station - and many other natives interested.

Passionfruit likewise is now in full production.

NATIVE LABOUR.

Absentee labour figures are set out in Appendix "C".

Further recruiting is now possible from this census division as many coastal labourers have now returned, thereby reducing the labour percentages as per the attached appendix.

BRIDE PRICE.

Bride price in the division has not reached excessive payments - nor on present indications is it likely to do so. The bride price in the division is generally considered to be very low, and is not above the means of the average native. It will be encouraged to stay this way.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

This topic has been dealt with under the heading "Native Situation". It is suggested that changes should be made in the near future, for the reasons as set out in the Native Situation section. All present village officials were satisfactory.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

All were satisfactory.

TRIBAL BOUNDARIES.

All these are now firmly established. No disputes over any of them in the division have occurred.

(R.H.C. Mellor)
Patrol Officer

There is no appendix "A" attached to the report.

APPENDIX " B "

Attached to Chimbu Patrol Report No. 4 of 1955 - 1956.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE AGE GROUPS UNDER 10 YEARS AND OVER 45 YEARS.

Tribal group	Clan	Sub-clan	Under 10 yrs M	Under 10 yrs F	Over 45 years M	Over 45 years F
KUMAN-KAMARA	Emerengam	Suba	10	17	6	7
"	"	Puigi	27	30	17	16
"	Komungam	Modnem	24	24	17	17
"	"	Arungam	19	21	9	13
"	"	Ibukuago	25	24	15	20
"	Kainui	Kaingunua	42	38	28	23
"	"	Kamara	43	35	18	23
"	Kuman	Kuman	21	25	16	15
GOMIA	Kinogu	Ubano & Aro	32	37	23	26
"	"	Sibamo	31	35	14	13
"	Tonaragu	Aina & Siari	25	21	8	6
"	Gwagu	Morukuman	24	24	13	15
"	Gomiameri	Ubano & Wai	21	24	17	24
"	Gomiameri	Goi	13	17	17	11
"	Maimagu	Kibogu & Maima	22	24	16	14
"	"	Morugu & Maima	23	31	14	15
DUMA	Kaupagawum	Kaupagawum	24	33	19	30
"	Tabiagam	Tabiagam	20	19	10	13
"	Komodurumo	Wemingawum etc	44	43	15	24
"	Supagam	Mankama & Degabu	22	26	18	19
"	Komagam	Mi'Yori'Wai etc	29	22	25	26
"	Gorakabu	Marime	37	34	18	22
"	"	Koingam	17	7	7	9
"	Goruku	Komagawum etc	42	37	26	25
"	Suagu	Suangawum etc	15	13	13	10
EI	Dinogo	Wirimbaigawum etc	29	19	13	13
"	"	Duangawum etc	14	22	6	9
"	Kibi	Wabogawum etc	40	40	25	14
KEBAI	Waiku	Nul-Kiagi	28	24	14	16
"	"	Waigeregawum etc	22	19	15	14
"	Kiraiku	Wamulbulage etc	47	40	34	21
"	Kubungimai	Kiokangrigawum	31	19	10	9
"	Kebaionanodno	Ona and Nodno	36	20	16	10
"	Kebaimeri	Cakobo etc	12	14	11	7
"	Kebaingoi	Marimegawum	47	32	18	17
"	"	Kiagigawum etc	22	19	16	12
"	Kebaikama	Supagawum	40	40	27	19
GUNANGE	Maimagu	Kenerigawum etc	29	30	21	6
		Totals:-	1049	999	625	603
TAMBANDI	Ewaneku	Maneku	30	26	11	13
"	"	Boiku	24	42	21	19
		TOTALS :-	1103	1067	657	635

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER MALES & FEMALES IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS CHUAVE CENSUS DIVISION

Census division	Under 10 years M	Under 10 years F	10 to 16 yrs M	10 to 16 yrs F	16 to 45 yrs M	16 to 45 yrs F	Over 45 yrs M	Over 45 yrs F	Total M & F
Chuave census division 1955/56	1103	1067	702	433	1977	1892	657	635	8,466

.....oOo.....

APPENDIX " C ".

Attached to Chimbu Patrol Report Number 4 of 1955 - 1956.

CLAN TABLE SHOWING ABSENTEE LABOUR FIGURES AND PERCENTAGES

Tribal Group	Clan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
KUMAN-KAMARA	Kuman	174	53	42	2	4.76	3	7.14	5	11.90	
"	Kainui	612	165	144	20	13.88	23	15.97	43	29.86	
"	Komungam	574	164	138	8	5.79	23	16.66	31	22.46	
"	Emerengam	360	110	84	11	13.09	1	1.19	12	14.28	
GOMIA	Tonaragu	156	49	40	-	-	1	2.5	1	2.5	
"	Gomiameri	381	124	93	1	1.07	18	19.35	19	20.43	
"	Guagu	181	56	42	1	2.38	2	4.76	3	7.14	
"	Maimagu	451	142	100	5	5.	5	5.	10	10.	
"	Kinogu	457	126	100	1	1.	24	24.	25	25.	
KEBAI	Kebaingoi	441	119	100	23	23.	3	3.	26	26.	
"	Kebaikama	276	63	47	14	29.78	1	2.12	15	31.91	*
"	Kubungimai	180	48	38	10	26.31	-	-	10	26.31	
"	Kebaimeri	107	29	26	8	30.76	-	-	8	30.76	*
"	Kebaionanodno	222	83	57	5	8.77	-	-	5	8.77	
"	Waiku	361	121	90	5	5.55	3	3.33	8	8.88	
"	Kiraiku	323	103	72	4	5.55	7	9.72	11	15.27	
EI	Dinogo	336	91	90	1	1.11	24	26.66	25	27.77	
"	Kibi	270	82	63	-	-	12	19.04	12	19.04	
LUMA	Suagu	140	49	35	-	-	1	2.85	1	2.85	
"	Kaupagawum	263	69	62	1	1.61	19	30.64	20	32.25	*
"	Komogam	223	66	51	1	1.96	13	25.49	14	27.45	
"	Tabiagam	139	39	35	-	-	6	17.14	6	17.14	
"	Komodurumo	268	61	58	1	1.72	16	27.58	17	29.31	
"	Supagam	196	62	49	-	-	7	14.29	7	14.29	
"	Gorokabu	365	101	92	1	1.08	17	18.47	18	19.57	
"	Goruku	311	95	71	-	-	7	9.84	7	9.84	
GUNINGE	Maimagu	184	58	35	2	5.71	-	-	2	5.71	
TAMBANDI	Maneku	225	51	58	20	34.48	7	12.06	27	46.55	*
"	Boiku	290	91	65	10	15.38	5	7.68	15	23.07	
		8466	2470	1977	155	7.84	248	12.54	403	20.38	

Clan percentages marked thus (*), show clans that have been over recruited.

L E G E N D

Column 1 = Total population of the clan.
" 2 = Total number of adult males EXCLUDING absentees.
" 3 = Total number of eligible males between the ages of 16 and 45 years.
" 4 = Total number of eligible males absent at work INSIDE the district.
" 5 = Percentage of absent males to total number eligible males - INSIDE district.
" 6 = Total number of eligible males absent at work OUTSIDE district.
" 7 = Percentage of absent males to total number eligible males - OUTSIDE district.
" 8 = Total number males at work - INSIDE and OUTSIDE district.
" 9 = Percentage absent (inside & Outside) to total number of eligible males.

..... ooo .....

Page

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-1956 CHUAVE Census Division

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

Village / Sub-clan	Date of Census	Births		Deaths												Females in Child Birth	Migrations				Absent from Village: At Work				Absent from Village: Students				Labour Potential				Females		Average Size of Family	Totals (excluding absentee)				Grand Total
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			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
KUMAN	KAMARA GROUP																																						
KUMAN CLAN	18.8.55																			1	2	·	3			1	·	5	42	5	47	5	34	2.07	25	28	53	62	174
KAINUI	CLAN																																						
KAMARA	18.8.55	2	1	1				1						2							10	·	16			3	1	32	69	13	61	3	32	4	67	42	66	69	294
KUNGUNUA	✓	1	2		1									1	2			1		1	10	·	7			2		28	75	15	69	2	43	2.1	55	46	77	99	318
EMERENGAM	CLAN																																						
PUIGI	18.8.55	3	3			1								1				1			4	·	1					25	50	25	57	3	46	2.2	37	43	77	85	247
SUBA	✓	1	1		1																7							6	34	6	27	2	17	2.05	16	21	33	36	113
KOMUNGAM	CLAN																																						
ARUNGAM	18.8.55	·	3		2																1		10			1		14	42	9	40	3	32	2.03	26	28	46	55	167
MODNEM	✓	2	2	1																	3		6					17	46	7	46	2	37	2.09	35	28	60	66	198
IBUKUAGO	✓	3	2											1	1					3	4	·	7			2	·	14	50	11	50	5	31	2.17	33	32	58	73	209
Group Total		12	15	2	4	1	·	1						3	5		2	·	2	41	·	50			9	1	141	408	91	397	25	272	2.14	294	268	492	562	1720

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-1956 — CHUAVE Census Division

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

~~VILLAGE~~ Subclan	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 absentees)				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
GOMIA GROUP																																							
KINOBU	CLAN																																						
SIBAMO	18.8.55	1	1																1		1		9				6	3	21	50	15	52	6	29	2.04	40	43	60	69	231
UBANO-ARO	✓	4												1	1		1		1				15				13	5	13	50	5	40	2	32	2.2	24	36	66	67	226
MAIMAGU	CLAN																																						
KIBOGU-MAIMA	18.8.55	1	1	1													1				2		3				1	1	12	54	10	58	3	42	1.9	27	29	71	76	210
MORUGU-MAIMA	✓	3	3	1	1		1										1			1	3		2				1		28	46	17	67	5	42	2.2	34	41	71	89	241
GWAGU	CLAN																																						
MCKURUHANI GWAKOWI	17.8.55	2	5	1	2												1		1		2								11	42	10	42	4	30	1.88	31	33	56	58	181
TONARAGU	CLAN																																						
AINA-SIARI	17.8.55	2	2		2														1		1		1						9	40	9	38	3	25	2.2	32	27	49	47	156
GOMIAME	CLAN																																						
WAI-UBANO	17.8.55	1	4		1									2							1		14						22	56	9	52	5	41	2.1	32	28	69	81	225
MOGIAGAHUMA	✓		2		1																		4						13	37	7	41	1	34	1.9	21	20	55	56	156
Group Total		14	18	3	7		1							13			3		4		8		50				21	9	129	375	82	390	29	273	2.5	241	257	497	543	1626

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-1956 CHUAVE Census Division

Govt. Print.—5438/1.5

5/ Clan VILLAGE DUMA GROUP	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	Number of Child-bearing age		Children		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
TABUAGAN CLAN	13.8.55	2	1															1				6					4	35	8	30	3	18	2/16	24	27	39	43	139
KAUPAGAHUM CLAN	✓	3		1				1						1				1		2	1	19				7		23	62	12	60	4	31	2/08	32	45	69	90	263
SUPAGAHM CLAN	✓	2	2	1											1			1				7				1		10	49	11	41	1	23	2/08	29	35	62	62	196
GOROKUHU CLAN	CLAN																																					
MARIME	13.8.55	1	3		1												1		3		1	10				3		17	67	12	60	7	31	2/15	51	49	74	79	253
KOINGAH	✓	1																				7				2		8	25	6	19	3	17	1/82	21	12	27	29	98
KUMOOURUNO CLAN WEMINGAHUM & TINEGAHUM	13.8.55	2	1	1										1							1	16				2		17	58	13	54	1	25	2/2	54	54	61	80	249
KOMOGAH CLAN MI-YORI-WAI BIMERIGAHUM & KURIGAHUN	13/8/55	3	2	1				1				1	2					1		1		13						20	51	7	43	4	23	2/18	45	30	66	68	223
GORUKU CLAN KOMAGAHUM MORINGAHUM & NUMGAHUM	13.8.55	1	1					1				3								1		7				1		25	71	18	67	6	30	1/45	61	52	95	95	311
SUAGU CLAN TANGAHUM MAIMAGAHUM	2/8/55		3									1						1	1		1		1				13	35	6	33	4	18	2/2	26	19	49	45	140
Group Total		15	13	4	1			1	2			6	4	1	2	3	1	7	4	86						16		137	453	93	401	33	216	2/04	343	323	542	591	1905

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955 - 1956 CHUAVE Census Division

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

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				Child		Adults		
EI GROUP		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
DINOGO	CLAN																																						
WRIMBAGAWUM DINGAWUM & WAGIEAWUM	12/8/55-	3	1											1									15							17	49	9	44	1	24	2·4	43	25	50	60	193
DUANGAWUM & KORUGAWUM	12/8/55	1	1																		1		9				2			18	41	3	30	3	17	2·4	26	25	41	39	173
KIBI	CLAN																																						
WABOGAWUM NIMEKINDOGAWUM	12·8·55	3	1											1									12							17	63	10	61	5	36	2·1	51	48	82	77	270
Group Total		7	3											1							1	1	36				2			52	153	22	135	9	77	2·3	120	98	173	176	606
GUNANGE GROUP																																							
MAIMAGU	CLAN																																						
KUAKOMONG KENERIYOBA	5·12·55		2											1				1			2									19	35	8	36	2	10	2·1	44	38	55	42	184

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-1956 CHUAVE Census Division

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	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				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
																						Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45								
KERAI	GROUP	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											
KEBAINGOI	CLAN																																							
NUNUTINGAWUM MARINGAWU	9.8.55	5	3									2	·	1	·	1					1	13	·	2						21	60	18	56	2	26	2·5	62	46	69	77	269
KINGIGAWUM EURIARA	✓	2	1	·	1				1										1			10	·	1						14	40	14	35	1	16	2·1	31	27	50	53	172
KEBAIKANA	CLAN																																							
SUPAGAWUM WOWYA	4.8.55	1	1	·	·	2	·	1						1							1	14	·	1						29	47	13	61	2	25	2·2	65	48	63	85	276
KEBAIKERI	CLAN	·	1						1						1					1	·	8								7	26	6	24	2	14	1·8	19	19	29	32	107
KUBUNGIMAI	CLAN																																							
KIOKANGICAWUM KUBUNGIMAI	10.8.55	2	1	1	1									2	2							10								19	38	11	43	4	18	2·1	40	29	48	53	180
KEBAIONONONO	CLAN																																							
ONONONONO	10/8/55	4	·	1	·	·	1							1				1	2	·	·	5								22	57	13	48	2	21	2·2	43	31	83	60	222
KIRAIKU	CLAN																																							
WAINGEBULAKO, GULSINGWAI, NUIL and MOGIKOMOKO		5	4	3	1	·	1							1						2	·	2	4	·	7			1	·	22	72	16	71	6	42	2·04	60	52	103	96	343
WAIKU	CLAN																																							
NUIL-KIAGI-SIEI GAWUM		4	2											3	1							3	1	·	1					16	43	8	40	2	21	2·2	39	31	60	57	189
WAIGCRE & TINE		2												1						1	2	3	4	·	2			1		11	47	9	35	1	18	2·3	27	27	61	50	174
Group Total		25	13	5	3	2	1	2	2	·	·	2	·	10	4	1		1	6	3	10	69	·	14				2		161	430	108	413	22	201	2·27	386	310	566	523	1910

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955 - 1956 CHUAVE Census Division

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

[redacted] TRIBAL	DATE OF CENSUS GROUP	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	Number of Child-bearing ages		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
KUMAN-KAMARA		12	15	2	4	1	·	·	1					3	5			2	·	5		41	·	50				9	1	141	408	91	397	25	172	2.14	294	268	492	356	1720
GOMIA		14	18	3	7	·	1							1	3			1	3	·	4	8	·	50				21	9	129	375	82	390	29	275	2.3	241	257	497	343	1626
DUMA		15	13	4	1	·	·	1	2					6	4	1		2	3	1	7	4	·	86				16		137	453	93	407	33	216	2.09	343	323	542	341	1905
EI		7	3											1						1	1	·	36					2		52	153	22	135	9	77	2.3	120	98	173	176	606
GUNAIGE		·	2											1						1	·	·	2							19	35	8	36	2	10	2.1	44	38	58	42	184
KEBAI		25	13	5	3	2	1	2	2	·	·	2	·	10	4	1	1	6	3	10	69	·	14					2	·	161	430	108	413	22	201	2.27	386	310	566	563	1910
Grand Total Chuave Census Division		73	64	14	15	3	2	3	5	·	·	2	·	22	16	2	4	15	4	27	125	·	236	·	·	·	·	50	10	639	1854	404	1778	120	1051	2.23	1728	1294	2328	2480	7951

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-1956

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

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	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
Plus a portion of the Tambandi group included in Chuave Census Division this year as below.																																					
TAMBANDI GROUP																																					
EWANEKU CLAN																																					
MANEKU	10/1/56	5	3	1										1	1			1		1	20		7				1		28	28	9	20	4	28	2·6	48	32	51	66	225
BOIKU		3	3			1								2	2			5		3	10		5				1		35	65	20	64	8	58	2·3	38	51	91	94	290
		8	6	1		1								3	3			6		4	30		12				2		63	123	29	114	12	86	2·6	86	83	142	160	515
Plus total B/F from Page 6		73	64	14	15	3	21	3	5		2			22	16	2	4	15	4	27	125		236				50	10	639	1854	404	1778	420	1051	2·23	1428	1294	2328	2480	7951
Grand Total Chuave Census Division		81	70	15	15	3	3	3	5			1		25	19	2	4	21	4	31	155		248				52	10	702	1977	433	1892	432	1137	2·41	1514	1377	2470	2640	8466

Mowbray Copy

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Chimbu 5 of 57 86.

District of East Highlands Report No. Kurowagi No. 1 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by JOHN A. GAUCI P.O.

Area Patrolled KORONIGL - KUP

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 4

Duration—From 23/8/1955 to 27/9/1955

Number of Days 36

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 27/7/1955

Medical .... ?/?/1951

Map Reference A.P.C. Aero Series 1m = 1 mil

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration

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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.

30/16/16 ✓

30/4/5 - 1640

17 1956

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

9th January, 1956.

Officer-in-Charge,
KEROWAGI.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO.5 of 55/56

Matters arising out of this Report have already been discussed by me in detail with yourself and Mr. Kelly, Assistant District Officer, Chimbu.

2. The position in which you are situated, that is in the midst of a very compact and large population with every opportunity for close contact, guidance and observations, is unique and I look forward to a detailed analysis of these people, their problems and aspirations when you are reposted to Kerowagi at the conclusion of your leave.

(H.W. West)
Acting District Officer.

Copy to: Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Assistant District Officer,
CHIMBU.

Mr. J. Gauci,
c/o A.D.O. CHIMBU

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 (P/R.5) - 171

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District, E.H.D.

11th December, 1955.

District Commissioner,
G O R O K A.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1955-56
- EAST & WEST KORONIGL & KUP CENSUS DIVISIONS -.

Enclosed are Goroka and Moresby copies of the above patrol report. The report covers a patrol of the whole of the Kerowagi Patrol Post area and consolidated the work done on the previous census patrol to these areas.

Native Affairs:

Relations between the native groups in the Kerowagi area have improved considerably since the establishment there of the patrol post. Naturally differences occasionally arise but these are usually settled without resorting to violence and riot.

The native situation in the Kerowagi area therefore is most satisfactory and Mr. Gauci is to be commended on the improvements made in a comparatively short time.

Education:

Mr. Gauci's remarks under the above heading are fully supported. A station school has been promised for Kerowagi in the new year and it is hoped that additional teachers can be supplied so that pupils from outside the station may be taken. Native enthusiasm for a Government school is at an all time high

Village Officials:

Mr. Gauci's recommendations re the replacement of aged village officials are endorsed and forwarded for the necessary approval.

The reason for the delay in the submission of this report is that Mr. Gauci was studying for the external examination and was not able to give his full time to the compilation of this report.

Kelly

(W. J. Kelly) .A/A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

KEROWAGI PATROL POST,
CHIMBU Sub-district,
East Highlands District.

26th November 1955.

The Assistant District Officer,
KUNDIAWA.

KEROWAGI PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1955/56.

PATROL TO:	KORONIGL and KUP areas.
CONDUCTED BY:	John A. Gauci P.O.
ACCOMPANIED BY:	3 R.P.& N.G.C. 1 Interpreter.
DURATION:	23.8.55 to 27.9.55
LAST PATROL TO THE AREA:	
D.N.A.	~~15.3.55~~ 27.7.55
P.H.D.	?.?.51
MAP REFERENCE:	A.P.C. Aeronautical Series 1 mile = 1 inch. Vide Map with Chimbu P/R No.15 of 1952/53.
OBJECT OF THE PATROL:	Routine Administration.

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DIARY:

Tuesday 23rd. August 1955.

Departed Kerowagi Patrol Post 1000hrs. Arrived KINDINE Rest House 1225hrs. In Conversation with natives.

Wednesday 24th.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas.

Thursday 25th.

Departed KINDINE 0915hrs. Arrived NOGA Rest House 1205hrs. In conversation with natives.

Friday 26th.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas.

Saturday 27th.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas.

Sunday 28th.

Departed NOGAR 0935hrs. Arrived MADANDURUGL Rest House 1245hrs. In coversation with natives.

Monday 29th.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas.

Tuesday 30th.

Departed MADANDURUGL 1005hrs. Arrived BOGO Rest House 1130. In conversation with natives.

Wednesday 31st.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribalareas.

Thursday 1st September.

Departed BOGO 1030hrs. Arrived ANGANGOI Rest House 1215hrs. In conversation with natives.

Friday 2nd.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas.

Saturday 3rd.

Departed ANGANGOI 0920hrs. Arrived Kerowagi Patrol Post 1045hrs. In conversation with PAGAU natives.

DIARY (contd.)

Sunday 4th.

Observed at Kerowagi Patrol Post.

Monday 5th.

Departed Kerowagi Patrol Post 1015hrs. Arrived DENGE Rest House 1150. In conversation with natives.

Tuesday 6th.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas.

Wednesday 7th.

Departed DENGE 1030hrs. Arrived AWAGI Rest House 1110hrs. In conversation with natives.

Thursday 8th.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas.

Friday 9th.

Departed AWAGI 0910hrs. Arrived KUP Rest House 1215hrs. In conversation with natives.

Saturday 10th.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas. Visited Catholic Mission station at Kup.

Sunday 11th.

Departed KUP 1015hrs. Arrived OMUNGI Rest House 1225hrs. In conversation with natives.

Monday 12th.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas.

Tuesday 13th.

Departed OMUNGI 0930hrs. Arrived KARIMBAL Rest House. 1055hrs. In conversation with natives.

Wednesday 14th.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas.

Thursday 15th.

Departed KARIMBAL 1010. Arrived MURU Rest House 1145hrs. In conversation with natives.

Friday. 16th.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas.

DIARY (contd.)

Saturday 17th.

Departed MURU 0915hrs. Arrived IUAGI Rest House 10[illegible]0. In conversation with natives.

Sunday 18th.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas.

Monday 19th.

Departed IUAGI 1000hrs. Arrived GURUAL Rest House 1345hrs. In conversation with natives.

Tuesday 20th.

In conversationwith natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas.

Wednesday 21st.

Departed GURUAL 0935hrs. Arrived MORUMABUNO Rest House 1115hrs. In conversation with natives.

Thursday 22nd.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas. Visited the Cathlic Mission station at MORUMABUNO.

Friday 23rd.

Departed MORUMABUNO 0840hrs. Arrived KUNABAU Rest Housel150hrs. In conversation with natives.

Saturday 24th.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas. Visited the Catholic Mission station at MINGENDE.

Sunday 25th.

Departed KUNABAU 1030hrs. Arrived KURUMUL Rest House 1146hrs. In conversation with natives.

Monday 26th.

In conversation with natives. Settling disputes.

Tuesday 27th.

Settling disputes. Visited tribal areas.

Wednesday 28th.

Departed KURUMUL 1015hrs. Arrived Kerowagi Patrol Post 1045hrs.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The general native affairs situation in the area visited can be considered as being satisfactory. The Patrol was obviously very much welcome at each and every Rest House visited. Food offered us was, to say the least, rather plentiful. No trouble at all was experienced in obtaining carriers, in fact they volunteered re adily. The Patrol changed carriers at each Rest House; they were paid for their services with either money, tobacco, paint or salt.

In general relations between the Tribal Groups are good. However, relations between the Gena Group and the Siku-Kamanegu Group could be better. The main source of friction between them has been a short stretch of tribal boundry. The two Groups are adjacent. This boundry dispute was settled via the Court for Native Affairs some three years ago. It was then marked out and the boundry lined with a double row of Casuarina trees. Though no one has actually violated the boundry, friction is being caused by some hard words being said whenever the court case is dis cussed. However, though such discussions still continue, the tendency is towards the whole affair being forgotten as a consequence of it being regarded by Patrols as having been settled. Another source of friction between the two Groups has been, of late, two cases of stealing. On both occasions a Siku-Kamanegu native broke into a Gena house and stole Mother of Pearl shell. After lengthy and somewhat tedious investigations the miscreant was discovered and dealt with in Court. He was responsible for both the robberies.

Relations at clan level are good everywhere, with the exception of of the Golagu and Bonugu clans in the Kumai Group, and the Waugaku and Aundokane clans in the Dage Group. Relations here can, at most, be regarded as somewhat satisfactory. Friction between the Golagu and Bonugu clans arises mainly from the memory of past wars between them. It has also arisen, to some extent, from a clan boundry dispute. This dispute was very quickly dealt with and the boundry marked. As this Officer has reported previously, much depends upon Luluai Bomai if the situation here is to improve. With impartiality and firmness in dealing with the trivial disputes arising between the two clans, he should gradually be able to improve the situation considerably. Unfortunately Bomai belongs to the Golagu clan. Relations between the Waugaku clan and Aundokane clan are improving rapidly. Friction tends to arise between them as a result of suddenly remembered enmities of their lawless past. Here again improvement of the situation depends very much on Luluai Ande. However, he appears to be doin rather well.

The natives' attitude towards the Administration, as far as can be ascertained, is one of willing cooperation. This arises essentially from an appreciation by the native of prevailing law and order. Since the establishment of this Station fourteen months ago, there has only been one major crime in the area administered from this Patrol Post. It was a murder case which occurred recently. It occurred much to the chargin of the rest of the natives. Two days before it happened some of them had actually commented

to me that a year had gone by without a major crime happening in this area, which they said was a record. They attributed this record to the fact of the establishment xof a Patrol Post at Kerowagi.

All the disputes brought to the Patrol were trivial and were all easily dealt with. In fact if the Patrol had not been there, they would have all been settled by the local officials. Since the Kiap was there everyone liked his court to be heard by the Kiap.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The general standard of health and hygiene is satisfactory. Ailments encountered by the Patrol, in or der of frequency, were colds cuts and pneumonia. Anyone found in need of Hospitalization was straightaway sent to the native hospital at Kerowagi.

The season being experienced at the moment is the 'dry', and this has brought with it chilly temperatures, consequently the common cold is very much in evidence.

With the population living in isolated houses, it is difficult to really ascertain hygiene conditions. However, the general native appearance does not indicate a poor standard.

The arxea has Aid Posts at every Rest House. All the native Medical Orderlies staffing them appear to be carryingout their duties well. Some of them seem to have a hard task persuading the seriously ill to come to Kerowagi Hospital. The problem here is distance and rough terrain. It is hoped that with increasing cooperation from the xiii native Officials this aspect of their work will be made easier.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

In the area visited by the Patrol, soil, altitude and climate favour the growing of Passion Fruit, Peanuts and a wide variety of vegetables. Coffee is also grown. The main subsistance crops are Sweet Potato and Sugarcane. Potatoes, Beans, Cabbages, Tomatoes, Yam and Taro are also grown.

The only livestock in the area are fowls and pigs. Fowls are plentiful; and a fair number seen by the Patrol appeared to be of quality. Pigs are also plentiful. Some seen by the Patrol were obviously x a cross between local and European breeds.

The bush is appearing everywhere, and rapidly so. On visits to native gardens the writer was very much impressed by the multitude of Casuarina trees which are everywhere being planted. But the flats immediately adjoining the Waghi River are rather bare. The area is used by the natives merely as a romping ground for pigs. Instructions have been given to Officials concerned for the planting of as many trees here as possible. The Pine nurseries which have been established

at Kerowagi are progressing well, and when these are ready for transplanting they will be issued out.

Soil erosion is a problem. The main way in which it is at pres ent being countered is by the planting of more and more trees. The writer continues to warn the natives repeatedly about its dangers. Practical illustrations were given them at each Rest House visited. The native appears bent on draining his garden the shortest way down; apparently he cannot quite realise how much of his own good soilhe is losing this way. Perhaps he does, and thinks that his soil will last at least his life time and hence it is not his worry.

Coffee cultivation is being encouraged constantly. Nurseries have already been established at Kerowagi, and when these are ready for transplanting they will be issued out by Mr. Cottle the Agricultural Officer at Kundiawa. All coffee seedlings issued out will be planted under Mr. Cottle's supervision. Coffee cultivation is being encouraged as a cash crop. The largest coffee plot seen in the area visited was one of about four acres belonging to the native SIWI of GENA.

Peanuts are now an established crop in this area and have become very much of the native's diet. Constant and widespread distribution is occurring via the native Sing-Sing where the host people distribute them, along with other foods, amongst those they have invited. Recipients generally save some for planting.

Natives are also being encouraged to cultivate passion fruit, but as yet this is not very general.

Vegetable and Passion Fruit seed was distributed by the Patrol at each rest house visited.

EDUCATION.

There is no Government School in the area administered from this Patrol Post. Officials and headmen have approached the writer several times with requests that one be established here at Kerowagi. The writer feels sure, that if this were done the school will not want for keen and regular pupils.

There is more than ample room for the building of such a school on station grounds. It is certain, that the natives will cooperate and help handsomely with the construction of necessary buildings if a teacher is sent here.

At present, in this area, the only educational facilities available to the natives are those provided by the local missions. It was pointed out to the natives that these facilities are partly paid for by the Government, and that they should make use of them.

MISSIONS.

There are three Missions serving this area. They are the Catholic, the Lutheran and the Seventh Day Adventist. In terms of adherants, the Catholic leads

followed closely by the Lutherans, followed, a long way behind, by the Seventh Day Adventist.

The Catholic Mission has established at Mingende, run by Fr. Schaffer, at KUP, run by Fr. Joerger and near Morumabuno, run by Fr. Voss. The Lutherans have established Stations at Kerowagi and Kewamugl. The former is run by the Rev. Hannemann and the latter is run by the Rev. Thiele. The Seventh Day Adventist have established a Station at Moruma which is run by Pastor French.

Each of these Mission stations incorporates a school for native children. The largest and the one best attended is the one at Mingende.

The Lutheran Mission is at long last teaching English in its schools, with which the natives are more than pleased.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village Officials are, on the whole, satisfactory. Outstanding among the Luluais are ENDIMONGO of ENDUGA, KIMBE of PAGAU and KAMBU of SAMBUKA-WAUGU. These three men have shown that they can really settle disputes and that their common sense is above average.

Of an average lot of TUltuls outstanding are WENA of PAGAU and TOLAGE of DAGE. They are both efficient, extremely cooperative and well liked everywhere.

Both the Luluais and Tultuls are being encouraged to hear and sttle themselves as many of the minor disputes that arise as possible.

Luluai KAWAGE of SAMBUKA-WAUGA wishes to retire from office due to ill health and old age. He has done good work, but is now over 70 years old. He has chosen his son ASIWE to succeed him. As the SAMBUKA-WAUGA people enthusiastically and vociferously agreed with this choice and as this Officer finds him acceptable, ASIWE-KAWAGE is here recommended to succeed his father KAWAGE to the office of Luluai.

Luluai DILU of GENA wishes to retire fro office due to ill health and old age. Dilu is a Luluai of long standing but is certainly rather old and chronic ill health confines him to his home for lengthy periods. Amid general acclaim and consent he has chosen MUGUA-OMBI as his successor. As MUGUA-OMBI is acceptable to this Officer he is here recommended to succeed DILU to the office of Luluai.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

All the roads traversed by the Patrol were good, and it does appear that they are being maintained regularly.

Most of the bridges encountered were good. A large number of them had been recently reconditioned.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE QUARTERS.

The condition of all the Rest Houses visited is good. All have raised floors and appear to have been looked after regularly.

Police Quarters were also generally good. Accompanying police had no complaints to make.

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(John A. Gauci) P.O.

APPENDIX A.

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT KEROWAGI No.1 of 1955/56.

TULTULS, GENA GROUP, Revised List.

NAME.	CLAN.	POPULATION.
YALTOM-WEI	GIUNA	453
GUK-GIGMAI	"	"
ANGAI-UGO	KOMAINDE	584
OLA-KURA	"	"
MUNDUA-KURA	"	"
KERUANE-WAIM	"	"
KIG-MUGUA	WINBA	785
BAUNDO-MAIMBO	"	"
WITNE-EN	"	"
BOMAI-ONGUGO	"	"
SIUNE-TEINE	KEGGAKU	636
YANI-NAU	"	"
BOLE-DAMBA	"	"
ONGUGO-DEGNBA	TOUAGU	273
KAMBOGO-DINDONGO	"	"
TAIA-AURO	POINDE	369
MONDO-KURONDO	"	"
GIGMAI-KIANUNGUA	NOUKU	705
MOGI-PEU	"	"
YER-UMBA	"	"

APPENDIX B.

TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT KEROWAGI No.1 of 1955/56.

TULTULS KOMBUKU GROUP Revised List.

NAME.	CLAN.	POPULATION.
DINGI-KAWAGE	WAI	321
KURUMBA-WEIANGE	"	"

TULTULS WAUGA GROUP Revised List.

NAME.	CLAN.	POPULATION.
BONGRO-PER	MUGUAGU	693
KALPA-WAMUG	"	"
AMBANE-PAR	IAGAMAUGUNEM	473
TAIA-WELA	"	"
KOG-GAGU	"	"
APA-MOGI	"	"

TULTULS SAMBUKA GROUP Revised List.

NAME.	CLAN.	POPULATION.
GUMANGO-MARKAG	KORUKU	1082
BOMAI- KIANGUA	"	"
KAMANE-ABA	"	"
GENDE-WAMNA	"	"

D.O

Moresby copy

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... EASTERN HIGHLANDS ..... Report No..... 6 of 1955-56. .....

Patrol Conducted by..... J.R.WOLSEY. PATROL OFFICER. .....

Area Patrolled..... UPPER CHIMBU CENSUS DIVISION. .....

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

Natives..... 8 .....

Duration—From... 5.../... 9.../19 55..to.... 15/ 10 /1955....

Number of Days..... 41 .....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 31/... 8.../19 54..

Medical ..../... 4.../19 55..

Map Reference..... RAMU FOUR MILES TO ONE INCH VIDE MAP ACCOMPANYING PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1953-54. .....

Objects of Patrol..... .....

AS PER A.D.O.s ATTACHED MEMO. .....

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 .... £.....

.....uren in the Division
.....ant District Officer,
.....eturn forwarded to me on
.....

P1

XXX NA.30-16-16

23rd March, 1956.

The District Officer,
GOROKA.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO.6 OF 1955-56.

Your 30/4/6-1691 of 13th January, 1956, refers.

2. The problem of the increasing population pressure in the Chimbu Valley has been discussed with the Director of Agriculture, and I am writing you separately on that aspect of the report.

3. I have also checked the matter of Mission leases with the Director of Lands and I am in agreement with the views he gave in reply to your 34/2/3-1444 of 8th December. This is a matter which you should be able to adjust at District level. If the Mission has not improved its other leases then your certification should say so, and although the application must necessarily be received by the Director of Lands, it is your recommendation which will be the operative factor in considering the application.

4. Mr. Wolsey has submitted a comprehensive Report and the attached statistics are most helpful.

(A. A. Roberts)
Director.

30/16/16 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/4/6 - 1691

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

13th January, 1956.

17 JAN 1956

Mr. J.R. Wolsey,
Patrol Officer,
CHIMBU.
Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Assistant District Officer,
CHIMBU

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO.6 of 1955/56

This is a well written report and I can only hope that the slight atmosphere of despondency which pervades it is not indicative of the writer's practical approach to the problems of the people. Admittedly the area presents many difficulties and I agree with Mr. Kelly that we urgently need specialist advice on this and certain other portions of the Chimbu Sub-District where we are confronted with population pressure, impoverished soil, rugged terrain, erosion, lack of potential for cash-cropping and the vital need to improve the subsistence economy. An expert on contouring, soil conservation and land utilisation should be sent to the area as soon as possible.

2. In my memorandum 34/2/3 - 1444 of 8th December, 1955, the apparent unrestricted and unconditional granting of Mission Leases in the Chimbu Sub-District was brought to the notice of the Director of Lands and the Director of Native Affairs, and I am awaiting the determination of policy in this respect.

3. The position in regard to education does not seem to have improved since I patrolled the area in 1947 and I agree that the deplorably low standard of teaching, equipment and buildings cannot do else but produce an attitude of resistence and resentment to this important aspect of welfare and development. Although it might deprive many people of a smattering of knowledge there seems no doubt that there should be a certain minimum standard for teachers and those who do not reach it should not be allowed to conduct schools.

4. I have already agreed that instead of producing a patrol map as required in paragraph 4 of the Assistant District Officer's instructions, Mr. Wolsey is to show the required information on the two-miles to one-inch map of the Chimbu Sub-District at present being compiled at Kundiawa.

5. Details of half-caste children in the Division should be recorded by the Assistant District Officer, Chimbu, and a Sub-district return forwarded to me on 31st March, 1956.

6. I agree with Mr. Kelly's remarks on Village Officials and Native Labour and these matters have been fully discussed with him. There is no question of child labour being exploited in this District.

(H.W. West)
a/District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 - 201 (P/R 6)

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District. E.H.D.

4th January, 1956.

District Officer,
G O R O K A.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT No. 6
- UPPER CHIMBU CENSUS DIVISION -

Enclosed are Moresby and Goroka copies of the above patrol report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Census: Mr. Wolsey has submitted a most comprehensive analysis of the population trends in the area visited. It is to be hoped that after so much detailed work these figures may be of some practical use to the departments interested in them.

Native Labour:

The absentee percentage of coastal labourers is rigidly policed at a maximum of 25%. It is the practice however for the Chimbu males who are unsuccessful in their attempts to go to the coast, to seek work in other parts of the Highlands. At the present time Chimbu natives are scattered from Wabaga to Arona. Some indeed are working, but it is believed that a large percentage are mendicants living on the charity of their working relatives.

We have no control over these natives seeking employment or adventure in other areas, and in fact do not wish to exercise it. The reason being that it would be impossible to enforce such an order, which would undoubtedly be ignored. This would set an unfortunate precedent and could lead to important instructions being disobeyed.

I feel that Mr. Wolsey's indignation at the experiences of the underage absentees should be saved for some more worthy object. The youngsters, who go to other parts of the Highlands and find employment or live with relatives, are more than capable of taking care of themselves, and the adventures bring some colour into what, after all, is a very drab existance.

These people do not become a landless wandering labour force, as their ties with home are still strong and their return home is only a matter of a short time.

Village Officials:

The recommended appointments of additional Luluais and Tul Tuls are not endorsed.

In the past too frequently, appointments have been made by new officers on information given to them by village medical orderlies or police with pecuniary interests in the appointment. It is my experience that more is accomplished

with a minimum of officials, who are strongly supported, than with a seething mass of self seeking office holders, each mainly concerned with increasing his own prestige.

Native Agriculture & Livestock:

This office has been aware for some time that soil erosion is playing havoc with the available agricultural ground in the Upper Chimbu area. Soon after Mr. Wolsey's patrol concluded a general meeting of all the Upper Chimbu officials was held, and it was decided that the advent of the wet season should see the start of a concerted tree planting programme. This will have to be done under supervision.

It is doubtful, however, if this will have the hoped for effect of preventing soil erosion. The slopes farmed by these Upper Chimbu natives are so precipitous that it is not surface erosion that causes the damage, but land slides, brought about by the impervious layer under the soil being made greasy by the soaking rains. The soil on top then simply slides over this greasy back and is lost in the Chimbu river.

The whole point of native gardening in the Upper Chimbu is that the native methods, while primitive to our eyes, provides, and has for many year, sufficient foodstuffs for over 18,000 natives, from ground that, to a Europeans eyes, would only be suitable for the grazing of mountain goats.

The only assistance non-expert D.N.A. officials can give to these people is to encourage the planting of trees, in the faint hope that it will do a little to prevent the worst of the surface erosion, and to agitate for the posting of an Agricultural expert in soil conservation to work in this area.

The sing-sing at BARENGIGL was closely supervised and a time limit was set. This was observed and it has been the expressed opinion of many natives of this area that the limitation was an excellent thing, and, but for the time limit, the food position would now have been desperate.

EDUCATION:

Mr. Wolsey's remarks re mission education are endorsed.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

The notes under this heading are of interest. It has been noticed that, as Mr. Wolsey says, sing-sings are now held as a prestige booster rather than mystical thanksgiving rites. It is this drive to keeping up with, and if possible surpassing their neighbours, that so frequently provides the festivities, with a consequential detrimental effect on later food supplies.

Mr. Wolsey has submitted a most comprehensive and detailed report, the appendices being particularly interesting.

Kelly

. . . . . .A/A.D.O.
(W. J. Kelly)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 - 65

Sub-District Office,
Chimbu Sub-District,
KUNDIAWA, E.H.D.

31st August, 1955.

Mr. J. WOLSEY,
Patrol Officer,
KUNDIAWA.

CHIMBU PATROL No. 6 of 55/56.

UPPER CHIMBU CENSUS DIVISION.

Will you please prepare to leave on a patrol of the Upper Chimbu Census Division.

The main purpose of the patrol will be the annual census check of the Division. In addition to the normal census statistics would you read the District Standing Instruction dealing with census. In this you will find that additional census break-up figures are required and totals in the 1 - 9 and over 45 age groups must be given for males and females.

There will be no need to check on the health of returned coastal labourers as this was done on a recent medical patrol by Mr. Healey, E.M.A. Please contact him and make an extract of his findings for your report.

During the patrol twelve mission leases and a T.A.L. application are to be investigated and surveyed. No action regarding purchase of the mission leases can be taken until funds arrive.

In addition to these matters please carry out the following:

1. Check on the presence of half-caste children and submit details if any are found.

2. Investigate any reported land shortages and ~~report~~ ensure that sufficient garden areas are being worked for future needs. This should be thoroughly carried out, as recently a large sing-sing in the Upper Chimbu took all the energies of the men for several months, and garden construction has more than likely been neglected.

3. Submit a return with your patrol report showing the names of all officials, their groups and clans and the number of people within that group. Report on their efficiency and keenness.

4. A detailed map of the area will be required showing all tribal boundaries which have been decided. Also show alienated land, roads, timber lines etc.

5. If you have time collect andprepare botanical specimens as per a recent technical circular.

6. In each clan take careful note of the number

of coastal absentees. When you return to the station a ledger is to be prepared showing clan name with total number of males available for labour, total number absent and percentage absent. Having these figures readily accessable will enable us to keep a close check on over-recruiting dangers. Any volunteers for coastal labour should be sent to Kundiawa. Take care, however, that over-recruitment does not take place.

In addition to these instructions routine checks on health and hygiene should be carried out.

Arrange with the Medical Officer, Kundiawa, to allocate a Native Medical Orderly to accompany you.

An N.C.O. and five police constables will be detailed to provide patrol escort.

The patrol, including as it does a census of over 17,000 natives and a large number of land investigations, should take no less than six weeks.

Please advise me of your progress on patrol at least once a week.

Weekly

. . . . . .A/A.D.O.

(W. J. Kelly)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Kundiawa,
CHIMBU SUB-DISTRICT.

17th November, 1955.

The Assistant District Officer,
Kundiawa,
CHIMBU SUB-DISTRICT.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1955-56.

AREA PATROLLED.	:	Upper Chimbu Census Division.
OFFICER CONDUCTING.	:	J.R.Wolsey. Patrol Officer.
ACCOMPANIED BY.	:	1 N.C.O. of R.P. & N.G.C. 5 Constables of R.P. & N.G.C. 1 N.M.O. 1 Interpreter.
DURATION OF PATROL.	:	5/9/55-15/10/55 (41 days).
LAST PATROLS TO AREA.	:	D.N.A. 31/8/54-21/9/54. P.H.D. April, 1955.
MAP REFERENCE.	:	Ramu 4 miles to one inch vide map accompanying Patrol Report No. 2 of 1953-54.
OBJECTS OF PATROL.	:	As per A.D.O.s attached memo.
REPORT.	:	Herein.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

INTRODUCTION.

Practically the whole of this census division is contained in the somewhat narrow but well defined Chimbu River Valley.

The area extends in a north easterly direction from Kundiawa to the Madang District boundary in the north and the Goroka Sub-District boundary in the north east and east. Although a rather mountainous terrain - heights of over 9,000' have been recorded - it is not in the main rugged. The Chimbu River and several of the larger creeks are, of course, the central and the main geographical feature.

The Natives, bounded as they are by the narrow confines of their valley, are completely self-centred and parochial in outlook. Even the large numbers of ex-coastal labourers seem, unlike their counterparts in the Dom area, to have profited little from their experiences and their outlooks have not appreciably changed. They are unwilling to accept - almost to the point of resisting - most efforts to secure their further advancement and development. This attitude extends to many of the Officials although perhaps in this case the somewhat rigid clan and sub-clan system that prevails virtually precludes all but a few Officials from having any influence outside their own family group and perforce they drift with the tide rather than lead.

DIARY.

Monday 5th Sept.
Departed Kundiawa for KOU. Arrived late p.m. Slept KOU.

Tuesday 6th Sept.
Censused KENGAKU clan, all medically examined. Talks Village Officials, settled minor disputes. Inspected local hamlets and Mission School. Slept KOU.

Wednesday 7th Sept.
Steady rain all day. Slept KOU.

Thursday 8th Sept.
Departed KOU for BARENGIGL. Censused KOMBURI clan. Heavy rain in afternoon, extracted census figures and settled minor disputes. Slept BARENGIGL.

Friday 9th Sept.
Censused all remaining clans. Extracted census figures, inspected nearby hamlets. Slept BARENGIGL.

Saturday 10th Sept.
C.N.A. cases, discussions with Village Officials. Departed for DUPBAGL p.m. Censused KORAKU clan. Father Welling of GOGLME came over in late afternoon. Slept DUPBAGL.

Sunday 11th Sept.
Censused remaining clans. Extracted census figures. Slept DUPBAGL.

Monday 12th Sept.
Setlled minor disputes. Discussions with Village Officials. Inspected nearby hamlets and school. Slept DUPBAGL.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DIARY CONT.

Tuesday 13th Sept.
Departed for KANGIRI inspected other hamlets en route. Censused KALAGU clan, extracted figures. Slept KANGIRI.

Wednesday 14th Sept.
Censused remaining clans, extracted figures. Inspected hamlets and school. Slept KANGIRI.

Thursday 15th Sept.
Discussions with Village Officials re soil erosion, "sing-sing", etc. Settled minor disputes and C.N.A. cases. Slept KANGIRI.

Friday 16th Sept.
Departed for BONGUGL, investigated NAMBU Mission Lease en route. Censused ENDEWINGAUMO clan, extracted figures, slept BONGUGL.

Saturday 17th Sept.
Censused remaining clans and extracted census figures. Discussions with Village Officials, settled minor disputes. Inspected hamlets and school. Slept BONGUGL.

Sunday 18th Sept.
Departed for WOMKAMA. Rested and slept.

Monday 19th Sept.
Half census completed, rain in afternoon, extracted census figures. Slept WOMKAMA.

Tuesday 20th Sept.
Censused remaining clans and extracted census figures. Discussions with Village Officials, settled minor disputes, inspected some hamlets. Slept WOMKAMA.

Wednesday 21st Sept.
Walked 90 minutes to investigate MUGLAU Mission Lease, thence 75 minutes to GANDIGL Mission Lease, thence 30 minutes back to WOMKAMA. Heard story re origin of WOMKAMA people. Slept WOMKAMA.

Thursday 22nd Sept.
Walked 90 minutes to investigate KOGONOGL Mission Lease, thence one hour to GEMBOGL. Inspected central Aid Post. Father Labor of TOROMAMBUNO came over in late afternoon. Slept GEMBOGL.

Friday 23rd Sept.
Censued all clans, extracted figures and slept GEMBOGL.

Saturday 24th Sept.
Walked 90 minutes to investigate KAGAGL Mission Lease, thence back to GEMBOGL inspecting hamlets en route. Discusions with Village Officials and settled minor disputes. Slept GEMBOGL.

Sunday 25th Sept.
Investigated GEMBOGL Mission Lease close to Rest House. Rested afternoon and slept GEMBOGL.

Monday 26th Sept.
Completed census of all clans at WOIMAMBUNE. Slept WOIMAMBUNE.

Tuesday 27th Sept.
Returned to GEMBOGL to settle land dispute. Back to WOIMAMBUNE, extracted figures and slept WOIMAMBUNE.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DIARY CONT.

Wednesday 28th Sept.
Discussions with Village Officials, many minor disputes settled, rioting case involving Natives from KALINGU heard. Inspected some hamlets and aid post. Slept WOIMAMBUNE.

Thursday 29th Sept.
Discussions with Fathers Welling and Labor re Mission Leases. Departed for POMPOMERE, censused partly completed before rain, extracted census figures. Slept POMPOMERE.

Friday 30th Sept.
Censused remaining clans and extracted figures. Discussions with Village Officials and minor disputes heard. Slept POMPOMERE.

Saturday 1st Oct.
Investigated POMPOMERE Mission Lease. Inspected hamlets, sanitation, etc. Slept POMPOMERE.

Sunday 2nd Oct.
Departed POMPOMERE, walked two hours to investigate TSITNIGL Mission Lease thence 30 minutes to GONDOMAKANE. Censused OTOKANE clan, extracted figures. Slept GONDOMAKANE.

Monday 3rd Oct.
Delayed by rain in morning, completed census and extracted figures. Slept GONDOMAKANE.

Tuesday 4th Oct.
Discussions with Officials re erosion, gardens, new officials, etc. Settled minor disputes. Inspected hamlets. Slept GONDOMAKANE.

Wednesday 5th Oct.
Departed GONDOMAKANE, walked two hours to investigate BONA Mission Lease, delayed some time by rain, thence 30 minutes to KALINGU. Slept KALINGU.

Thursday 6th Oct.
Censused all clans and extracted figures. Slept KALINGU.

Friday 7th Oct.
Discussions with Village Officials, heard minor disputes, inspected nearby hamlets, etc. Slept KALINGU.

Saturday 8th Oct.
Departed KALINGU and walked for 90 minutes on slippery native track to investigate WOMKAMA Mission Lease, previously omitted. Thence 90 minutes to GOGLME in steady rain. Slept GOGLME.

Sunday 9th Oct.
Delayed by Mission Services until after 11 a.m. Censused all clans and extracted figures. Slept GOGLME.

Monday 10th Oct.
Investigated T.A.L. Lease for Highland Traders, discussions with Officials, settled minor disputes. Visited GOGLME Mission. Slept GOGLME.

Tuesday 11th Oct.
Departed for GOROMAUGO, hard walk over native track. Censused GUMBUGLKANE clan before rain ended work for day. Slept GOROMAUGO.

DIARY CONT.

Wednesday 12th Oct. Censused remaining clans and extracted census figures. Slept GOROMAUGO.

Thursday 13th Oct. Discussions with Village Officials, settled minor disputes and C.N.A. cases. Inspected hamlets, aid post and school. Slept GOROMAUGO.

Friday 14th Oct. Departed for ANGANERE, censused only clan, extracted figures, discussions with Officials, etc. 45 minute walk to investigate NUMBU Mission Lease, thence two hour walk to KOU in heavy rain. Slept KOU.

Saturday 15th Oct. Departed KOU 130 minute walk to investigate KOGLAI Mission Lease, thence 90 minute walk to Kundiawa.

END OF PATROL.

J.R. WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

CENSUS.

This census was conducted approximately thirteen months after the 1954-55 census.

The overall increase in population was not as great as that revealed in 1954 but nevertheless a rise of 240 or 1.3% is a healthy trend, particularly as the main part of this increase - 184 - represents the excess of births over deaths. An increase of 34 was realized from the balance of migrations and 22 hitherto unrecorded names were this time taken into consideration. The total number of names thus recorded at this census was 18,071. In addition a further 31 new names were brought to the notice of this patrol after the census had been revised. Appropriate notes were made in the Village Books concerned and they will be brought to account at the next census revision.

A total of 525 births were recorded and of these 68 died during the child's first year of life revealing an infant mortality rate of 12.9%. This compares favourably with previous years for which the figures, extracted on a similar basis, are as follows - 1954 14.2%, 1953 13.9% and 1952 18.4%. My estimation closely resembles the result of a detailed investigation carried out by Mr. E.M.A. Healey in April of this year when he found the infant mortality rate for the area to be 13.3%. From an extract of census figures since 1951, I have found that there have been 2,536 births since December, 1950 and that at the conclusion of this census revision 554 of these children had died. Thus 78.2% of all children born since December, 1950 are living today. Deaths in childbirth over this period amounted to only 16. No P.H.D. figures were available to compare with the latter calculations.

There is still a very large male surplus in the area - 12.3% - and this despite the fact that the female increase over the year was one third graeter than the male increase. As is generally the case in such a lop sided society the girls are marked for marriage at an early age and there are very few single girls of over fifteen years of age. Likewise all but the very elderly widows soon remarry. This factor alone, without Mission influence, is largely responsible for the decline in polygamy. A graph is attached showing the age and sex structure of the population. From the point of view of age structure a very healthy picture emerges. In the child category (o-15) there are 7,262, in the adult class (16-45) there are 7,996 whilst in the 46 and over group there are only 2,813.

The majority of migrants into the division have come from the KOINGI area of the Goroka Sub-District. They claim that there are many others from the MITNANDE group still at KOINGI and I consider there will be a fairly steady influx until the whole group is united again. There is also a constant interchange of families between the BUNDI area of the Madang District and this division, however it does not materially affect the overall population of the area and with the establishment of a Patrol Post at BUNDI the trend should decline. It is interesting to note that most local migrations, i.e. to another Rest House in the division, took place to and from those clans actually participating in the "sing-sing". It became apparent that all marriages in these areas had been timed to coincide with this event.

An appendix listing all absentees is attached and reveals that only 4% of the population were not seen.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONT.

NATIVE LABOUR.

The "sing-sing" had claimed the presence of practically all adult males in the area and thus prior to the patrol volunteer recruits for coastal labour had not been forthcoming in any large numbers.

An attached apendix on the labour potential reveals a total adult male potential of 4,031 , of these, fi 427 were already at work either on the coast or at other Highland centres. I decided that it would be inadvisable for more than 20% of the potential of any one clan to be absent for the time being. This was not always possible as in some cases this figure had already been exceeded and no less than 38% of one clan were found to be away at work. I finally accepted a total of 422 natives who were sent to Kundiawa. This means that 21% of the potential of the Livision are now, or will soon be, working for a wage in some part of the Territory. I consider it would be unwise at the present juncture to deplete the potential further as a considerable task of agricultural rehabilitation is but one of the legacies of the "sing-sing". This is dealt with at length under "Agriculture". Again, the undesirable but inevitable habit of wandering off to other Highland centres will continue and an allowance must always be made for this by the recruiter. The worst feature of this search for employment is the habit of a man, contemplating a trip to Goroka etc., taking two or three small children, not necessarily his own, with him. They apparently act either as his servants or, tiring of this, find jobs digging coffee holes etc., some 50 boys were absent from their homes for this reason and from the stories of some who have returned their experience is dearly bought. It is almost a hopeless task to impress upon the parents or the Officials concerned, the dangers of this system but I feel that some action should be taken against a European if he was found to be employing what only amounts to the cheapest type of labour. There could be no doubt as to the approximate age of many of those who had returned - some being no more than eight or nine years of age.

Ex-coastals were not medically examined as a separate body because a Medical Patrol had done this four months previously. The incidence of malaria was then as follows.

NO. EXD.	ON CST.	ON RET.	CST & RET.	PERCENTAGE.
1,075	230	296	74	56.8

NATIVE LAND.

A total of 12 Mission Leases and 1 Trading Allotment Licence were investigated by this patrol. A report on each will be submitted separately. I consider that no more land should be alienated for Mission purposes at present. Each Rest House now has one or two leases on its ground and the Natives can hardly afford to lose more. There is at the moment no real cash crop in the area and should such a crop as coffee be introduced for this purpose it would of course be necessary for them to make land available and thus still further deplete their subsistence garden areas.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONT.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

As stated in the introduction the majority of the Officials are far from impressive. Only two men, the Luluais of KANGIRI and GOGLME have real influence. These two Officials were unfortunately the instigators of the "sing-sing" and thus even their influence was diverted for some months.

In far too many instances the real leaders were either unwilling to hold office or had been removed for abuse of their authority, yet they still remain the power behind the throne whilst of course they usually have no repercussions to face if they lead the Government Appointee astray.

An appendix is attached listing all Village Officials, their capabilities and where necessary recommendations for new Officials.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Most of the roads through the area are very good and are capable of taking a motor-cycle in dry weather. However towards the end of the patrol with the advent of rain a rapid deterioration took place. All bridges were good and bore evidence of recent if not constant maintenance.

Walking times were not noted as usually Mission Leases were investigated or hamlets inspected on route.

REST HOUSES & BARRACKS.

Rest Houses and Barracks were generally good, those at GEMBOGL - pit-sawn timber -, BARENGIGL, GOGLME and GOROMAUGO being particularly so. However at KOU - not actually in the area - and BONGUGL the Rest Houses are small and in a poor condition. That at BONGUGL is to be reconstructed.

HYGIENE & SANITATION.

Latrines and drains were generally very poor. No more than one fifth of all latrines could be said to be hygienic. Usually they were far too shallow or should have been sealed up long before. In some places a deeper pit would rapidly fill with water but in the majority of cases laziness ot ignorance was responsible for the poor standard.

If there are any available, I would advise the posting of two or three qualified Native Hygiene Assistants to the area. Over a period of six months much valuable work could be done and at least the Natives could not fall back on the excuse of ignorance should a future neglect be shown.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONT.

GENERAL.

The patrol was called upon to deal with a large number of disputes - chiefly of a petty nature - usually involving the inevitable pig. Many of these arose over incidents during the large "sing-sing". Here again the general lack of influence possessed bythe Village Officials was manifested by their inability to force binding decisions upon both parties to a dispute. More often than not it is some Native without official standing who arbitrates in these matters. This is particularly the case where a Rest House has no Luluai of its own and where none of the TulTuls can by his influence or ability be said to stand out above the others. The Natives of KALINGU for instance are of the MITNANDE group and with no Luluai of their own they come under BAGE of GOGLME who belongs to the KEVANDEGU group. Although he is the most capable Official in the area it is obviously beyond him to excercise control over some 3,500 Natives at three Rest Houses, more so when one Rest House is populated by another group.

One case of alleged sorcery was brought before the patrol but although the "victim" certainly suffered from a subsequent injury I came to the conclusion that it could not be attributed to magic of any kind. I feel that mere boasting on the part of the accused led to his being charged.

The only other dispute of any importance concerned a piece of ground previously owned by the people of WOMKAMA and which at the time of the fixment of tribal boundaries two years ago, came to the people of GEMBOGL. Compensation was claimed by the original owners. I considered them to be entitled to payment for the improvements thereon and an order was given to this effect.

CONCLUSION.

This patrol, my third in the Sub-District, passed very pleasantly. I consider that the Natives of this area have suffered from a lack of patrolling by D.N.A. Officers over the past few years. A recommendation is made elsewhere for the temporary posting of several policemen to the area and a follow-up patrol perhaps at the end of the wet-season would be in an excellent position to determine how much the semi-hardships imposed upon them by their extravagance throughout the "sing-sing" has taught them the lesson that hours of talking has never accomplished.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

The available land for garden areas is generally speaking adequate. However as stated under "Native Affairs", there is nowhere any great surplus and as yet there is no real cash crop in the area. A few experimental coffee blocks have been laid out and the plants mostly at the one and a half to two year stage are quite healthy looking. It would be ideal if a larger block could be laid out, perhaps at BARENGIGL which has easy acsess to Kundiawa. There is a great deal of enthusiasm for such a project but if a portion of only one or two acres was set aside for this purpose it would necessitate the wholesale reorganisation of subsistence garden sites and this would of course rapidly reduce surplus ground to nil.

Soil erosion is very bad throughout the area and the Natives themselves have made little effort to counter the constant land slides that are laying bare many of the slopes. They have been warned constantly of the dangers but have chosen to neglect these warnings. The "sing-sing" has seriously disrupted gardening throughout the valley for although less than half the population actually participated the remainder were apparently always in attendance. At KANGIRI in particular they are now faced with a very lean period before the new gardens mature. Everyone is working hard to remedy what was inevitable and yet unapparent to them when the prospects of huge feasts were a thing of the future and not a relic of the past. I would advise the temporary posting of three experienced policemen at strategic points in the valley - I suggest KANGIRI, POMPOMERE and GOGLME - to supervise some belated efforts to conserve soil. New gardens are being prepared and indiscriminate clearing of timber, etc. can only expose them to dangers of further erosion. At the moment with so many bared slopes, terracing should call a temporary halt to the wastage and should at least hold the fort pending the maturing of trees and secondary undergrowth that will bind the ground. The system of planting casuarinas on old garden sites is falling into disuse and I impressed upon them the folly of this neglect.

A timber line hardly exists as such. It would be true to say that where the Native has come the timber has gone. Some slopes are completely denuded, whilst the upper slopes in some parts of the valley are still thickly timbered - this generally indicates hunting ground.

European vegetables are abundant throughout the area - cabbages, potatoes and carrots grow particularly well. Little fruit was seen - pawpaws are practically non-existent and there is little passionfruit grown. A small amount of banana-passionfruit and guavas are available at each Rest House and the Native Medical Orderlies at GEMBOGL have grown strawberries and rhubarb with considerable success.

The Natives of this area can be said to have eaten their way out of a pig problem. There is no doubt that the marauding pig is a contributing factor to soil erosion and is certainly a great garden destroyer. Mr. P/O Gauci remarked in 1954 that the time was approaching when enclosed pigs and hand feeding would provide the only answer. This would certainly be a drastic and revolutionary measure for while there can be no doubt that they would be fed adequately, I believe that they are more prone to disease - particularly stomach worms - when they are enclosed and the local hygiene standards would almost certainly decline if this most voracious of scavengers was removed from the scene.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK CONT.

However at the "sing-sing" upwards of 5,000 pigs were consumed thus bringing about a considerable decline in the pig population. Whilst the present food shortage lasts still more pigs will be consumed - thus it will be some time before the pigs can multiply again to menace proportions.

Fowls are everywhere plentiful and a small number of goats were seen at two or three Rest Houses.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION.

Roman Catholic Missions operate throughout the area. Two Europeans are stationed at TOROMAMBUNO at the head of the valley and a third European operates from GOGLME. Every Rest House in the division has one, sometimes two, Mission Leases on the ground formerly owned by the people of those Rest Houses.

The Lutheran Mission is represented in only two or three places and there is one Seventh Day Adventist teacher in the area.

The Native attitude to education in the area is apathetic in the extreme and I believe that it will need at least two more generations to appreciably alter this attitude. An actual instance of this apathy was viewed at WOMKAMA. I had made known my intention of inspecting the school and on the occasion 85 out of a possible 88 pupils were present. The next day at the suggestion of the teacher a surprise visit was paid and attendance had slumped to 18. This can only be typical for the area for most teachers claimed that attendances varied between 20 and 80 pupils from day to day.

At the moment they are perhaps losing little for in very few cases does the ability of the teacher exceed that of his brightest pupil and materials such as text books and writing materials are rarely available for more than a small percentage of pupils.

Visits were paid to a number of schools and my findings are recorded on an attached appendix.

My main impression was one of lack of organisation. Even an attempt at such a thing as organised sport would I think be productive of better results and in time more consistent attendance. At least it would help to break down the excessive individuality that for a long time must be a bar to real progress.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

HEALTH.

N.M.O. PETRUS accompanied the patrol and worked extremely well.

All Natives appearing at census were medically examined and a summary of the findings are recorded on an attached appendix.

The area is well provided for with Aid Posts and orderlies including a well staffed central Aid Post at GEMBOGL. From information received from Orderlies and from my own findings there appears to be no reluctance on the part of the Natives to seek attention for internal disorders such as malaria, pneumonia and hookworm but there is a most decided reluctance or indifference where skin ailments are concerned. Whilst at practically all Aid Posts sufferers from malaria and pneumonia were receiving attention comparitively few new cases were discovered by the patrol. On the other hand the majority of the large number of cuts, scabies, abcess and ulcer sufferers recorded on the appendix had not saught previous attention.

A rather disturbing fact noticed by the patrol was that the survival rate for children born to a mother in her forties and presumably approaching the menopause, was considerably less than that for children born to a younger mother. It is possibly inevitable that a trend of this nature should exist but I feel that the ratio in this case is not a normal one. Many other babies of mothers in this age group were undernourished and I think that possibly the high death rate together with the malnutrition indicates that a woman at that stage of life is often unable to provide herself the food necessary for a babies survival. This becomes more apparent when it is appreciated that the majority of deaths occur before the child is capable of absorbing solid foods.

AID POSTS.

All Aid Posts were inspected and were found to be clean and well run. There is a chronic shortage of bandages but this, I believe, is common to the whole Sub-District.

All Native Medical Orderlies are doing their work well but they are somewhat handicapped in their task by the indifference of the Natives to their - the Orderlies - welfare. Whilst it is desirable that these Orderlies and their Aid Posts eventually become self-supporting with regard to food, firewood, etc. it must be remembered that they have over 18,000 Natives in their area and if they themselves are to be responsible for finding their own food and firewood, their work must suffer. At BARENGIGL, for instance, the Orderley is forced to spend often half his day searching for the above necessities. The Orderlies are in much the same position at GEMBOGL and here a roster has been drawn up making two Officials from the surrounding area, each day responsible for seeing that food, etc. is brought to the Post.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

UPPER CHIMBU "SING-SING"

The "sing-sing" is known by the name of BUGAIUNDU. Preparations for it commenced five years ago when Luluai ABA of KANGIRI sent out the word to all those eligible to participate. Natives of the KEWANDEGU and MITNANDE groups then began to construct large gardens and a general ban was put on the eating of pigs except on special occasions. The various sites where the ceremonies would be held were selected, marked out and cleared. Long, low houses were erected on or near these sites so that, in the event of rain during the "sing-sing", the participants could adjourn to the shelter.

The "sing-sing" finally began on the night of the full moon in May of this year. Large numbers of pigs were killed during the daytime and the feasting and dancing took place at night. Many marriages were celebrated during the "sing-sing" and thus numerous smaller ceremonies were carried on within the whole.

Only married men are admitted to the whole of the "sing-sing" and for most of the time the single men remain on the outside. Women take no part whatsoever. Young male children who have not witnessed the ceremony before are led blindfold to the site where the pigs are to be killed. The bamboo flute players then walk into the area performing the act known as "winning the mambu" - this precedes the killing of the pigs and only when the music ceases are the blindfolds removed. Women are never allowed to see this part of the ceremony.

The "sing-sing" is really held as a thanks-giving for the forces of nature. The existence of trees, pigs, water, etc. are acknowledged and the many ceremonies and dances become a small expression of what they previously considered to be their world - giant charades in which the players take up the character and represent the things upon which their existence is based. In recent times the origin has become largely obscured and they now seem more concerned with retaining their prestige. Thus a number of Natives when questioned about the origin replied that they did not wish other groups to point at them and say that they had not returned the hospitalities extended to them by that particular group when they had held their "sing-sing". A large part of the preparation time is therefore taken up in ensuring that everyone who should be invite d has actually been so. It is a very big insult to be excluded from at least watching the "sing-sing" and numerous disputes concerning the manner in which portions of pig were distributed are inevitable.

ORIGIN OF WOMKAMA.

Whilst in the WOMKAMA area investigating a block of land I came across a small lake. Tultul MENGANE of WOMKAMA later volunteered the following story.

The origin of the story is rather obscure but many years ago the whole of what is now known as the Chimbu River valley was occupied by only one woman. She had her house near the spot where the people of WOMKAMA have now bridged the Chimbu River on route to GOGLME.

One morning she planted a new garden and in the afternoon heavy rain fell. The whole of this rain drained into a small area and formed a well. The woman drank from this

ANTHROPOLOGY CONT.

well and at once fell pregnant. Later a male child was born and named SIAMBUGA. As the child grew up into manhood he began to fashion stone axes, spears and bows and arrows. With these he learned to kill such things as possums and birds for food. On other occasions he would clear garden sites which his mother would later plant.

One day he took his bow and arrows and went off into the bush to hunt. After some time he came across the spot where the lake can today be found and in the middle of the area was a large tree, at the foot of this tree was a small house. He went inside and found a young woman completely naked. She told him that her husband was out looking for food and that she was cold and hungry. He lit a fire by rubbing a dry twig on his bowstring and they cooked some of the possums that he had shot, and ate. He then attempted to have intercourse with the woman but found this impossible as she had none of the normal lower organs. He performed a small operation with a piece of sharp bamboo. The first spot of blood that came away he smeared on the tree and the next fell to the ground forming a lake around the tree. He then had intercourse with her and told her that when her husband returned she must tell him everything that had happened. He told her that she and her husband must stay here and he would return with some more food.

The husband, when he returned, was frightened and wanted to run away but his wife prevailed upon him to stay. The next day SIAMBUGA returned with the promised food and the three ate. Afterwards SIAMBUGA told the man that they were the only men in existence and that he, SIAMBUGA, must have intercourse with the woman again and that he must watch carefully. The husband agreed but then fearing for his wife's life he became afraid and struck SIAMBUGA over the head with a piece of sugar cane. The two then fought until SIAMBUGA overpowered the husband and then left. The next day he returned again with some plant seedlings and the man, no longer frightened, became friendly again. SIAMBUGA gave the name of MONDO to the man and to the woman that of YOMBOGANGE. After showing them how to plant the seedlings he went away saying that he would return later with his mother and they would build a house and garden near the lake.

Whilst he was away SIAMBUGA trapped many wild pigs and these he took with him when he returned. He found that YOMBOGANGE had given birth to three male children - the first was named INAUGL, the second KUKANE and the name of the third has been lost during the passing of time. SIAMBUGA taught INAUGL to trap the wild pigs and later INAUGL was able to go out and trap them for himself. The other brothers became very jealous of this prowess and one day during a fight they killed INAUGL. They cooked the body and parents and brothers all ate of the flesh.

Later YOMBOGANGE became stricken with remorse for what she had done and ran away into what is now the BUNDI area of the Madang District. One day whilst out hunting a man caught sight of her and ran off to tell his brother. When they returned there was no sign of the woman but a pool of water had sprung up where she stood. One of the men tasted the water and found it to be salty. They scattered drops of the water about them and eventually they formed a lake which to this day has provided a salt supply for the Natives of this area. This part of the story was confirmed by N.M.O. PETRUS who is himself a BUNDI Native.

As a footnote the Tultul added that every Native from KEROWAGI to the BUNDI believes himself to be descended from SIAMBUGA whilst INAUGL and KUKANE gave birth to the groups of that name in the Chimbu valley. One of the Roman Catholic Mission teachers told me that the first Catholic Missionary to the area had heard the story and had turned it to his advantage

ANTHROPOLOGY CONT.

by liking it with Adam and Eve. He told them that Adam and Eve had been warned by God that if their son Francis ate a certain fruit they would be banished to the bush. Francis had apparently eaten this fruit and his parents were accordingly banished, thus MONDO and YOMBOGANGE became Adam and Eve.

Yet another point to come to light later was that where SIAMBUGA had smeared the first drop of the woman's blood on the tree, is a bare patch from which the bark has withered. When the height of the water in the lake reaches this mark they know it is time for their "sing-sing".

J.R. WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

INTERPRETER.

DIUNDA. : Good interpreter who, apart from a tendency to be missing when he was wanted, worked very well.

J.R. WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

POLICE REPORTS.

L/Cpl. ONAPISO No. Z 91.	:	Very good N.C.O. who controlled five constables in a very capable manner.
Const BISAMBE No. 6067 B.	:	Experienced policeman who can be trusted to work without supervision.
Const MILION No. 2161.	:	Experienced and very reliable but without much initiative.
Const NADU No. 8860.	:	Very good N.C.O. material.
Const RAMU No. 7664.	:	Experienced in patrol work. A good policeman worthy of promotion.
Const SACARIAS No. 8478.	:	Has now done three patrols with me and has benefited considerably from his experience.

N.M.O.

N.M.O. PETRUS.	:	An experienced Orderley who worked very well throughout the patrol.

INTERPRETER.

DIUNDE.	:	Good interpreter who, apart from a tendency to be missing when he was wanted, worked very well.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NATIVES ABSENT FROM REST HOUSE AT TIME OF CENSUS.

CLAN.	AT WORK.				HOSP or AID POST				GAOL				SCHOOL				TOTALS.
	M	F	Cld.	Tl	M	F	Cld.	Tl	M	F	Cld.	Tl	M	F	Cld.	Tl	
KENGAKU -KOU	2	2	1	5	1	4	5	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	17
KOMBURI -BARENGIGL	14	1	1	16	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
MENDE	11	-	-	11	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
KOMAINDE	2	-	-	2	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
GANDIN	13	-	-	13	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
DOGNBUN -DUPBAGL	11	2	1	14	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	18
KORAKU	8	-	1	9	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	14
KALAGU MUNAMBUGU -KANGIRI	11	-	-	11	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	15
KALAGU KAGAGU	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	6
KENGAKU INAUKANE	5	1	-	6	2	1	2	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	14
KENGAKU WURAMAGAKANE	6	1	-	7	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	13
ENDEWINGAUMO -BONGUGL	5	2	2	9	3	1	2	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	16
GIGLKANE	13	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	16
KOMUNKANE	3	-	-	3	1	3	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	10
NITNUMBUNEN -WOMKAMA	7	-	-	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	12
INAUKANE	4	-	-	4	2	2	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	12
AWAKANE	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
GANDIGILNEM	5	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
SIAMBUKANE	6	-	-	6	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
WOBANA	3	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
GENDAGU	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
PAGAUKANE -GEMBOGL	14	-	-	14	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	19
GUMBUKANE	15	-	-	15	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	20
YAMAGILGAUMU	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	17
MIUGU	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
SIAGO	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	8
YAMAGILGAUMU -WOIMAMBUME	4	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
MIUGU	17	3	-	20	1	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
KOMBINGAUMA	4	-	-	4	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
SIAGO	9	1	3	13	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	16
WOBANA	36	4	3	43	3	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	50
WANTIGI	20	2	2	24	3	4	5	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	37
GEREGLKANE -POMPOMERE	7	-	-	7	-	4	4	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	16
KOMBUGLPAGL	3	-	-	3	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
GERINGAGU	37	-	-	37	1	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42

continued over

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NATIVES ABSENT FROM REST HOUSE AT TIME OF CENSUS - CONTINUED.

CLAN.		AT WORK.				HOSP OR AID POST.				GAOL.				SCHOOL.				TOTALS.
		M	F	Cld	Tl	M	F	Cld	Tl	M	F	Cld	Tl	M	F	Cld	Tl	
KUNAIGU OTOKANE	-GONDOMAKANE	4	1	1	6	1	4	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
GUGUNBOKANE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
MAGUAGUKANE		2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
PONOGAUMO		1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
KOMBUGLPAGL		1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
GOROKANE	-KALINGU	12	-	-	12	2	1	3	6	10	1	11	11	-	-	-	-	29
OGONDIYE		13	3	5	21	2	-	1	3	16	-	-	16	-	-	2	2	42
KOMUN		3	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
KEWANDEGUTUMBONO		3	-	-	3	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8
KALAGUAKANE		5	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
KOMBURI	-GOGLME	27	3	4	34	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	38
DENGAGU		5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6
KIGIN		11	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14
GUMBUGLKANE	-GOROMAUGO	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
PAGAUKANE		2	-	-	2	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
KOMBUGLKANE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAMBIANGE		1	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
KERANGE		2	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TAMAGE DORIME	-AGANERE	5	-	-	5	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10
		427	31	26	484	43	50	60	153	34	1	-	35	21	1	21	43	715 - 4%

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

ADULT MALE LABOUR POTENTIAL & RECRUITS.

CLAN	POTENTIAL	AT WORK	RECRUITED	PERCENTAGE
KENGAKU	74	2	15	23
KOMBURI	74	14	2	22
MENDE	79	11	5	20
KOMAINDE	45	2	7	20
GANDIN	78	13	3	21
DOGNBUN	131	11	22	25
KORAKU	94	8	16	25
KALAGU MUNAMBUGU	95	11	8	20
KALAGU KAGAGU	91	4	14	20
KENGAKU INAUKANE	65	5	8	20
KENGAKU WURAMAGAKANE	72	6	8	19
IDEWINGAUMO	110	5	17	20
GIGLKANE	69	13	1	20
KOMUNKANE	53	3	8	21
NITNUMBUNEM	105	7	14	20
INAUKANE	90	4	14	20
AWAKANE	67	1	12	19
GANDIGLNEM	80	5	11	20
SIAMBUKAKANE	125	6	19	20
WOBANA	29	3	3	21
GENDAGU	30	6	-	20
PAGAUKANE	148	14	15	19
GUMBUKANE	95	15	4	20
YAMAGILGAUMA	82	14	2	19
MIUGU	35	3	4	20
SIAGO	60	6	6	20
YAMAGILGAUNA	48	4	6	21
MIUGU	92	17	1	19
KOMBINGAUMA	49	4	6	20
SIAGO	64	9	4	20
WOBANA	94	36	-	38
WANTIGE	124	20	5	20
GEREGLKANE	129	7	19	20
KOMBUGLPAGL	32	3	3	19
GERINGAGU	167	37	-	22
KUNAIGU OTOKANE	92	4	14	19
GUGUNBOKANE	38	-	7	18
MAGUAGUKANE	24	2	3	20
PONOGAUMA	79	1	15	20
KOMBUGLPAGL	67	1	12	19
KOROKANE	63	12	1	21
OGONDIYE	51	13	-	25
KOMUN	64	3	10	20
KEWANDEGUTAMBUNO	43	3	6	21
ALAGUAKANE	51	5	5	20
KOMBURI	103	27	-	26
DENGAGU	58	5	6	19
KIGIN	78	11	4	19
GUMBUGLKANE	78	1	15	21
PAGAUKANE	55	2	11	20
KOMBUGLKANE	35	-	7	20
KAMBIANGE	58	1	10	19
KERANGE	61	2	10	20
TAMAGE DORIME	48	5	4	19
TOTALS.	4,031	427	422	21.1%

Brown P/o.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE.

CLAN.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.	l.	TOTAL SICK.	No IN CLAN.	TO HOSPITAL OR GEMBOGL AIDPOST.
KENGAKU	5	4	3	7	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	26	373	8
KOMBURI	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	332	3
MENDE	3	3	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	14	344	5
KOMAINDE	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	162	2
GANDIN	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	348	4
DOGNBUN	4	14	1	1	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	29	505	3
KORAKU	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	396	3
KALAGU MUNAMBUGU	-	43	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	431	2
KALAGU KAGAGU	3	22	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	415	-
KENGAKU INAUKANE	5	28	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	378	-
KENGAKU WURAMAGAKANE	3	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	316	-
ENDEWINGAUMO	1	32	-	7	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	43	491	2
GIGLKANE & KOMUNKANE	14	26	-	15	8	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	67	571	3
NITNUMBUNEM	8	25	-	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	47	492	3
AWAKANE	3	7	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	294	-
INAUKANE	-	20	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	370	-
GANDIGLNEM	3	13	-	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	38	332	1
SIAMBUKANE	6	7	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	23	466	1
WOBANA	11	9	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	142	4
GENDAGU	4	13	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	108	-
PAGAUKANE & GUMBUKANE	14	102	6	16	9	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	149	983	-
YAMAGILGAUMA	2	52	2	4	11	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	75	349	2
MIUGU	5	18	2	2	11	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	42	156	-
SIAGO	-	29	5	4	8	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	53	257	-
YAMAGILGAUMA	1	18	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	182	2
MIUGU	3	26	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	373	-
KOMBINGAUMA	2	16	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	29	185	-
SIAGO	9	25	2	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	50	253	4
WOBANA	8	25	8	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	61	361	-
WANTIGE	8	40	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	70	631	1
GEREGILKANE	10	48	2	30	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	619	3
KOMBUGILPAGL	10	23	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	45	160	2
GERINGAGU	30	91	-	61	33	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	216	741	-
KUNAIGU OTOKANE	6	82	4	15	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	543	3
GUGUNBOKANE	2	19	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	30	170	-
MAGUAGUKANE	3	16	-	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	124	-

continued over.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE. CONTINUED.

CLAN.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.	l.	TOTAL SICK.	No IN CLAN.	TO HOSPITAL OR GEMBOGL AID POST.
PONOGAUMO	7	41	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	64	356	-
KOMBUGLPAGL	6	27	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	51	335	-
KOROKANE	5	33	-	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	58	312	-
OGONDIYE	-	24	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	305	-
KOMUN	1	33	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	260	-
KEWANDEGUTAMBUNO	-	14	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	180	-
KALAGUAKANE	6	4	-	6	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	22	220	-
KOMBURI	5	29	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	41	469	-
DENGAGU	2	19	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	287	-
KIGIN	10	13	2	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	332	-
GUMBUGLKANE	2	16	-	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	357	-
PAGAUKANE	2	21	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	314	-
KOMBUGLKANE	2	10	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	170	-
KAMBIANGE	3	31	-	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	53	301	-
KERANGE	-	27	-	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	267	1
TAMAGE DORIME	-	25	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	249	-
TOTALS	250	1271	44	451	247	2	2	8	6	11	23	8	2,333	18,071	62

KEY.

a. - Tropical Ulcers.
b. - Cuts.
c. - Yaws.
d. - Abcess.
e. - Scabies.
f. - Hookworm.
g. - Malaria.
h. - Sub-normal.
i. - Pneumonia.
j. - Burns.
k. - Blindness.
l. - Hansen's Disease.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

REPORT ON MISSION SCHOOLS INSPECTED.UPPER CHIMBU.

REST HOUSE.	TYPE OF SCH.	PUPILS.	TEACHER.	REMARKS.
BARENGIGL	R.C.	146	GWANDI KAUGANDI	Taught at DENLAGU Mission. Teacher for one year. Poor.
			TAI BOKUN	Taught at KONDIU Mission. Teacher for nine months, fully literate in Pidgin English. Good. There are no completely literate pupils in this school.
DUPBAGL	R.C.	79	AGIL WAGAI	Taught at GOGLME Mission. Teacher for six years. Literate in Pidgin English. Average. There are no completely literate pupils in this school.
KANGIRI	R.C.	70	KIANUGA KAGAI	Taught at DENLAGU Mission. Teacher for ten years. One of the best in the area. There are five literate pupils at this school.
KANGIRI (NAMBU)	R.C.	75	TAGA KAMBON	Taught at DENLAGU Mission. Teacher for five years. Average. There is one literate pupil at this school.
			YAGA KUNDIA	Taught at DENLAGU Mission. Recently appointed.
BONGUGL	R.C.	35	SUANGA YAMA	Taught at DENLAGU Mission. Teacher for six years. Not very intelligent. There are no literate pupils at this school.
BONGUGL	Lutheran	15	KIMBIRI SIUNE	Taught at EGO Mission. Teacher for five years. Poor with little knowledge of Pidgin. No literate pupils.
				N.B. There are three other Roman Catholic and one Lutheran Mission schools operating in the BONGUGL area for which no application in respect of a Mission Lease has been lodged. These schools were not visited.
WOMKAMA (MUGLAU)	R.C.	66	PATMA TOA	Taught at KONDIU Mission. Teacher for ten years. Quite competent. There are eight literate pupils at this school.
			GENDE BOGO	Taught at KONDIU and DENLAGU Missions. Teacher for two years. Below average.
WOMKAMA (GANDIGL)	R.C.	54	YONDUI KUA	Taught at DENLAGU Mission. Teacher for one year. Average. No literate pupils at this school.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

REPORT ON MISSION SCHOOLS INSPECTED. CONTINUED.

REST HOUSE.	TYPE OF SCH.	PUPILS.	TEACHER.	REMARKS.
WOMKAM (KOGONOGL)	R.C.	82	GUNDU KOIMAU	Taught at MENGENDE and DENLAGU Missions. Teacher for four years. Competent. Ten pupils literate.
GEMBOGL	R.C.	90	GAGUMA YATON	Taught at MENGENDE Mission. Teacher for eight years. Competent. There are no literate pupils at this school.
GEMBOGL	R.C.	46	MUMA KEGANGU	Taught at DENLAGU Mission. Teacher for many years. Does not seem very intelligent. There are two literate pupils at this school.
POMPOMERE	R.C.	46	TORA KOGORU	Taught at MENGENDE Mission. Teacher for nine years. Average. There is one literate pupil at this school.
GONDOMAKANE (TSITNIGL)	R.C.	59	KAMA GOIYE	Taught at DENLAGU Mission. Teacher for six years. Competent. There are four literate pupils at this school.
KALINGU (BONA)	R.C.	60	KUGAME KABA	Taught at DENLAGU Misson. Teacher for eight years. Average. There are three literate pupils at this school.
KALINGU (GEREGL)	R.C.	20	NIME DEGENBA	Taught at DENLAGU Mission. Teacher for eight years. Poor. There are no literate pupils at this school.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

REST HOUSE.	OFFICIAL.	GROUP.	CLAN.	No. IN LINE.	REMARKS.
KOU	T.T.KUNAUNA	KEWANDEGU	KENGAKU	373	Is quite capable but power seems considerably diminished owing to influence still exerted by former TulTul AMBANE.
BARENGIGL	L.WITNEI	KEWANDEGU	KOMBURI	1186	Luluai for four years. Seems incapable of calling a halt to the constant wanderings of his Natives to other Highland centres in search for work but is otherwise quite good.
BARENGIGL	T.T.UMBA	KEWANDEGU	MENDE	344	TulTul for three years. Competent.
BARENGIGL	T.T.KUBO	KEWANDEGU	GANDIN	174	TulTul for three years. Is thd more impressive of the two TulTuls in this Clan.
BARENGIGL	T.T.AGUA	KEWANDEGU	GANDIN	174	TulTul for three years. Poor and lazy. There seems to be no reason for two Officials in this Clan and unless he improves he should be removed.
BARENGIGL	T.T.DILUMBAGE	KEWANDEGU	KOMBURI	332	TulTul for three years. Competent.
DUPBAGL	T.T.WENAMBO	KEWANDEGU	KORAKU	396	TulTul for ten weeks after being reinstated. His badge has been taken on several occasions for varied reasons but he is still the best man in the Clan.
DUPBAGL	T.T.KONDAIYAGL	KEWANDEGU	DOGNDUN	505	TulTul for four years. Fairly competent. (Kokia has been recommended for two years as another TulTul for this Clan but he has not yet received his badge. His appointment is again recommended.)
KANGIRI	L.ABA	KEWANDEGU	KALAGU MUNAMBUGU	1540	Luluai for many years. A very influential man who knows his job well.
KANGIRI	T.T.GENDUENA	KEWANDEGU	KALAGU MUNAMBUGU	216	T.T. for five years. Recently suspended. He co-operated well with this Patrol and I feel that after a suitable lapse he should be reinstated.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.CONTINUED.

REST HOUSE.	OFFICIAL.	GROUP.	CLAN.	No. IN LINE.	REMARKS.
KANGIRI	T.T.DEGENE	KEWANDEGU	KALAGU MUNAMBUGU	215	TulTul for two years. Average.
KANGIRI	T.T.KEWANMUGL	KEWANDEGU	KALAGU KAGAGU	208	TulTul for six years. Influential and competent.
KANGIRI	T.T.GIGMAI	KEWANDEGU	KALAGU KAGAGU	207	TulTul for two years. Average.
KANGIRI	T.T.WILE	KEWANDEGU	KENGAKU INAUKANE	189	TulTul for six years. Competent.
KANGIRI	T.T.KAGAN	KEWANDEGU	KENGAKU INAUKANE	189	TulTul for two years. Best TulTul at this Rest House.
KANGIRI	T.T.KIRE	KEWANDEGU	KENGAKU WURAMAGAKANE	316	TulTul for six years. Competent but with little influence. The younger people in his Clan do not take much notice of him.
BONGUGL	T.T.BARE	MITNANDE	GIGIKANE	143	TulTul for two years. Appointed with a view to eventually making him Luluai. This Clan with two others at this Rest House come under the Luluai of WOMKAMA, now aged. Other Officers have commented upon BARE's capabilities and I believe the time is now ripe for his elevation.
BONGUGL	T.T.YAGLKINDE	MITNANDE	GIGLKANE	142	TulTul for two years. Competent. Although from same small Clan as BARE he carries out normal TulTul duties leaving the overall direction to BARE.
BONGUGL	T.T.WARAKA	MITNANDE	ENDEWINGAUMO	491	TulTul for two years. Not very influential and clashed with this Patrol on several occasions when he disputed decisions or gave wrong information. Unfortuneately no alternative TulTul could be found in this Clan.
BONGUGL	GENDE	MITNANDE	KUMONKANE	286	Recommended for TulTul.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.CONTINUED.

REST HOUSE.	OFFICIAL.	GROUP.	CLAN.	No.IN LINE.	REMARKS.
WOMKAMA	L.KONDESUIRE	MITNANDE	NITNUMBUNEM	3266	Luluai for seven years. Now aged and is barely equal to the task of running WOMKAMA. Is certainly incapable of controlling BONGUGL as well.
WOMKAMA	GAMBURAME	MITNANDE	NITNUMBUNEM	492	Recommended for TulTul.
WOMKAMA	T.T.MENGANE	MITNANDE	AWAKANE	294	TulTul for seven years. A poor Official who has had many warnings. There is no one else willing to take on the job.
WOMKAMA	T.T.KUGAME	MITNANDE	GANDIGLNEM	332	TulTul for seven years. Very weak and not keen to continue in office.
WOMKAMA	DIYAKE	MITNANDE	GANDIGLNEM	332	Recommended to replace KUGAME after three months trial.
WOMKAMA	T.T.MANGAUA	MITNANDE	SIAMBUKANE	446	TulTul for three years, now aged and wishes to retire.
WOMKAMA	GANDE	MITNANDE	SIAMBUKANE	446	Recommended to replace MANGAUA after three months trial.
WOMKAMA	T.T.UMBA	MITNANDE	GENDAGU & WOBANA	250	TulTul for seven years. Of no use whatsoever. His early replacement is recemmended.
WOMKAMA	KAGAMGWO	MITNANDE	GENDAGU & WOBANA	250	Recommended to replace UMBA after three months trial.
WOMKAMA	T.T.PARAGE	MITNANDE	INAUKANE	370	TulTul for seven years. The only useful Official at this Rest House, he is quite capable although it is possible he is influenced by his brother SIUNE. However I feel that this influence would be beneficial as SIUNE, leader of a pit-saw team and an ex-policeman, is the most intelligent Native at this Rest House.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS. CONTINUED.

REST HOUSE.	OFFICIAL.	GROUP.	CLAN.	No. IN LINE.	REMARKS.
GEMBOGL	L.KIANUGWA	PAGAU	PAGAUKANE	1845	Luluai for one and a half years. Fairly influential and efficient.
GEMBOGL	T.T. ABA	PAGAU	PAGAUKANE	306	Tultul for seven years. Competent.
GEMBOGL	T.T. KOIMA	PAGAU	PAGAUKANE	306	Good Official, works well with the Luluai.
GEMBOGL	T.T. KUANGOGL	PAGAU	GUMBUKANE	371	Tultul for seven years. Has had a previous warning for laziness. Was gaoled by this patrol for contempt of court and I recommend his replacement.
GEMBOGL	T.T. KAIYAGL	MITNANDE	YAMAGILGAUMA	349	Tultul for seven years. Now aged but quite competent.
GEMBOGL	T.T. ONGUGU	MITNANDE	MIUGU	156	Tultul for seven years. Gaoled by this patrol for contempt of court, he is however worthy of a second chance.
GEMBOGL	MIUGE GUNAME	MITNANDE	SIAGO	514	Recommended for Tultul.
WOIMAMBUNE	L.KINDUA	MITNANDE	SIAGO	1989	Recently appointed is quite capable but seems unduly influenced by his brothe KOKIA.
WOIMAMBUNE	POGA BONMA	MITNANDE	SIAGO	253	Recommended to fill vacancy caused by KINDUA'S promotion.
WOIMAMBUNE	GENDE WANUWO	MITNANDE	YAMAGILGAUMA	182	Recommended for Tultul after three months trial.
WOIMAMBUNE	MONDO UMBA	MITNANDE	MIUGU	373	Recommended for Tultul after three months trial.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS. CONTINUED.

REST HOUSE.	OFFICIAL.	GROUP.	CLAN.	No. IN LINE.	REMARKS.
WOIMAMBUNE	T.T. KOIMA	MITNANDE	KOMBINGAUMA	189	Tultul for four years. Not impressive.
WOIMAMBUNE	T.T. MAINA	MITNANDE	WANTIGE	316	Tultul for seven years. Poor Official.
WOIMAMBUNE	T.T. KUGANGE	MITNANDE	WANTIGE	315	Tultul for five years. The best Official at this Rest House.
WOIMAMBUNE	T.T. PAGAU	MITNANDE	WOBANA	361	Tultul for four years. A young man with plenty of initiative.
POMPOMERE	T.T. MIUGE	MITNANDE	GEREGLKANE	207	Tultul for five years. Compentent.
POMPOMERE	T.T.GENE	MITNANDE	GEREGLKANE	206	Tultul for seven years. Not impressive.
POMPOMERE	T.T. MURUMBA	MITNANDE	GEREGLKANE	206	Tultul for seven years. The best of the three Officials in this Clan.
POMPOMERE	GUN AUGA	MITNANDE	KOMBUGLPAGL	160	Recommended for Tultul after three months trial.
POMPOMERE	T.T. DU	MITNANDE	GERINGAGU	247	Tultul for seven years. Competent.
POMPOMERE	T.T. TOMA	MITNANDE	GERINGAGU	247	Tultul for seven years. Poor Official.
POMPOMERE	UMBA DOWE	MITNANDE	GERINGAGU	247	Recommended for third Tultul in this Clan after three months trial.
POMPOMERE	L. ARIMBA	MITNANDE	KUNAIGU OTOKANE	3048	Luluai for five years. Not impressive and wishes to resign.
GONDOMAKANE	GEREGL KAWE	MITNANDE	KUNAIGU PONOGAUMO	356	Recommended for trial as Tultul.
GONDOMAKANE	YEBA AINA	MITNANDE	KUNAIGU OTOKANE	272	Recommended for trial as Tultul.
GONDOMAKANE	OMBA PUBA	MITNANDE	KUNAIGU OTOKANE	27[illegible]	Recommended for trial as second Tultul in this Clan.
GONDOMAKANE	T.T. KOAN	MITNANDE	GUGUNBOKANE	170	Tultul for many years, aged and now wishes to retire in favour of a younger man.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS. CONTINUED.

REST HOUSE.	OFFICIAL.	GROUP.	CLAN.	No. IN LINE.	REMARKS.
GONDOMAKANE	MAGAMO KAWAGE	MITNANDE	GUGUNBOKANE	170	Recommended to succeed KOAN as Tultul after three months trial.
GONDOMAKANE	T.T. WAWE	MITNANDE	MAGUAGUKANE	124	Tultul for seven years. Not impressive.
GONDOMAKANE	T.T. MINGE	MITNANDE	KOMBUGLPAGL	335	Tultul for seven years. The best Official at this Rest House.
KALINGU	T.T. WUSI	MITNANDE	KOROKANE	312	Tultul for many years. Is the real headman here. Competent.
KALINGU	T.T. TINAGE	MITNANDE	OGONDIYE	305	Tultul for four years. Young man and one of the best Officials seen by this Patrol.
KALINGU	T.T. KONDA	MITNANDE	KOMUN	260	Tultul for four years. Sick and not seen.
KALINGU	T.T. WUKA	MITNANDE	KALAGUAKANE	220	Tultul for seven years. Competent.
KALINGU	T.T. PUNANDE	MITNANDE	KEWANDEGUTAMBUNO	180	Tultul for seven years. Has settled down and works well after previous warning to do better.
GOGLME	L. BAGE	KEWANDEGU	KOMBURI	3264	Luluai for many years. A very powerful figure and the best Official in the Division.
GOGLME	T.T. KIANGO	KEWANDEGU	KOMBURI	469	Tultul for three years. Good Official.
GOGLME	T.T. KAIMA	KEWANDEGU	KIGIN	332	Tultul for seven years. Willing worker but not intelligent.
GOGLME	T.T. KOB	KEWANDEGU	DENGAGU	287	Tultul for seven years. Competent.
GOROMAUGO	L. BIGE	MITNANDE	KERANGE	1409	Luluai for two years. A poor Official who has had several complaints laid against him. He has been obstructing the work of the local N.M.O.
GOROMAUGO	AUGA KIAGAWAGL	MITNANDE	KERANGE	267	Recommended for trial as Tultul.
GOROMAUGO	T.T. KIRUA	MITNANDE	KAMBIANGE	301	Tultul for six years. Best Official at this Rest House.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS. CONTINUED.

REST HOUSE.	OFFICIAL.	GROUP.	CLAN.	No. IN LINE.	REMARKS.
GOROMAUGO	T.T. KANUA	MITNANDE	KOMBUGLKANE	170	Tultul for six years. Not impressive.
GOROMAUGO	T.T. KOKA	PAGAU	PAGAUKANE	314	Tultul for six years. Competent.
GOROMAUGO	T.T. GENDE	PAGAU	GUMBUGLKANE	357	Tultul for five years. A very poor Official.
ANGANERE	T.T. MENDE	MITNANDE	TAMAGE DORIME	249	Tultul for two years. A very competent Official.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-6 — Upper Chamba

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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
KEWANDEGU																																						
KENGAKU	5/9	3	3						1			2	1	1	3			9	4	9	6	8	✓		✓				30	72	30	75	6	75	✓	64	63	131	122	373
KOMBURI	8/9	6	✓											3	1		✓	7		4	11	1	4						30	60	25	73	3	77	✓	59	65	89	103	332
MENDE	9/9	4	4						✓						1			8		11	6		5						31	68	27	68	5	75	✓	64	68	99	107	344
GANDIN	9/9	5	5	1				1	1	✓				1	1			11	1	15	4		9						34	65	18	66	6	74	✓	77	64	103	91	348
																																						1391
GENA																																						
KOMAINDE	9/9	1	1												✓		3	10	4	3	✓								14	43	9	29	✓	37	✓	28	21	61	50	161
KEWANDEGU																																						
JOGNBUN	11/9	10	14		✓			1	1	1	1			1	3		5	18	1	7	9		✓	3			1		45	110	33	99	11	111	✓	92	84	168	146	505
KORAKU	10/9	5	✓	✓											4			5	4	18	8	1			1				41	86	29	71	✗	75	✓	78	80	122	106	396
KOMBURI	9/10	5	8			1	1	1	1					3	4		1	11	4	11	25	✓	5	✓	✓				38	76	32	89	3	99	✓	80	84	134	135	469
KIGIN	9/10	6	✓	1	1	1		✓						1	5			10		7	9	1	✓	1			1		33	67	21	66	7	73	✓	56	60	107	95	332
																																						170✓
MITNANDE																																						
DENGAKU	9/10	6	3	1	1				1					4				✓	1	13	4		1				1		28	53	20	53	4	59	✓	65	50	89	77	281

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-6. Upper Chinde (Cont.)

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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
KEWANDE GV.																																					
KALABU-MUNAMBUKU	13/9	4	7	1										2	2		4	15	6	17	5	1	6				2	39	84	39	99	10	110	2	75	72	137	133	431
KALABU-KABAKU	14/9	6	7		1		1	1	3			1		4	2		3	12		4	2		2		1			39	81	39	76	4	81	2	69	77	144	130	415
KENGAKU-INAUKANE	14/9	8	4	2				2		1				2	1			12	1	7	5	1					2	37	60	39	73	5	84	2	75	73	113	109	378
KENGAKU-WIRAMBAKANE	14/9	7	3			1		1	2					1	2			6	1	5	2		4	1			3	30	66	33	53	4	63	2.5	64	55	102	85	316
																																						1540
MITNANDE (KUKANE)																																					
ENDEWINGAUMO	14/9	4	6					3	1			1	6	4			1	6		6	6	3						40	105	37	92	5	111	2	89	98	165	130	491
GIGLKANE	17/9	8	5	2	3							1	1				3	3		3	13	2			1			20	56	28	57	4	56	2	48	53	88	80	285
KOMUNKANE	17/9	3	4					2				1					1	6		4	1		2		1			29	50	29	53	6	66	2	55	59	87	81	286
																																						1062
MITNANDE (KUKANE-ARISI)																																					
MITNUMBONEM	19/9	8	6	1		2		4						2				6		7	5		2				4	57	98	46	98	6	112	2	100	92	148	141	492
AWAKANE	19/9	6	3	1		1		2						1				1		5	1							27	66	21	69	5	75	1.5	55	48	107	83	294
GANDIGILNEM	20/9	1	6		1							1	4	1				4		2	4		1					36	75	13	64	5	68	1.5	64	60	115	88	332
SIMUKANE	20/9	4	9	1	2			1	1	1				3	1		1	3		9	1		5					47	119	36	94	4	106	1.5	62	91	170	136	466
WOBANA	2/9	1	5		1				1					1						1	3	2						13	26	14	25	1	30	2	28	41	34	34	142
GENDAKU	20/9	1	1											1	2			4		2	4		2					8	24	8	27	1	29	1.5	17	22	30	33	102
INKUKANE	19/9	3	2	1				2						3	3			4	1	7	3		1			2	1	33	86	38	72	-	84	2	61	69	132	101	370
																																						2204

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-6 — Upper Chinimba (Cont)

Govt. Print.—4875/9.55.

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		Males 10-15	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	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	M	F	M+F
PAGAN																																						
PAGANKANE	23/9	6	14	1	1		1	4						1			4	6		3	6		8				4		59	134	60	136	8	155	4	141	108	193	184	614
GUMBUELKANE	23/9	4	7											1				5	3	3	7		9				4	1	30	80	28	14	4	81	4	64	74	117	100	371
																																						983
MITNANDE (DENGA MAGUBU)																																						
YAMAGILGAMA	23/9	4	7											1	4			6	1	1	6		8				4		27	68	49	73	5	84	1·5	74	64	98	97	349
MIYAU	23/9	5	4											1	1			4			1		4						14	34	17	33	-	38	4	36	34	43	40	156
YAMAGILGAMA	24/9	1	4		1			1						4	1				3	1			3						14	44	18	37	4	43	1·5	33	35	60	50	184
MIYAU	24/9	9	7		1									1	3			3	4	11	13	3	4						34	75	21	78	6	85	4	75	74	107	99	373
KUMBINGAMA	27/9	4	8						1								4	3		4	4								18	45	9	40	4	43	4	33	41	60	51	189
																																						1149
MITNANDE (MAGUBU)																																						
SIAGO	23/9	5	4	4			1								4			6		1	5		1				4		16	54	34	51	3	64	4	48	54	76	73	257
SIAGO	27/9	8	5				1							4		1	6	8	1	3	5	3	5				1		16	55	41	48	3	54	1·5	48	53	73	65	253
WANTIGE	27/9	10	13		4	4	1			1		1	1	3	4			14	8	15	18	3	3				1		63	64	44	114	6	116	4	153	114	154	175	631
WOBANE	27/9	5	6				1	1					1	4				5		6	23	7	13				4		30	58	23	59	4	66	4	54	79	87	96	361
																																						1504

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-6 — Upper Chinde (cont).

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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
MITNANDE (INTAKE)																																						
GEREGLKANE	29/9	8	8		1	1		4	3					4	1		4	10	3	7	5		2						56	122	33	120	5	131	2	130	148	180	154	612
KOMBUEL PAGU	30/9	1	2			1								2				1		2	3								15	29	9	26	-	29	2	40	33	47	37	160
KOMBUEL PAGU	3/10	6	3	1				1						2	1		2	5		2	1								26	66	18	70	3	76	2	78	72	98	86	335
GERINGAGU	30/9	8	12	1			1	1	2			1		3	1		13	14		9	32		5						42	130	31	140	10	152	2	145	156	203	200	741
KUNYAGU-OTORANE	2/10	9	8					1						3	1	1		6		3	1	2	3						59	82	29	107	12	116	2	156	117	133	131	543
																																						2398
KUNYAGU-GUGU: BOKANE	3/10	3	2	1	1			2	1					1			2	2		3									13	36	11	32	1	35	2	49	28	54	39	170
KUNYAGU-MAEVAGUKANE	3/10	3	1		1									1				1		3	2								10	22	7	22	-	24	2	31	22	36	33	124
KUNYAGU-SONOGOMO	3/10	6	3				3		2					1	1		1	2		5	1								21	78	25	72	4	80	3	80	61	116	98	356
																																						650
MITNANDE (GIRAT-TAMAGE)																																						
GIRAT-KOROKANE	6/10	3	7		1	1				1				2	2		1	6		6	11		1						26	51	16	55	5	60	2	78	69	81	72	317
GIRAT-OGONDIYE	6/10	2	4					1	1					1	2			5	1	3	16	4	1		2				20	38	18	52	8	58	2	64	54	85	79	305
GIRAT-KUMUN	6/10	7	2			1		1		1				1	2	1	1	3	3	2	2		1						16	61	9	47	8	50	2	50	57	87	63	260
TAMAGE-DORIME	14/10	2	1						1					2			9	15		1	2		3				1	1	23	43	11	41	2	44	2	54	62	68	58	242
TAMAGE-KOLAGUKANE	6/10	3	2		1			2										4	2	4	3		2						13	46	8	43	3	45	2	40	43	74	58	220
TAMAGE-KOWANDEGUKANE	6/10	5	1	1					1					2	1		1	2	9	15	2		1		1				12	40	9	38	4	41	2	35	39	53	49	176
																																						1576

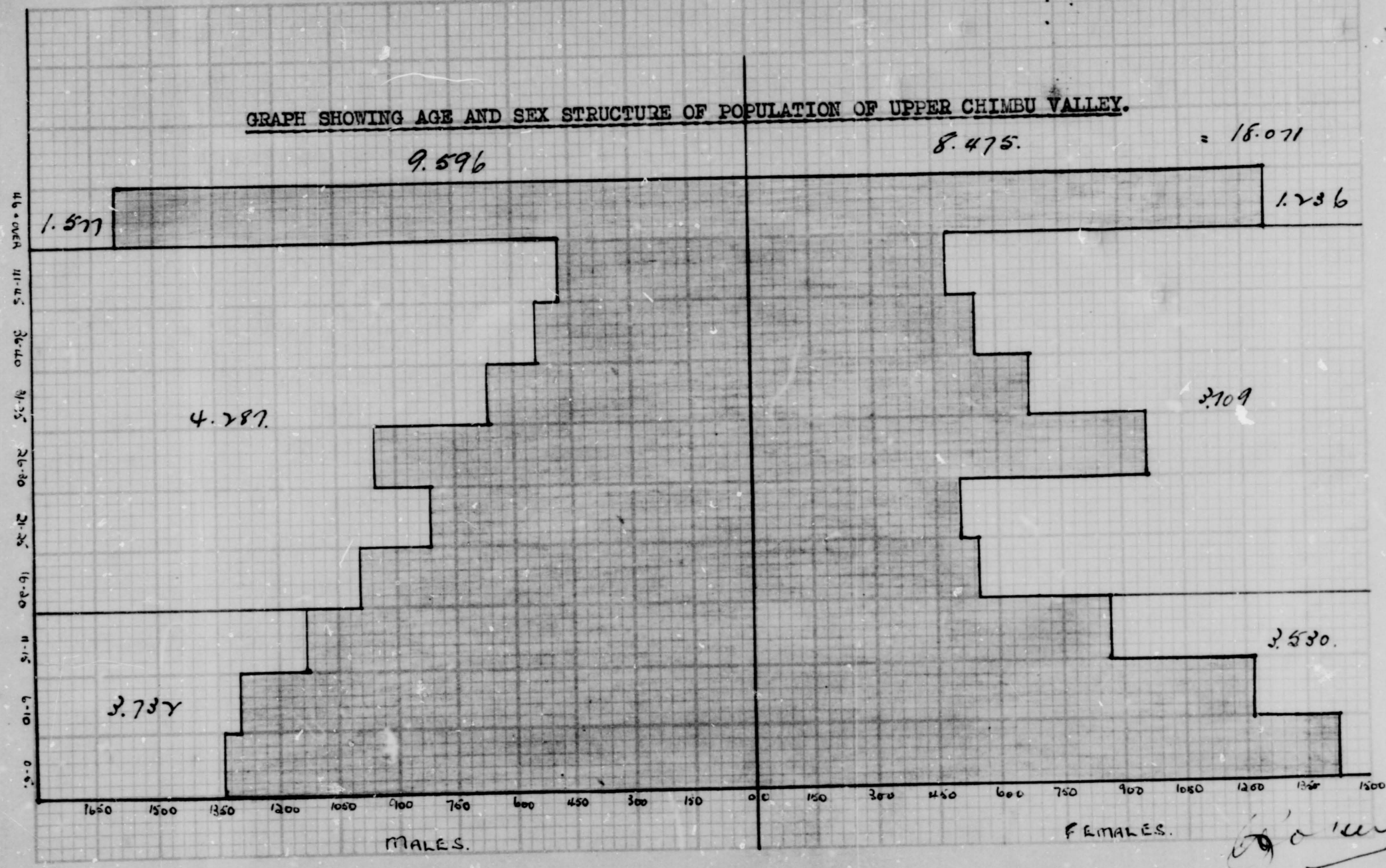
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-6 — Upper Chimbu (cont)

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														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		Females in Child Birth		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	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
PAGAU (NUNU)																																							
GUMBUGLKANE	11/10	5	5						1		1				1				4		6				1					24	77	17	65	8	70	2	85	13	106	92	351
PAGANKANE	14/10	3	3											1	2				7		6	2								30	63	13	61	5	65	1·5	77	58	87	90	314
																																							611
MITNANDE (YOMANE)																																							
KOMBUGLKANE	14/10		7					1	2				1	3	1			5	10	1	4									12	35	5	31	1	32	2	40	38	51	41	170
KAMBIANKE	12/10	7	3					1	1		1		1	1	3				4		5				1					18	51	9	55	2	57	2	71	64	83	82	301
KERANGE	12/10	4	7	1						2	2			2	3			1	5		3	2								18	59	9	54	5	58	2	66	54	78	67	265
																																							738
GROUP TOTALS																																							
KEWANDEGU.		69	59	7	4	3	2	7	13	3	2	3	1	19	29			15	124	22	125	92	10	41	7	6		9		427	911	255	904	68	993	2	853	135	1439	1347	4639
GENA.		1	1												2			8	10	4	3	2								14	43	9	29	2	32	2	25	21	61	50	162
MITNANDE		171	181	14	17	10	8	22	17	7	4	2	8	63	47	3		54	149	32	176	204	29	73		3		18	2	966	2295	799	2249	147	2493	1·9	2406	2354	3250	3077	11616
PAGAU.		16	21	1	1		1	2	1		1			3	3			2	22	3	18	15		17				4	1	143	354	115	334	25	371	1·9	345	313	493	466	1617
		287	261	22	22	13	11	42	31	10	7	5	9	85	81	3		74	345	61	324	313	39	131	7	9		31	3	1650	3603	1281	3511	242	3889	2	3632	3523	5443	4990	18,071

GRAPH SHOWING AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF POPULATION OF UPPER CHIMBU VALLEY.



Mount Carv

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS ..... Report No. CHIMBU No.7 of 1955/56.

Patrol Conducted by H. S. PEGG, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled DOM CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

Natives Four

Duration—From 7/9/19.55 to 27/9/19.55

Number of Days 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../8.../19.55

Medical ..../6.../19...55

Map Reference APC Aeronautical Series 1 inch: 1 Mile

Objects of Patrol Census, and as per 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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

30/4/5 - 1643

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

9th January, 1956.

Mr. H.S. Pegg,
Patrol Officer,
KUNDIAWA.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO.7 of 1955/56
DOM CENSUS DIVISION

This report has already been discussed with Mr. Kelly, Assistant District Officer, and yourself. I am aware that it was prepared in a period preceding Public Service Examination No.3. for which you were a candidate. However, I would emphasise that its discordant presentation and weak grammatical construction does not adequately reflect the high standard of your field work.

2. From the descriptive aspect, a good report is one which gives a clear picture to a reader with no first-hand knowledge of the narrative and you should endeavour to place yourself in the position of such a reader when compiling reports.

3. I congratulate you on your accomplishment in the recent examinations and wish you success in the future.

(H.W. West)
Actg. District Officer.

Copy to: Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Assistant District Officer,
CHIMBU.

P/A 20/3

8/3

30/11/17 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 - 153 (P/R No. 7)

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District. E.H.D.

8th November, 1955.

17 [illegible] 1956

District Commissioner,
G O R O K A.

PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1955 - 56.

DOM CENSUS DIVISION - MR. H.S.PEGG.

Enclosed are Moresby and Goroka copies of the above patrol report. The main object of the patrol was compilation of the annual census statistics.

Native Affairs:

The short duration of the BEMAL sing-sing, while deplored b the natives, was in reality a blessing in disguise. If the sing-sing had lasted the normal length of time it would have meant that the all-important new gardens would have been neglected, resulting in a shortage of food, in a few months' time. As it was the sing-sing provided a pleasant interlude, hardly interfering with garden work.

Native Economic Development:

At the present time our greatest difficulty is to have the local natives plant cash crops such as peanuts, passion-fruit, etc. In my opinion there is no danger at the present moment of these crops being planted to the detriment of the staple foodstuffs. Cash crops may have to be limited after the first large cash returns are received from coffee and peanut crops when enthusiasm will run high but this necessity to limit cash crops is a future and not a present problem.

Rest Houses:

The establishment of three new rest houses is a valuable step in native administration as it will split the large population into more mangeable groups.

Mapping:

Our stationery supplies seem to have gone astray and consequently, we have no mapping inks or tracing paper. If available in Goroka I would appreciate the supply of a limited quantity of these items to enable us to complete several outstanding patrol maps and to revise the Sub-District map.

.....A/A.D.O.
(W. J. Kelly)

A TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 - 74

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
CHIMBU Sub-District, E.H.D.

4th September, 1955.

Mr. H. S. Pegg,
Patrol Officer,
KUNDIAWA.

CHIMBU PATROL NO. 7 of 1955-56.

DOM CENSUS DIVISION.

Will you please prepare to leave on a patrol of the Dom Census Division.

The main object of the patrol will be the annual census check of the Division. Please read District Standing Instruction No. 32 before leaving on patrol.

In addition to the census checking please carry out the following:

1. A detailed map of the area is to be prepared showing alienated land, rest houses, group land boundaries, timbered country, roads etc.

2. Prepare a return of village officials showing names of clans, sub-clans and remarks as to their efficiency and keeness.

3. Take careful note of the absentee coastal labour figures and, when you return, make entries in the ledger showing number absent from each clan, the percentage absent, and the number of males available for coastal labour.

4. The last patrol to the Dom failed to collect any information regarding the agricultural year of the people. Please investigate and, in your report, show months of planting, varieties planted, cultivation techniques, superstitions and methods, and approximate months of harvesting.

5. While investigating this ensure that plantings for the coming season are sufficient to ensure an ample supply of foodstuffs for the people.

Two police should be sufficient for the efficient running of your patrol. An N.M.O. should also be taken. Please arrange with the Medical Officer for the allocation of one.

The patrol should take at least three weeks.

Kelly

. . . . . A/A.D.O.

(W. J. Kelly)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District,
Eastern Highlands.

31st October, 1955.

The Assistant District Officer,
CHIMBU.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1955/56.

AREA PATROLLED;	DOM Census Division
OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL:	H. S. Pegg, Patrol Officer
OBJECTS OF THE PATROL:	Annual Census Other Objects as per the attached Patrol Instructions
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:	Reg No. 6589 L/Cpl GARAP Reg No. 7687 Const KUA Interpreter TONGIA N.M.O. MUGUL
DURATION OF PATROL:	7th September, 1955 to 27th September, 1956.
LAST PATROL TO THE AREA:	August, 1955.
LAST MEDICAL PATROL:	June, 1955.

....ooooOOOOoooo....

Attached please find the report of the above Patrol.

INTRODUCTION.

The main purpose of the patrol was the compilation of the annual census. Nothing startling or out of the ordinary occurred during the period, nor were any untoward ~~trends~~ trends observed.

DIARY.

7th September, 1955. At 0845 hrs. departed from the Kundiawa Sub-district Office. At 1030 hrs arrived at Korokoa Rest House. Road fair, but the Waghi bridge soon in need of extensive repairs.
In afternoon talks to Officials, and several very minor complaints heard.

8th September, 1955. In the morning climbed Mt. Digibi to collect magnetic compass bearings on various points.
In the afternoon the Police and myself on a hamlet and sanitation inspection.

9th September, 1955. In the morning census checked.
In the afternoon furhter talks to all and several complaints heard.

10th September, 1955. Census statistics compiled.

11th September, 1955. Sunday. As such.

12th September, 1955. Departed Korokoa Rest House at 0 0900 hrs and arrived at Genabona at 1100 hrs. Road fair. Discussions with officials re new Rest House Sites.
In the afternoon visited Father Voss at the Nerangaima Catholic Mission.

13th September, 1955. Census compiled, foollowed by the usual petty complaints.

14th September, 1955. Inspected at a Trading Allotment Site for Highland Traders. Later Several coffee plots inspected at the invitation of the owners.

15th September, 1955. Census statistics compiled.
Talks to village officials.

16th September, 1955. At 0820 hrs commenced the twenty five minute walk to the new Rest House at Bolukeu.
Census checked. Talks to populace and several complaints heard.

17th September, 1955. Cenus Statistics compiled. Hamlet inspection.

18th September, 1955. Sunday. AS such.

19th September, 1955. At 0820 hrs departed for the new rest house at Sobagil. Census checked and talks to Officials.

20th September, 1955. Dom-Endugwa-Bandi tribal boundaries checked for mapping purposes. Visited nearby Moromambuno Rst house and Mr.J.Gauci, Patrol Officer, who had arrived there that morning. On reteurn to Sobagil compiled the census figures.

DIARY (Contd).

21st September, 1955.

Talks to officials. 0900 hrs. departed for Bemal Rest House along an improvised track skirting Mt. Digibi. Walking easy. Arrived at Bemal at 1000 hrs. Census checked.

22nd September, 1955.

Some mapping done. Compilation of census statistics.

23rd September, 1955.

Census statistics completed. Talks to Officials including discussion re a new Rest House at Gaima to split Bemal.

24th September, 1955.

Did the two and threequarter hour walk to Kagul in the morning. Census checked in the afternoon.

25th September, 1955. Compilation of census statistics interspersed with discussions with various officials who dropped in.

26th September, 1955.

Several Courts heard. Departed for Kwima Rest house at 0930 hrs arriving there at 1050 hrs. Cenus checked. Talks to officials. Statistics compiled.

27th September, 1955.

0800 hrs departed and arrived at the DOM(Kwima) Numai tribal boundary at 0930 hrs. Carriers proceeded onwards while a Court case over this boundary was heard. Proceeded again at 1100 hrs and arrived at Kundiawa Government Station at 1530 hrs after a very hot walk.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

"Sing-Sing" fever was affecting the peoples as a whole throughout the whole visit of the patrol. The people in the vicinity of Bemal Rest House were about to start a "Sing-sing" for their new houses. At all Rest Houses the preliminary warming up practices were during the nights, and during the afternoons bands of the young and old men, dressed in all their finery cavorted around the Rest House areas to the wail of their voices and the irregular beat of their drums. The festival proper at Bemal started soon after the Patrol returned to the station and continued for several weeks, the situation now having returned to normal.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Contd).

The reason for the short duration of the Sing-sing was the fact that there was no large reserve of food for any lenghty continuation of festivity. The area had large areas of gardens in the process of being made or growing, the majority of which will not be bearing until late November and December. Thus any large scale prolongation of enjoyment was agriculturally impossible.

The previous patrol to the area had been primarily to survey various leases applied for by the Catholic Mission. It followed reasonably closely, in time, the previous routine administration patrol into the area. In so doing it cleared up many of the courts that build up over a period of time. Apart from several cases involving deliberate absenteeism from census and one land dispute, all other cases that came before the patrol were in the form of the inevitable petty complaints so beloved by these people, and many of these complaints had already been settled 'out of court' with the disputants agreeing to get official sanction so that the other would feel less likely to break his word.

The land dispute, referred to in Chimbu Patrol Report No, 1 of 1955/56, was between the Numai Tribal Group and the the Kwima Rest House section of the Dom Tribal Group. A somewhat similar dispute between the Numai and the Kagul Rest Section of the Doms was settled by Mr. L. W. Bailey, Patrol Officer, two years ago. I refer you to Mr. Bailey's Chimbu Patrol Report No. 1 of 1953/54.

The present dispute involved the area east of the limit of Mr.Bailey's decision, and involved an area where no disputes had ever taken place. The decision was entered in the Land Courts Decision Register.

In general the situation throughout the area is quite satisfactory.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The distribution of Peanut seed by Mr. J. Wells of Goroka, and the weekly visits of his truck to Kundiawa have made the natives very enthusiastic towards peanut growing. Care was taken to emphasise the dangers that overplanting this cash crop to the detriment of the staple foods could have. This need for a certain degree of caution was readily understood by the older men and it is hoped that their influence is enough to curb any present large scale developmental plans by the younger generation. Fortunately the majority of gardens are in the process of being planted with staples and the supply of peanut seed is at present rather limited, and I consider that thereewill be no danger this year.

There are coffee plots throughout the area and those inspected appeared to be in a reasonable condition.

Passion fruit seeds, and vegetable seeds from the office of the Extension Officer, Mr. Cottle, were also distributed. It is understood that Mr. Wells will also be carrying passion fruit to Goroka for Cottees ltd.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The details as required by the Patrol Instructions are submitted on "Appendix" "A".

In general the officials do a fair job, but they are bound by clan and sub-clan jealousies and are very jealous of their authority. The prestige of position is not judged by the efficiency of the sub-clan but by the number of people under the official's control. For this reason several opposed the building of new Rest Houses as they would lose sub-clans over which they had at least nominal authority. It was pointed out that the establishment of a new rest house area was not necessarily followed by the appointment of more officials.

REST HOUSES.

In general these were in good condition, with the exception of that at Bemal. Here the Rest House leaked rather disasterously after rain. Workmanship in this rest house was very poor and although comparatively new has the feeling that it is about to collapse at any moment.

New Rest Houses were built at BOLEKEU, and SOBAGIL. These split up the population of Genabona.

Another Rest House to be built at GAIMA will save the populace and the patrols from a lengthy and tiring walk to Bemal.

These reat houses will bring the rest house groups down to a more suitablesmaller number, and will cut out the long walks that were necessary before for the appearance of many of the people at census.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Foot tracks only exist throughout the area. The majority of these are graded in some sort of a fashion and walking generally is not arduous. Several bush rope bridges exist across the Waghi River. The one between Kundiawa and Korokoa needing some repairs.

Almost all of the foottracks are suitable for horses.

HOUSING.

Housing appeared adequate under present conditions and the houses seen were in good repair. The Bemal area had all new houses. While basically the local design was still discernible several of these had leather hinged doors that could be padlocked and the round ended design had given way to the square end, so that the floor plan was that of a rectangle. The quality of these houses was of a very high standard.

HYGIENE.

Where ever possible as many of the hamlets as possible were ispected. Everything generally was clean and the sanitation facilities appeared adequate, although a greater depth to many of the deep pit latrines would be preferable. This was impressed upon the officials concerned.

HEALTH

The Medical Aid Posts at Genabona, Bemal, and Aagul are doing good work. The Medical Orderly take on the patrol had very little work to do,

Several cases of malnutrition were sent into the native Hospital at Kundiawa for further diagnosis and treatment. The health generally appeared to be good.

A study of the census figures shows that of 265 children born 35 of them were stillborn or died soon after birth. Of these it is suspected that 6 were possible abortions although further enquiries failed to elicit any information. In addition 5 women died in childbirth and four of the children born has survived till the census.

Eight persons were noted to be mentally deficient and several natives were also deaf, apparently from birth.

CENSUS

Because of two new Rest Houses that split up the people as previously censused, and beacause of another new Rest House that will further split them up next census patrol, the opportunity was taken to bring the Village Population Register into line with the Resgisters for the rest of the Census disvisions within the Sub-District.

Thus Rest House Totals have been done away with and the Clan Totals substituted. The relevant figures are submitted on this basis.

Apart from an increase in population due to Births over Deaths, and the greater prevalance of Migrations In over Migrations Out, there is nothing further to comment on in this section. The majority of the migrations are due to woman marrying intc of out of the Group.

Three coastal returned labourers were censused for the first time.

LABOUR STATISTICS

These are set out in "Appendix B".

Of the 163 men at work outside the District 3 are policemen and the remaining number have 157 men at the coast and 3 in the Western Highlands District.

The majority of the men at work on the coast will be due back before Christmas.

AGRICULTURE.

As far as could be ascertained there will be no food shortage before the new gardens are producing. Now that the drought has broken the future prospects are much rosier. Our policy of a regular two-three monthly assessment of the garden areas of the sub-district is now paying off. It is greatly appreciated by the elders of the areas who feel that the Administration is supporting them in something concrete. Officials are now complaining about those who are slack in their gardening and public censure is now forcing many slackers to work adequate gardens.

ANTHROPOLOGY

For the information requested by you in Item 4 of the Patrol Instructions, see Appendix C.

This information has been put on the Appendix so that it may later be detached and put into the appropriate section of the Anthropological Ledger.

MAPPING.

Relevant bearings and the information required by you in Item 1 of the Patrol Instructions were collected.

Owing however, to the shortage of Tracing Paper and the shortage of Mapping Ink due to the loss of our stationery supplies, a map will be unable to be supplied with this report. The information received and collected will be put on the Sub-district map which will be on cartridge paper.

H. S. Pegg

(H. S. Pegg)
Patrol Officer. E.H.D.

REAFFORESTATION.

Within their relatively crowded area the natives are acutely conscious of the shortage of timber. The inevitable casuarina tree is planted on all the old garden sites. The natural timber has been cut right back to the tops of the mountain ridges and this reserve is very small. On Mt. Digabi the natives themselves have prohibited the cutting of the natural hardwoods, few though they be, that remain. The casuarina is a poor substitute for the more durable timbers but it is quick growing.

It was impressed upon the Officials and the elders that, owing to the time needed to regenerate the solider timbers, it was up to them to see that all domestic needs were supplied from the casurinas in the gardens.

Missions.

There are no European missions in the area. The Roman Catholic Mission at Neragaima looks after the Area West of the Waghi, at that at Koge looks after the Rest. The Lutheran Mission at Kundiawa controls all its converts from there, and while the Seven Day Adventists were previously interested their following has decreased.

The Lutherans and the Catholics have mission schools throughout the area but their standard is the usually low one. There are several factors influencing this. In the Catholic Mission their local teachers show no ambition to continuing teaching, or learning, and after several years they wish to work on the coast and then retire to the joys of being a "bush Kanaka", when as such, they can sing-sing, lech, and litigate.

8/1/33

(R. S. Pegg)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 7 of 1955/56.

RETURN OF "VILLAGE OFFICIALS"

Position	NAME	Sub-Clan	Clan	Hamlet	Remarks
Luluai	Aulakua	Kumgauma	Kaglku	kilaimbaga	Good
"	Kora	Digakane	"	Kagul	Rather useless
"	Kuman	Towamgauma	Goroku	Bomil	Slightly unsure
"	KI	Nulaigauma	Nunuku	Kobil	Efficient and Powerful
"	Taime	Duangauma	Kurubi	Korokoa	Could improve
Tultuls	Taul	Digakane	Kaglku	Mirima	Good
"	Kora	Erakane	"	Kinure	Fair
"	Gala	Alumbiangauma	Kumankane	Nunua	Fair
"	Kua	Kolumabano	Kwiangalang	Koluma	Good
"	Egan	Ilai	Naku	Kwima	Good
"	Sipa	Garingalama	Koban	Milima	Good
"	Bire	Kowambiange	Goruku	Pima	Fair
"	Kum	Kaungauma	"	Munima	Fair
"	Dial	Kalumbiango	"	Kelmakili	Good
"	Kaua	Duangauma	Kurubi	Baganakul	Fair
"	Kua	Aregaku	Bare	Wolambul	Fair
"	Morua	Digakane	Komaku	Balimkoa	Good
"	Ogule	Biangau	Iraiku	Llauna	Old, competeht.
"	Bine	Nulaigauma	Nunuku	[illegible]	Good
"	Garin	Duangauma	Nunuku	Tobil	Fair
"	Sil	Geluangauma	"	Guramau	Fair
"	Olumi	"	"	Yobapiau	Fair
"	Tine	Auregauma	Kurubi	Dibimini	Good
"	Dalbi	Aregaku	Kumuku	Tobil	Fair

APPENDIX "B".

LABOUR STATISTICS - DOM CENSUS DIVISION

Sub-Clan	Labour Potential 1-9	10-15	16-45	45+	At work	Percentage.
KuanimaBiangauma	14	8	22	15	3	14
Ulakane	7	3	7	5	3	43
Birinamabu	12	3	22	9	4	19
Porumul	22	8	38	16	6	16
Ilai	21	8	36	13	2	5
Komonokane	40	13	90	19	13	17
Dunumbiangauwa	14	6	22	5	--	--
Kwiambiangauwa	5	4	20	5	4	20
Kwiangalangauma	10	1	30	8	4	14
Silbiangau	7	7	18	5	1	6
Alumbiangauwa	24	7	32	5	2	7
Digakane	80	22	152	46	27	18
Erakane	33	17	80	25	27	33
Kumgawa	48	10	77	15	7	11
Kwiamkane	8	5	21	6	--	--
Kowambiango	37	32	71	25	8	12
Kirinbiango	15	4	21	7	3	15
Kalumbiango	26	17	60	28	6	10
Kobakane	6	10	39	17	--	--
Marimegaum	13	22	48	13	3	7
Kubumbiango	8	7	23	14	--	--
Towangauma	19	18	60	15	3	5
Kaumgauma	22	8	50	13	5	10
Mugalengauma	12	3	27	6	6	22
Gunuabiango	10	7	28	3	2	7
Tobil	16	8	31	12	2	7
Biangau	16	9	26	8	2	8
Walegu	30	10	33	14	4	13
Numungauma	21	5	27	7	4	15
Garingaluma	18	12	30	10	2	7
Balgaglei	14	3	24	5	--	--
Siunemgauma	22	4	32	7	3	9
Elukane	11	1	18	5	1	7
Kwiamkane	11	4	21	5	--	--
Elamkane	13	4	24	10	2	8
Barekane	7	4	11	2	--	--
Nimagaluma	21	9	27	11	--	--
Digakane	7	3	24	11	--	--
Aregaku	14	2	31	11	6	20
Kulekane	7	3	29	16	3	10
Duanga uma	30	15	53	21	6	11
Nuilgauma	25	8	43	15	1	2
Kinegauma	5	3	10	4	1	10
Iuangauma	69	21	71	30	9	13
Naurungauma	52	19	79	20	1	1
Nulaigauma	55	22	75	26	12	15
Balgauma	51	21	96	22	9	9
Duangauma	61	32	70	25	8	11
Geluangauma	133	65	220	50	12	6

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

DOM CENSUS DIVISION

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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									
CLAN																																					
NUKU	26 9 55	10	9	4	1	1	1	2			1			12	4			7	1	7	24		7				3		43	195	35	137	10	123	1·6	142	156	255	200	787
KOMAKANE	24 9 55	10	6	2					1					1	2			1		2	4		6		2		6		25	122	30	91	4	54	1·3	70	60	147	119	416
KAGLAKU	24 9 55	11	14	2	1	6		2	3					7	5		1	12		6	31		30		1		8		54	309	33	231	6	203	1·3	197	176	362	319	1122
POIUKU	21. 9 55	1					1											1		1									5	21	1	15		14	1·2	11	13	29	15	71
GORUKU	21 9 55	21	25	4		3	1		4	1	1			9	6	1	1	8		3			36		2		3		125	427	114	365	24	346	1·3	240	291	559	465	1626
KUMUKU	19 9. 55		1			1		1							2					1	1		1						8	31	4	25	2	22	1·3	23	16	42	34	117
IRAIKU	9 9 55	6	7						1					3				4	1	2			10				1		24	86	22	84	8	73	1·4	76	55	117	109	373
KOBAN	21 9 55	9	6						1	1	*			7	4	1		1					6				1		20	101	22	78	5	72	1·6	75	70	134	105	391
KOMAKU	9 9 55	9	13	4	2		1		1		1			1	4	3	1	4	2	6			2				3		24	109	20	89	[illegible]	82	1·5	75	70	145	131	429
BARE	9 9 55	2	3	1		1									1	1	13	6		3			9						5	60	10	45		38	1·25	23	37	51	60	210
KURUBI	9 16 9.55	23	19	1	2		4	1						5	3		1	11	1	6	1		17				13		66	256	57	228	17	200	1·7	220	238	364	295	1125
NENUNUKU	13.19-9.55	27	33	4	7	2	4	1	2		1			5	6	1		17	5	21	2		39	1	1		6		140	461	120	461	21	351	1·5	343	322	573	519	1906
GROUP TOTAL		129	136	22	13	14	12	7	13	2	4			50	37	7	17	72	10	55	63		63	1	6		44		542	1776	468	1721	101	1638	1·4	1517	1555	2821	2376	8574

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

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CLAN NUIKU

Sub Clan

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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									
KUANIMABIANGAUMA	26 9 55	1	1	1													1		1		2		1						8	22	6	15	3	13	2	20	29	37	27	116
ULAKANE	26 9 55																1				3								3	7		6		5	1·4	9	3	10	9	34
BIRINAMABU	26 9 55													2									4						3	22	4	14	2	12	1·4	14	14	27	25	84
PORUMUL	26 9 55	2	1					2						5	1		2			1	6								8	35	9	32	1	30	1·7	26	37	52	41	162
ILAI	26 9 55	4	2	2										2			2	1	3	2	2						1		8	36	10	31	3	25	1·5	25	30	50	44	152
KOMONOKANE	26 9 55	3	5	1	1	1	1			1				3	3		1		2	11		2				2		13	70	6	39	1	35	1·7	48	43	79	54	239
		10	9	4	1	1	1	2		1				12	4		7	1	7	24	7					3		43	195	35	137	10	123	1·6	142	156	255	200	787

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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.		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
CLAN KOMAKANE																																					
Sub Clan																																					
MUNUMBIANGAUWA	24 9 55	1	1												1				1						2		6	22	3	19	1	17	1.5	15	9	30	21	77
KWIAMBIANGAUWA	24 9 55	2	2											1					1		3						4	20	7	16	1	14	1.2	8	12	23	23	64
KWIANGALANGAUWA	24 9 55	3	1	2									1				1		1		3		1		1		1	30	10	20	2	19	1.3	10	15	16	25	59
SIABIANGAU	24 9 55	2																						1		2	7	15	4	12		12	1.3	9	5	25	17	62
ALUMBIANGAUWA	24 9 55	2	2					1						1									2			2	7	32	6	24		22	1.5	25	16	36	33	117
		10	6	2				1				1	2				1		2	4	6	2	6		25	122	30	91	4	94	1.3	70	60	147	119	414
CLAN KABLAKU																																					
Sub Clan																																					
DIKAKANE	24 9 55	6	5		1	1		2	2				4	1			6		4	11	16			6			27	152	17	112	3	96	1.3	90	55	155	154	545
ERAKANE	24 9 55	6	5	2		2		1					2	3			2		1	15	12						17	80	10	54		49	1.3	52	31	52	26	273
KUMGAWO	24 9 55	1	4			3							1	1			1	4	1	5	2	1	2				10	77	6	65	3	55	1.4	57	53	102	87	304
		13	14	2	1	6		3	2				7	5			1	12	6	31	30	1	8		54	309	33	231	6	203	1.3	177	144	309	277	1122

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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									
	CLAN POIUKU																																					
Sub Clan																																						
KWIAMKANE	21 9 55	1					1											1		1								5	21	1	15		14	1·2	11	13	24	15	71
	CLAN GORUKU																																					
Sub Clan																																						
KOWAMBIANCO	21 9 55	4	4	1			1		2		1				1		1	3				8		2		2		32	71	16	60	8	74	1·5	57	62	100	94	325
KIRINBIANCO	21 9 55	5	1	1														3				3						4	21	7	22	1	20	1·5	18	24	26	27	96
KALUMBIANCO	21 9 55	3	4			1				1				1				1		1		6						17	60	25	48	3	47	1·5	35	38	90	69	232
KOBAKANE	21 9 55		4					1				3																10	39	16	28	3	27	1·6	14	36	58	38	146
MARIMEICAUM	21 9 55	2	3			1						1	1					1		1		3						22	48	8	30	2	27	1·4	25	15	68	39	153
KUBUMBIANCO	21 9 55	1	4	1								1		1											1			7	23	4	15	2	17	1·4	8	14	43	24	90
TOWANCAUMA	21 9 55		2									1	2							1		3						18	60	15	52	5	51	1·1	28	37	91	64	215
KAUNCAUMA	21 9 55	3		1		1						1	2									5						8	50	8	41	2	40	1·2	26	21	64	53	169
MUCALENCAUM	21 9 55		1					1				1										6						3	27	6	25	1	22	1·3	14	23	28	29	100
CUNUAMBAKO	21 9 55	3	2																			2						7	28	4	23		21	1·5	15	18	31	26	92
		21	25	4		3	1	4	1	1		9	6	1	1	8		3				36		2		3		158	427	114	365	24	346	1·3	244	341	559	465	1626

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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								
	CLAN KUMUKU																																				
Sub Clan																																					
TOBIL	1955		1			1		1						2					1		1		1														
	CLAN IRAIKU																																				
Sub Clan																																					
BIANGAU	9 9 55		1														2					2						9	26	5	23	1	20	1·2	22	10	35	24	95
WALECU	9 9 55	1	3					1						2			1	1	2			4			1			10	33	10	35	6	30	1·5	35	24	47	49	160
NUMUNGAUMA	9 9 55	2	3											1			1					4						5	27	7	26	1	23	1·6	21	24	35	31	115
		6	7					1						3			4	1	2			10			1			24	86	22	84	8	73	1·4	78	58	117	104	373
	CLAN KOBAN																																				
Sub Clan																																					
CARINGALUMA	21 9 55	2												1	1	1						2			1			12	30	8	21	2	20	1·5	24	15	43	31	116
BALCAGLEI	21 9 55	2	3						1																			3	24	3	20	1	18	1·6	16	19	30	24	89
SIUNEMGAUMA	31 9 55	4	2											4	2		1					3						4	32	5	23	1	21	1·7	23	21	39	30	116
ELUKAVE	21 9 55	1	1							1				2	1							1						1	15	6	14	1	13	1·5	12	15	22	20	70
		9	6							1	1			7	4	1	1					6			1			20	101	22	78	5	72	1·6	75	70	134	105	391

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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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	Number of Child-bearing ages		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
	CLAN KOMAKU																																					
Sub Clan																																						
KWIAMKANE	9 9 55		4												1				1										4	21	5	15	-	16	2	15	20	25	27	88
ELAMKANE	9 9 55	4		3				1								1		3		1			2						4	24	6	21	3	20	1·4	16	15	33	31	97
BAREKANE	9 9 55	1	1		1		1							1	1	1				1						1			4	11	5	9		9	1·5	5	9	15	15	47
NIMACALUMA	9 9 55	2	7	1	1					1				1	3	1	1	1	2	3						2			9	27	3	27	1	26	1·4	29	15	37	39	125
DIGAKANE	9 9 55	2	1																										3	24	1	15		11	1·2	7	5	35	19	72
		9	13	4	2	1		1		1				1	4	3	1	4	2	6			2			3			24	107	20	87	4	82	1·5	75	70	145	131	429
	CLAN BARE																																					
Sub Clan																																						
ARECAKU	9 9 55	1	2	1		1										1	9	4					6						2	31	3	20		18	1·5	16	23	36	26	107
KULEKANE	9 9 55	1	1											1			5	2	3				3						3	29	7	25		20	1	7	14	45	37	103
		2	3	1		1								1		1	13	6	3				9						5	60	10	45		38	1·25	23	37	81	63	210

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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL: Males		LABOUR POTENTIAL: Females		FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee): Child		TOTALS (excluding absentee): Adults		GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission						Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
	CLAN: KURUBI																																						
Sub Clan																																							
DUANGAUMA	9 9 55	3	2				1							1				4	1	4	1		5				8		15	53	17	54	5	51	1 4	38	39	67	70	228
NUILGAUMA	9 9 55	4	3											1	1		1	2		2			1				2		8	43	11	33	2	29	1 4	28	32	60	45	165
KINEGAUMA	16 9 55																						1						3	10	1	10	2	8	1 4	7	8	14	11	41
IUANGAUMA	16 9 55	7	9		1			1						3				2					9				2		21	71	12	67	2	58	2 1	86	82	96	87	362
NAURUNGAUMA	16 9 55	9	5	1	1		3							1	1			3					1				1		19	79	16	64	6	54	2	61	77	107	82	329
		23	19	1	2		4	1						5	3		1	11	1	6	1		17				13		66	256	57	228	17	200	1 7	220	238	344	295	1128
	CLAN NENUNUKA																																						
Sub Clan																																							
NULAIGAUMA	13. 9. 55	9	6		3									1	2					2	1		11				3		22	75	33	55	1	51	1 7	68	89	95	110	377
BALGAUMA	13 9 55	5	5	1		1	1		1					2	1			3	2	6	1		8	1					21	96	21	65	4	63	1 6	67	57	114	87	335
DUANGAUMA	13 9 55	4	4	1	1		1									1		2	3	4			8		1				32	70	15	56	4	59	2 1	87	59	92	79	326
GE-VANGAUMA	19 9 55	10	18	2	3	1	2	1	1		1			2	3			12		9			12				3		65	220	52	192	12	178	1 65	171	167	272	243	865
		27	33	4	7	2	4	1	2		1			5	6	1		17	5	21	2		39	1	1		6		140	461	120	401	21	381	1 8	393	372	573	519	1806

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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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	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	10-15	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
	DOM CENSUS DIVISION																																						
CLAN																																							
NUKU	26.9.55	10	9	4	1	1	1	2			1			12	4			7	1	7		24		7				3		43	195	35	137	10	123	1·6	142	156	255	200	787
KOMAKANE	24.9.55	10	6	2					1					1	2			1		2		4		6		2		6		25	122	30	91	4	54	1·3	70	60	147	119	414
KAGLKU	24 9.55	11	14	2	1	6		2	3					7	5			1	12		6	31		30		1		8		54	309	33	231	6	203	1·3	197	174	362	319	1122
POLUKU	21.9.55	1					1											1		1										5	21	1	15		14	1·2	11	13	29	18	71
GORUKU	21.9.55	21	25	4		3	1		4	1	1			9	6	1	1	8		3			36		2		3		48	427	114	365	24	346	1·3	240	291	559	465	1626
KUMUKU	19.9.55		1			1		1							2					1	1		1						8	31	4	25	2	22	1·3	23	16	42	34	117
IRAIKU	9.9.55	6	7					1						3				4	1	2			10				1			24	86	22	84	8	73	1·4	78	58	117	109	373
KOBAN	21.9.55	9	6					1	1					7	4	1		1					6				1			20	101	12	78	5	72	1·6	75	70	134	105	391
KOMAKU	9.9.55	9	13	4	2		1		1		1			1	4	3	1	4	2	6			2				3			24	109	20	87	4	82	1·5	75	70	148	131	429
BARE	9.9.55	2	3	1		1									1	1	13	6		3			9							5	60	10	45		38	1·25	23	37	51	60	210
KURUBI	9-16.9.55	23	19	1	2		4	1						5	3		1	11	1	6	1		17				13			66	256	57	228	17	200	1·7	220	238	344	295	1128
NENUNUKU	13,19-9.55	27	33	4	7	2	4	1	2		1			5	6	1		17	5	21	2		39	1	1		6			140	461	120	401	21	381	1·8	393	372	573	519	1906
GROUP TOTAL		129	136	22	13	14	12	7	13	2	4			50	37	7	17	72	10	58	63		163	1	6		44			542	1776	468	1787	101	1638	1·4	1547	1555	2821	2357	8574

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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size	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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
	CLAN NUKU																																						
Sub Clan																																							
KUANIMABIANGAUMA	26.9.55	1	1	1													1		1		2		1						8	22	6	15	3	13	2	20	20	37	27	116
ULAKANE	26.9.55																1				3								3	7		6		5	1·4	9	3	10	9	34
BIRINAMABU	26.9.55													2									4						3	22	4	14	2	12	1·4	14	14	27	25	84
PORUMUL	26.9.55	2	1					2						5	1		2		1		6								8	38	9	32	1	30	1·7	26	37	52	41	162
ILAI	26.9.55	4	2	2										2			2	1	3		2						1		8	36	10	31	3	28	1·8	25	30	50	44	152
KOMONOKANE	26.9.55	3	5	1	1	1	1			1				3	3		1		2	11		2				2		13	70	6	39	1	35	1·7	48	43	79	54	239
		10	9	4	1	1	1	2		1				12	4		7	1	7	24	7				3		43	195	35	137	10	123	1·6	142	156	255	200	787

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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			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
	CLAN: KOMAKAME																																						
Sub Clan																																							
DUNUMBIANKAUWA	24.9.55	1	1												1					1						2		6	22	3	19	1	17	1·5	15	9	30	21	77
KWIAMBIANGAUWA	24.9.55	2	2											1						1		3						4	20	7	16	1	14	1·2	8	12	22	23	69
KWIANGALANGAUMA	24.9.55	3	1	2										1			1		1		3		1		1			1	30	10	20	2	19	1·3	10	15	34	25	89
SILBIANGAU	24.9.55	2																							1		2	7	19	4	12		12	1·3	9	8	25	17	62
ALUMBIANGAUWA	24.9.55	2	2					1						1								2				2		7	32	6	24		22	1·5	28	16	36	33	117
															1							2																	
		10	6	2				1						1	2		1		2	4	6		2		6		25	122	30	91	4	94	1·3	70	60	147	119	414
	CLAN: KAGLKU																																						
Sub Clan																																							
DICAKANE	24.9.55	6	5		1	1		2	2					4	1				6		4	11		16			6	27	152	17	112	3	96	1·3	90	88	176	156	524
ERAKANE	24.9.55	4	5	2		2			1					2	3				2		1	15		12				17	80	10	54		49	1·3	56	32	52	76	273
KUMGAWO	24.9.55	1	4			3								1	1		1		4		1	5		2		1		30	77	6	65	3	55	1·4	57	54	102	87	304
		11	14	2	1	6		2	3					7	5		1		12		6	31		30		1		54	309	33	231	6	203	1·3	197	174	362	320	1122

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56 — DOM CENSUS AREA

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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	10-15	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
	CLAN: POIUKU																																						
Sub Clan																																							
KWIAMKANE	21.9.55	1					1											1		1									5	21	1	15		14	1·2	11	13	24	15	71
	CLAN: GORUKU																																						
Sub Clan																																							
KOWAMBIANGO	21.9.55	4	4	1			1		2		1				1		1	3					8		2		2		32	71	18	80	8	74	1·5	57	62	100	94	325
KIRINBIANGO	21.9.55	5	1	1														3					3						4	21	7	22	1	20	1·5	18	24	26	27	95
KALUMBIANGO	21.9.55	3	4			1				1				1			1		1				6						17	60	25	48	3	47	1·5	35	38	90	69	232
KOBAKANE	21.9.55		4					1						3															10	39	16	28	8	27	1·6	14	36	58	38	146
MARIMEIGAUM	21.9.55	2	3			1								1	1		1		1				3						22	48	8	30	2	27	1·4	25	18	68	39	153
KUBUMBIANGO	21.9.55	1	4	1										1		1										1			7	23	4	18	2	17	1·4	8	14	43	24	90
TOWANGAUMA	21.9.55		2											1	2					1			3						18	60	18	52	5	51	1·1	28	37	81	66	215
KAUNGAUMA	21.9.55	3		1		1								1	2								5						8	50	8	41	2	40	1·2	26	21	64	53	169
MUGALENGAUM	21.9.55		1					1						1									6						3	27	6	25	1	22	1·3	14	23	28	29	100
GUNUAMBIANGO	21.9.55	3	2																				2						7	25	4	23		21	1·5	15	18	31	26	92
		21	25	4		3	1	4	1	1				9	6	1	1	8		3			36		2		3		156	427	114	365	24	346	1·3	240	291	559	465	1626

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56 — DOM CENSUS AREA

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					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
	CLAN: KUMUKU																																						
Sub Clan																																							
TOBIL	19.9.55		1			1		1						2						1	1		1						8	31	4	25	2	22	1·3	23	16	42	34	117
	CLAN: IRAIKU																																						
Sub Clan																																							
BIANGAU	9.9.55		1															2					2						9	26	5	23	1	20	1·2	22	10	35	29	96
WALEGU	9.9.55	4	3						1					2				1	1	2			4				1		10	33	10	35	6	30	1·5	35	24	47	49	160
NUMUNGAUMA	9.9.55	2	3											1				1					4						5	27	7	26	1	23	1·6	21	24	35	31	115
		6	7						1					3				4	1	2			10				1		24	86	22	84	9	73	1·4	78	58	117	109	373
	CLAN: KOBAN																																						
Sub Clan																																							
CARINGALUMA	21.9.55	2												1	1	1							2				1		12	30	8	21	2	20	1·5	24	15	43	31	116
BALGAGLEI	21.9.55	2	3						1																				3	24	3	20	1	18	1·6	16	19	30	24	89
SIUNEMGAUMA	21.9.55	4	2											4	2			1					3						4	32	5	23	1	21	1·7	23	21	39	30	116
ELUKANE	21.9.55	1	1							1				2	1								1						1	15	6	14	1	13	1·5	12	15	22	20	70
		9	6							1	1			7	4	1		1					6				1		20	101	22	78	5	72	1·6	75	70	134	105	391

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56 — DOM CENSUS AREA

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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
	CLAN: KOMAKU																																				
Sub Clan																																					
KWIAMKANE	9.9.55		4												1					1								4	21	5	18		16	2	15	20	25	27	88
ELAMKANE	9.9.55	4		3				1							1			3		1			2					4	24	6	21	3	20	1·4	16	15	33	31	97
BAREKANE	9.9.55	1	1		1		1							1	1					1						1		4	11	5	9		9	1·5	5	9	15	15	47
NIMACALUMA	9.9.55	2	7	1	1					1				1	3	1	1	1	2	3						2		9	27	3	27	1	26	1·4	29	15	37	39	125
DIGAKANE	9.9.55	2	1																									3	24	1	15		11	1·2	7	8	38	19	72
		9	13	4	2		1		1		1				1	4	3	1	4	2	6		2				3	24	107	20	87	4	82	1·5	75	70	148	131	429
	CLAN: BARE																																				
Sub Clan																																					
ARECAKU	9.9.55	2	1		1											1	8	4					6					2	31	3	20		18	1·5	16	23	36	26	107
KULEKANE	9.9.55	1	1													1	5	2		3			3					3	29	7	25		20	1	7	14	45	34	103
		2	3	1		1										1	13	6		3			9					5	60	10	45		38	1·25	23	37	81	60	210

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56 — DOM CENSUS AREA

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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
	CLAN:			KURUBI																																			
Sub clan																																							
DUANGAUMA	9.9.55	3	2				1							1			4	1	4		1		5				8		15	53	17	54	5	51	1·4	38	39	67	70	228
NULGAUMA	9.9.55	4	3											1	1		1	2		2			1				2		8	43	11	33	2	29	1·4	28	32	60	45	168
KINEGAUMA	16.9.55																						1						3	10	1	10	2	8	1·4	7	8	14	11	41
IUANGAUMA	16.9.55	7	9		1			1						3			2						9				2		21	71	12	67	2	58	2·1	86	82	96	87	362
NAURUNGAUMA	16.9.55	9	5	1			3							1	1		3						1				1		19	79	16	64	6	54	2	61	77	107	82	329
		23	19	1	2		4	1						5	3		11		6	1			17				13		66	256	57	228	17	200	1·7	220	238	344	295	1126
	CLAN:			NEMUNUKA																																			
Sub Clan																																							
NULALGAUMA	13.9.55	8	6		3									1	2				2	1			11				3		22	75	33	85	1	81	1·8	68	89	95	110	377
BALGAUMA	13.9.55	5	5	1		1	1		1					2	1		3	2	6	1			8	1					21	96	21	68	4	63	1·6	67	57	114	87	335
DUANGAUMA	13.9.55	4	4	1	1		1								1		2	3	4				8		1				32	70	15	56	4	59	2·1	57	59	92	74	326
GELUANGAUMA	19.9.55	10	18	2	3	1	2	1	1		1			2	3		12		9				12				3		65	220	52	192	12	178	1·65	171	167	272	243	868
		27	33	4	7	2	4	1	2		1			5	6	1	17	5	21	2			39	1	1		6		140	461	120	401	21	381	1·7	373	372	573	519	1926

Director Native Affair

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....EASTERN HIGHLANDS..... Report No. 8 of 1955/1956

Patrol Conducted by.....M.R.HAYWOOD Patrol Officer O.I.C. GUMINE

Area Patrolled.....SALT CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans...No

Natives.....1 N.C.O. R.P.NG.C
3 Constables "
1 Interpreter
1 N.M.O.

Duration—From.....5/.....9/19.55..to 22/....9../19..55.

Number of Days.....18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....March /19.55

Medical .....June 1955 /1950

Map Reference.....Patrol Map accompanying Report No. 7 of 1954/1955

Objects of Patrol.....See Page 1

.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7/10/1955. .....
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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

20/16/7

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/4/8 - 938

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

17th October, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO.8 OF 1955/56

The above Patrol Report is attached, together with a copy of a covering memorandum from the Assistant District Officer, Chimbu.

2. It is considered that Mr. Haywood's Patrol Report shows considerable improvement on his previous efforts.

3. Gumine has not been opened as an actual Post and it would be better if it was described as a Base Camp at this stage.

4. We do wish to open Gumine as a Patrol Post and consider that such action is fully justified. It will be recalled that we made application for funds on the occasion of the estimates early this calendar year, and later we submitted a request for funds in July. All proper action was taken by us and you advised us that funds would be available under Vote 9-2-8.

5. In your advice DS.N.A.9-1-4(e) of the 27th September, 1955, showing the amount of money available for this district during the year, you have provided us with the sum of £1,250 and this is to be utilised for the establishment of the Post.

6. In conjunction with recent patrols to this area and to the Lufa area it appears clear that the limitations which placed these in the Restricted class can be lifted at an early date.

7. So far as economic development is concerned, I do not think that the people are yet ready for this and it would be most unwise for us to press economic development in an area which is not assured of either the means of transportation or a market. Action to provide proper transportation to and from this area and to secure a market for the produce should be taken before the people are encouraged to go in for coffee or passionfruit.

8. So far as vegetables are concerned, you will see that this is a proposal merely to improve variety of diet. It would be quite impractical for these people to enter vegetable production as a commercial venture. Vegetable production has been proved to be quite unsatisfactory for natives in this district as the crops have to be sprayed and looked after. Vegetables are highly perishable and modern and intense market gardening methods have to be applied. Very few Europeans have made a success of this.

9. This area should be treated as a backward area of initial contact only at this stage.

10. The most urgent requirement is a hospital and then a school.

(T.R.C. Downs)
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 - 118

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District E.H.D.

7th October, 1955.

District Commissioner,
G O R O K A.

CHIMBU PATROL No. 8 - SALT CENSUS DIVISION - MR. M. R. HAYWOOD.

Enclosed are Goroka and Headquarters copies of the above Patrol Report.

Native Affairs: Since the establishment of the Gumine Patrol Post an improved native situation has been apparent. Minor disputes and litigation still take up a major part of the O.I.C' time. The increased trust in the Administration is shown by the fact that these disputes, etc. are reported and brought in for adjudication.

In time it is expected that these minor disputes will be settled by the village officials who have acquired more standing with the permanent post in their area.

The GUNANGI-MAIMAKU section of the GUNANGI group will continue to line at KEBAI in the Chuave Patrol Post area. The majority of people in this line are within easy walk of KEBAI, whereas to get to KEBIL would entail a long hard walk.

Agriculture & Livestock: A supply of vegetable seeds has been sent to Gumine to improve the varieties of foodstuffs available in the Salt area. Despite the extensive dry period, which is now breaking, gardens do not appear to be much affected and food supplies still continue to be ample for the people's needs.

Cash Crops: Difficulties of access will prevent any extensive develop ent in cash crops in the Salt area. The access road to the GUNANGI area is now almost complete

and, if the road proves to be an all weather road, then cash crops can be introduced on a larger scale than at present.

Medical & Health: It is the intention of the Medical Officer at Kundiawa to post Mr. G. Johnston, E.M.A., to GUMINE when he returns from leave in the New Year.

All in the Gumine Patrol Post area will benefit from the permanent establishment of a European manned Native Hospital.

Village Officials:

Further information will be requested from Mr. Haywood before his recommendations of new appointees for Luluais and Tul Tuls can be forwarded. Information as to clan under the influence of the new appointee and the number of people involved are considered essential before any recommendations can be forwarded for approval.

.....A/A.D.O.
(W. J. Kelly)

.....
(M.R.Haywood C.I.C. Gumine)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 30/2 - 4

Gumine Patrol Post,
Chimbu Sub-District,
E.H.D.

23rd. September 1955

The Assistant District Officer,
KUNDIAWA.

Patrol Report No. 8 of 1955/1956

SALT CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

CHIMBU SUB-DISTRICT

PREAMBLE : Report of a patrol through the SALT Census Sub-Division of the Chimbu Sub-District.

PERSONNEL : M.R.Haywood Patrol Officer

1 N.C.O. R.P.NG.C
3 Constables "
1 Native Medical Orderly
1 Offical Interpreter

OBJECTS OF PATROL : (1) General Court work under C.N.A.
(2) Inspection of gardens and food supplies
(3) Gathering Anthropological data
(4) Inspecting roadwork
(5) xMedical check-up
(6) Mapping
(7) General Administration duties

DURATION : 5th. September 1955 to the 22nd. September 1955. (18 days)

LAST D.N.A. PATROL : March 1955

LAST P.H.D. PATROL : June 1955 - Gunangi, Lower Salt 1950

MAP REFERENCE : Patrol Map Report No. 7 of 1954/1955

RESULTS OF PATROL : Herein,

M. R. Haywood

.....
(M.R.Haywood O.I.C. Gumine)

INTRODUCTION

The area known as the SALT Sub-division extends ina general south-easterly direction from the junction of the Maril and Waghi Rivers.

The Waghi River acts as an eastern boundary - except for the Gunangi Group. The southern boundary is the Purari River, after it joins the Waghi. The western boundary is the Bomai area. The northern boundary is the Maril River area.

The terrain is most rugged, being mainly mountain ranges and deep river valleys. The western and southern sections are heavily forested.

The centres of population extend along the mountain ranges bordering the two main rivers. the Waghi and one of its tributaries the Mon.

There are four groups of natives in the area. 1) GUNANGI - at ONIMOGMA, IGINDI and KEBIL 2) KERI - at DERI OLUI, MOGIAGI, and IOMA 3) TUI - at IOBAI, OINIMA, DULAI, DUMAKUL, and MAKAWI 4) KIA - at KYLAU.

From Gumine Patrol Post to DUMAKUL - the most southerly rest house - is about 16 hours walking time.

DIARY

Monday 5th. September 1955

GUMINE to ONIMOGMA (4½ hours). Discussions with village officals. Medical inspection. Slept ONIMOGMA.

Tuesday 6th. September

Visited native gardens and hamlets. Inspected vehicular road as far ~~xx~~ north as DOM boundary. Anthropological work at night. Slept ONIMOGMA.

Wednesday 7th. September

ONIMOGMA to IGINDI (2 hours). Medical inspection. Visited native gardens and hamlets. Settled several small disputes. Discussions with officals at night. Slept Igindi.

Thursday 8th. September

IGINDI to KEBIL (3/4 hour). Medical inspection. Visited gardens and hamlets. Discussions with officals. Settled one land dispute. Slept KEBIL.

Friday 9th. September

KEBIL to DERI (2 hours). Medical inspection. Visited hamlets and gardens. Dissussions with officals. Slept DERI.

Saturday 10th. September

DERI to OLUI (2 hours). Medical inspection. Visited hamlets and gardens. Settled minor disputes. Discussions with officals. Slept OLUI.

DIARY CONTINUED

Sunday 11th. September

OLUI to OINIMA (1 hour). Observed. Slept OINIMA.

Monday 12th. September

Medical inspection. Visited hamlets and gardens. Settled several minor disputes. Discussions with officals. Slept OINIMA.

Tuesday 13th. September

OINIMA to IOBAI (1 hour). Medical inspection. Visited hamlets and gardens. Discussions with officals. Slept IOBAI.

Wednesday 14th. September

IOBAI to KILAU (2½ hours). Medical inspection. Visited hamlets and gardens. Discussions with officals. Slept KILAU.

Thursday 15th. September

KILAU to DULAI (2¼ hours). Medical inspection. Visited hamlets and gardens. Discussions with officals. Slept DULAI.

Friday 16th. September

DULAI to DUMAKUL (4¼ hours). Medical inspection. Discussions with officals. Slept DUMAKUL.

Saturday 17th. September

Rested DUMAKUL. Discussions with officals. Mapping. Slept DUMAKUL.

Sunday 18th. September

DUMAKUL to IOMA via MAKAWI (6 hours). Took initial census MAKAWI. Slept IOMA.

Monday 19th. September

Medical inspection IOMA. Visited hamlets and gardens. Discussions with officals. Slept IOMA.

Tuesday 20th. September

IOMA to MOGIAGI (2 hours). Medical inspection. Discussions with officals. Visited hamlets and gardems. Slept Mogiagi.

Wednesday 21st. September

Recruited coastal labour. Settled several minor disputes. Slept MOGIAGI.

Thursday 22nd. September

MOGIAGI to GUMINE (8 hours)., This is the shortest distance but the track is rather poor and arduous walking. Arrived Gumine 3.30 pm. Patrol completed.

End of Diary

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Conditions in the Salt Census Sub-Division are satisfactory. There is a good Native/Administration relationship and village officals in general are carrving out their duties in a proper manner.

This area has much in common with the Maril River Sub-Divisions in that difficult terrain and isolation has tended to prevent economic and social developement. The natives themselves are rather unsophisticated but nevertheless show a willingness to sooperate that is quite pleasing.

The main disputes in the Salt are over land, pigs and gardens, stealing, and runaway wives. The character of the people is similar to other Chimbu areas in that there is plenty of local intrigue, roguery, loud talk. and occasional fights. On several occasions in the past the Gunangi people have behave in a riotous manner: however very little harm was done and on each occasion the matter was promptly reported and settled.

A breakaway section called GUNANGI/MAIMAKU although reported as being still in the Gunangi area is lining at KEBAI. under the control of the O.I.C. Chuave. The writer feels that these people should line at KEBII. and be included in Salt Census figures. Could the O.I.C. Chuave be contacted and could a ruling be given on the matter.

The patrol received a good welcome at each rest house centre. Attendance was good especially as this was not a census patrol. The establishment of a patrol post at Gumine has given these people a closer contact with the Administration and they now feel that they are not being neglected.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

At each rest house centre native gardens were inspected. Food supplies were found to be plentiful and sufficient for the needs of the people.

The main varieties of native foodstuffsare 1) kaukau 2) taro 3) sugar cane 4) bananas 5) yams 6) pawpaw 7) edible pitpit 8) edible herbage called kumul 9) marita 10) the nut of the Goroka tree.

European vegetables such as tomatoes, beans, cabbages, corn, onions etc. are not in plentiful suuply. The natives declare that they are unable to grow most European vegetables. The writer feels that this is brought about by not giving sufficient attention to the cultivation and planting of the seed. At most Aid Posts the orderly in charge has mamaged to raise very good crops of these European vegetables.

The presentperiod is one of starting new gardens. An area of land is first burnt off and then fenced. The ground is dug over and prepared for planting. With the present daily rain showers there is every indication that there will not be a famine period around about December. Strict instructions were given to all village officals to keep a close check on new gardens. and in the event of a dry spell to report to the O.I.C. Gumine.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK CONT.

Pigs and fowls make up the livestock in the area. Each family owns at least 2 pigs and a few fowls. The pigs sighted by this patrol were in much better condition than those seen in the Maril River area. In the southern section of the Salt the natives hunt the Kumul, or tree opossum and the Moron, or python.

Cash Crops

There are no cash crops in the area. Interest was shown in coffee and passionfruit - especially in the Gunangi area. With the completion of the vehicular road through from Kundiawa to Gumine then any cash cropndeveloped in this area can be freighted out. At Gumine Patrol Post the ground has been prepared for cooffee. Crotalaria has been planted and later it is hoped to get coffee plants from Kundiawa. This coffee plot can then supply seed to all natives in the Salt. It must always be remembered that before encouraging any large scale planting of either coffee or passionfruit there are three essentials. 1) a fair price, 2) a ready market 3) transport out.

MEDICAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE

An N.M.O. attached to Gumine Patrol Post accompanied the patrol and carried out a medical inspection at each rest house. All minor sores were treated on the spot and anything requiring more lengthy treatment was sent to the nearest Aid Post. No one was sent to Kundiawa.

There are four Aid Posts in the area 1) DERT 2) GINIMA 3) KOBAT 4) KILAU. There is an Aid Post at IGINDI but at the moment is not staffed.

The health of the natives in the Salt is good. Village hygiene has improved ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ since the last patrol and more attention is being paid to latrines, refuse pits and hamlet clearings.

The writer understands that the last full medical patrol to the Salt was in 1950. Medical inspections of DERT and IGINDI were made in June of this year but the writer feels that the Salt has been neglected. With the intended opening of a native hospital at Gumine under a European Medical Assistant then the Salt will benefit.

N.B. Could the Medical Officer Kundiawa be shown the above remarks please.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

The Lutheran, Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventist Missions operate in the area. They all combine religous instruction with a certain amount of straight schooling. Attendancex at the village schools is small and native missionaries find it rather hard to keep proper classes. Most of these mission teachers have very little teacher-training but they dox try some instruction in pidgin English and in reading and writing.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS CONT.

The following is a list of showing the number of mission teachers and their locations.

Rest House	Lutheran	Catholic	S.D.A.
ONTMOGMA	2	1	1
IGINDI	1	1	
KEBIL	1	1	
DERI	1	1	1
OLUI	1		1
IOBAI	1	1	1
[illegible] DUI.AI	1		
KII.AU	1		
KIKAU/MOGIAGI	1		
OINIMA/MOGIAGI	1		
OINIMA	1		1

The Lutheran Mission in the Salt onerate under Mr. R. Brandt stationed at Omkolai in the Maril River East. The Catholic Mission onerate from DIRIMA . Maril River West. under Father B.Fisher. The S.D.A. have a native pastor at IANI - near DIRIMA. who looks after the Salt.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Progress on the main vehicular road from KOGE through the Gunangi Group and up to Gumine Patrol Post is satisfactory but there is still a lot of work to be done. At the moment it is possible to go by motor bike from Gumine to Kundiawa. The road is jeepable from Kundiawa as far as ONTMOGMA in the Gunangi Group and there is about three months work left to finish the ONTMOGMA - Waghi River section. The DERI section was covered in Patrol Report No. of 1955/1956. There has been no change in this area.

In the Gunangi Group the road needs widening and many bridges need strengthening. The surface in parts is very bad and can be expected to deteriorate more in the next wet season. Efforts are being made to finish off this section right to the Waghi River.

The existing native tracks and light timber bridges elsewhere in the Salt are suitable only for foot traffic. Below MOGIAGI and DULAI native tracks are in poor condition and make for very heavy walking. There are very few natives in this section to carry out maintenance.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES
NAT
Native Salt Works Near DERI

The following history of the salt works was given to the writer by NINKAMA. the Luluai of ONTMOGMA.

"In the dim distant past my ancestor URIMI and his wife were living at IGINDI. They had two male children both called GORE. One lived at KEBIL and one lived at ONTMOGMA. GORE of ONTMOGMA had a male child called KOBILE who married a female of OLUI called GON. KOBILE and GON had four male children called MAU. MARIME. IEIRA. and EMURI. EMURI and a friend went to a singsing at DERI. On their way back to ONTMOGMA they stopped

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES CONT.

for a rest near the bridge over the Waghi River. They soon saw two female natives of DERI who appeared to be following them. Their interest was aroused and they walked back towards the two females. Surprising as it may seem the two boys could not find the females. They searched around in the bush for a long time and soon became thirsty. They saw a little stream of water and had a drink. This water had a very strange taste and was most pleasing to the palate. They had discovered the salt works.

The four brothers MAU, IERUAI MARIME, and EMURI are looked on as the first owners of the salt works and this has been passed down to their descendants. The people of DERI only act as guardians and in return are allowed a good ration of the water.

For a long time nothing was done to process the salt from the liquid. The liquid was carried away in bamboo containers and either drunk or used for cooking purposes. The person responsible for the present manufacturing process is reported as being the ancestor of the present Luluai of DU - SINA SINA area. No satisfactory explanation has been given for why grass is soaked in the liquid and then fired. It does appear probable that this native from DU invented the container for carrying the finished product. The story goes that he took the example of a bird's nest. (see sample accompanying this report)

Salt Processing method

Full details on the processing of the liquid was described by the writer in Gumine Patrol Post memo 16/1-2 of the 20th. August 1955 - in reply to D.N.A. Circular Memorandum No. 95 of 27th. July 1955.

MIGRATIONS IN THE SALT

In the not so distant past a series of migrations took place. The KIA people now at KIAU were originally settled at OMKOLAI in the Maril River Area (Patrol Report No. of 1955/1956)The KERI people were originally settled around IOMA and have moved out to MOGIAGI, GLUT, and DET. The TUT people at IOBAI split and settled at OINIMA, DULAI, DUMAKUL, and MAKAWT.

The present indications are that there is a move southward towards the Purari River. This movement is very slight and will not have any effect for a very long time.

RUNAWAY WIVES

The writer continually is faced with the problem of wives changing husbands. The District Commissioner's Standing Instruction No. 42 of the 26th. of August 1955 was noted and the guidance provided has been most helpful. Over the last two weeks the writer had had to ~~xxxxx~~ settle ten of these desertions. The Chimbu female can be most insistant when any interference is made in her"love-life". The ties of marriage do not appear to be at all strong - on her part anyway.

VILLAGE OFFICALS

Attached under APPENDIX A is a return of Luluais and Tultuls for the Salt. Several recommendations are made in respect of new appointments.

In general village officals are carrying out their duties in a satisfactory manner. It has been most pleasing to note the improvement in village hygiene.

CENSUS COMMENTS

This patrol took an initial census of the TUT people living at MAKAWI. The following is given merely as an aid to the next census patrol.

Group TUT Clan TARUKANE Sub-Clan EMERI situated MAKAWI

Boasboy WEMIN

Children		Adultw		
Male	female	male	female	
5	1	11	8	Total 25

Nine of these people have been recorded at KILAU and on the next census patrol will have to be shown as migrations out.

PATROL ROUTE

This patrol followed the following route. GUMINE to ONIMOGMA to IGINDI to KEBIL to DERI to OLUI to OINIMA to IOBAI to KILAU to DULAI to DUMAKUL to MAKAWI to IOMA to MOGIAGI and back to Gumine. The writer feels that this is the best route to be taken by patrols operating from Gumine Patrol Post.

It is necessary to get a permanent carrier line at DULAI to carry through to MOGIAGI. It is possible to sleep at MAKAWI but it is not recommended. Census can be taken there and the patrol move on to IOMA.

HALF-CASTE CHILDREN

No half-caste children were found by this patrol

MAPPING

There are no mapping materials at present at Gumine and the writer will forward a patrol map 1" to the mile as soon as materials are available.

POLICE

A separate report on the police accompanying the patrol will be forwarded direct to the Commissioner of Police Port Moresby.

OFFICIAL INTERPRETER

NINKAMA of MUL, the offical interpreter appointed to Gumine Patrol Post accompanied this patrol. NINKAMA does not show any great ability at his work. He is very inexperienced and in fact has only a limited knowledge of pidgin English. His attitude is good and he tries his best. It is felt that with a more experienced interpreter to help NINKAMA for about three months then there should be some improvement. It may be possible to station NINKAMA at Kundiawa under the guidance of KUGAME for further instruction.

CONCLUSION

As stated the conditions in the Salt are satisfactory. This is the writer's second patrol to this area and it was pleasing to note that instructions given on the last patrol have been carried out.

M.R. Haywood

.....

(M.R.Haywood D.I.C. Gumine)

APPENDIX A

RETURN OF LULUAIS AND TULTULS

SALT CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Rest House	Group	Clan	Sub-Clan		Name	
ONIMOGMA	GUNANGI	EMERI	EMERI	Luluai	NINKAMA	
"	"	"	GIKU	Tultul	MAIMA (in gaol)	
"	"	MAUKU	KAUPABIENGAU	"	MEBURE	
"	"	"	SIBA		BUNAPE	X
"	"	IORAMAKU	WEMINGIRIMAI	"	WEMIN	
"	"	"	KOBULDENEPA	"	DELEPA	
"	"	"	BOIBIENGAUA	"	BOI	
"	"	KWIAM	SINEKU	"	KORE	
"	"	"	NULDUMOGO	"	NARA	
IGINDI	"	MARIMUGU	MARIMBI	"	BIRIKAI	
"	"	"	MARIMIKWI	"	NIME	
"	"	"	MARIMBI		KOLA	X
KEBIL	"	KINKU	GERUAIGAUMO	"	IRAMA	
"	"	BAMAKU	NUKU, DU	"	NUMABO	
"	"	KINKU	GERUAIGAUMO		KOMIRIA	X
"	"	MAUKU	KORENGORE IOGULMULKANE		DABA	X
"	"	KINKU	TOBIENGAUUM		TINE	X

1 Luluai 11 Tultuls, 5 recommendations for Tultuls

DERI	KERI	KORAGAUO	IAMUNIBI	LUluai	NUL	
"	"	"	BANIGAUO	Tultul	IOGUL	
"	"	WIUKU	BOLGAUUM	"	NERIMBARI	
"	"	"	BIAKALE		TINE	X
OLUI	"	KENEGU	KAMAKU		WAINE	X
"	"	"	WANIKU	"	DUBA	
"	"	"	NIGIBIE AINA		POI	X
MOGIAGI	"	AIWAKU	KWOIKANE	"	GIBIRIN	
"	"	"	BIAKANE	"	ERIBI	
"	"	"	"	"	WEMIN	X
IOMA	"	MAIMAGU	KUGIRE	Bossboy	KOMA	

1 Luluai 5 Tultuls, 4 recommendations for Tultuls

IOBAI	IUI	IARUKANE	IAULUMBIL	Luluai	KUBILE	
"	"	"	"		KIRUA	X
"	"	BERENGUNA	SINIMA		KANINUNGUA	X
"	"	TOA	MOIWO		NUMABO	X
"	"	"	BURO	Tultul	KAKI	
"	"	"	KUMO	"	TALA	
"	"	RANIKU	RANIKU		IOBA	X
OINIMA	"	MILIMA	KWIKANE	"	BOI	XX
"	"	BONUMA	WOGAIKANI	"	WA	
"	"	MILIMA	KWIKANE	"	MAU	
"	"	"	BIAKANE		BIRO	X
DULAI	"	MOIKU	KONAKANE	"	SIBA	
"	"	BONAKU	"	"	MORO	
DUMAKUL	"	BERE	ERUMA	Bossboy	WAI	
"	"	KUMANI	KUMANI	"	WANGE	
MAKAWI	"	IARUKANE	EMERI	"	WEMIN	

1 Lulai 7 Tultuls, 1 recommendation Luluai, 5 Tultuls

KILAU	KIA	GIRABIL	SIBAGAULUM	Tultul	SIBA
"	"	KOBORUKU	KAMAGAULUM	"	MAN

2 Tultuls

N.B X recommended Tultul
XX " Luluai

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CHIMBU SUB-DISTRICT, E.H.D Report No. 9 of 1955-56

Patrol Conducted by W. J. KELLY A/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled YONGAMUGHL CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

Natives 5

Duration—From 17./11./19 55 to 27./11.19 55

Number of Days Eleven

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services MAY /19 55

Medical .... MAY /19 55

Map Reference A.P.C. Aeronautical Series., Scale 1 inch to 1 mile.

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision 2. Routine Administration.

.....

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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

PR

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Chimbu Sub-District,
KUNDIAWA. E.H.D.

7th February, 1956.

30/16/30 ✓

PR CHIMBU 9-55/56

20th December, 1956.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

CHIMBU P/R 9-55/56 - YONGAMUGL.

A factor that should not be left out of considerations revolving around population increase and land requirements, is that these people are not going to remain planters and farmers for ever. There will eventually and inevitably be a draw-off into trades, professions, commerce and semi-skilled labour.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

P/17
4/11/57

30/16/80 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No 30/4-3048

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.
11th June, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 9 of 1955-56.

The above Report, covering a routine Census Patrol to the YONGAMUGHL Census Division of the Chimbu Sub-District by Mr. W. J. Kelly, Assistant District Officer, is forwarded for your records.

2. Potential land shortage in certain parts of the Chimbu Sub-District has already been brought to your notice. Experienced Government officers and Missionaries are of the opinion that, provided the population continues to increase considerably, as a result of improved medical services, there will be evidence of population pressure in fifteen to twenty years' time, but it is recognised that the potential problem should be approached as soon as possible to permit long-range planning in the matter.

3. Recommended appointments of Luluais have been dealt with in a separate Memorandum.

(H. W. West)
District Officer.

Police Report
Census commission
19/6

ENCL.

C.C. to A.D.O. Chimbu
Mr. W. J. Kelly,
A.D.O. Chimbu

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Chimbu Sub-District,
KUNDIAWA. E.H.D.

7th February, 1956.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
G O R O K A.

CHIMBU SUB-DISTICT PATROL REPORT

No. 9 of 1955 - 56.

AREA PATROLLED : YONGAMUGHL CENSUS DIVISION

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: W. J. KELLY, A/A.D.O.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : 1. Revision of Census
2. Routine Administration
3. Survey of roads.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : 2 Consts. of R.P. & N.G.C.
1 Interpreter
1 Native Medical Orderly.

DURATION OF PATROL : 17th November, 1955 to 27th November, 1955. 11 days.

LAST PATROL TO AREA : ~~October~~ MAY, 1956.

INTRODUCTION

The Yongamughl Census Division lies to the east of Kundiawa, just across the Chimbu River. No Rest House within the census division is more than three hours walk from the station. The rugged topography usually associated with the Chimbu area is also characteristic.

The majority of the native population live on the steep slopes on either side of the KIRI Creek, which flows into the Chimbu River. To the south, across the steep PORGL Range, small groups, totalling approximately 1,600 people, have settled in close proximity to the main vehicular road.

D I A R Y

Thursday, November 17th:

Left Kundiawa by landrover at 8 a.m. for KU Rest House. Census commenced at 9 a.m. and finished at 1 p.m. Afternoon spent in inspection of hamlets and general discussions with officials and people. Night at KU.

Friday, November 18th:

Departed KU 12 noon for NIGLGUMA arriving 3 p.m. Census not commenced as heavy rain commenced to fall. Night at NIGLGUMA.

Saturday, November, 19th:

Census started at 9 a.m. and abandoned at 1.30 p.m. due to heavy rain. Night at NIGLGUMA.

Sunday, November, 20th:

Census completed during morning for NIGLGUMA Rest House area. Afternoon spent in compiling census statistics.

Monday, November 21st

Left NIGLGUMA 9 a.m. arrived MAI 10 am.m Census commenced at 10 a.m. Work concluded for day at 5 p.m. Night at MAI.

Tuesday, November, 22nd.

Census for MAI completed during morning. Afternoon in discussions and minor complaints. Hamlets inspected.

Wednesday, November 23rd:

Departed for GUREMA at 9 a.m. arriving at 10 a.m. Joined by Mr. Cottle, Agricultural Extension Officer, at GUREMA. Census held and work for day finished at 5 p.m. Night at GUREMA.

Thursday, 24th November;

Census re-commenced at 9 a.m. and completed at noon. General discussions and hamlet inspections during afternoon.

Friday, 25th November:

Departed GUREMA at 8.20 a.m. and arrived at KAGAI Rest House at 10.30. Census commenced and completed at 1.30 p.m. General discussions etc. during afternoon.

Saturday, 26th November:

General meeting of all village officials of the YONGAMUGHL group held during the morning. Meeting attended by Mr. Cottle, Agriculture Extension Officer. Meeting concluded at noon. Possible road sites inspected during afternoon.

Sunday, 27th November:

Further inspection of the YONGAMUGHL road. Returned to Kundiawa at 1.30 p.m.

Patrol ends.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Economic Development:

The people of the Yongamughl area have had, for some considerable time, extensive contact with Administration Officers from Kundiawa. In addition formal patrols the main vehicular road has enabled officers to visit the southern section of the area with a minimum of wasted time.

A road meeting centre has been established at KU and frequent meetings have been held there since the middle of 1955. The road meeting centre was at first intended to serve only the people south of the POROL Rnage, but by popular request, the centre now also serves those people to the north of the range. These people are up to two hours walking distance from the centre but their enthusiasm is so high that they voluntarily attend in large numbers at the monthly meetings.

In addition to Department of Native Affairs patrols the Agricultural Extension Officer has made frequent visits to YONGAMUGHL during the past year, advising lining and inspecting native coffee plots.

Through this extensive contact the Yongamughl people have become aware that now is the time to take action to improve their conditions and to lay the foundations for a future prosperous and stable society. They now realise that to improve their lot some form of economic development must be their aim.

The only concrete assistance we can offer at the present time is instruction and aid in coffee growing. Unfortunately to ensure an adequate income suitable coffee ground is required. It is in this that the Yongamughl area finds itself lacking. The rugged nature of the terrain in the Kwi valley makes every accessable fertile area a potential food producing plot. Any areas that are not being utilised for gardens are lying fallow in anticipation of planting subsistance crops in the future.

At the general meeting of officials, held at Kagai on the completion of the patrol, the need to find suitable coffee ground was discussed. It was proposed by several officials that waste land, on the opposite side of the Chimbu River, below Kundiawa, be utilised as coffee plots. These plots are community in that they are within one fence. Sub-Clan members, however, have their own individual plots. This utilisation of waste ground preserves the more favoured ground, higher up on the mountain side, for subsistance crops and house sites.

These quasi-community plots have proved most successful in the Naregu area, where over 40 acres is beirg prepared for planting during the present wet season. The land proposed by the Yongamughl officials has been inspected by the Agriculture Extension Officer and has been passed as satisfactory.

To give the native a greater sense of participating in the project, two Yongamughl natives were brought to the station, where they are now undergoing training in ground preparation and coffee planting techniques.

When these natives have been sufficiently trained it is planned to commence the preparation of the coffee blocks.

Passion fruit is a crop that has caught on well. The sale of passion fruit and vegetables to the private Europeans and to the Administration at Kundiawa is the only local cash income the Yongamughls enjoy at present.

Land Shortages:

The population density in Yongamughl is approximately 195 persons per square mile. It must be remembered, however, that of the total area only a small proportion is suitable for subsistance crops.

To date, though, there is no sign of any acute land shortages. The natives themselves are aware of the possible danger of land shortage. This awareness has resulted in certain groups, notably those led by Luluai KORILAUMA, leaving their traditional land holdings and moving to the south, across the Porol Range, on to ground that was formerly waste or fighting ground. Approximately 1,600 people have moved over the range in the last four years.

The Yongamughl has now been recruited fully, with 25% of the available males being absent. These absentees contribute to easing the demand for garden ground.

Another factor in easing population pressures is the migration pattern of these people. It is the practice for large numbers of the people from the RestHouses at MAI, GUREMA and NIGLGUMA to have their permanent homes and gardens in the GOROKA Sub-District, in the KORFENA area. They return for the yearly census. It was suggested to these groups that it would be more satisfactory if they had their names recorded in the Goroka census but they were horrified at the thought and insisted that they were Chimbus, and that it was right and proper that their names should be included in the Chimbu census. The matter was not pressed any further.

Tradition has it that this migration had its origins in the era before the advent of the European. A section of the Yongamughls were forced to retreat before the onslaught of the other Yongamughl clans and finally found their way to KORFENA, where they settled permanently. When the fighting ceased they returned to the Yongamughl but later became disturbed at the possibility of land shortages and so made their way back to KORFENA.

The combinations of migration, absentee coastal labourers, and the utilization of former waste ground have increased the garden areas available for the static population and, as long as these factors are present, the Yongamughl people are in no immediate danger of land shortages.

Native Situation:

The Yongamughl people were found to co-operate well on a clan basis and the native situation is good. Owing to the structure of the people, socialogically, i.e. organisation on a phatry and clan basis, it is difficult to get the co-operation, or even to find an official who is accepted and heard by more than his own clan members.

The Yongamughls, like most of the Chimbu natives, are staunch individualists. It is only by appealing to their acquisitive instincts that any voluntary progress can be made. This is the reason why the coffee projects were adopted with enthusiasm.

For the same reason the projected road into the Yongamughl met with general approval, as it will give access to their area for more intensive visits by Agricultural Officers and will be an outlet for their future cash crops.

Only two Courts for Native Affairs were heard. Both resulted in convictions. All other disputes were of a minor nature and were settled by arbitration.

All land boundaries have been marked and no land disputes were raised.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

The main vehicular Kundiawa-Goroka road skirts the southern edge of the Yongamughl area and is maintained by the natives living close to the road. The road is in fair condition. The section from KU to the Chimbu River was being re-surfaced with crushed limestone. Culverts and bridges are also in the process of being replaced.

Native tracks encountered were in fair condition and walking was easy.

At the conclusion of the patrol the opportunity was taken to inspect the route of a road into the KWI valley. The route was considered feasible and now has been surveyed. The proposed road would leave the main Kundiawa-Goroka road at DUMUN and cross the POROL Range at an altitude of approximately 8,000 feet. The road surveyed then descends to the KWI River near NIGLGUMA Rest House. The main purpose of this road is to facilitate more intensive contact with the people through the medium of Road Meeting Centres and to enable officers of the Agriculture and Health Departments to increase their visits to the people.

Another object is to open up access roads for the easier transportation of coffee and other cash crops.

The survey of this road has been extended to the Upper Chimbu and a surveyed route now extends from DUMUN to WAIMAMBUNO.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

As mentioned under the Native Affairs heading, none of the officials in the Yongamughl have influence over other than their own small clan groups. The hierarchy of Luluais, and Tul Tul assistants, does not in actual fact exist as officials, be they Luluais or Tul Tuls, are on the same level regarding influence and their usefullness as instruments of indirect administration. The following dismissals, or new appointees, are recommended.

	Dismissal	New Appointee
Niglguma Rest House:	GIWI-SIMBA	GIWI-KUAKI
Mai Rest House:	KOMBA-KOMONKANI	MENDE-KOMONKANI

These dismissals are recommended as the present office holders are old and have lost interest in their duties.

A return of Luluais and Tul Tuls is included as an appendix.

EDUCATION:

The mission schools in Yongamughl, run by the Lutheran and Catholic missions, were found, as usual, to be rather a mixed bag.

No children from the Yongamughl are attending the Administration School at Kundiawa. The pupil absentees are divided, approximately equally, between the Lutheran Mission school at EGA and the Catholic Mission school at GOGLME. Both these schools are supervised by Europeans.

The Seventh Day Adventist mission has a small toe-hold in the area, having one native pastor and a small school at KAGAI. Their adherents, however, number very few.

A sample taken of the missions' schools revealed a pathetic lack of training among the teachers and an even greater lack of interest among those children attending school.

The following table will give some idea of typical mission run schools in the Chimbu area. The numbers of pupils are those recorded in the roll book by the native teachers.

Mission	Teachers	Training	Capabilities	No. of Pupils.
MAI	Catholic	2	Each 1 year at Mingende	Reading and writing simple pidgin. Simple addition. Multi-plication up to 8.	201
	Lutheran	2	Nil	Mainly engaged in religous instruction. Few school subjects taught. Standards extremely low.	170
SUREMA	Catholic	3	One teacher trained at Mingende 5 years. Other 2 trained at GOGLME.	Head teacher, NAKA, can speak simple English. Teaches elementary arithmetic and reading and writing, simple pidgin. Other teachers religous instruction only.	105
	Lutheran	1	Trained at TEMA(Kundiawa)	Teaches elementary writing in pidgin and KOTE. Mainly concerned with religious instruction.	67
NIGLGUMA	Catholic	4	Head Teacher 5 years Mingende 2 years Sek. Other teachers trained 1 year Mingende	Speaks broken English Claims to teach English (pupils could name objects but could not put sentences together. Other 3 teachers poor training. Able to teach	204

Education - Cont'd.

Mission	Teachers	Training	Capabilities	No. of Pupils.
			pidgin script and very elementary arithmetic.	
Lutheran	1	4 years Finschhafen	Capable teaching simple script in pidgin and KOTE Makes no claim to be a teacher, mainly concerned with religous instruction of adults.	38

Of the two missions mainly interested in the Yongamughl schools only the Catholic mission appears to have made any effort to obtain teachers with a smattering of academic training.

Two of their teachers at least have had some training in English, both written and spoken (unfortunately their English is littered with Americanisms which at times makes them almost unintelligible). Their pupils have absorbed enough to be able to give the English names of objects pointed out to them.

Both the Lutheran Mission and the Catholic Mission have a long way to go before their schools and teachers can rival even the native teachers running the Administration School at Kundiawa.

Missions:

The Catholic and Lutheran missions have churches and schools in the vicinity of every Rest House. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission have only a small following and a small church/school at KAGAI.

The activities of the Lutheran Mission are mainly centred around KU where they have their strongest adherents: but schools and teachers are scattered throughout the area.

The Catholic Mission has the greater following in the KWI Valley which comes within the sphere of the European missionary at GOGLME.

In addition the Lutheran Mission has settlements in five areas. The settlement at MAI is the largest. The purpose of these settlements originally was to bring the converts together for intensive religous training before baptism. However it was found, in practice, each settlement had a semi-permanent population of baptised natives and evangelists. Those already baptised assist the evangelists in instructing would-be converts, who attend the settlements for two or three days at a time.

The ~~only~~ disadvantages of such settlements are fully discussed in the special Julius report on the subject.

The disadvantages most immediately obvious in the case of the Yongamughl settlements are the long distances the women are forced to carry food from their gardens to supply their families in the settlements, and the loss of good garden ground, now built on by settlement houses.

HEALTH, HYGIENE AND SANITATION:

The three Aid Posts in the area are staffed by Aid Post Orderlies. Two are situated in the KWI valley and the third on the southern side of the PORL Range. All Aid Posts are efficiently run and are instrumental in sending many serious cases to hospital that would otherwise remain neglected.

The Aid Post Orderlies are conscious of their limitations and are extremely prompt in sending into Kundiawa Native Hospital cases that are beyond their capabilities.

A medical orderly accompanied the patrol, but no serious cases were discovered and only ten people required hospitalization.

On the sanitation and hygiene side the situation was not pleasing. A general air of neglect surrounded the hamlet sites and latrines were obviously unused and not maintained. This was especially so in the GUREMA-KAGAI-MAI Rest House areas.

This neglect was rectified on the spot. The neglect of latrines is in reality not so dangerous to health as pigs act as efficient scavengers. However the use of latrines should be indoctrinated as eventually it will be necessary, for more efficient animal husbandry, to enclose native pigs.

AGRICULTURE:

No shortages of foods were apparent in the area visited. Sweet potato is the main crop and staple food, supplemented by bananas, sugar cane etc.

A large quantity of European vegetables are also grown. These form only a small portion of the native diet, the greater portion of the crops being sold to the Europeans at Missions, trade stores and Administration centres.

The only live stock are pigs and fowls with Lutheran Mission teachers in two centres caring for small herds of goats. All are in good condition and no diseased animals were seen.

CENSUS & STATISTICS:

The final census total revealed a population numbering 8,603 in the Yongamughl census division. This represents an increase of 83 over the census taken in 1954-55.

In the thirteen months since the last census there were 140 male births and 145 female births. Deaths totalled 152.

In the age group 1 month to 4 years the greatest number of child deaths were recorded. This points to the pressing need for Infant Welfare work which, naturally, can only be undertaken with road access.

All clans were under ~~under~~recruited, however volunteers were accepted for coastal labour up to the maximum permissable percentage.

GENERAL:

Attached, as appendices, are Census Figures, Absentee Labour Figures, Age Group Statistics, Return of Luluais and Tul Tuls and Report on Police.

.....A/A.D.O.

APPENDIX 'A'.

To Patrol Report No. 9 of 1955 - 1956. CHIMBU.

A cross section of age groups statistics were taken at KU and NIGLGUMA. The following is the distribution of age groups.

CLAN	MALES				FEMALES			
	1-9	10-16	16-45	Over 45	1-9	10-16	16-45	Over 45
ENDUGWAGANI	19	6	38	4	6	6	30	2
KUNA	10	8	32	8	18	6	26	7
KINBAGAWOGANI	34	13	43	15	25	8	50	13
KEGILIGANI	22	18	64	6	33	15	56	9
IUAGI	3	1	20	5	8	4	12	3
DORUME	8	1	23	2	8	3	17	5
WOPANA	15	9	31	6	13	4	24	6
YOMBAKANI	17	20	45	13	23	17	37	13
SIKUKANI	16	11	33	10	14	14	26	8
NINDAGEKANI	16	17	38	9	14	12	23	6
GENAKANI	14	8	28	7	13	6	22	3
KONDAGU	6	8	18	5	5	2	18	7
PEREKU	10	11	30	11	14	8	20	6
ANDINGAUMO	15	14	35	6	15	6	30	2
KOMUNKANE	21	7	46	12	17	12	32	8
YONGAMAKANE	6	6	8	1	4	3	9	1
OLTOGANI	52	46	73	24	44	27	81	16
KAMAGUKANE	10	7	37	6	7	8	24	6
NUGUNDU	29	17	63	13	26	13	61	11
ANITANA	29	31	56	13	37	23	52	5
UGULGANI	22	20	51	7	22	16	44	4
MINANDEGANI	19	13	41	14	21	10	32	9
KUKANGAUMO	11	8	36	5	18	7	28	3
TOTALS:	404	300	865	226	405	230	754	152

APPENDIX 'B'

TO CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 9 OF 1955 - 56.

ABSENTEE LABOUR PERCENTAGES.

GROUP	ELIGIBLE MALES	ABSENTEES LOCAL	ABSENTEES COASTAL	NO. RECRUITED	TOTAL ABSENT	% ABSENT
WAUGA	54	4	4	--	8	14.8%
WARAWU	438	22	16	88	126	28.8%
GUGBUGU	652	27	37	112	176	26.9%
KANDEKANE	516	40	29	53	132	25.5%
KANDEKANE MITNANDE	248	10	33	24	67	27. %
SIGAGU	406	25	51	-	76	18.7%

APPENDIX 'C'

To CHIMBU Patrol Report No. 9 of 1955-56.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

	Sub-Clan	Population
KU REST HOUSE:		
LULUAI:		
KORIOLAUMA	KIMBAGWANI	197
TUL TULS:		
ONGOGU	KEGILIGANI	217
IUNDUA	KOMBAKANI	217
NEW APPOINTMENTS:		
TUL TULS:		
MAUL	KEGILIGANI	217
WAIM	KIMBAGWANI	197
GIWI	ENDUGWAGINI	105
MONDO	KUNO	115
NIGLGUMA REST HOUSE:		
TUL TULS:		
GORGAU	UGULGANI	188
GIWI	OLTOGANI	363
SINEWANGA	NUGUNDU	233
DURU	YOMBAKAMA	185
GORUA	AMITDUA	244
IUAGI	KAMAGAKANE	105
MONDODAMONGO	NINDAGEKANE	135
GENDEKUMAI	GENAKANI	170
SIMBIKAI	ANDINGAUMO	123
YOGONDO	KUMUNKANE	155
GIGMAIKOKIA	MITNANDEGANI	159
LULUAI:		
TAGUMBA	OLTOGANI	363
MAI REST HOUSE:		
LULUAI:		
KAMBIUGE	PIGU	314
TUL TULS:		
KOMBOUGO	DINGANKU	222
TINI	TAMBANDIGANI	222
PAKAWOGAI	GOGEI	171
GEREL	WOPANA	102
MENDE	KOMONKANI	152
KUAGIA	KONDAGU	272
KAGAI REST HOUSE:		
TUL TULS:		
GENDUENA	OGONDIE	286

Appendix 'C' - Cont'd.: Return of Luluais & Tul Tuls

KAGAI REST HOUSE:	Sub-Clan	Population.
TUL TULS: (Cont'd.)		
GUGU	BUNGOGO	200
GUREMA REST HOUSE:		
LULUAI:		
MOGI	GUINDIKANI	242
TUL TULS:		
DUMUNE	KAGAKU	318
YAUMA	BARENGIGL	183
KUBA	WIMBA	257
GIGMAI	OGONDIE	190
KANUA	KOMON	303
GEREGE	AWAKANE	287
GOGA	WAUGWAKANE	220

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — YONGAMUGI CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					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
WAUGU		3	4					1						2	2	1			2	3	1	4		4				2		15	54	16	55	4	42	1·7	36	44	58	63	211
WARAWU-GRAIGU		24	23	1	1	1	1	2		1	1			9	14				6	4	6	22		16				2		191	438	140	373	22	314	2·2	326	322	581	485	1756
GUG-BUGU-DAMAGU		31	48	5	5	2	4	1	3	1	2		1	13	15	2			2	8	8	12	27		37				10		175	652	138	507	29	318	1·8	417	408	753	645	2297
MITNANDE		18	17	-	3	2	3	-	3					2	5				1	4			10		33				4		76	268	48	203	7	167	1·7	166	130	275	246	864
KANDEKANE		31	31	1	-	2	1	1	2					13	11				1	21	2	7	40		29				2		158	516	159	463	23	365	1·9	407	414	582	584	2058
SIGAGU		33	22	2	1	1	1	1	2					1	6				1	12		9	25		51				9		92	406	80	340	23	277	1·9	243	211	433	447	1419
		140	145	9	10	8	10	6	10	2	3	-	1	40	53	3			5	53	17	35	128		170				29		807	2314	581	1941	109	1483	1·9	1595	1529	2682	2430	8603

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — YONGAMUGA CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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	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
KANDEKANE SUB. GROUP — Cont'd:-																																							
SUMBUGA CLAN:-																																							
Koman	23.11.55	3	5											2			1		1		8								24	22	26	22	5	54	1·9	59	61	87	88	303
KOGILIGANE	25.11.55	1	2														1				2		10						5	41	14	30	2	21	1·9	24	22	38	42	138
WAIMAI	"	4	2											2	2						6		3						24	46	22	43	1	33	2·1	50	49	49	57	214
OGONDIE	"	2												2	2		4	1	1		8		1						11	36	10	34	2	27	2	38	25	40	42	154
		10	9											6	4		6	1	2		24		14						64	195	72	179	10	135	1·9	171	157	214	229	809
SUB-GROUP TOTAL:-		31	31	1		2	1	1	2					13	11		1	2	1	2	40		29			2			155	516	159	463	23	369	1·9	407	414	582	584	2058

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — YONGAMUGA CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	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 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
WAUGA SUB-GROUP																																						
BONGOGU	25.11.56	2	2					1						1	2	1		1	3	1		4		3						8	39	11	38	3	26	1·7	26	30	40	46	149
IAEKU	"	1	2											1				1						1				2		7	15	5	17	1	16	1·7	10	14	18	17	62
		3	4					1						2	2	1		2	3	1		4		4				2		15	54	16	55	4	42	1·7	36	44	58	63	211

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — YONGAMUGU CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL: Males				Females		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee): Child		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age						
GUGBUGU-DAMAGU SUB-GROUP		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										
GUGBUGU CLAN																																						
PIGU	21.11.55	3	6	1	1		1		1					1	2		2	2			2		7				4		18	93	14	75	5	61	1·9	55	57	96	93	314
DINGANKU	"	4	7	1	3	+								2	3	2		2		1			2						10	75	9	51	3	43	1·4	28	30	88	64	222
TAMBANDIGANI	"	2	8			1	2													4	4		9						16	58	13	47	2	39	1·9	42	49	58	60	222
NAUA-ENDEPAL	"	4	2	1						1				2						1			5						15	36	7	29	1	22	2·5	26	31	45	37	144
NAURU-NIGPAL	"	3																					1						8	32	4	19		17	1·7	17	14	37	28	97
~~SUB-GROUP~~ CLAN TOTAL		16	23	3	4	1	3		1	1				7	7	2	2	4		6	6		24				4		67	296	47	221	11	182	1·9	178	181	324	282	999
DENGAGU CLAN																																						
GENAKANI	19.11.55	2	1	1										1									5				1		8	28	6	22	1	19	2·4	17	12	33	28	101
GOGA	22.11.55	1	4						1								2		1	1			2				1		7	52	19	40	1	29	1·9	27	33	55	52	171
KEWANDE	✓	1	3		1						1			1	1		1		1				3				1		3	36	11	27	3	21	2·1	18	29	39	33	123
WIMBA	24.11.55	3	6				1	1						1	2		1			9			2						19	67	17	61	2	57	1·9	44	49	78	75	257
UGULKANE	"	1	1											1						4									20	25	6	17	1	10	2·2	26	12	36	21	99
KOMBUKANE	"	1	3											1	1			2	2										12	17	6	15		12	1·5	18	12	30	24	84
BARENGIGL	"	2	3			1						1			2			1	2	7									15	48	9	45	4	39	1·7	36	35	59	52	189
KONDAGU	"	4	4	1					1		1			2	1								1				3		24	85	17	59	6	49	1·7	53	40	99	78	274
		15	25	2	1	1	1	1	2		2		1	6	8		4	8	6	21			13				6		108	358	91	286	18	236	1·8	239	227	429	363	1298
Sub-Group Total		31	48	5	5	2	4	1	3	1	2		1	13	15	2	2	8	8	12	27		37				10		175	653	138	507	29	318	1·8	417	408	753	645	2297

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — YONGAMUGI CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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
KANDEKANE SUB-GROUP																																									
KAIANGI CLAN																																									
GUINDIKANE	23-11-55	1	3											2	1			2		1	1		4							2	28	7	29	1	22	1·7	14	29	33	39	120
KOMBOKANE	"	4	-	1		1									1		1	1			1		2							7	33	7	25	2	21	1·9	22	25	39	33	122
WAUGWAKANE	"	3	3															3			1		1							6	23	12	25	2	21	2·1	27	23	28	29	105
KUMANPAL	"	1	1						1					2	2			1		2	2		2							5	33	10	21	2	17	1·7	20	10	42	31	115
		9	7	1		1			1					4	4		1	7		3	5		9							20	117	36	100	7	81	1·9	83	95	138	132	462
ARAKU CLAN																																								
AWAKANE	23-11-55	3	6											1					1	1	3							*	1	16	57	19	50	2	42	1·8	36	53	65	58	216
GENAKANE	"		1		1									1				1										*	1	1	20	1	19	1	15	1·2	13	12	24	21	71
		3	7		1									2				1	1	1	3								2	17	77	20	69	3	57	1·5	49	65	89	79	287
KORUMBA CLAN																																								
KAGAKU	23-11-55	4	4				1							1				4		3		3								11	41	11	42	2	31	1·9	27	33	42	52	160
WAI-WAIA	"	1	2			1								1				3		1	4		2							17	42	11	36		29	2·1	30	31	48	43	158
MITNA	"	4	2					1						2							1		1							29	44	9	37	1	32	2·3	47	33	51	49	182
		9	8				1	1						3	1			7		1	8		6							57	127	31	115	3	92	2·1	104	97	141	144	500

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — YONGAMUGA CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL: Males				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee): Child				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
SIGAGU SUB-GROUP		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
EGUO CLAN																																						
KINBAGWOGANE	17.11.55	3	2				1								1		1	4		4	4		2				4		13	43	8	50	4	35	2.1	43	29	52	67	201
KEGILIGANE	"	8	1	1		1								1	1			5		3	2		4				3		58	64	15	56	6	45	2.1	33	39	68	74	223
		11	3	1		1	1							1	2		1	9		7	6		6				7		31	107	23	106	10	80	2.1	76	68	120	141	424
SUNUNGAUMA CLAN																																						
ENDUGWAGANE	17.11.55	4	1																		1		4				1		6	38	6	30	2	26	2.1	21	7	40	37	111
KAMAGAKANE	20.11.55		1						1												1		5				1		7	37	8	24	1	21	1.6	13	12	40	33	105
		4	2						1												2		9				2		13	75	14	54	3	47	1.8	34	19	80	70	216
GENA CLAN																																						
KUNO	17.11.55	2	2																		2		5						8	32	6	26	2	21	2.	17	23	34	54	115
NUGUNDU	20.11.55	6	7											2	1					2	5		9						17	63	13	61	2	51	1.7	42	37	67	73	233
		8	9											2	1					2	7		14						25	95	19	87	4	72	1.8	59	60	101	107	348
KINDEGU CLAN																																						
DORUME-IUAGA	17.11.55	4	3	1	1				1	1							2						12						10	51	10	29	3	23	2.2	24	22	56	41	153
DORUME	"	1	2																		2		13						1	23	3	17		14	1.3	8	10	21	27	67
WOPANA	"	5	3											2			1				8		7						12	55	11	47	3	41	1.8	42	32	57	65	211
		10	8	1	1				1	1				2			3				10		22						23	129	24	98	6	78	1.8	74	64	132	139	431
SUB-GROUP TOTAL		33	22	2	1	1	1	1	2				1	6		1	12		9	25		51			9			92	406	80	340	23	227	1.9	243	211	433	440	1449

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — YONGAMUGU ~~SUB~~ CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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
MITNANDE SUB-GROUP:-																																							
Sub-Clan OGONDIE	23·11·55	3	1																		1								9	19	5	22		19	1·9	15	13	23	24	76
GOKOGU	"	3	1			1								1							3								9	32	4	30	1	22	1·6	24	16	39	32	114
		6	2			1								1							4								18	51	9	52	1	41	1·7	39	29	62	56	190
INAU CLAN																																							
YONGAMAKANE	19·11·55	1	1											1									1						6	8	3	9	1	6	1·4	11	5	9	12	38
OGONDIE	21·11·56	1	2				3														2		3						4	31	8	27	2	23	1·7	20	14	34	28	101
KERANGI	"		3		1				1												3		3				1		10	31	1	26		23	1·9	26	13	37	33	116
		2	6		1		3		1					1							5		7						20	70	12	62	3	52	1·8	57	32	80	73	255
BENGENDE CLAN																																							
KOMONKANE	22·11·55		3		1				1										1		1		6						8	26	5	16		15	1·8	11	15	23	22	79
KOMBUKANE	"	1	1			1			1					1			1	1					3						9	20	5	16	1	9	1·6	15	9	24	22	73
		1	4		1	1			2					1			1	2			1		9						17	46	10	32	1	24	1·7	26	24	47	45	152
IUNDAGO CLAN	21·11·55	5	1		1													1					4						14	35	5	25	2	21	1·5	20	18	40	30	112
MONDIAKU CLAN																																							
KOMONKANE	19·11·55	4	4										2	2				1					13			3			7	46	12	32	-	29	1·9	24	27	46	42	155
SUB GROUP TOTAL		18	17		3	2	3		3				2	5			1	4			10		33			4			76	248	48	203	7	167	1·7	166	130	275	246	864

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — YONGAMUGU CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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
WARAWU-GIRAIGU Sub-Clan:-																																							
WARAWU GROUP																																							
OLTOGANE	20.11.55	6	3				1			1	1			3	2			2	3	2	4		2					46	73	27	81	4	71	2.2	73	64	113	107	363
YOMBAKAMA	19.11.55	2	1											2				2		1	2		6					20	45	17	37		32	2.1	30	33	58	56	185
MITNANDIGANE	20.11.55	1	4												1						5							13	41	10	32	3	26	2	25	26	56	47	159
AMITDUA	"	3	3												2						4		1					31	56	23	52	1	41	2.1	51	52	73	63	244
KUKANGAUMO	"	1	4												2						2		1					8	36	7	28	2	25	1.6	15	25	42	30	115
UGLGANE	"	3	4											1	2						1		2					20	51	16	44	4	34	2.1	38	36	61	50	188
		16	19				1			1	1			6	8			4	3	4	18		12					138	302	100	274	14	229	201	232	326	403	353	1254
GIRAIKU CLAN																																							
ANDINGAUMO	19.11.55	2	1	1										1	1			1		1	2				1			14	35	6	30	2	25	2.3	23	19	44	34	123
PEREKU	"	2	1			1	1								1			1	1	1			1					11	30	8	20	3	17	2.3	18	19	43	29	110
SIKUKANE	"	2																			2		1			1		11	33	14	26	1	23	2.9	24	26	42	36	132
NINDAGEKANE	"	2	2						1					2	4								2					17	38	12	23	2	20	2.3	29	22	49	33	135
		8	4	1	1	1			2					3	6			2	1	2	4		4		2			53	136	40	99	8	85	2.4	94	86	178	132	500
SUB-CLAN TOTALS:-																																							
		24	23	1	1	1	1	2		1	1			9	14			6	4	6	22		16		2			191	438	140	373	22	314	2.2	326	322	581	485	1754

NATARS. Copy

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of....EASTERN HIGHLANDS..... Report No. 10 of 1955/1956
CHIMBU Sub-District

Patrol Conducted by.....M.R.Haywood Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled.....UPPER BOMAI AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Mr. J. Wolsey Patrol Officer

Natives.....8 members of the R.P.NG.C.
2 Interpreters
1 N.M.O.

Duration—From...24/...10/19.55..to...11/...11/1955..... average 43 carriers.

Number of Days.....19

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...March/June...1955

Medical ....No previous medical patrol

Map Reference.....Map accompanying Chuave Patrol Report No. 2 of 1954/1955

Objects of Patrol.....See attached instructions from A.D.O. Kundiawa.....

.....

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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

30/16/18

3C/4/10 - 1639

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GORUKA.

9th January, 1956.

The Assistant District Officer,
CHIMBU.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO.10 of 1955/56

The above Report was discussed with Mr. Haywood before he proceeded on leave, and has been forwarded to the Director of Native Affairs.

2. Restricted Areas within the District were reviewed by the District Commissioner some months ago and appropriate recommendations made. It would probably be unwise to make further recommendations until the staff position stabilises itself and we are sure that we can hold our ground in the Southern sector of the District.

3. Now that the country South of the Tua River has been incorporated in the area controlled by Lufa the difficulty presented by the river crossing is no longer a problem, and the river itself provides a well defined boundary between the areas controlled from the two Patrol Posts.

4. I am greatly concerned that I have been unable to provide the experienced single officer urgently required for the effective administration of the 35,000 relatively primitive people of the Gumine area; but, as you know, the Director of Native Affairs is aware of the situation and has undertaken to provide the required officer as soon as he possibly can.

(H.W. West)
Actg. District Officer.

Copy to: Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Mr. M.R. Haywood,
c/o A.S.O.P.A.
MOSMAN, Sydney.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

30/1 - 182 (P/R 10)

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District, E.H.D.

14th December, 1955.

District Officer,
G O R O K A.

CHIMBU PATROL No. 10 of 1955/56.
UPPER BOMAI CENSUS SUBDIVISION.

Enclosed are Moresby and Goroka copies of the above patrol report. This patrol was unfortunately cut short by a combination of circumstances of which you are fully aware and the patrol instructions were therefore not fully carried out.

Native Affairs:

Mr. Haywood's recommendation that the restricted boundary be moved southward to the line of the TUA River is fully supported. Since late 1953 there have been five patrols to this area. The sparse population and the intensity of contact from the Maril River area makes it unlikely that any trouble will be encountered, even by unescorted parties.

The Bomai area offers a vast, comparatively unexploited area for expansion of the excessive population of the Maril River area. This area is suitable only for migrations from the Maril River area as these people are living on the fringes of the Bomai and have a tradition of forest dwelling. The natives of the rest of the Chimbu areas have no such traditions and would be at a loss to survive in the Bomai.

This area has very little prospect of any noteworthy progress in the near future as the terrain is too rugged and the population too sparse. Our main object should be to improve health services and ensure that the Pax Britannica is observed.

[illegible] have encountered no difficulties. It is advisable, however, to leave nothing to chance, and all precautions should be taken on the march and in camp. Guards should be posted during the hours of darkness. You should exercise strict control over your police and carriers and allow no liberties with local women, or pilfering from gardens. Be sure that all food obtained is paid for adequately.

Roads & Bridges:

The sparseness of the population, the unliklihood of any development makes the construction of a jeep road an impracticable and uneconomic venture. The Officer-in-Charge, Gumine, has to date concentrated on the improvement of the foot tracks. This improvement will at least mitigate to a small extent the leech pest.

Health:

The possibilities of establishing an aid post at NONDIRI has been discussed with the Medical Officer at Kundiawa. It is planned to establish this post on the return from leave of Mr. Johnston, E.M.A., who will be Officer-in-Charge hospital at Gumine. This will enable closer supervision to be exercised over this post.

(W. J. Kelly) .....A/A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 - 129

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District,
E. H. D.

19th October, 1955.

Mr. M. R. Haywood,
Officer-in-Charge,
GUMINE PATROL POST.

UPPER AND LOWER BOMAI PATROL.

Mr. J. Wolsey, Patrol Officer, Kundiawa, will be leaving for Gumine on 20th October to join you at Gumine and assist you to make preparations for the projected Upper and Lower Bomai Patrol. He will also accompany you on the patrol.

The patrol should be escorted by no less than eight police. Carriers are to be kept to a minimum.

The patrol will first cover the area to the north of the TUA River. This includes the groups living to the west and south of MT. AU.

The most feasible patrol route to take would be to first visit the Upper Bomai, going to TALABAKUL via NONDIRI and ELEMAGALE. With TALABAKUL as your headquarters, visits could then be made to the groups living to the west of MT. AU.

To get to the Lower Bomai it will be necessary to cross the TUA River. During this season the TUA is usually now at its lowest, however crossing the stream would still entail considerable risk, as your carrier line will be non-swimmers, and possibly have never seen a raft, and, as Mr. Wolsey cannot swim, you are instructed not to attempt the crossing by raft.

Under these circumstances this will mean that you will have to retrace your steps from near ELEMAGALE and take the native track that leads to the cane bridge. Once across the cane bridge the groups south of the TUA River can then be contacted. To contact these people you may choose your own route, but you would be advised to follow that taken by Mr. Mellor on his recent patrol of the area.

As you know the Upper and Lower Bomai have been visited four times previously. To date the patrols have encountered no difficulties. It is advisable, however, to leave nothing to chance, and all precautions should be taken on the march and in camp. Guards should be posted during the hours of darkness. You should exercise strict control over your police and carriers and allow no liberties with local women, or pilfering from gardens. Be sure that all food obtained is paid for adequately.

The main object of the patrol will be to consolidate the work done by previous patrols. All people contacted should be informed of the Administration aims, and as much anthropological information as possible should be obtained.

It is emphasised that this is not an exploratory patrol but one designed to consolidate and improve Administration-native relations in this fairly remote area.

. . . . . .A/A.D.O.
(W. J. Kelly)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District,
E.H.D.

23rd. November, 1955

The Assistant District Officer,
KUNDIAWA.

Kundiawa Patrol Report No. 10 of 1955/1956

UPPER BOMAI AREA

PREAMBLE : Report of a patrol through the Upper Bomai Area of the Chimbu Sub-district.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : M.R.Haywood Patrol Officer

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY

Europeans : Mr. J.Wolsey Patrol Officer

Natives : 1 N.C.O. R.P.NG.C
7 Constables "
1 N.MO.
2 Interpreters
43 carriers (average)

DURATION OF PATROL : 24th. October 1955 - 11th. November 1955. (19 days)

LAST D?N?A. PATROL : March/June 1955

LAST MEDICAL PATROL : There has been no medical patrol into the area.

MAP REFERENCE : Chuave Patrol Report No. 2 of 1954/1955 - 1" = ¼ mile.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : See attached instructions from A.D.O. Kundiawa.

RESULTS OF PATROL : Herein,

M.R.Haywood

M.R.Haywood O.I.C. Gumine

INTRODUCTION

This patrol originally intended to visit both the Upper and Lower Bomai. Several factors influenced the writer in returning after finishing only the Upper Bomai. There was a general food shortage; the patrol was limited to approximately three weeks - the writer was selected to attend A.S.O.P.A which meant a departure from Kundiawa by the 1st. December; only five months ago a patrol had spent over thirty days in the Lower Bomai which has a population of only just over seven hundred natives.

I t is regretted that the delay in starting this patrol and the need to finalise work at Gumine meant a rather hurried visit to such a large area as the Upper Bomai. For future patrols it is suggested that one night at each centre is not sufficient time to contact all the natives.

TOPOGRATHICAL

The Upper Bomai is all that area bounded in the east by the Maril River and Salt Sub-divisions, in the west by the Minj Sub-district, in the north by the Kubor -Digini Range and in the south by the Tua River and the Territorial Boundary.

Mt. Au (Suaru) is situated approximately in the middle of the Upper Bomai. North of this mountain and extending to the Kubor-Digini Range the country is most rugged - being mainly broken spurs and razor backs. South of Mt.Au and extending to the Tua River the country is mainly flat or gentle slopes.

All the main rivers flow southward into the Tua River.

The whole of the Upper Bomai is heavily forested. There are no roads - only native pads. Patrolling in this area is rather difficult. South of Elmagale leeches are very bad and are a constant worry.

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DIARY

Monday 24th. October 1955

Gumine Base Camp to Amiakoa 8 hrs.

[illegible]y heavy walking in a general south-westerly direction ove[illegible] the range west of the Maril River. Discussions at night with village officals. Food purchased. Slept.

[illegible]esday 25th. October 1955

Amiakoa to Nondiri 4 hrs

Medical inspection Amiakoa early morning. A fairly good track all the way to Nondiri. Food purchased - better than Amiakoa. Mr. J.Kostka arrived. Discussions with village officals. Medical inspection. Slept.

Wednesday 26th. October

Nondiri to Elmagale ~~4~~ hrs

Track in good condition but still hard walking. Despite of warning of patrol's intentions very few natives ready and very little food available. Discussions with officals Planned out route. Slept.

~~Elmagale to Buri Camp~~ ~~8hrs~~
Thursday 27th. October

Elmagale to Buri Camp 8hrs

Track heads north then west then south. In very poor condition and very heavy going. Camp pitched at same place as previous patrols. Issued patrol rations. Slept.

Friday 28th. October

Buri Camp to Talabakul 7 hrs

Rather a poor track but now country getting flat. Leech infested forest areas. General direction south with Mt. Au (Suaru) just to the west. All officals and natives at Talabakul in mourning for deceased headman. Fair reception although it was obvious we had arrived at a bad time. Food supplies very small. Slept.

Saturday 29th. October

Talabakul

Rested and dried out clothing. Discussions with officals and inspected ~~x~~ gardens. Again very little food offered. Quite a number of natives absent hunting. Officals from Sirikua and Unani contacted and advised of patrol's intentions. Slept.

Sunday 30th. October

Talabakul to Sirikua 3 hrs

Track in fair condition and shows signs of having been worked on. General direction west skirting the slopes of Mt. Au to Very few natives ready at Sirikua. Again food short. Discussions with officals. Slept.

Monday

DIARY CONTINUED

~~Monday 30th.~~ 31 October ~~November~~

Sirikua to Unani 2 hrs

General westerly direction. Track in good condition. Best reception so far but still food short. Guri, our Bomai interpreter comes from here. Discussions with officals proved that Ola (previous name for this centre) is actullay the name of the group. Unani is the correct name for this place. Some anthropological data obtained. Slept.

~~Tuesday 31st.~~ 1st November

Unani to Sirikua to Talabakul 6hrs.

Retraced same route. Stopped at Sirikua for a spell. Obtained more anthropological data at Talabakul. Asked for directions to Nilairi. Am positive there is a fairly direct route heading straight east via ~~Kuawaiyauwa~~ Yuwaiyauwa. Very apparent that the Talabakul natives are not on friendly terms with Nilairi. Slept.

~~Wednesday 1st.~~ 2nd November

Talabakul to Buri Camp 7 hrs

Retraced same route. No natives living in this area although there are signs of old gardens. Had to issue patrol rations. Slept.

~~Thursday 2nd.~~ 3rd November

Buri Camp to Elmagale 7 hrs

Retraced same route. All natives at Elmagale had to be urged to bring in food for the patrol Only helpful people were the village officals. Slept.

~~Friday 3rd.~~ 4th November

Elmagale to Yuwaiyauwa 5hrs

Mr. Kostka departed for Gumine on receipt of A.D.O's radiogram. Track returns nearly to Nondiri and then heads in general south-easterly direction climbing all the way. Again food rather short although the reception was very good. Discussions with officals. Medical inspection, Slept.

~~Saturday 4th.~~ 5th November

Yuwaiyauwa to Hawaleku Camp. 4 hrs

Track in very poor condition and makes for very heavy walking. Hawaleku is a hamlet of the Ioma people - Salt Census Sub-Division. Again issued patrol Rations. Slept.

~~Sunday 5th.~~ 6th November

Hawaleku Camp to ~~Yuwaiyauwa~~ Nilairi 5 hrs

Track in poor condition and very steep descent. Village officals gave a good reception. Food a little better here. Rest House fallen down so camped. Slept.

DIARY CONTINUED

Monday 7th November

Nilari

Rested and dried out clothing. Discussions with officals Slept.

Tuesday 8th. November

Nilari to Ioma 7 hrs

Track in good condition but very steep - climbing all the way. Finally got out of the leech areas. Food more plentiful now and carriers took advantage. Discussions with officals. Slept.

~~Ioma~~ Wednesday 9th. November

Ioma to Mogiagi 3 hrs

Track in good condition still climbing. Carriers in need of a rest. Heard several minor disputes. Food plentiful. Slept.

Thursday 10th. November
Mogiagi
~~Mogiagi~~ to Olui 5 hrs

Very good track. Now passed through the Salt area. Food plentiful. Discussions with officals. Heard several minor complaints. Slept.

Friday 11th. November

Olui to Gumine Base Camp 4½hrs

A good track to Deri and then the main vehicular road up the Maril River Valley to Gumine.

End of Diary

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NATIVE AFFAIRS

The Bomai natives have long been looked on as being primitive and backward by their neighbours in the Maril River and Salt Areas. The writer considers that there is a peaceful and settled state of affairs in the Upper Bomai and that these natives showed a surprising amount of advancement.

It is most difficult to compare this area with any other area in the Chimbu Sub-District. It is most unusual to find such a small and scattered population in such a huge area of land.

There is no doubt at all that the Bomai people have benefited by their contact with the more sophisticated natives from the Maril River and the Salt. Trade in bird-of-paradise and other plumes has led to a peaceful penetration into the Bomai to the advantage of all concerned. Only one bad result of this penetration has been the sale of "boss-boy" rings. This practise has now been stopped and all have been warned of the consequences.

The patrol received a good welcome at each centre, although it was quite apparent that the natives were rather shy, and did not readily present themselves. It is a real disadvantage to only stop one night at each centre in this area, as these people are scattered in small hamlets, and, besides the natural delay in hearing of the patrol's arrival, they do need more time to gain confidence. It is not suggested that they are afraid, but merely that when fifty or so people are confronted with up to sixty or more visitors there is a tendency to wait and see what will happen.

Village officals appointed by the previous patrol were most helpful. Although they do not ~~xxx~~ have much idea of their duties they were most anxious to please and ~~xxxx~~ with more contact and guidance these officals will give the Administration a lot of assistance.

This period - just prior to the wet season - was rather unfavourable for patrolling. Old gardens are nearly finished and new gardens are not yet bearing. On top of this, at ~~xxxxxxx~~ Talabakul, a headman had just died and all the people were in mourning. Many natives were absent hunting and with only a limited amount of native foods available it was felt that this patrol was rather an imposition on the resources of the Bomai people. There was not one place in the Upper Bomai where the patrol could buy more than sufficient food for one meal.

From an Administration/Native relationship very little can be done for these people until they learn to settle permanently in one area and also build better roads. They are the true "shifting agriculturalists". No more than two or three crops are gathered from one garden and then there is a change to a new area. No real reason was found for this changing around except a dread of sickness. If one or more people suddenly die there is a strong tendency to move on in search of a more healthy spot. The whole of the area is fertile - far more so than elsewhere in Chimbu - although greater effort is ~~xxxxxx~~ needed in preparing the gardens.

All the groups in the area visited have migrated in from other areas. They all say that before there were many natives but that sickness and the hard life has gradually thined the ranks. This area really illustrates the bad effects of forced migration. The people are small and thin in statue and are obviously having a battle to survive. The writer has long been interested in migrations and the

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONTINUED

effects these migrations have on the people. At this stage it can be said that the Upper Bomai natives are pioneers. Once proper and permanent hamlets are established and sufficient land is cleared there will no doubt be an improvement in their way of life.

No disputes were brought to the patrol's notice. The people at Talabakul and Sirikua are not on really friendly terms with the people from Nilairi and Yuwaiyauwa. Some time in the past the Talabakul and Sirikua people killed a native of Nilairi. This killing was returned and also two female natives were carried off. One of these went to Nilairi and the other to Mengalu (Bonoro). A killing also took place between the Talabakul and Yuwaiyauwa people. This was settled by payment. The only effects of these killings has been that there are no tracks between Talabakul and the Yuwaiyauwa- Nilairi areas. There was a track there before but this has now become overgrown.

To sum up the position in the Upper Bomai it can be said that this huge isolated and rugged area with such a small scattered population can not hope to progress far without better roads, more people, and more permanent hamlets and gardens. The present native situation is good and there is no reason why the Restricted Boundary can not be moved down to the Tua River. With the continued penetration from the Maril River and Salt people porulation figures will improve, larger areas will be cleared and better communications established.

All natives contacted were aware of the government station at Gumine. Many of them have visited Gumine and will continue to do so in the future.

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ROADS AND BRIDGES

The whole of the Upper Bomai is heavily forested and the small scattered population centres are linked only by winding native pads. Around Nondiri there was evidence of some attention to the tracks. These are at least cleared and some small sections have been graded. The natives showed interest in building better roads but as the labour supply is so small it will take years to bring about any real improvement. The need to have a good road from the Maril River into at least part of the Bomai was pointed out to village officals. Perhaps the best route would be to continue on from Gomgale (Maril River West) to Dege and then towards Au.

Bridges are practically non-existant. In the dry there is very little trouble in crossing the larger streams, this of course, would be a different story in the wet season. The cane suspension bridge over the Tua River is the only means of crossing from the Upper Bomai into the Lower Bomai. This bridge is near Nilairi. At this time of the year it would be easy to raft across the Tua, although Chimbu natives have a horror of drowning - nearly all are non-swimmers.-

Until many more natives migrate into the Upper Bomai and start to clear some of the forest areas travelling will always be difficult and patrols will always have to camp in certain parts.

WALKING TIMES

Gumine Base Camp	to Amiakoa	8hrs	Rough walking
Amiakoa	to Nondiri	4hrs	Fair
Nondiri	to Elmagale	4 hrs	Steep
Elmagale	to Buri Camp	8 hrs	Difficult and steep
Buri Camp	to Talabakul	7 hrs	Better but plenty of leeches.
Talabakul	to Sirikua	3 hrs	Quite a good track
Sirikua	to Unani	2 hrs	" " "
Elmagale	to Yuwaiyauwa	5 hrs	Good track very steep
Yuwaiyauwa	to Hawaleku Camp	4 hrs	Very rugged
Hawaleku Camp	to Nilairi	5 hrs	Rough steep descent
Nilairi	to Ioma	7 hrs	Good but steep
Ioma	to Mogaiagi	3 hrs	" " "
Mogiagi	to Olui	5 hrs	Quite a good road
Olui	to Gumine	4 hrs	" " "

PATROL ROUTE

Acting on instructions the writer retraced from Talabakul right back to Elmagale and so through Yuwaiyauwaand down to Nilairi. The next patrol should be able to walk direct from Talabakul to Yuwaiyauwa - sleeping one night in the bush. There is a track but these two places are not really on good terms.

The writer considers that the Upper Bomai is quite large enough to make one census area. The following patrol route is suggested for patrols moving from Gumine Base Camp.

Gumine Base Camp	to Gomgale	- a jeepable road all the way.
Gomgale	to Dege	- Dege is a rest house
Dege	to Aligai	- have to camp in this area.
Aligai	to Au	- rest house
Au	to Andibil	- camp
Andibil	to Taiaj	- camp
Taiaj	to Mororo	- camp
Ura	to Unani	- rest house
Unani	to Sirikua	- rest house
Sirikua	to Talabakul	- rest house
Talabakul	to Buri	- camp
Buri	to Elmagale	- rest house
Elmagale	to Nondiri	- rest house
Nondiri	to Amiakoa	- rest house
Amiakoa	to Yuwaiyauwa	- rest house
Yuwaiyauwa	to Hawaleku	- camp
Hawaleku	to Nilairi	- camp, possibly a new rest house.
Nilairi	to Ioma	- rest house
Ioma	to Mogaiagi	- " "
Mogiagi	to Olui	- " "
Olui back	to Gumine Base Camp.	

The best time to patrol this area would be just after the wet season. There will always be the need of a permanent carrier line and consideration must always be given to obtaining food supplies.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICALS

The native hamlets have been amply described in previous reports. It is important to remember that south of Elmagale the natives have a tendency to shift camp every few years. At Nilairi they have moved about five hundred yards since the last patrol. In general the living conditions are primitive. Once the people start to really settle down in one

VILLAGES AND WILLAGE OFFICALS

place then more permanent dwellings can be constructed.

The previous patrol made several appointments as Tultuls. There are now sufficient numbers ffor the area. No new recommendations or dismissals are proposed by this patrol and so no return is submitted. The village officals gave the patrol a lot of assistance and they do appear to be the true leaders. At the moment they are not fully aware of their responsibilities but they do show a willingness to learn.

FOREST AREAS

The Upper Bomai people have no fear of soil erosion. In fact their hardest task is to clear sufficient timber when building gardens. The whole of the area is heavily forested. If there was a good access road into the Bomai then there would be commercial possibilities in timber cutting.

POLICE

A separate report on the police accompaning the patrol will be submitted and forwarded direct to the Commissioner of Police Port Moresby

INTERPRETERS

NINKAMA, offical interpreter from Gumine accompanied the patrol. He was able to converse with most of the Upper Bomai natives.

GURI, a trainee interpreter from Unani gave valuable assistance when NINKAMA failed. GURI understands the language of the Upper and Lower Bomai. At the moment he does not speak pidgin english but he is learning fast.

MAIRE of UNANI accompanied the patrol back to Gumine. This chap is about fourteen years of age and is a brother of Guri. It is hoped that MAIRE will learn pidgin english at Gumine and in a couple of years be of assistance to Bomai patrols.

CARRIERS

A permanent line of carriers was recruited from the Maril River area. They found the going very difficult. Most of them at some time had been on trading visits into the Bomai and therefore had some knowledge of the people. They were all medically examined before and after the patrol

MAPS

The map accompanying Chuave Patrol Report No. 2 of 1954/1955 was used. This proved to be quite accurate. At the moment there are no mapping materials available at Kundiawa. It is hoped that in a few weeks time a map 1" to the mile can be submitted.

CONCLUSION

The establishment of a patrol post at Gumine will do a lot towards helping the Upper Bomai natives and will ensure that there is no exploitation by the Maril River people. A future aim should be to encourage a natural migration out of the over-crowded Maril River area into the Upper Bomai.

M.R.Haywood O.I.C. Gumine

APPENDIX A Attached to Patrol Report No. 10 of 1955/1956

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK UPPER BOMAI

Food Supplies

This patrol found an acute shortage of all native foods in the Upper Bomai. The reasons given were that at this time of the year there is always a shortage whilst new gardens are bearing, and that although the ground is very fertile it is very hard work clearing the trees and undergrowth.

The staple food is kaukau supplemented by taro, yams, beans, bananas, sugar cane, marita, kumul etc. There is also some saksak south of Elmagale.

Pigs, 'kupuls', 'muruks', and birds supply most of the protein. In these parts there are plenty of wild pigs and birdlife.

Gardens

North of Elmagale garden construction is similar to that practised in the Maril River. South of Elmagale, in the rain forest areas, gardens are little better than rough scratchings. Quite large plots are cultivated but very little real clearing is attempted. Trees are cut and allowed to form the fences, The smaller undergrowth is cleared and with very little more preparation the food is planted. It was surprising to notice that the ground was not heaped at all for the kaukau. Considering the size of the population the garden areas are sufficient. However, in the lean periods, such as now there is not sufficient food for patrols employing many carriers.

Livestock

Pigs and birdlife make up the livestock in the Upper Bomai. Only about six fowls were seen by the patrol. The pigs seen were not very big but were healthy.

Cash -crops

There are no cash-crops at all. Introduction of any type of cash-crop would not be practical until these people become more settled.

M.R. Haywood

M.R.Haywood O.I.C. Gumine

APPENDIX B Attached to Patrol Report No.10 of 1955/1956

ANTHROPOLOGICAL UPPER BOMAI

The following subjects were brought up for discussion by this patrol, 1) migrations, 2) marriages, 3) burial customs, 4) the story of the god called ERISALI.

The writer considers that the following information is accurate but it must be remembered that working through two interpreters can lead to errors. Besides that there is a general reluctance on the part of the natives to talk about their customs and beliefs.

Migrations

The natives at Amiakoa and Nondiri originally came from Bemal in the Dom. They first settled at Omkolai in the Maril River East and then moved into the Upper Bomai. They call themselves SIA-KALAGU but are actually KIA people. They have got over the worst of their problems and are well and truely settled.

The natives at Elmagale and Yuwaiyauwa originally came from Gumine in the Maril River West and so are Mian people. They too have settled down with good gardens and housing.

The natives at Talabakul, Sirikua, and Unani all migrated in from the Mengalu (Karimui) area. They are still in the process of becoming established.

The natives at Nilairi also came from the Mengalu. They are on a par with the other three places just mentioned.

Marriages

It is the practise in the Upper Bomai to marry off the females at the age of about five or six. The child is looked after by the parents of the man until she has her first menstruation period. Final payment is then made and the couple live as man and wife. "Bride-price" arrangements are similar as those discussed in Maril River East Report No. 2 of 1955/1956.

M.R. Haywood O.I.C. Gumine

Burial Customs

The body of any important man is left in the house for four days after death. A platform is erected in the garden and then the body wrapped in banana leaves and bark cloth is placed on this platform. In the process of time all body fluids drain away until only the bones are left. These bones are placed in a basket and kept in the house of a close relative ie brother. All the relatives and friends gather and there is a feast of pig. The mourning behaviour is similar to that seen elsewhere in Chimbu with perhaps a greater amount of mud being smeared all over the body. The bones are then buried in the garden. A sepecial little ceremony takes place when two pigs are killed and eaten by father, mother, brothers and wife of the deceased.

The story of the god called ERISALI

To avoid needless repetition reference must again be made to Report No.2 of 1955/1956. - anthropological section. ERISALI is another name for BOLUMAWAGAGAL. Instead of being stone it is made of wood. A literal translation of ERISALI is pig's testicles. The Upper Bomai natives have exactly the same regard for this object as the Maril River people have for theirs. Especially in regards to sickness ERISALI plays a very important part. It might be added that when a pig is sacrificed in order to ask a favour then owner of the ERISALI keeps and eats the pig.

APPENDIX C Attached to Patrol Report No.10 of 1955/1956.

MEDICAL AND HYGIENE

An N.M.O. from Gumine Base Camp accompanied the patrol and treated the natives at all centres for minor sores and sickness. It was not thought advisable to send anyone in to Gumine because of the difficult terrain and the fact that these people are still rather primitive and must gradually get confidence in the Administration. There is no doubt at all that several more serious cases were kept hidden from the patrol and at every opportunity it was stressed to village officals to bring in everyone who may need medical attention.

Sickness and the fear of sickness is a constant dread of the Upper Bomai natives. The writer considers that living a nomadic life in such rough lowlying country has a big influence on the population figures. There is no doubt that malaria is the biggest killer although very little information can be obtained by interrogation.

There are no Aid Posts in the Upper Bomai. It is strongly recommended that an Aid Post be started at Nondiri. From Nondiri three other centres can be served - Elmagale, Amiakoa, and Yuwaiyauwa. The natives themselves asked for an Aid Post and if permission is granted they will allocate the ground and build the houses. From Gumine it is about a six hour walk to Nondiri. The people around Nondiri are as sophisticated as those in the Maril River Valley.

In the future another possible site for an Aid Post would be at Au.

Village Hygiene is practically non-existant. The people live crowded into one or two houses with the pigs occupying the ground floor. However,very little clothing is worn,and with a good rainfall nature takes care of their skins.

N.B. Could the Medical Officer Kundiawa be show the above remarks please.

M.R.Haywood

M.R.Haywood O.I.C.Gumine

Gordhq

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... CHIMBU SUB-DISTRICT EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT Report No. 11 of 1955-56

Patrol Conducted by... W. J. KELLY, A/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled... SINA SINA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... No.

Natives... 3 members R.P.&N.G.C. 1 Interpreter
1 N.M.O., 1 Prob. clerical asst.

Duration—From 14/ 2 /19 56 to 17/ 2 19 56
20/2 /1956 to 1/ 3 /1956 and 23/4/56 to 25/4/56

Number of Days... Fifteen

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... March /19 55

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

Map Reference... AMS Aeronatuical series - 1 mile to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol... CENSUS REVISION & ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

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 .... £....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of CHIMBU SUB-DISTRICT EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT Report No. 11 of 1955-56

Patrol Conducted by W. J. KELLY A/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled SINA SINA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 3 members R.P. & N.G.C. 1 interpreter
1 N.M.O., 1 Prob. Clerical asst.

Duration—From 16/2/1956 to 17/2/1956
20/2/1956 to 1/3/1956 and 23/4/56 to 25/4/56

Number of Days seventeen

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services March /1955

Medical .... June /1954

Map Reference APG Aeronautical series - 1 mile to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION & ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

.....

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 & NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District,
E. H. D.

10th May, 1956.

District Officer,
G O R O K A.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 11 of 1955-56.

Area Patrolled:	:	SINA SINA Census Division.
Officer conducting Patrol	:	W. J. KELLY, A/A.D.O.
Objects of Patrol	:	Census Revision, Routine Administration.
Personnel Accompanying	:	Three members of R.P. & N.G.C. One Interpreter, One Native Medical Orderly, One Prob. Clerical Asst.
Duration of Patrol	:	14th February to 17th February, 1956. 20th February to 1st March, 1956. 23rd April, to 25th April, 1956. (See diary for explanation of broken patrol period).
Last Patrol to Area	:	March, 1955.
Map References:	:	A.P.C. Aeronautical series - 1 mile to 1 inch.

INTRODUCTION.

The Sina Sina Census Division lies to the immediate south east of Kundiawa station. The people living within this division are not a single integrated group. The patrol route and division boundaries being mainly dictated by reason of topography and ease of accessability.

Four distinct groups live within the division. These are the TABARI, NUMAI, KERE and DINGA Groups. Of these people the TABARI Group, with its numerous sub-divisions are the most populous, and have possession of the greatest area of arable land.

Topographically the Sina Sina area consists of undulating country, rising to approx. 6,000 feet. This area, the divide between the lower water shed of the Chimbu River and the Mairi River, is the area traversed by the main Kundiawa-Chuave Road and the subsidiary road to Kogo.

In comparison with most other areas of the Chimbu Sub-District this area is more fertile and the arable slopes are less precipitous. In addition extremely fertile pockets of land, particularly in the NUMAI Group, give this area a greater population carrying potential than in other areas patrolled from Kundiawa.

DIARY

14th February, 1956:

Departed Kundiawa per motor bicycle at 10 a.m., arrived Nasul at 1130 a.m. Arrangements made for census taking. During afternoon visited Chuave Patrol Post. Returned to Nasul at 5.30 p.m. Night at Nasul.

15th February, 1956:

Census commenced at 0900, completed at 1300. Minor Courts heard and various matters discussed with people and officials. Heavy rains during afternoon. Night at Nasul.

16th February, 1956:

Departed Nasul 0830 per motor bicycle, inspected foot track to KILAI, arriving there at 0930. Census commenced at 1130 hrs. Concluded at 1530 hrs. Discussions with village officials and people. Native from IANI brought to KILAI by officials, alleging that he had murdered his wife. Word also received that Supreme Court expected on 17th at Kundiawa.

17th February, 1956:

Returned to Kundiawa to prepare cases for Supreme Court and to hold District Court hearings on the murder allegations.

18th February, 1956:

At Kundiawa.

19th February, 1956:

At Kundiawa.

20th February, 1956:

Departed Kundiawa at 9 a.m. by landrover for Nasul. From Nasul to YORAKOGL by motor bike. Census commenced 12.30 p.m. Work finished for the day at 5.30 p.m. Night at YORAKOGL.

21st February, 1956:

Census recommenced at 9.am. Completed at 12 noon. General discussions and inspections of hamlets. Left YORAKOGL at 3 p.m. and arrived at DU at 3.40 p.m. Census commenced at 4 p.m. and halted at 4.30 p.m. due to heavy rains. Night at DU.

22nd February, 1956:

Census commenced at 0800. completed at 1430 p.m. Minor disputes adjudicated on and general discussions with the people, inspections of hamlet sites etc. Night at DU.

23rd February, 1956:

Various minor disputes settled during early morning. Departed DU at 1030 hrs. for KOGK by motor cycle. Census commenced at 1130 and completed at 1600 hrs.

Inspection of hamlet sites and various discussions with officials and people. Night at KOGK.

24th February, 1956:

Day spent at Koge working on census figures and compilation.

25th February, 1956:

Inspection of KU-ONIMOGOMA Road per moter cycle. Returned to Ka at 5 p.m. and thence to Koge.

26th February, 1956:

Sunday - observed. Spent at Koge.

27th February, 1956:

Departed Koge at 0930 hrs. for KMAI Rest House, arriving at 1000. Census commenced at 1100 hrs. Work finished for the day at 5 p.m.

28th February, 1956:

Census recommenced at 0830, completed at 1030 hrs. Discussions with people and village officials. Inspection of hamlet sites etc.

~~Discussions with people and village officials~~

Left for NIMMUL at 12.30 hrs. arriving at 1330 hrs. Census commenced at 2 p.m. and concluded at 4.30 p.m. Various routine patrol activities during afternoon. Night at Nimmul.

29th February, 1956:

Left Nimmul at 8 a.m. per moter cycle for DUMUN Rest House, arriving at 10 a.m. Census commenced at 11 a.m. and concluded at 3 p.m.

Discussions and inspections of various activities in the Dumun area. Night at Dumun.

1st March, 1956:

Departed Dumun at 7 a.m. for new Rest House of WOMAI. Census commenced at 8 a.m. and concluded at 10 p.m. Day spent in inspection of road route to the YONGAMUGL area, and the Upper Chimbu. Inspection of hamlet sites etc.

Returned to Kundiawa at 6 p.m.

- - - -

Permission was obtained from the District Officer to delay the submission of this patrol report in order that a short follow up patrol of the same area could be incorperated in the one report. This was undertaken approximately six weeks after the completion of the census patrol.

23rd April, 1956:

Departed from Kundiawa by moter cycle for WOMAI, DUMUN and MASUL Rest Houses. Inspection of progress of various activities in these areas. Night at MASUL.

D I A R Y - CONT'D.

24th April, 1956:

Inspection of KILAI, YORAKOGL and DU areas. Night spent at DU.

25th April, 1956:

Further inspection of KOGE, EMAI and NINNUL areas. Returned to Lumdiawa at 5.30 p.m.

PATROL ENDS.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The most noteworthy aspect of the native situation within the Sina Sina area is the animosity with which the different groups regard each other. Even though actual fighting between the groups is a thing of the past, no opportunity is lost to pay back ancient real, or imagined, grievances by trumped up court cases. Another favourite method is to continue vendettas by bringing up old complaints that were settled years ago by other officers.

This distrust and intrigue between the groups has, naturally, made the people distrustful of embarking on any new ventures that involve group dependance.

Another factor contributing towards the general disinterest, and lack of drive on the part of the Sina Sina people must be laid at the door of the two missions operating in the area. The two missions concerned, the Lutheran and Catholic Missions, are in active competition for adherents. To increase their flocks they prefer to engage in interdenominational feuding, rather than embark on a programme of active aid and guidance for their people.

This situation is made worse by the fact that the Lutheran Mission relies on their native teachers, closely settled in the area, to obtain converts and to supervise the every day mission activities in their particular area. These mission teachers, are on the whole, staunch reactionaries and thrive on fermenting discord to further their own ends.

While this distrust and intrigue will continue to retard the development of the area as long as it exists, the attitude towards the Administration is one of respect. In fact the only unifying factor existing in the Sina Sina is the credence given to Administration guidance (in so far as it is possible for such guidance to be accepted by individuals and small clans as such) and willingness to work on any Administration sponsored project.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Within the Sina Sina Census area the interest in the planting of cash crops has only been discernable at WOMAI, MASUL, DUMUN and ICHAKOGL. In these areas approximately 48 acres of coffee is under cultivation or the ground is prepared for planting. Other than this cash potential the only source of income these people have at present is the sale of fresh foods, and pit-sawn timber, and the income from road maintenance.

The Sina Sina area, mainly in the Tabari tribal group, contains some of the most fertile land in the Chimbu Sub-District. This high fertility explains the high population per head of square mile, and will delay any evil effects being felt from over-population for some time yet. The high yield yield from the gardens more than adequately feeds the present population and there is no immediate danger of food shortages, or lack of subsistence garden area.

This statement, however, does not hold for the Numai-Kogo group. This people are surrounded on all sides by other land-hungry groups who are continually nibbling at their borders. Only vigilence by the natives themselves, and by Administration officers, has prevented the Numai

land being diminished by the land-stealing sorties from surrounding groups.

In the Minga area the land is also short and consequently interest displayed in coffee has been rather luke-warm. However a block of ground on the Wahgi River, which is known to the natives as the MERE locality, was suggested as a possible coffee block. This ground was inspected and, in my opinion, should be eminently suitable for coffee cultivation. The people concerned, the clan of Lulwai PAPA of Minga, were advised to commence clearing and cultivating. Since the return of the patrol to Kundiawa work has commenced on this project. The ground should be ready for planting during the next wet season.

The Agricultural Extension from Kundiawa frequently visits the Sina Sina Division and, to date, has performed excellent work in the face of some apathy and interference. It is thought that the Sina Sina area will make only moderate progress in the growing of cash crops and for many years the main source of income will be from transient and coastal labour.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

A list of village officials is attached as an appendix to this report.

As has been mentioned, ad nauseam, in previous reports, village officials en masse, are a force for disintegration, rather than the unification, of various groups and clans. This especially the case in the TABARI area. It has been the policy in Chimbu, for many years now, to keep Lulwais and Tuls Tuls to a minimum and to appoint only "strong" men to these much-coveted positions. This policy has, in the long run, paid off handsomely. On the whole the Chimbu Village Officials most helpful and fully realise the backwardness of their people and the need for self help.

As can be seen from the appendix there are several retiring Tul Tuls, mainly men who wish to withdraw from the position owing to senility and failing activity. Replacements have been recommended and the men taking over the positions are acting in a probationary capacity.

CENSUS:

The total population of the Sina Sina Census was recorded at 14,410, a net increase of

The following statistics have been compiled from the census ; Births 38.1 per thousand.
Deaths 22.49 per thousand, giving a natural increase fo 15.61 per thousand. This is slightly less than the Sub-District average, which is approximately 16.22 per thousand head of population.

During census taking recruits were accepted for coastal labour. An appendix showing statistics of absentee labour is attached. As can be seen from the statistics the average absent is usually between 25 and 30 % of the labour potential. Owing to lack of outlet for activities and wage-earning, and the dependence of the people on the cash brought home by the returning labours, this percentage is not considered excessive.

MISSIONS:

There are three missions operating in the Sina Sina area - the Roman Catholic Mission, the Lutheran and S.D.A missions. Only the Roman Catholic has a Europeean staffed centre in this area - there is a mission Father and a lay brother at Koge.

As mentioned in the Native Affairs heading the atmosphere surrounding the activities of these missions is not a healthy one and is not beneficial to the population as a whole. However with the new emphasis being placed on health, and particularly education, by missions nowadays it is hoped that future activities will being more realistic help to mission adherents.

The large Lutheran Mission settlement in the Sina Sina Division was the subject of a special report by the Government anthropologist, Mr. Julius. The comments made by Mr. Julius still apply. However with the passage of years it is becoming more apparent that these settlements, in themselves, are not bad. It is the propaganda that is disseminated from them by untutored, unsupervised, largely anti-administration mission teachers.

EDUCATION:

In all of the Sina Sina census area only 92 pupils are attending school. Of these only three are at Administration schools.

The remainder are attending the various mission schools. It is hoped that the standard of these mission schools will be regularised by the forthcoming inspections of an officer of the Department of Education. At present the standard of literacy among the teachers is appalling and the hope of any of their pupils ever attaining an education is practically nil.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

The main Kundiawa-Goroka road cuts through the northern sector of the Sina Sina area, going by the Rest Houses at WOWAI, DUMUN and MASUL. This road gives access to the Road Meeting Centres at these places and regular visits are made by Administration officers from Kundiawa.

The main road is in fair conditions and the road bed consists of a layer of stone no less than nine inches thick which is trafficable in all weathers. During the dry season this road is a little rough, but during the wet the stones more than prove their worth.

The auxiliary road to Gumine Patrol Post leaves the main road Dumun and goes, by way of Koge Rest House, to the Gunaggi area. Work is still proceeding on the section of the road from Koge to Gunaggi. During the patrol the progress of this work was inspected and it is anticipated that the road will be quite satisfactory and that delivery of stores to Gumine will be able to take place by road in the near future.

A road survey was carried and a route marked from Masul through Kilai, Kobakogi, etc, to Koge Rest House. This road will give access to the aforementioned Rest Houses and allow technical officers to visit and advise these people regularly and with a minimum of effort.

Foot tracks in the area are generally of such a high standard that, despite the wet season being in full swing, most of the patrol was carried out by motor cycle.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

A Native Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol and conducted inspections at every census meeting. Local Aid Post Orderlies also were to the fore in their respective centres.

Health generally was found to be reasonable and very few cases were sent in to Kundiawa Native Hospital. Several of those sent in were infants suffering from malnutrition. However an Infant Welfare Sister has commenced holding regular clinics at several of the Sina Sina centres and a corresponding interest the progress of the children should soon be evident.

Once again it is regretted that scabies were much in evidence. As usual much of the blame for this rests upon the encouragement given to the people (by mission teachers) to abandon their traditional dress in favour of cast-off European articles of dress, which shortly become filthy and insanitary

Hamlet inspections showed that the people are accustoming themselves to the use of latrines and the non-pollution of drinking water. However much work still lies in front of the Aid Post Orderlies and administration officers before this area can be said to be health-conscious and hygienic in the full meaning of the word.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

There were no shortages of native foods through out the area and garden sites being prepared indicated that there would be no fore shortages in the forseeable future.

The methods of cultivation employed by the Sina Sina natives are those which have been described in numerous Chimbu patrol reports and apply generally throughout the whole area. These methods have the virtue of being tried and proven and, though land shortages indicate a need for improved methods of agriculture, it is felt that these experiments should be of a very tentative nature at first. The results produced by the natives, using their own methods, are astounding by our standards.

Pigs and fowls are fairly plentiful throughout the area and all appeared to be healthy.

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APPENDIX A to CHIMBU PATROL
REPORT No. 11 of 55/56

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

$ 70 L/CPL MK'IPA:

An experienced and capable member of the force - not outstanding but gives good service.

$ 106 Consl. ORBA:

A constable with long service. Not overburdened with intelligence but is willing, and persevering. His experience in the force stands him in good stead.

$896 Consl. PARK:

A junior member of the force, who with added experience will become a reliable, average policeman. Not outstanding but gives adequate service.

APPENDIX 'B' to

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 11 of 1955-56.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS - SINA SINA CENSUS DIVISION.

		Group	Clan	No. people.
MASUL REST HOUSE:				
LULIAI				
	*KAPIA	TABARI-MIULE	YAWA	359
TUL TULS:				
	KOL	"	OUWO	354
*	KIANUL	"	DINOGOBIE	173
	MIULE	"	DINOGO	294
*	KAPIA — MOL	"	YAWA	359
* Recommend retirement - to be replaced by:				
	KAL (tultul)	TABARI-MIULE	DONOGOBIE	173
	GEGAGE (luluai)	"	YAWA	359
KILAI REST HOUSE:				
Luluai:	TINE	"	NILBURE	201
Tul Tuls:	ARE (retired)	"	NUNKAWA	204
	DAGUWA (replacement)	"	"	204
	WAIA	"	MAI	127
	BA (retired)	"	WALARI	169
	GOLA (replacement)	"	WALARI	169
	DIRIKORE	"	NILBURE	201
KOBAKOBL REST HOUSE:				
Luluai:	IURE	TABARI-SINE	BULAGSILIBE	555
	DANA	TABARI-GOLA	SINE	227
Tul Tuls:	PAUL	TABARI-GOLA	IAKANUMO	203
	KIANUL	TABARI-SINE	BULAGSILIBE	555
	NOGIA	"	"	555
	BULAGE (retired)	"	GILMAI	389
	DIRUA (replacement)	"	"	389
	KAIPE	"	IOGUNULKANE	232
	WAINE	"	MAIMA	384
	GELUA	"	"	384
	KWINE (retired)	"	KUMOTAMI	251
	KAUPA (replacement)	"	"	251
	BULAGE (retired)	"	SINEWAI	270
	GOLABE (replacement)	"	"	270
	KIANUL (retired)	"	SINE	227
	GUNUA (replacement)	"	TAGALAGA	183
KEREGO REST HOUSE:				
Luluai:	[illegible] KOLA	KERE	KEREGO	276
Tul Tuls:	UKAGE	"	MIULE	272
	KILAL	"	DUMUNARE	163
	KANAL	"	WAINEGAU	442
	NEBANE (retired)	"	"	442
	KAUPA (replacement)	"	"	442
	NOGIA	"	KEREGO	276
	DIRUA (retired)	"	KOMUNEKANE	353
	ILAI (replacement)	"	"	353
	KAUPA	"	"	353
	NOGIA	"	DUMUNARE	163
	IGBA	"	BILUKU	247

APPENDIX 'B' - Cont'd.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

			Group	Clan	No. in line
KOMBE REST HOUSE:					
Luluai:	KUMULGAGL		NUMAI	BOMAI	617
Tul Tula:	MILE		"	OGULE	135
	KWIBA		"	WAULA	225
	PORE		"	DUGUL	662
	KUA		"	"	662
	NINKAMA		"	"	662
	KAMAN		"	BOMAI	617
	IOGIL		"	"	617
	GWIBILE		"	"	617
NUMAI REST HOUSE:					
Luluai:	WEL		DIGA	NINEKU	
Tul Tula:	GOLAL		"	KIREKU	387
	GATU		"	"	387
	DEGINA		"	"	387
	NILAL		"	"	217
	KALE		"	"	90
	GEREMEM		"	NINEKU	437 159
	KWIKE		"	KIREKU	417
	APA	(retired)	"	KIREKU	888
	GAINA	(replacement)	retired "	NINEKU	144
	PARIKE	(replacement)	"	NINEKU	144
	KAUPA			"	162
	AUWI		DIGA	"	135
	NINE		"	"	114
	GEBA		"	"	94
	KAL		"	"	43
	KONI		"	"	109
NINDUL REST HOUSE:					
			"	KAGILE	
Luluai:	PAPA		"	GANEKU	97
Tul Tula:	KIPA	(retired)	"	"	97
	IOBA	(replacement)	"	BUGUMUGA	111
	KAIMA		"	KAUKU	52
	PINE		"	KAGILE	319
	INA				
KUMUL REST HOUSE:					
Luluai:	GUISE		TABARI	KIMBAGU	
Tul Tula:	PUPMA		"	"	549
	KEKPATINA		"	"	549
	WAUKE		"	KABAIAGADEN	446
	NURAMIL		"	"	446
	KAUIL		"	"	446
	NUMAMBO		"	KUMBAGU	214
	KAUPA		"	KUBMAGADEN	305
	WAUKI		"	KUIAWA	146
KOMAI REST HOUSE:					
Luluai:	DAMA		TABARI	KABMAMAGE WAUMA	
Tul Tula:	KEMUGO		"	KABMAGIURE	96
	KAU		"	WAUMA	400
	AMUL		"	"	400
	KIKAMUN		"	KABMAMAGE	254

APPENDIX 'G'

TO SULUMU PATROL REPORT NO. 11 55/56

ABSENTEE LABOUR STATISTICS - SINA SINA CENSUS DIV.

Sub-Clan	No. Absent	No. Recruited	Labour Potential	% Absent
MAMUL REST HOUSE:				
YAUN	6	23	79	
DINOGO	7	10	65	
DINOGOBIE	6	5	42	
OUWA	5	16	75	
	24	44	261	26%
KILAI REST HOUSE:				
NILBURE	5	8	46	
WALARI	7	5	40	
MAI	4	5	33	
NUNKAMA	4	10	45	
	20	28	166	24.9%
IOBAKOSE REST HOUSE:				
SINENAI	12	-	51	
KUNDTEKI	15	-	52	
MAINA	24	3	89	
GUNAKAIE	24	-	42	
IOGUNULKANE	28	4	57	
GILMAI	28	-	98	
BULAGSILIBE	28	-	97	
	113	7	480	25%
BU REST HOUSE:				
KONULUZIAGE	1	2	9	
KILAIKANE	4	2	28	
DUGNKANA	2	5	25	
NUGNKENGRAGA	4	4	15	
KUNUNKAMIL	5	4	26	
NETENUKE	4	4	12	
KOI	2	3	28	
AKIGAIUN	3	3	27	
NOGIAGILOIL	5	4	38	
MIULNNUNUN	4	2	19	
DNGN	3	3	13	
KAUPA	1	2	26	
KONUPALA	1	1	47	
MILANBAULE	5	4	26	
	40	50	346	28%
KOGE REST HOUSE:				
KAUKUAU	3	4	24	
GNUNKANEN	1	4	19	
WABAIA	4	4	22	
KWIKANI	1	2	25	
WAINIKONUNE	2	6	27	
DUGUL	1	2	28	
TONBA	2	4	17	
TGIL	1	2	17	
GUNAKANE	1	2	28	
IUWIKANE	1	2	17	
GANENKA	1	2	28	
KAUNAPALA	1	2	28	
	23	37	312	25%

APPENDIX 'G' - Absentee Labour Statistics - Cont'd.

Sub-Clan	No. Absent	No. Recruited	Labour Potential	% Absent
DUMUN REST HOUSE:				
NIENGAGORO	27	16	153	
KOMUNO				
KWIANA				
KUINGAGORO				
	99	47	410	25.8%
KOMAI REST HOUSE:				
TORAGU	26	31	238	22 %
KAIMARI REST HOUSE:				
BAIGAU	91	54	321	27 %
KAMUL REST HOUSE:				
KUMAUWAKU	39	39	262	27.8 %
GOIAKE				
POIKOKU				
WILIKU				
KOMMAGAU				
KORUKU				
SIPANIA				

Copy

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District,
E. H. D.

10th May, 1956.

District Officer,
G O R O K A.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 11 of 1955-56.

Area Patrolled:	:	SINA SINA Census Division.
Officer conducting Patrol	:	W. J. KELLY, A/A.D.O.
Objects of Patrol	:	Census Revision, Routine Administration.
Personnel Accompanying	:	Three members of R.P. & M.G.C. One Interpreter, One Native Medical Orderly, One Prob. Clerical Asst.
Duration of Patrol	:	14th February to 17th February, 1956. 20th February to 1st March, 1956. 23rd April, to 25th April, 1956. (See diary for explanation of broken patrol period).
Last Patrol to Area	:	March, 1955.
Map Reference:	:	A.P.C. Aeronautical series - 1 mile to 1 inch.

INTRODUCTION.

The Sina Sina Census Division lies to the immediate south east of Kundiawa station. The people living within this division are not a single integrated group. The patrol route and division boundaries being mainly dictated by reason of topography and ease of accessability.

Four distinct groups live within the division. These are the TABARI, NUMAI, KERE and DINGA Groups. Of these people the TABARI Group, with its numerous sub-divisions are the most populous, and have possession of the greatest area of arable land.

Topographically the Sina Sina area consists of undulating country, rising to approx. 6,000 feet. This area, the divide between the Lower water shed of the Chimbu River and the Maril River, is the area traversed by the main Kundiawa-Chuave Road and the subsidiary road to Kege.

In comparison with most other areas of the Chimbu Sub-District this area is more fertile and the arable slopes are less precipitous. In addition extremely fertile pockets of land, particularly in the NUMAI Group, give this area a greater population carrying potential than in other areas patrolled from Kundiawa.

DIARY

14th February, 1956:

Departed Kundiawa per motor bicycle at 10 a.m., arrived Masul at 1130 a.m. Arrangements made for census taking. During afternoon visited Chuave Patrol Post. Returned to Masul at 5.30 p.m. Night at Masul.

15th February, 1956:

Census commenced at 0900, completed at 1300. Minor Courts heard and various matters discussed with people and officials. Heavy rains during afternoon. Night at Masul.

16th February, 1956:

Departed Masul 0830 per motor bicycle, inspected foot track to KILAI, arriving there at 0930. Census commenced at 1130 hrs. Concluded at 1530 hrs. Discussions with village officials and people. Native from IANI brought to KILAI by officials, alleging that he had murdered his wife. Word also received that Supreme Court expected on 17th at Kundiawa.

17th February, 1956:

Returned to Kundiawa to prepare cases for Supreme Court and to hold District Court hearings on the murder allegations.

18th February, 1956:

At Kundiawa.

19th February, 1956:

At Kundiawa.

20th February, 1956:

Departed Kundiawa at 9 a.m. by landrover for Masul. From Masul to YORAKOGL by motor bike. Census commenced 12.30 p.m. Work finished for the day at 5.30 p.m. Night at YORAKOGL.

21st February, 1956:

Census recommenced at 9.am. Completed at 12 noon. General discussions and inspections of hamlets. Left YORAKOGL at 3 p.m. and arrived at DU at 3.40 p.m. Census commenced at 4 p.m. and halted at 4.30 p.m. due to heavy rains. Night at DU.

22nd February, 1956:

Census commenced at 0800. completed at 1430 p.m. Minor disputes adjudicated on and general discussions with the people, inspections of hamlet sites etc. Night at DU.

23rd February, 1956:

Various minor disputes settled during early morning. Departed DU at 1030 hrs. for KOGE by motor cycle. Census commenced at 1130 and completed at 1600 hrs.

Inspection of hamlet sites and various discussions with officials and people. Night at KOGE.

D I A R Y - Cont'd.

24th February, 1956:

Day spent at Kege working on census figures and compilation.

25th February, 1956:

Inspection of KU-ONIMOGOMA Road per motor cycle. Returned to Ku at 5 p.m. and thence to Kege.

26th February, 1956:

Sunday - observed. Spent at Kege.

27th February, 1956:

Departed Kege at 0930 hrs. for KWAI Rest House, arriving at 1000. Census commenced at 1100 hrs. Work finished for the day at 5 p.m.

28th February, 1956:

Census recommenced at 0830, completed at 1030 hrs. Discussions with people and village officials. Inspection of hamlet sites etc.

~~Discussions with people and village officials~~

Left for NIMMUL at 12.30 hrs. arriving at 1300 hrs. Census commenced at 2 p.m. and concluded at 4.30 p.m. Various routine patrol activities during afternoon. Night at Nimmul.

29th February, 1956:

Left Nimmul at 8 a.m. per motor cycle for DUMUN Rest House, arriving at 10 a.m. Census commenced at 11 a.m. and concluded at 3 p.m.

Discussions and inspections of various activities in the Dumun area. Night at Dumun.

1st March, 1956:

Departed Dumun at 7 a.m. for new Rest House of WOMAI. Census commenced at 8 a.m. and concluded at 10 p.m. Day spent in inspection of road route to the YOMBAMUGL area, and the Upper Chimbu. Inspection of hamlet sites etc.

Returned to Kundiawa at 6 p.m.

- - - -

Permission was obtained from the District Officer to delay the submission of this patrol report in order that a short follow up patrol of the same area could be incorperated in the one report. This was undertaken approximately six weeks after the completion of the census patrol.

23rd April, 1956:

Departed from Kundiawa by motor cycle for WOMAI, DUMUN and MASUL Rest Houses. Inspection of progress of various activities in these areas. Night at MASUL.

D I A R Y - CONT'D.

24th April, 1956:

Inspection of KILAI, YORAKOGL and DU areas. Night spent at DU.

25th April, 1956:

Further inspection of KOGE, EMAI and NINNUL areas. Returned to Kundiawa at 5.30 p.m.

PATROL ENDS.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The most noteworthy aspect of the native situation within the Sina Sina area is the animosity with which the different groups regard each other. Even though actual fighting between the groups is a thing of the past, no opportunity is lost to pay back ancient real, or imagined, grievances by trumped up court cases. Another favourite method is to continue vendettas by bringing up old complaints that were settled years ago by other officers.

This distrust and intrigue between the groups has, naturally, made the people distrustful of embarking on any new ventures that involve group dependence.

Another factor contributing towards the general disinterest, and lack of drive on the part of the Sina Sina people must be laid at the door of the two missions operating in the area. The two missions concerned, the Lutheran and Catholic Missions, are in active competition for adherents. To increase their flocks they prefer to engage in interdenominational feuding, rather than embark on a programme of active aid and guidance for their people.

This situation is made worse by the fact that the Lutheran Mission relies on their native teachers, closely settled in the area, to obtain converts and to supervise the every day mission activities in their particular area. These mission teachers, are on the whole, staunch reactionaries and thrive on fermenting discord to further their own ends.

While this distrust and intrigue will continue to retard the development of the area as long as it exists, the attitude towards the Administration is one of respect. In fact the only unifying factor existing in the Sina Sina is the credence given to Administration guidance (in so far as it is possible for such guidance to be accepted by individuals and small clans as such) and willingness to work on any Administration sponsored project.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Within the Sina Sina Census area the interest in the planting of cash crops has only been discernable at WOMAI, MASUL, DUMUN and IORAKOGL. In these areas approximately 48 acres of coffee is under cultivation or the ground is prepared for planting. Other than this cash potential the only source of income these people have at present is the sale of fresh foods, and pit-sawn timber, and the income from road maintenance.

The Sina Sina area, mainly in the Tabari tribal group, contains some of the most fertile land in the Chimbu Sub-District. This high fertility explains the high population, per head of square mile, and will delay any evil effects being felt from over-population for some time yet. The high yield yield from the gardens more than adequately feeds the present population and there is no immediate danger of food shortages, or lack of subsistence garden area.

This statement, however, does not hold for the Numai-Kege group. This people are surrounded on all sides by other land-hungry groups who are continually nibbling at their borders. Only vigilence by the natives themselves, and by Administration officers, has prevented the Numai

land being diminished by the land-stealing sorties from surrounding groups.

In the Dinga area the land is also short and consequently interest displayed in coffee has been rather luke-warm. However a block of ground on the Wangi River, which is known to the natives as the MERE locality, was suggested as a possible coffee block. This ground was inspected and, in my opinion, should be eminently suitable for coffee cultivation. The people concerned, the clan of Luluai PAPA of Dinga, were advised to commence clearing and cultivating. Since the return of the patrol to Kundiawa work has commenced on this project. The ground should be ready for planting during the next wet season.

The Agricultural Extension from Kundiawa frequently visits the Sina Sina Division and, to date, has performed excellent work in the face of some apathy and interference. It is thought that the Sina Sina area will make only moderate progress in the growing of cash crops and for many years the main source of income will be from transient and coastal labour.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

A list of village officials is attached as an appendix to this report.

As has been mentioned, ad nauseam, in previous reports, village officials en masse, are a force for disintegration, rather than the unification, of various groups and clans. This expecially the case in the TABARI area. It has been the policy in Chimbu, for many years now, to keep Luluais and Tuls Tuls to a minimum and to appoint only "strong" men to these much-coveted positions. This policy has, in the long run, paid off handsomely. On the whole the Chimbu Village Officials most helpful and fully realise the backwardness of their people and the need for self help.

As can be seen from the appendix there are several retiring Tul Tuls, mainly men who wish to withdraw from the position owing to senility and failing activity. Replacements have been recommended and the men taking over the positions are acting in a probationary capacity.

CENSUS:

The total population of the Sina Sina Census was recorded at 14,410, ~~a net increase of~~

The following statistics have been compiled from the census ; Births 38.1 per thousand.
Deaths 22.49 per thousand, giving a natural increase fo 15.61 per thousand. This is slightly less than the Sub-District average, which is approximately 16.22 per thousand head of population.

During census taking recruits were accepted for coastal labour. An appendix showing statistics of absentee labour is attached. As can be seen from the statistics the average absent is usually between 25 and 30 % of the labour potential. Owing to lack of outlet for activities and wage-earning, and the dependence of the people on the cash brought home by the returning labours, this percentage is not considered excessive.

MISSIONS:

There are three missions operating in the Sina Sina area - the Roman Catholic Mission, the Lutheran and S.D.A missions. Only the Roman Catholic has a Eureopean staffed centre in this area - there is a mission Father and a lay brother at Koge.

As mentioned in the Native Affairs heading the atmosphere surrounding the activities of these missions is not a healthy one and is not beneficial to the population as a whole. However with the new emphasis being placed on health, and particularly education, by missions nowadays it is hoped that future activities will being more realistic help to mission adherents.

The large Lutheran Mission settlement in the Sina Sina Division was the subject of a special report by the Government anthropologist, Mr. Julius. The comments made by Mr. Julius still apply. However with the passage of years it is becoming more apparent that these settlements, in themselves, are not bad. It is the propaganda that is disseminated from them by untutored, unsupervised, largely anti-administration mission teachers.

EDUCATION:

In all of the Sina Sina census area only 92 pupils are attending school. Of these only three are at Administration schools.

The remainder are attending the various mission schoold. It is hoped that the standard of these mission schoold will be regularised by the forthcoming inspections of an officer of the Department of Education. At present the standard of literacy among the teachers is appalling and the hope of any of their pupils ever attaining an education is practically nil.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

The main Kundiawa-Goroka road cuts through the northern sector of the Sina Sina area, going by the Rest Houses at WOMAI, DUMUN and MASUL. This road gives access to the Road Meeting Centres at these places and regular visits are made by Administration officers from Kundiawa.

The main road is in fair conditions and the road bed consists of a layer of stone no less than nine inches thick which is trafficable in all weathers. During the dry season this road is a little rough, but during the wet the stones more than prove their worth.

The ausiliary road to Gumine Patrol Post leaves the main road Dumun and goes, by way of Koge Rest House, to the Gunaggi area. Work is still proceeding on the section of the road from Koge to Gunaggi. During the patrol the progress of this work was inspected and it is anticipated that the road will be quite satisfactory and that delivery of stores to Gumine will be able to take place by road in the near future.

A road survey was carried and a route marked from Masul through Kilai, Iobakogl, du, to Koge Rest House. This road will give access to the aforementioned Rest Houses and allow technical officers to visit and advise these people regularly and with a minimum of effort.

Foot tracks in the area are generally of such a high standard that, despite the wet season being in full swing, most of the patrol was carried out by motor cycle.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

A Native Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol and conducted inspections at every census meeting. Local Aid Post Orderlies also were to the fore in their respective centres.

Health generally was found to be reasonable and fery few cases were sent in to Kundiawa Native Hospital. Several of those sent in were infants suffering from malnutrition. However an Infant Welfare Sister has commenced holding regular clinics at several of the Sina Sina centres and a corresponding interest the progress of the children should soon be evident.

Once again it is regretted that scabies were much in evidence. As usual much of the blame for this rests upon the encouragement given to the people (by mission teachers) to abandon their traditional dress in favour of cast-off European articles of dress, which shortly become filthy and insanitary

Hamlet inspections showed that the people are accustoming themselves to the use of latrines and the non-pollution of drinking water. However much work still lies in front of the Aid Post Orderlies and administration officers before this area can be said to be health-conscious and hygienic in the full meaning of the word.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK;

There were no shortages of native foods through out the area and garden sites being prepared indicated that there would be no fore shortages in the forseeable future.

The methods of cultivation employed by the Sina Sina natives are those which have been described in numerous Chimbu patrol reports and apply generally throughout the whole area. These methods have the virtue of being tried and proven and, though land shortages indicate a need for improved methods of agriculture, it is felt that these experiments should be of a very tentative nature at first. The results produced by the natives, using their own methods, are astounding by our standards.

Pigs and fowls are fairly plentiful throughout the area and all appeared to be healthy.

. . . . . .

APPENDIX A to CHIMBU PATROL
REPORT No. 11 of 55/56

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

Z 70 L/CPL MI'IPA:

An experienced and capable member of the force - not outstanding but gives good service.

Z 106 Const. ORBA:

A constable with long service. Not overburdened with intelligence but is willing, and persevering. His experience in the force stands him in good stead.

8896 Const. PARE:

A junior member of the force, who with added experience will become a reliable, average policeman. Not outstanding but gives adequate service.

APPENDIX 'B' to

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 11 of 1955-56.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS - SINA SINA CENSUS DIVISION.

MASUL REST HOUSE:

		Group	Clan	No. people.
LULUAI				
*KAPIA		TKEMRI-MIULE	YAWA	359
TUL TULS:				
KOL		"	OUWO	354
* MIAMUL		"	DINOGOBIE	173
MIULE		"	DINOGO	294
~~*KAPIA~~	KOL	"	YAWA	359
* Recommend retirement - to be replaced by:				
KAL (tultul)		TABARI-MIULE	DONOGOBIE	173
GEGAGE (luluai)		"	YAWA	359

KILAI REST HOUSE:

Luluai:	TINE	"	NILBURE	201
Tul Tula:	ARE (retired)	"	NUNKAMA	204
	DAGUMA (replacement)	"	"	204
	WAIA	"	MAI	127
	BA (retired)	"	WALARI	169
	GOLA (replacement)	"	WALARI	169
	DIRIKORE	"	NILBURE	201

KOBAKOGL REST HOUSE:

Luluai:	IURE	TABARI-SINE	BULAGSILIBE	555
	DAMA	TABARI-GOLA	SINE	287
Tul Tula:	TAUL	TABARI-GOLA	IAKAMUMO	203
	MIAMUL	TABARI-SINE	BULAGSILIBE	555
	MOGIA	"	"	555
	BULAGE (retired)	"	GILMAI	329
	DIRUA (replacement)	"	"	329
	KALPE	"	IOGUMULKANE	232
	WAINE	"	MAIMA	384
	GELUA	"	"	384
	KWIME (retired)	"	KUMOTAMI	231
	KAUPA (replacement)	"	"	231
	BULAGE (retired)	"	SINEWAI	270
	GOLARE (replacement)	"	"	270
	MIAMUL (retired)	"	SINE	287
	GUNUA (replacement)	"	TAGALAGA	183

BU REST HOUSE:

Luluai:	~~SERENGO~~ KOLA	KERE	KEREGO	276
Tul Tula:	UNAGE	"	MIULE	272
	KILAL	"	DUMUNARE	163
	KAMAL	"	WAINEGAU	442
	NEBARE (retired)	"	"	442
	KAUPA (replacement)	"	"	442
	MOGIA	"	KEREGO	276
	DIRUA (retired)	"	KOMUNEKANE	353
	ILAI (replacement)	"	"	353
	KAUPA	"	"	353
	MOGIA	"	DUMUNARE	163
	IOBA	"	DILUKU	147

APPENDIX ' B' - Cont'd.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

			Group	Clan	No. in line
KOBM REST HOUSE:					
Lulual:	KUMULGAGL		NUMAI	BOMAI	~~627~~
Tul Tula:	MILE		"	OGULE	135
	KWIDA		"	WAULA	225
	PEKE		"	DUGUL	662
	KUA		"	"	662
	NINKAMA		"	"	662
	KAMAN		"	BOMAI	617
	IOGIL		"	"	617
	GWIBILE		"	"	617
EMAI REST HOUSE:					
Lulual:	WEL		DIGA	NINEKU	
Tul Tula:	GOLAL		"	KIREKU	387
	GATU		"	"	387
	DEGINA		"	"	387
	NILAL		"	"	217
	KALE		"	"	90
	GERENEM		"	NINEKU	~~427~~ 159
	KWIKE		"	KIREKU	417
	APA	(~~retired~~)	"	NINEKU	~~412~~
	GAIMA	(~~replacement~~) retired	"	NINEKU	144
	PARIKE	(replacement)	"	NINEKU	144
	KAUPA		"	"	162
	AUWI		DIGA	"	135
	NIME		"	"	114
	GEBA		"	"	94
	KAL		"	"	43
	KONI		"	"	109
NIMMUL REST HOUSE:					
Lulual:	PAPA		"	KAGILE	
Tul Tula:	NIPA	(retired)	"	GANDEKU	97
	IOBA	(replacement)	"	"	97
	MAINA		"	BUGUMUGA	111
	TINE		"	KAUKU	52
	INA		"	KAGILE	319
DUMUN REST HOUSE:					
Lulual:	GUISE		TABARI	KIMBAGU	
Tul Tula:	PUPMA		"	"	549
	ETEPATINA		"	"	549
	WAUSE		"	KABAIAGADEN	446
	NURAMIL		"	"	446
	NAUIL		"	"	446
	NUMAMBO		"	KUMBAGU	214
	KAUPA		"	KUBMAGADEN	305
	WAUSI		"	KUIAWA	146
WOMAI REST HOUSE:					
Lulual:	DAMA		TABARI	KABMAMAGE WAUMA	
Tul Tula:	ESEMUGO		"	KABMAGIURE	96
	KAU		"	WAUMA	400
	AMUL		"	"	400
	KIKAMUN		"	KABMAMAGE	254

APPENDIX 'G'

TO KWIKBU PATROL REPORT NO. 11 55/56

ABSENTEE [illegible] STATISTICS - SINA SINA CENSUS DIV.

Sub-Clan	No. Absent	No. Recruited	Labour Potential	% Absent
MASUL REST HOUSE:				
YAUN	6	13	79	
DINOGO	7	10	65	
DINOGORIE	6	5	42	
OUWA	5	16	75	
	24	44	261	26%
KILAI REST HOUSE:				
MILBURE	5	8	46	
WALARI	7	5	40	
MAI	4	5	35	
NUMAMA	4	10	45	
	20	28	166	28.9%
IOMAKOL REST HOUSE:				
SINEWAI	12	-	51	
KUBOTEKI	13	-	52	
MAINA	14	3	89	
GUMAKANE	12	-	42	
IOGUMULKANE	13	-	57	
GILMAI	28	4	92	
MULAGGILIKE	26	-	97	
	113	7	480	25%
KI REST HOUSE:				
KOMULUMAGE	9	2	32	
KILAIKANE	5	6	28	
DUSUMANA	4	4	22	
KUGUMUMAGA	3	4	15	
[illegible]UKUMKANIL	5	3	19	
AMUMKONE	1	2	11	
ZOI	2	2	18	
AKIGAWUN	1	1	7	
MOGIAGILGIL	2	2	9	
MIULMUNUN	1	2	8	
MOGE	1	1	5	
KAUPA	1	2	5	
KONUPALA	1	1	5	
MILANBAULE	1	1	5	
	40	30	346	20%
[illegible] REST HOUSE:				
KAUPUGAU	3	4	45	
ONUMKAMEN	2	4	35	
WABAIA	4	2	21	
KWIKANI	2	2	16	
WAINIKOMUNE	1	0	8	
DUGUL	2	5	27	
TOMBA	1	3	19	
TEIL	1	1	8	
GUMAKANE	2	3	17	
IUWIKANE	1	1	12	
GARUMBIA	1	1	8	
IAUMAPALA	1	1	8	
	20	27	363	25%

APPENDIX 'G' - Absentee Labour Statistics - Cont'd.

Sub-Clan	No. Absent	No. Recruited	Labour Potential	% Absent
DUMUN REST HOUSE:				
BIENGAGORO	8	9	76	
KOMUNO	13	18	131	
KWIAWA	4	5	38	
BEEDI	7	5	53	
KUINGAGORO	17	10	112	
	59	47	410	25.8%
KOMAI REST HOUSE:				
TOMAGU	2	10	66	
MIMLEBUNBUN	14	10	81	
KARMAMABO	4	7	61	
GIUGE	3	3	27	
IAKOMUNE	3	1	23	
	26	31	258	22 %
KWAI REST HOUSE:				
BALGAU	5	3	26	
KUMUNGKWAGAU	6	7	32	
GOIAKANE	2	2	7	
SUIBOLTO	5	5	31	
MINGANGAU	3	5	29	
KUMALAKANE	7	2	36	
KUMUWIANGAU	6	2	32	
WAINGAU	6	1	36	
WIRA	27	4	107	
NUMAIKWINE	7	4	43	
AURE	4	6	40	
KORUL	13	9	86	
	91	46	511	27 %
KIMUL REST HOUSE:				
KUKAUNAKU	11	9	78	
GOZAK	1	2	16	
GUNAKU	1	1	12	
POIKOKU	3	3	32	
WILIKU	2	2	20	
KOMNAGAU	4	1	24	
KURUKU	1	2	15	
NAINAKORU	2	1	19	
KORILKAINAN	1	2	12	
BIAKANE	3	2	14	
SIPAPUA	1	1	14	
	34	28	262	27.8 %

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56

SIKA SIKA CENSUS DIVISION - GROUP TOTALS.

Chimbu Patrol Report
No. 11 of 1955-56

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

REST House / Village	DATE OF CENSUS	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	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
WOMAI		19	23	2	3	1	2	.	1					4	7				9	3	15	25		1				1		43	258	38	289	&	205	1.8	224	225	335	325	1139
DUGIN		34	28	3		3	1	1	1					7	12	1		3	7		4	48	1	1		2		6		98	411	70	370	12	344	1.9	327	320	477	476	1160
NIMMUL		29	20	1	2	1	3		1					6	3			1	11	4	13	4		41				6	1	49	300	17	300	17	242	2.0	214	233	306	330	1137
KIMAI		43	46	2	2	3	11	2	4	2	1	1		22	13	1		4	18	5	27	27	1	66				17		130	537	91	510	20	408	2.3	465	396	606	636	2204
YOBAKOGUL		52	43	1	2	9	10	3	2			2	1	15	18			1	15	12	33	107		31				20	1	189	662	90	573	30	548	2.2	588	590	780	819	2859
KOGE		32	29	5	3	2	6	1	3		1			8	16			2	17	7	35	19		4				3		82	426	61	388	27	305	1.8	304	319	538	472	1656
NASUL		25	23	2	1	2	4	2	1					8	7				5		7	23		1		1		8	7	71	261	53	266	17	245	2.1	256	211	328	362	1180
KILAI		16	10			3	1		1		1		1	5	3	2		1	3	8	8	20						3		36	166	22	154	10	134	2.	150	125	204	199	703
KU		46	31	6	2	8	6	3	2					5	11			4	26		17	32		32				15	1	137	459	72	447	38	346	2.1	372	358	558	544	1878
EXTENSION TOTALS:		296	253	22	15	32	44	12	15	2	3	2	2	80	90	4		16	111	39	159	303	2	117	.	3	.	79	10	887	3480	534	3417	173	2775	2.3	2869	2673	4333	4359	14410

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Patrol Report No. 11 of 55/56

YEAR 1955-56 — KUBA SUBA CENSUS DIVISION — KERE GROUP — DU REST HOUSE.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE / Sub-Clan	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
BEKEKANA	21st	3	4					1											1		1	1		1						6	28	3	26	1	18	2.9	21	26	34	32	113
KILAIKANE	"		1						1				2						1			4						2		20	32	2	29	6	23	1.4	18	18	42	38	122
KORULIAGE	22nd	1	1			1	1	1											2			1								2	9	2	15	1	12	1.2	13	5	13	19	51
KOI	"	1																												4	11	2	14		11	2.1	9	13	14	14	50
ARIYAFUN	"	7		1										1				2	1		1	3								7	28	5	24	3	19	2.1	24	20	35	26	105
KOGLAGILGIL	"	5	3			3								1	1				1		2	4		1				3		16	37	8	36	1	32	2.3	31	23	41	42	145
KIULEKUFUN	"	3		1											1					2	1				2	7		2		13	20	5	20	3	15	2.2	24	26	25	28	106
BALDIKUA	"	3					1						2	1				1	4		1	3		1				4		22	42	12	46	1	32	2.3	43	40	54	56	201
KUKUKEKEBAGA	"	3	1	1		2								2								2		2						3	22	2	21	4	14	2	16	13	26	27	84
KUKUKIANIL	"	1	2	1														3		2		1						2		6	18	3	19	1	13	2.2	14	9	25	26	77
KEKEKORE	"	2	3				1											1	3	1	1	2						1		8	30	5	31		23	2.3	18	20	39	39	120
KAIGHAGE	"	6	4											1				2			5	3						1	1	9	39	6	37	2	31	2.3	26	27	37	42	142
GILKAIKIANGAU	"	2	2															4				6								7	18	1	16	-	12	1.8	12	12	15	17	62
KILAKBAUK	"	3	4				1		1					1				2		1	1	7								3	47	8	40	5	34	2.9	29	33	51	47	168
KOKE	"	3																2		1	1									8	10	2	12	1	8	2.2	21	15	19	16	72
KAUPA	"	2	2	1			3						1					1		1	2	3								3	23	1	19	2	14	2.1	18	15	28	24	90
KOKUPALA	"	2	2	1	1	2									1					2	3	2								6	31	3	25	3	19	2.2	13	8	40	30	96
KOKIWARE	"		2		1								1					1			2	1				2			5	24	2	27	2	18	2.1	12	11	28	21	89
		46	31	6	2	6	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	11	-	-	14	26	-	17	32	-	38	-	-	-	15	1	357	484	72	467	38	362	2.1	373	352	685	684	2094

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Chimbu Patrol Report No. 11 of 1955-56

YEAR 1955-56 SIWA SIWA CENSUS DIVISION - KUNJIM REST HOUSE.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE & CLAN	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				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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KONUMO	29th	11	10											1	4		2	4			12	1	1				1		26	131	20	124	5	180	2.1	110	126	145	153	549
KEMBI (KEMILKANE)	"	5	4	1		2									2					2	7						1		12	53	9	46	2	42	1.9	42	41	64	59	214
KUIAWA	"	2	2												1						4						2		8	39	7	35	1	31	1.9	29	26	44	41	146
KUINGAGORU	"	4	7	1			1		1					1	3	1	1			1	8				2		1		13	76	12	65	2	60	1.9	53	60	94	87	305
KUINGAGORO	"	12	5	1		1		1						5	2			3		1	17						1		39	112	22	100	2	91	1.8	93	67	130	138	446
TOTALS		34	28	3	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	12	1	3	7		4	48	1	1		2		6		98	411	70	370	12	344	1.9	327	320	477	478	1660

Chimbu Patrol Report No. 11 of 1955-56

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — SINA SINA CENSUS DIVISION - KUNDIL REST HOUSE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE S/Clan	DATE OF CENSUS Feb.	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			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
KUN AUNAKU	28th	10	3	1										1	1			1	1	2	1		10				1	20	79	14	85	6	69	2.4	65	72	81	95	325
SIMBOU	"	1												1														10	19	3	12	4	11	1.8	5	9	13	13	40
GENAKU	"		2																				3					2	16	3	17		13	1.9	11	13	16	18	61
GOIAKU(KUNEKU)		1	1	(previously Kusi Rest House)														1		1	1					1		2	8	1	13		7	2.1	6	11	11	13	43
KOBILKAINAN	"	2	3				1		1											1			3			2		5	19	4	24	2	20	2.2	20	26	20	26	97
AGEBSIANGAU	"		1											1	1					2			6					1	14	1	12	1	5	1.5	4	2	13	11	36
SIPANIA	"	1													1					2			4			3		3	14	1	8		6	2.9	6	14	12	8	47
DAMADUMANE	"	2												1				1					4					2	14	1	15	1	13	1.7	9	11	12	15	51
WILIKU	"	4	1				1							2				2		1	1		2					7	32	4	31		24	2.2	27	16	34	37	117
KEMBOGAI	"	5	1				1											1		2			3					1	30	1	24	2	23	1.7	19	18	29	27	96
KORUKU	"	1	3															1	3	2	1		5					3	24	1	21	1	19	2.1	15	19	19	24	83
POIPOKA	"	1	2			1																	1					1	13	1	14		11	1.7	11	12	15	15	54
MAINAKORU	"	1	3		1												1	3											15		11	2	10	1.7	6	4	17	12	39
BIAKAIRE	"																	1										2	12	1	13	2	11	2.1	10	8	14	16	48
		29	20	1	2	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	1	11	4	13	4	.	41	.	.	.	6	1	49	300	37	300	17	242	2.0	214	255	306	330	1137

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Chimbu Patrol Report No. 11 of 1955-56

YEAR 1955-56 SINA SINA CENSUS DIVISION - KUAI REST HOUSE.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
S/Clan	Feb.	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
KAMALEKANE	27th	3	4				2							1	3		1	3		1	2		5						7	36	4	38	2	31	2.7	23	25	34	43	132
KUMUNBIANGAU	"	5	3					2						1	1	1		1		2	2		4				1			43	32	8	39	3	29	2.1	35	37	37	46	162
MINGANGAU	"	2	3			1	1					1		1	1			1			2		1							9	32	6	37	3	34	2.6	26	24	38	44	135
WAIHGAU	"	4	8				3							1	1			2	1	1	1		5				2			6	36	6	35		30	2.3	33	29	36	38	144
KIMINGENAGAU	"	4	2		1														2		1						1			6	32	4	25	1	22	2.2	24	15	38	30	109
GOIAKANE	"	1															1						2				1			3	7	4	10	1	8	2.3	11	10	9	10	43
SIUNOLTO	"	5	1											4					1	1	1		4							4	31	7	30		28	2.1	29	17	30	33	114
BAIGAU	"																																							
KUMAIKIRINE	"	1	5	1						1	1			5			1		4		7						2			9	43	10	41	1	29	1.7	37	36	39	48	159
SIBA	"	6	5			1	3	1			2			4	4			4		8	15	1	12				2			36	107	14	83	3	71	2.2	84	68	117	119	418
AUKE	28th	3	3				1							1	3		1	1	1	4			4				2			17	40	7	47	3	32	2.5	54	39	58	60	217
POIE	"	2	3			1		1												2	1		6				1			7	26	5	21		18	2.1	17	15	23	27	90
KORUL	"	6	6	1			1		1	1				4			1	4		4	1		12				4			16	89	14	82	3	61	2.4	72	69	117	112	387
TOTALS		6	6																																					
		43	46	2	2	3	11	2	4	2	1	1	.	22	13	1	4	18	5	27	22	1	66	.	.	.	17	.	130	537	91	510	20	408	2.3	455	395	606	636	2204

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Chimbu Patrol Report No. 11 of 1955-56

YEAR 1955-56 ..... SINA SINA CENSUS DIVISION - KOGE REST HOUSE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE & Clan	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 ages		Child		Adults		
	Feb.	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
MAHUMAU	23rd.	2	2											1	1			2		2	2		1				2		15	24	6	27	3	23	2.4	28	31	29	33	126
TINEIA	"			1										1				1		1	2								2	14	4	13	1	8	1.1	8	10	16	14	50
OMUNKANEN	"	4	2	1											3				3		2	3							4	40	7	40	2	26	2.1	36	28	44	41	152
WABAIA	"	7	3			1									1			1			4						1		5	32	9	22	2	17	1.7	16	25	36	28	130
WIKANE	"	3	2	1	1		2								1				2	6	2		1						6	33	3	26	1	17	2.2	25	26	45	33	132
WAINKUMUNE	"	1												1	2					1	1								3	12	3	10	1	8	1.2	7	12	13	14	47
TOMBA	"	6	7		2		1		2					3	1			2		5									16	70	10	74	8	58	1.6	51	55	103	95	304
BUGUL	"	4	2				2			1					2			1		3									12	67	5	50	2	39	2.5	40	48	84	64	236
TEIL	"	3	2	1					1					2					1	7	2		1						5	30	2	28		24	2.	26	15	83	35	122
GUMAKANE	"	1	3	1				1							2		2	3	1	3			1						5	34	4	35	3	32	1.4	21	26	36	38	122
GOLUMKANE	"		2			1									1				2	1									2	14		15	1	12	1.7	15	6	19	18	58
IBWIKANE	"														1			2		2	1								3	17	4	14		12	2.	9	15	22	18	64
BARIKANE	"		1				1								1														2	10	1	6	1	5	2.1	10	7	11	8	36
GABENEIA	"	1	2															1	1		1									13	2	10	1	8	1.5	8	7	14	13	42
IAUWAPAIA	"		1															1		2	1								2	16	1	18	1	16	1.1	4	8	23	20	56
TOTALS:		32	29	5	3	2	6	1	3	.	1	.	.	8	16	.	2	17	7	35	19	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	82	426	61	386	27	305	1.8	304	329	558	472	1659

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Chimbu Patrol Report No. 11 of 1955-56

YEAR 1955-56 — SIMA SIMA CENSUS DIVISION - KILAI REST HOUSE.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE TABARI-KILAI Groups. Sub-Clan.	DATE OF CENSUS Feb.	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
MILBURE	16th	8	3								1		1	1				1			1	5								10	46	8	46	3	42	2.	47	42	50	57	201
WALARI	"	4												1					2	3	1	7						1		10	40	3	36	3	31	1.9	42	24	47	48	169
MAI	"	1	2			1									1						2	4								6	35	4	30	1	25	2.1	19	21	44	39	127
NUNKAMA	"	3	5			2	1		1					3	2	2			1	5	4	4						2		12	45	7	42	3	36	2.2	42	38	63	55	204
TOTALS		16	10	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	5	3	2		1	3	8	8	20	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	38	166	22	154	10	134	2.	150	125	204	199	701

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Chimbu Patrol Report No. 11 of 1955-56

YEAR 1955-56 — SINA SINA CENSUS DIVISION - WOMAI REST HOUSE.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
S/Clan.	Mar. Feb.	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
NIULEBUNDUN	1st	11	6		2		1							1	2			3	3	7	14								14	81	15	82	1	71	1.9	84	74	113	103	400
TONAGU	"	11	11	1	1				1					1	2			2		5	1		1						10	66	9	59	1	51	1.8	60	64	84	82	290
KARAWABO	"	4	3				1								2			2		1	4						9		11	61	7	59	4	48	1.9	49	55	72	73	254
KAKUNUKE	"	2	3	1																2	3								4	23	3	21	2	19	1.4	16	13	30	28	90
GIUBE	"	2				1								2	1			2			3								4	27	4	18		16	1.9	15	17	34	27	96
TOTAL		15	23	2	3	1	2	•	1	•	•	•	•	4	7	•	•	9	3	15	25	•	1	•	•	•	1	•	43	258	38	239	8	205	1.8	224	223	353	323	1132

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Chimbu Patrol Report No. 11 of 1955-56

YEAR 1955-56 ..... SINA SINA CENSUS DIVISION - MASUL REST HOUSE.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			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															
																						Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Male		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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
TABARI-MIULE GROUPS;																																								
SUB-CLAN	**Feb.**																																							
YAUM	15th	10	4	1			2							1	5				2			6						8	7	27	79	11	84	2	77	1.9	84	98	110		359
DINOGO	"	5	6	1			1	1	1					3	1			1		3		7								14	65	17	73	6	67	2.1	51	61	80	95	294
DINOGOBIE	"	4	4		1	1								1	1					1		6								10	42	10	35	3	31	2.1	27	30	57	53	173
OUWA	"	6	9			1	1	1	1					3				4		1		4		1		1				20	75	15	74	6	70	2.1	76	74	94	100	344
TOTALS		25	23	2	1	2	4	2	1					8	7			5		7		23		1		1		8	7	71	261	53	266	17	245	2.1	238	211	329	362	1180

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Chimbu Patrol Report No. 11
1955-56

YEAR 1955-56

SINA SINA CENSUS DIVISION - YOBAKOGL REST HOUSE.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission											
TABARI-SINE GP. S/Clan.	Feb.	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	10-15	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
BULAGSILIBE	20th	10	7				2	2	1			1	1		5		1	2	1	6	19		9				8	1	45	97	21	134	5	17	2.6	126	108	122	158	552
GILMAI	"	4	1			2	2							3				1		3	16		4				3		27	98	12	91	2	74	2.2	57	44	95	108	324
IOGUMULKANE	"	5	2			3	2								2			3	2	6	10		3				3		17	57	12	56	5	47	2.1	49	47	51	64	227
GUNAKANE	"	3	4			2									1			1	3	2	13						1		6	42	3	49		40	1.5	33	31	45	61	184
MAIMA	"	3	10			1	2	1						1						3	3		11				1		24	89	11	9	8	72	2.9	80	68	110	113	386
KUMOKEMI	"	4	3				1							1	1					2	11		2						19	52	7	51	3	49	1.9	50	39	68	67	237
SINEWAI	"	5	6			1								1	2			2	1		12						1		13	51	10	47	2	44	1.9	62	58	77	67	277
SINE	21st	6	5		1									3	5			5	4	6	8		1				3		17	70	4	58	2	43	2.3	50	54	92	78	286
TAGALAGA	"	6	2	1										3				1	1	4	7		1						7	46	4	40	2	30	1.9	33	34	58	48	181
IAKAMUMO	"	6	3		1		1		1					3	2					1	8								14	46	6	38	1	30	2.3	45	37	62	53	205
TOTALS;		52	43	1	2	9	10	3	2	.	.	1	1	15	18	.	1	35	12	33	102	.	37	.	.	.	20	1	189	662	90	553	30	548	2.2	555	530	780	815	2859

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....EASTERN HIGHLANDS..... Report No.....12 of 1955-56.....

Patrol Conducted by.....J.R.WOLSEY, PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION.....

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

Natives.....1 N.C.O. & 2 CONSTABLES OF R.P. & N.G.C.
1 N.M.C. & 1 INTERPRETER.

Duration—From 9.../...1.../56 to ...20/...1...19...56 & 23/1/56, 25/1/56.

Number of Days.....FOURTEEN.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19..... MAY-JUNE, 1955.

Medical ..../...../19..... MAY, 1955.

Map Reference.....ONE INCH TO THE MILE PATROL MAPS FROM PREVIOUS PATROLS.....

Objects of Patrol.....AS PER A.D.O.s ATTACHED MEMO.....

.....

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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

30/16/28 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/4-3047

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

11th June 1956

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 12 of 1955-56

The above well-written and informative report is forwarded with the comments of the Assistant District Officer, Chimbu .

2. The Chimbu Central Census Division stretches from the Sub-District Headquarters at Kundiawa towards Mingende and the Patrol Post at Kerowago 17 road-miles from Chimbu, and naturally enough, these people have derived more benefit from the Administration and Missions than any of the other Chimbu people.

3. Overall progress and the native situation can both be considered to be satisfactory.

4. Mr. Wolsey's discussions under the heading "Census" and the figures and graph relating to Census are particularly interesting and revealing.

(H. W. WEST)
District Officer

ENCL.

C.C. to A.D.O. Chimbu
Mr. J. R. Wolsey, Watabung
O.I.C. WATABUNG.

17/o. Good routine patrol - no special comment. A.D.O. to distribute extracts to relevant Legts. & sections when practicable.

31/10.

B/F30/18/56

1/11.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 - 250

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District,
E. H. D.

13th February, 1956.

District Officer,
G O R O K A.

CHIMBU PATROL No. 12 of 1955-56.
CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Enclosed are Moresby and Goroka copies of the above patrol report. The patrol was carried out by Mr. Wolsey, Patrol Officer.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The lack of labour volunteers in the Central area is a trend that must be expected in other areas as well. As local development increases the eligible males will be more loath to leave coffee plots to seek coastal work. The Central area has had considerable aid and guidance over the past three years and their progress has outstripped other more remote and inaccessable areas, and it is only to be expected that coastal volunteers would be only a fraction of the eligible male force.

LAND:

The local missions, both Lutheran and Catholic, rely heavily on native catechists to secure converts and to keep their adherents up to scratch. For this work catechists are squatting on native land and building churches. These catechists are there, usually, at the express invitation of the owner of the ground. It is not considered that these areas should be alienated for mission leases, or that the teacher in occupation should be forced to leave as the feeling has now been engendered that these sites are religous centres belonging to the community as a whole.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Luluai KONDOM, as remarked upon by Mr. Wolsey, is a staunch pro-administration worker. His enthusiasm at times gets the better of his discretion but his activities are closely supervised, and to date his desire for progress has not resulted in him exceeding his lawful powers.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:

Mr. Wolsey's suggestion of the tethered grazing of pigs merits investigation. I would be pleased to have the comments of the Agricultural Officer, Goroka, on the pros and cons of the proposal.

Mr. Wolsey's report gives a very good picture of the actual conditions within the Central Census Division.

. . . . . A/A.D.O.
(W. J. Kelly)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 - 205 (PR 12)

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District, E.H.D.

6th January, 1955.

Mr. J. Wolsey,
Patrol Officer,
KUNDIAWA.

CHIMBU PATROL No. 12
- CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION -

Will you please prepare to leave on a census patrol of the above named census division. The patrol is to commence on Monday, 9th January.

Two police and an interpreter from Kundiawa will be allocated to the patrol.

In addition to the routine census check will you please carry out the following:

1. Checks on the potential passion-fruit crop that can be expected within the next three months. These figures are required so that Cottees, Goroka, can make suitable arrangements to purchase the crop.

2. Prepare a new return of Luluais and Tul Tuls showing their clans, sub-clans, the number of natives under each official and general remarks as to their keeness, etc..

3. Check on absentee labourers and if excessive numbers are not absent obtain any coastal recruits that may offer. A maximum of 25% of the labour potential should only be taken.

4. Check on gardens and ensure that the new areas being planted will be sufficient for future needs.

5. In this area so close to the station it should not be necessary to adjudicate on any land disputes or to appoint any new officials.

The patrol should take approximately 10 - 12 days.

(W. J. Kelly) A/A.D.C.

DISTRICT OFFICE GOROKA
16 FEB 1955
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Kundiawa,
CHIMBU SUB-DISTRICT.

2nd February, 1956.

The Assistant District Officer,
Kundiawa,
CHIMBU SUB-DISTRICT.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT No. 12 of 1955-56.

AREA PATROLLED.	:	Central Census Division.
OFFICER CONDUCTING.	:	J.R.Wolsey, Patrol Officer.
ACCOMPANIED BY.	:	1 N.C.O. of R.P. & N.G.C. 2 Constables of R.P. & N.G.C. 1 N.M.O. 1 Interpreter.
DURATION OF PATROL.	:	9/1/56 - 20/1/56, 23/1/56 and 25/1/56 (14 days).
LAST PATROLS TO AREA.	:	May - June, 1955 --- D.N.A. May, 1955 --- P.H.D.
MAP REFERENCE.	:	One inch to the mile patrol maps from previous patrols.
REPORT.	:	Herein.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

INTRODUCTION.

This census area lies immediately to the north of Kundiawa Station and consists of almost the whole of the land enclosed by the WAGHI and CHIMBU rivers south of Kerowagi.

The Natives have almost constant contact with the Administration and their rate of progress has been stepped up accordingly. Passionfruit has already been established as a paying cash crop and large portions of ground have been prepared and are now almost ready for the planting of coffee seedlings.

The Natives are led by quite competent Village Officials, they have easy access to two Mission Schools and the Government School and the standard of village schooling is higher than in most other areas. Thus the stage is set for the Natives of the Central area to proceed in a few years to a far higher state of development than most of their fellow Chimbus in other areas can hope to reach for many years to come.

DIARY.

Monday 9th January, 1956.

Departed Kundiawa for KOU. Arrived in heavy rain. Slept KOU.

Tuesday 10th January, 1956.

Censused all clans. Extracted census figures. Discussions with Village Officials. Slept KOU.

Wednesday 11th January, 1956.

Settled few minor disputes, inspected school and housing. Departed KOU for PARI. Censused all clans and extracted census figures. Slept PARI.

Thursday 12th January, 1956.

Discussions with Village Officials, settled minor disputes, inspected school and housing etc. Then departed PARI for KURUMUGL after delay two hours due rain. Slept KURUMUGL.

Friday 13th January, 1956.

Delayed all morning by absence of many Natives attending Court at Kundiawa. Censused four clans in afternoon, extracted figures and slept KURUMUGL.

Saturday 14th January, 1956.

Completed census and extracted figures. Discussions with Village Officials and Mission Teachers, settled minor disputes and C.N.A. cases. Inspected school, housing etc. Slept KURUMUGL.

SUNDAY 15th January, 1956.

Departed KURUMUGL for WANDI, hard two hours walk on very greasy road. Censused all clans and extracted figures. Discussions with Village Officials, settled minor disputes. Slept WANDI.

Monday 16th January, 1956.

Proceeded by main road to MINTIMA. Unable to check census owing to first quarterly road meeting requiring the attendance of the NAREGUS. Visited MINGENDI in afternoon. Slept MINTIMA.

DIARY CONTINUED.

Tuesday 17th January, 1956.

Censused all clans, extracted census figures. Slept MINTIMA.

Wednesday 18th January, 1956.

Settled minor disputes, discussions with Village Officials, inspected school and housing. Then departed MINTIMA for NAURU, hard walk on muddy track. Censused one clan before rain brought work to an end. Slept NAURU.

Thursday 19th January, 1956.

Censused all remaining clans and extracted figures. Slept NAURU.

Friday 20th January, 1956.

Settled minor disputes, discussions with Village Officials and Mission Teachers, inspected housing, etc. Then walked forty five minutes to investigate YOMBAR Roman Catholic Mission Lease. Walked back to main road at MINTIMA thence to Kundiawa by car.

Monday 23rd January, 1956.

By car to KONDO, censused whole of the ENDUGWA group, walked back to Kundiawa. Extracted figures.

Wednesday 25th January, 1956.

Back to KONDO by car. Settled minor disputes, discussions Village Officials etc. Then walked to investigate ANIGL Roman Catholic Mission Lease and back to Kundiawa by car.

END OF PATROL.

J.R. WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. - CENSUS.

This census was conducted fourteen months after the 1954-55 census.

The overall increase in population over this period of 135 or 1.6% is slightly higher than that revealed at the previous census - an excellent trend when it is considered that the NAREGU group has this year suffered a decrease in population and migrations produced a deficit of 54. Excess of births over deaths amounted to 156 and eleven hitherto unrecorded names were this time taken into consideration. This, less the migration deficit brings the total number of names thus recorded at this census to 9,304.

A total of 371 births were recorded and of these only 36 died during the child's first year - an infant mortality rate of 9.7%. This compares most favourably with previous years for which the figures, extracted on a similar basis, are as follows - 1954 22.5% and 1953 13.7%. Census figures for these years reveal that over the period from June, 1952 until January, 1956, a total of 1,021 births have been recorded of which approximately 187 have since died. Thus of all the children born in the division in the past three and a half years 81.7% are living today. Over this same period, childbirth caused the deaths of 19 women.

A female increase practically two thirds greater than the male increase, has continued the trend towards a balancing of the sexes. The male surplus now stands at less than 6%. This trend towards equalisation is manifest in the widespread practice of polygamy and the numbers of unmarried girls in the 17-19 years age group. In an area ridden with Mission influence, 398 men had more than one wife. Thus the Native still shows himself to be more subject to the old law of supply and demand than to any general ethical code which may bear no relation to his particular problems.

The majority of the migrants out were young women who have married into another area - mainly to the Upper Chimbu and the Dom. Similarly most migrants in have come from these two areas and it is very evident that the DOM and KEWANDEGU groups are becoming very closely interrelated with those groups in the Central Division.

An appendix listing all absentees is attached and reveals that over 11% of the population were not seen. It is not certain that all of the 120 people from the ENDUGWA group listed under "Hospital" were actually detained there. Just prior to the census of this group a Native Medical Patrol passed through and everyone with any type of sickness was sent to Kundiawa for further examination.

NATIVE LABOUR.

The Native Labour pool in the Central Division is rapidly drying up. The alternative income to be derived from their cash crops is far more attractive than that to be earned on the coast and it is certain that with the advent on a large scale of coffee this trend will become more pronounced.

There was nowhere the riotous competition for recruitment that I have seen in other areas and although 149 were recruited, vacancies still exist on the clan/sub-clan basis of 25% of the potential, for a further 44 recruits.

Their concern, previously expressed to me at a road meeting, at the number of deaths on the coast

NATIVE AFFAIRS - NATIVE LABOUR, CONT.

bears no relation to fact as far as they are concerned. This census revealed that only two such deaths had occured over the past fourteen months.

Again, many intimated their desire to go to the coast for a guaranteed period of one year only. This not being possible at the moment, these Natives find work in other Highland centres from whence they can return at their convenience. Approximately 27% of the potential are now at work in some part of the Territory but the great majority of these are employed within the District or at other Highland centres. The percentage quoted is comprehensive for all males working for a wage. All village Mission school teachers, etc. are included as it is felt that their work must preclude them from joining in any community projects such as the planting and harvesting of cash crops, roadwork, etc.

NATIVE LAND.

Two Mission leases were investigated in the area and a report on each will be submitted separately. This brings the total number of Mission leases in the Division to three. However as shown on the map Mission Schools occupy another fourteen sites and numerous churches and places solely for religious instruction are scattered throughout the area. The KAMANEGU group is particularly hard hit in this respect - their being nine school sites on their land of which only one has been applied for and investigated. This is the Roman Catholic Mission Lease at KOGLAI, investigated on my Upper Chimbu Patrol. Here I considered that only half a hectare could be spared although Father Scaefer of Mingendi requires four hectares in order to put in a Eurppean Priest.

On the other hand, however, in spite of the loss of these pieces of ground, the Natives still have in my opinion sufficient for their own needs. They have been able to set aside at least 55 acres for the planting of coffee and it is estimated that at least another five acres are under peanuts. It is not possible to ascertain the amount of ground under passionfruit but something approaching 15,000 vines are scattered throughout the area. Thus whilst not advocating the alienation of anymore land it is apparent that that ground already lost has not seriously inconvenienced them.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The area is served on the whole by good Officials, several of them being outstanding. Their proximity to Kundiawa has caused them to imbibe more Government "propaganda" than is perhaps possible in most other areas and the only fault of many is that they are over zealous. This is particularly the case with Luluai KONDOM of NAREGU - he is a very enthusiastic pro-Government man but too often coercion finds a place in his enlightened outlook. It is certain, however, that in practically every case the real leaders of the people are also the Government appointees. An appendix listing Village Officials is attached.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - ROADS & BRIDGES.

The area is cut by the main Kundiawa/ Kerowagi road and this in spite of the season was in good condition. Native roads, however, were in poor condition, often ankle deep in mud but I am inclined to think that no reasonable work of maintenance could make them much better during the wet season.

The only bridge crossed was that over SINGGA creek and this, newly constructed, was in excellent condition.

REST HOUSES.

Rest House standards are generally poor. Those at PARI and WANDI (seldom used) were good but the others, in particular NAURU and MINTIMA are very small and far from being water-proof. The MINTIMA Rest House is to be completely re-roofed.

Police barracks were adequate and in fair condition throughout the area.

HYGIENE & SANITATION.

Latrines were of a poor standard, particularly at NAURU where over 50% were condemned; and drains were for the most part practically non-existent. The floors in many houses were almost as muddy as the ground outside. The KAMANEGUS seem to rely almost entirely upon their pigs to dispose of refuse and I impressed upon them the importance of good drainage, latrines, etc. It would be advisable for further pressure to be brought to bear on all Officials at the monthly road meetings to see that the work is carried out.

CONCLUSION.

The general impression gained was that the people of the Central Division have definitely crossed the abyss that divided their old way of life and one of progression. They are in the frame of mind to help themselves and although much will depend upon Government Officers and Village Officials keeping up their enthusiam they quite obviously have combined to give themselves an objective in life.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

As previously mentioned at least 50 acres of ground have been prepared in the Central Division to receive coffee. This is made up of several large community blocks and it is expected that the planting out of seedlings will commence in March of this year. In addition individual blocks totalling another five acres are already under coffee and progressing favourably. Only among the KAMANEGU group is enthusiasm for coffee lacking and owing to lack of ground it is very unlikely that they could participate in the venture to any great extent.

It is estimated that some 4,000 passionfruit vines will be bearing fruit before the end of June, thus over that period approximately ten tons of fruit will be available for purchase. This is likely to be at least trebled over the last half of the year with the maturing of 10,000 seedlings planted out six months ago. Passionfruit is a crop that can be sown anywhere in the bush and the setting aside of large portions of ground is not necessary for its production. This aspect undoubtedly appeals to the Natives and if they can be given a firm undertaking that their crop will be purchased, they could quite easily boost their production to 100 tons a year.

The Natives are prolific growers of all types of Native and European vegetables and the area derives a steady income from the sale of these vegetables to the Government Station, Kundiawa.

Pigs and fowls are fairly plentiful throughout the area and it is anticipated that under present conditions the pigs may cause some loss to the owners of the community coffee blocks. It is not an easy task to adequately enclose such blocks with all the attendant difficulties of maintenance and I would suggest that any Native thus allowing his pig to cause damage should be dealt with severely at the outset. If it is not desirable that the pigs themselves be enclosed, tethering away from the blocks should provide the answer.

The Natives in this area, have at their disposal far more level or semi-level ground than any others that I have visited in this sub-District. They are consequently less reliant upon the steeper areas for their gardens and correspondingly less subject to the dangers of erosion. However, their enthusiasm for their cash crops should not be allowed to blind them to this factor and it would be most dangerous if they ever neglect the practice of replanting old garden sites. Again, the amount of level ground can be a danger in itself as they have tended to neglect those areas less easily farmed. With the rather intense methods of cultivation to which their other ground has for some time been subjected, it may soon become necessary to teach them new soil enriching methods.

J.R. WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION.

The Natives of this Division have easy access to two European-taught Mission Schools and the Government School at Kundiawa. As over 100 Natives are now taking advantage of this their educational advancement should not be far behind their rate of economic progress.

The standard of village schooling is also appreciably higher than in other areas that I have visited, this is propably brought about by the fact that their proximity to the Central Schools renders them more subject to European supervision. With this improvement in teaching standards has come a more enthusiastic approach to schooling from the Natives and here another contributing factor has been the co-operation of Village Officials and the Mission Teachers.

The denominational break-up in the area is clearly defined. In the KAMANEGU group, the Lutherans are prominent to a greater extent than would appear possible from the number of their schools in the area. They seem to be far more interested in the establishment of religious instruction centres than in ordinary schooling and there are many of these centres scattered throughout the group. The number of instructors among the KAMANEGUS seems to be far in excess of what should be required to convert a relatively small group.

On the other hand the remaining groups in the division have turned to Roman Catholicism and a high percentage of actual converts can be found within these groups. As a rule the Catholics are combining religious instruction with ordinary schooling and thus wherever a school is established it is usual for them to put in two teachers.

A return of schools and teachers visited is appended.

J. R. WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

HEALTH

[redacted] M.M.O.TINE accompanied the patrol and rendered good service throughout.

All Natives were examined after the census and a relatively low incidence of disease was revealed. Nearly half the number of Natives treated suffered from scabies and a large proportion of the remainder had but minor cuts and injuries. Only six cases of malaria were found and in every case the Native was an ex-coastal worker.

A total of 47 Natives were sent to the hospital at Kundiawa for further treatment or examination.

An appendix listing cases treated is attached but does not include the MUDUGWA group who, prior to census had been visited by a Native Medical Patrol. Everyone with any sickness had been sent to Kundiawa and no further cases were located by this patrol.

Aid Post Orderlies throughout the area rendered good service to the patrol by recording any sickness as it was detected.

J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

POLICE REPORT.

REGD. No. Z 91 L/Cpl. ONAPISO

Good N.C.O. and thoroughly reliable.

REGD. No. 8860 Const. NADU.

Once again worked very well.

REGD. No. 7664 Const. RAMU.

A very good, experienced policeman who deserves consideration for the next N.C.O. School.

J.R. WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

RETURN OF NATIVE LABOUR POTENTIAL.

KAMANEGU.

CLAN.	POTENTIAL.	AT WORK.	RECRUITED.	%AGE.
WUGUKANI	94	16	7	24
WULUMAGAKANI	89	18	4	25
GAWAMU	64	21	-	30
OGONDIYE	99	30	-	30
AWAGANI	97	34	-	35
KURUMUGL	69	24	-	35
KUTNIGL	69	18	-	26
PARI	34	6	2	24
WOMANDI	52	10	3	25
KOGO	64	22	-	34
SUB-TOTALS	731	199	16	30

SIAMBUGA.

SIAMBUGA-KAMANEGU	64	7	9	25

NAREGU.

BINDEGU	56	7	7	25
KIGUNGAUMO	34	6	-	18
SUMBAINGAUMO	27	4	3	26
TOGLKANE	64	9	6	23
KONDAGAKU	10	2	-	20
SUNGUAKANE	54	9	3	22
DOMKANE	29	1	-	3
KAMANIAMBUGO	67	15	-	23
MONDUGU	14	2	-	14
NIMBAKANE	25	2	-	8
YONGOMAKANE	19	2	-	11
WUGUKANE	22	3	-	14
KONUKONDA	37	14	-	38
BURUKGAUMO	30	3	-	10
MAIMAGAUMO	54	12	-	22
BAUGU	58	15	-	26
AUNDUGU	35	8	-	23
SUB-TOTALS.	545	114	19	24

NAURU.

KUNAUNAGAUMA	89	22	-	24
SIGAUGA	69	3	15	24
GOGUNKANE	55	2	12	26
KOMBUKANE	35	-	9	26
KUANDE	36	4	5	25
DINGUAGAUMO	30	2	5	23
BAGLGAUMO	23	2	4	26
KAINGAUMO	44	7	4	25
KIRIWAINGAUMO	61	2	13	24
OTOKANE	33	3	5	24
WUGMONGOKANE	48	6	6	25
SUB-TOTALS.	523	53	78	25

continued over.

RETURN OF NATIVE LABOUR POTENTIAL CONTINUED.

ENDUGWA.

CLAN.	POTENTIAL.	AT WORK.	RECRUITED.	%AGE.
TANGIKU	89	12	10	24
AGAINGAUMO	25	5	1	24
GUANDE	27	10	-	37
KONDAKU	38	6	3	33
KARAWAKU	31	6	2	26
KORKANE	17	4	-	24
TAIAKU	38	6	3	23
ANDAGAKU	38	13	-	34
MONDAKU	29	4	3	24
GANDAKU	25	2	4	24
BURUKU	26	5	1	23
SUB-TOTALS	383	73	27	26
GRAND TOTALS.	2246	446	149	26

J.R. WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

REST HOUSE.	OFFICIAL.		GROUP.	CLAN.	No. IN CLAN.	REMARKS.
KOU	IAKENDI	T.T.	KAMANEGU	GAUWAMU	211	Tultul for eight years. He is the old fight leader and as the most influential man at this R.H. he was recommended in 1954 as luluai. He has not yet received his badge.
	KIAGE	T.T.	"	WULUMAGAKANI	361	Tultul for eight years. Competent.
PARI	KARGL	T.T.	"	WUGUKANI	355	Tultul for five years. Holder of 3 war medals. Has slight grasp of pidgin english. Competent.
	TIENE	T.T.	"	OGONDIYE	221	Tultul for eight years. Good Official.
	TANGI	T.T.	"	OGONDIYE	221	Tultul for five years. Average.
	KARGL	T.T.	"	AWAGANI	229	Tultul for three years. Previously pre-war official. Now aged but has influence.
	GUWAMBU	T.T.	"	AWAGANI	229	Tultul for seven years. Suspended three years ago for disobedience, still not willing to obey every instruction.
KURUMUGL	SUINE	L.	"	KURUMUGL	2609	Luluai for many years. Now aged but still quite active and influential.
	KUMINA	T.T.	"	KURUMUGL	328	Tultul for two years. Competent.
	MUNDOI	T.T.	"	PARI	158	Tultul for three years. Is often sick but a good official.
	WUKA	T.T.	"	KUTNIGL	296	Tultul for seven years. Average.
	KIAGANIN	L.	"	KOGO	1132	Luluai for many years. Previously dissmissed and then reinstated three years ago. Has a difficult job for his lines are far from co-operative. Good Official.
	ENDAKAN	T.T.	"	KOGO	229	Tultul for seven years. Was dissmissed with Luluai and then reinstated. Good.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS CONTINUED.

REST HOUSE.	OFFICIAL.		GROUP.	CLAN.	No. IN CLAN.	REMARKS.
KURUMUGL	ANDE	T.T.	KAMANEGU	KOGO	229	Not seen- serving gaol sentence for riotous behavior.
	TAGAI	T.T.	"	WOMANDI	262	Tultul for many years. Is now practically senile and wishes to resign if his son ABA can be appointed. This change is recommended.
	KAMAN	T.T.	SIAMBUGA	SIAMBUGA KAMANEGU	412	Not seen - serving gaol sentence for riotous behavior.
XEXXEX WANDI	KONDOM	L.	NAREGU	KIGUNGAUMO	2212	Luluai for many years. Good official inclined to exceed his authority on occasions.
	AMUWAGERE	T.T.	"	KIGUNGAUMO	139	Tultul for three years. Speaks pidgin english well. In my opinion the best official in the division.
	KILEN	T.T.	"	TOGLKANE	178	Tultul for eight years. Good official.
	GEREGL	T.T.	"	BINDEGU	229	Tultul for eight years. Good official.
MINTIMA	WOMARE	T.T.	"	YONGOMOKANE	146	Tultul for four years. A generally useless type with little knowledge of or control over his line.
	UMBA	T.T.	"	SUNGUAKANE	189	Tultul for eight years. Average.
	TAMBAGI	T.T.	"	DOMKANE	120	Tultul for eight years. Old and practically useless.
	ONGUKO	T.T.	"	KONDUGU	134	Tultul for eight years. A very good official.
	KARGL	T.T.	"	KAMANIAMBUGO	186	Tultul for four years. Good official.
	KAMA	T.T.	"	AUNDUKU	148	Tultul for four years. Below average.
	NAU	T.T.	"	BAUGU	200	Tultul for eight years. Competent with initiative.
	KAGWAIM	T.T.	"	KONUKONDA	101	Sick and not seen by this patrol.
	IERE	T.T.	"	BURUKGAUMO	123	Tultul for eight years. Competent.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS CONTINUED.

REST HOUSE.	OFFICIAL.		GROUP.	CLAN.	No. IN CLAN.	REMARKS.
MINTIMA	MUA	T.T.	NAREGU	MAIMAGAUMO	201	Tultul for four years. Elderly and not impressive.
NAURU	TINEKAWAGE	L.	NAURU	KUNAUNAGAUMA	1816	Luluai for seven years. A good official.
	KAMA	T.T.	"	KUNAUNAGAUMA	295	Tultul for three years. Competent.
	OGMI	T.T.	"	SIGAUGA	120	Tultul for three years. Aged and rather useless.
	WAISIME	T.T.	"	SIGAUGA	120	Tultul for four years. Competent. There is no reason why he should not manage this small clan alone.
	KORA	T.T.	"	GOGUNKANE	175	Tultul for eight years. Competent.
	BOMAI	T.T.	"	KOMBUKANE	202	Tultul for four years. Good.
	MONDO	T.T.	"	DINGAGAUMO	109	Tultul for four years. Best official at this Rest House.
	BOMAI	T.T.	"	BAGIGAUMO	94	Tultul for four years. Utterly useless has little knowledge of his immediate family and none at all of the rest of the clan.
	SIUNE	T.T.	"	KIRIWAINGAUMO	241	Tultul for four years. Aged and wishes to resign. No suitable successor found.
	GENA	T.T.	"	OTOKANE	102	Tultul for eight years. Competent.
	GUMAKANDIA	T.T.	"	WUGMONGOKANE	192	Tultul for eight years. In competent with little knowledge of his clan or what is required of him.
KONDO	DAU	L.	ENDUGWA	TANGIKU	1013	In hospital and not seen by this patrol.
	DI	L.	"	KONDAKU	522	Luluai for one year. Very good official.
	KIMBE	T.T.	"	GUANDE	122	In hospital and not seen by this patrol.
	BAINDA	T.T.	"	TANGIKU	178	Tultul for four years. Inclined to argue otherwise good.

RETURN OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS CONTINUED.

REST HOUSE.	OFFICIAL.		GROUP.	CLAN.	No. IN CLAN.	REMARKS.
KONDO	SIUNE	T.T.	ENDUGWA	TANGIKU	179	Tultul for three years. Good official.
	NUNGU	T.T.	"	KARAWAKU	117	Tultul for two years. Average.
	NOMBRI	T.T.	"	KORKANE	81	Tultul for eight years. Unimpressive.
	DARIA	T.T.	"	TAIAKU	163	Tultul for four years. Aged and wishes to retire. No suitable successor nominated.
	WAINE	T.T.	"	ANDAGAKU	149	Tultul for four years. Has had several warnings but it is well worth keeping him as he is the best Tultul in the group.
	KIRI	T.T.	"	MONDUGU	113	Tultul for four years. Unimpressive.
	OMBU	T.T.	"	GANDAKU	106	Tultul for four years. Very poor official.
	GUGL	T.T.	"	BURUKU	77	Tultul for four years. Competent.

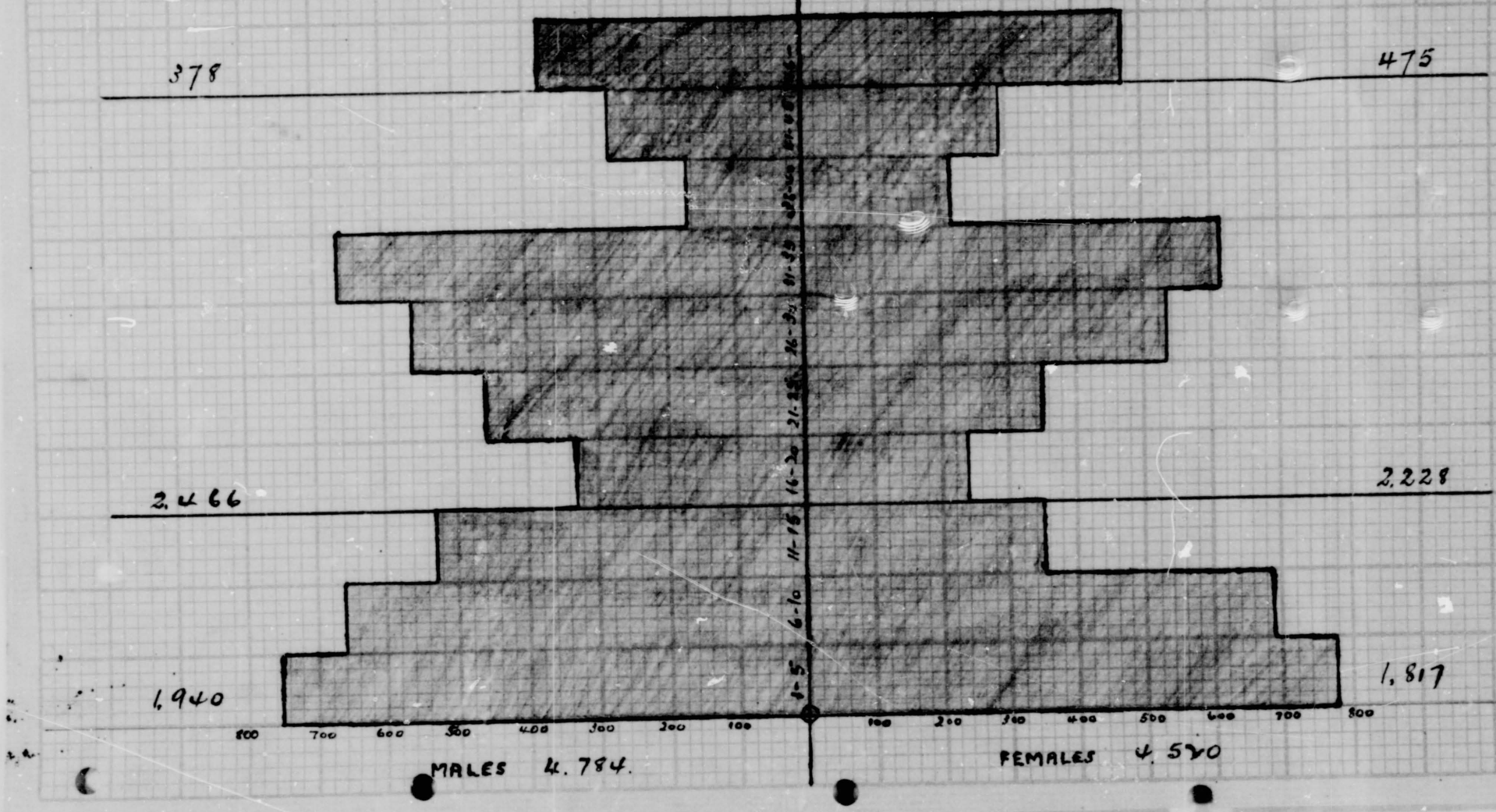
J.R.WOLSEY.
PATROL OFFICER.

RETURN OF SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

REST HOUSE.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	TYPE.	TEACHER.	No. OF PUPILS.	REMARKS.
KOU	OMBONDO	R.C.	AMBAINDUNGUA	30	Taught at Mingendi. Teacher for three years. Six literate pupils at school. Teacher above average.
PARI	PARI	LUTH.	DAIBO	69	Taught at Finchhafen. Teacher for nine years. Has two literate pupils at school. Teacher average.
KURUMUGL	DONOMAMBUNO	LUTH.	NUNGUA	60	Taught at Finchhafen. Teacher for seven years. Has four literate pupils at school. Teacher good.
WANDI	BONGOLUNGU	R.C.	YOMBAKARA	130	Taught at Mingendi. Teacher for ten years. No literate pupils at school now but has sent four students this year to the R.C. schools at Mingendi and Kondiu and three to the Govt. school, Kundiawa. Teacher good.
WANDI	GWIYA	R.C.	AGUA	79	Taught at Mingende. Young man who has just taken over the school. Teacher fair.
MINTIMA	GANBA	R.C.	MAUNBA	82	Taught at Kondiu. Teacher for three years. Has sent five pupils to the R.C. school at Mingendi this year. Teacher competent.
MINTIMA	KERAMUGL	R.C.	BAME	--	Taught at Kondiu. New teacher opening new school.
NAURU	GORO	R.C.	YUNGUA	21	Taught at Mingendi. Teacher for six years. Has three literate pupils. Teacher average.
NAURU	YOMBAR	R.C.	BAGE	103	Taught at Mingendi. Teacher for eleven years. No literate pupils. Teacher poor.
KONDO	ANIGL	R.C.	GURUMA	112	Taught at Mingendi. Teacher for two years. One pupils to R.C. school , Mingendi this year. Teacher young but competent.
KONDO	KOMBUGL	R.C.	TEINE	56	Taught at Mingendi. Teacher for nine years. Has three literate pupils. Teacher above average.

R.WOLSEY. PATROL OFFICER.

POPULATION STRUCTURE - CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION.



VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955 6. CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—1875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KAMENEGU		64	79	5	4	1	·	10	2	2	2	·	·	19	12	·	10	48	13	76	129	43	109	23	11	·	22	3	169	531	130	67.	55	726	1·6	618	648	781	941	3329
SIAMBUGA		11	6					2	1						2	·	·	7	5	9	3	2	9	3	1	·	1	·	26	57	35	48	4	60	2	79	95	114	106	412
NAREGU		76	48	5	1	1	3	7	6			2		21	30	2	3	15	8	24	72	6	51	10	19	1	21	2	148	521	130	509	18	553	1·4	408	427	596	599	2212
NAURU		38	38	5	5	1	2	6	8	3	1			13	6	2		29	3	17	21	1	32				7	1	148	470	121	473	13	514	1·5	340	332	515	517	1816
ENDUGWA		32	23	1	1	1		3	2				1	7	5		6	30	3	24	41	9	42	4	8		3	4	66	308	58	345	23	393	1·4	342	278	388	465	1535
		175	196	16	11	4	5	28	19	5	3	2	1	60	55	4	19	149	37	150	266	61	243	40	39	1	54	10	521	1888	474	2006	113	2246	1·5	1789	1780	2395	2628	9304

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/6 — KAMANEGU – CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
GAUNAMU	10/1	4	5					3						3	2			7	3	9	16	1	5	2			1		16	43	17	41	4	45	1·5	31	40	58	57	211
NULUMAGAKANE	10/1	8	10	1				1						1	3			4	1	6	14	·	4						11	71	13	75	6	79	1·7	72	73	94	103	361
WAGUKANI	16/1	10	11	1				1			1			3			1	2	1	4	17	7	4		2				17	78	9	72	7	75	1·3	63	65	97	100	355
OGONDE	11/1	10	10					1	1					4	1		1	6		7	15	2	20	3	1		7		17	69	14	103	7	108	1·5	74	91	95	134	444
AWAGANI	11/1	4	10		1					1				4	2		1	4	2	7	21	3	17	7	2		8	1	22	63	18	91	7	100	1·5	81	90	100	129	458
KURUMUGL	13/1	8	8	1				1									1	6	2	7	3	5	29	5	2				12	45	12	56	6	65	1·7	57	64	70	93	328
KUTNIGL	13/1	4	8		2									2				8	1	11	16	13	6						18	51	15	58	3	63	1·9	57	58	67	79	296
PARI	13/1	4	2		· 1			1						1				3		6	7	3	3		2				10	28	4	33	1	38	1·4	33	28	37	45	158
KOMANDI	14/1	3	6		1				1		1			3			2	5	1	3	9	5	5	1	2		4	2	11	42	9	46	5	49	1·9	58	47	60	69	262
KOGO	14/1	9	9	2				2		1				2			4	3	2	16	11	4	16	5			2		33	42	24	96	9	104	1·7	92	92	104	132	458
		64	79	5	4	1	·	10	2	2	2	·	·	19	12	·	10	48	13	76	119	43	109	23	11	·	22	3	169	537	130	671	55	726	1·6	618	648	787	941	3329

Includes 5 new names

– SIAMBUGA –

SIAMBUGA-KAMENEGU.		11	6					2	1					2				7	5	9	3	2	9	3	1		1		26	57	35	48	4	60	2	78	95	114	106	412

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-6 — NAREGU - CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	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				Students				Males		Females					Child		Adults		
																						Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission						Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KIGUNGAUMU	15/1	1	6											2	3			1	2		1	3	-	3	-	3	1	2	-	5	28	-	36	-	36	16	28	29	33	37	139
TOGLKANE	15/1	3	2			1									2						1	8	-	1	-			1	-	5	55	5	50	2	52	1	24	34	55	55	178
KONDAGAKU	15/1	1	-	1																2	2	1	-	1	-				-	3	8	3	6	-	1	1.6	1	8	9	1	33
BINDEGU	15/1	3	1	1			1	2	1						2				2	1	1	4	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	27	49	20	43	2	50	2	52	45	63	58	229
SUMBAINGAUMU	15/1	1	2															2	2			5	1					1		7	23	4	15	-	16	1.7	20	12	26	20	85
S. YONGOMOKANE KIGUGU	17/1	4	-	1											2									2		1		1		5	17	3	17	1	18	1.2	12	13	20	22	71
WUGUKANE	17/1	-	3											1								2	1							5	19	5	19	-	21	1.2	10	22	20	19	75
SUNGUAKANE	17/1	2	6					1	2	1			1	1	3			1	1	2	4	2	7	3	2		1	1		12	45	13	45	2	49	1.4	31	38	48	52	189
DOMKANE	17/1	2	4		1									2	3			1	1	3			1		2		4			9	28	4	28	2	39	1.6	28	21	33	31	120
KONDUGU	17/1	-	1						2						1	1			2			1	-	3	-	2		1		2	12	1	13	-	14	1	7	9	15	17	57
NIMBAKANE	17/1	1	1					1						1				1	1	2	2	1				1				3	23	2	19	2	20	1.2	12	14	27	20	77
KAMANIAMBUGU	17/1	-	4					1	1		1		1	1	6			1		4	13	-	2		1		3			12	52	14	47	-	52	1.6	30	35	52	50	186
AUNDUKU	17/1	3	6	1			1							3	1					1	3	-	9	3			1	1		8	27	11	30	2	34	1.6	24	30	34	29	148
BAUGU	17/1	1	4					1						2	2	1		1	1	-	6	-	9	2	2		3			12	43	8	45	2	48	1.5	42	33	50	53	200
KOMUKONDA	17/1		2						1					2	2			1	1	2	1	1				1				5	23	4	24	-	25	1	13	16	28	28	101
BURUKGAUMO	17/1	1	2												1					1	1		2			1				10	27	10	31	2	34	1.5	28	24	31	36	123
MAIMAGAUMO	17/1	3	4	1										6	2			1		4	5		7		2					18	42	13	41	1	45	1.8	36	44	52	55	201
		26	48	5	1	1	3	7	6		2			31	30	2	3	15	8	24	72	6	51	10	19	1	21	2		148	521	120	509	18	553	1.4	408	427	596	599	2212

Includes 1 new name

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-6. NAURU - CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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											Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M+F
KUNAUNAGAIMA	18/1	7	6				2		4	2				2	2			4		2	9	1	13				1		16	67	11	83	2	87	1·2	58	48	73	92	295
SIGAUGA	19/1	5	2					2						2	1	1		4		3	2		1				4	1	22	66	19	62		68	1·7	52	38	72	70	242
GOGUNKANE	19/1	3	2		1			3	2		1			2				4		2	2						1		13	53	5	50	2	52	1·3	48	20	54	50	175
KOMBUKANE	19/1	5	1	1					1									1		1									10	35	5	25		27	1·6	24	15	38	28	105
KUANOE	19/1		1															2		2	3		1						8	32	4	23	2	24	1·1	19	12	36	26	93
DINGUAGAIMO	19/1	5	1	1		1								1				2		1			2						11	38	9	31	2	34	1·5	22	21	31	33	109
BAGLGAIMO	19/1	2	3	1	1														1				2						10	21	8	23	2	26	1·6	23	18	24	27	94
KAIGNGAIMO	19/1	3	2							1				1				2		2	2		5						20	37	18	33		39	2·3	46	38	39	36	166
KIRIWAINGAIMO	19/1	5	6	1	2			1						3	1			2	2	4	1		1				1		24	59	20	63	2	70	1·6	52	53	66	67	241
OTOKANE	19/1	1	7	1	1				1					1				4					3						5	30	6	27	1	29	1·2	12	25	33	29	102
NUEMONGOKANE	19/1	2	7											2	1	1		4			2		4						9	42	16	53		58	1·8	34	44	49	59	192
		38	38	5	5	1	2	6	8	3	1			13	6	2		29	3	17	21	1	32				7	1	148	470	121	473	13	514	1·5	390	332	515	517	1816

Includes 5 here named

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-6 — ENDUGNA - CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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: 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
KORKANÉ	22/1	4	2																1			1		3	2					5	13	1	22		22	1·1	19	12	19	25	81
KONOAKU	23/1	5																2	2		1	6	1			3				5	32	11	36	1	41	1·7	33	28	38	46	155
TAIAKU	28/1	3	4					1						2	1			1	4	2	3	7	5	2				1	2	9	32	5	36	2	40	1·2	30	25	40	50	163
KARAWAKU	23/1	3	1																1		8	9	1						1	3	25	11	29	2	35	1·4	20	23	28	35	117
ATUAGAKU	23/1	3	2	1				2						3	1				5		3	2		10		1				4	25	4	38	4	43	1·3	30	29	30	41	149
MONOAKU	23/1	3	4		1																1	1		3						3	25	2	22	1	27	1·5	26	20	31	32	113
GANOAKU	23/1	3												3				1	2		2	1		1		1				7	23	3	25	1	27	1·4	24	16	30	33	103
BURUKU	23/1	1	1									1						1	2		1			5						8	19	5	16		18	2	16	16	21	19	72
TANGIKU	23/1	9	8			1		1	1					1					5	1	2	11	2	6		3		2		14	77	11	75	4	84	1·4	59	70	96	108	357
GUANDÉ	23/1	1	2															1	3		1	2		8	1					6	17	3	22	4	27	1·5	20	29	29	39	128
AGAINGAUMO	23/1	1	1											1					5		2	1		4	1					2	20	2	24	4	29	1·1	16	10	26	31	89
		36	25	1	1	1		3	2			1	1	7	5			6	30	3	24	41	9	42	4	8		3	4	66	308	58	345	23	393	1·4	293	278	385	465	1535

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-6 — CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS													MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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		Cut		At Work				Students										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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
KAMENEGU		64	79	5	4	1	·	10	2	2	2	-	·	19	12	·	10	48	13	76	129	43	109	23	11	·	22	3	169	531	130	671	55	726	1·6	618	648	787	941	3379
SIAMBUGA		11	6					2	1						2		·	7	5	9	3	2	9	3	1	·	1	·	26	57	35	48	4	60	2	78	95	114	166	452
NAREGU		26	48	5	1	1	3	7	6			2		21	30	2	3	15	8	24	72	6	51	10	19	1	21	2	148	5[illegible]	120	509	18	553	1·4	408	[illegible]	596	599	2212
NAURU		38	38	5	5	1	2	6	8	3	1			13	6	2		29	3	17	21	1	32				7	1	148	476	121	473	13	514	1·5	390	332	515	517	1816
ENDUGWA		36	25	1	1	1		3	2				1	7	5		6	36	3	24	41	9	42	4	8		3	4	66	308	58	345	23	393	1·4	293	278	388	465	1535
		175	196	16	11	4	5	28	19	5	3	2	1	60	55	4	19	129	32	150	266	61	263	40	39	1	54	10	551	1888	474	2006	113	2246	1·5	1787	1780	2295	2628	9300

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/6 — KAMANEGU – CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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 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
GAUNAMU	10/1	4	5					3						3	2			7	3	9	16	1	5	2			1		16	43	12	41	4	45	1·5	31	40	58	57	211
HULUMAGAKANE	10/1	8	10	1				1						1	3			4	1	6	14		4						11	71	13	75	6	79	1·7	72	73	94	103	361
WAGUKANI	10/1	10	11	1				1			1			3			1	2	1	4	17	7	4		2				17	78	9	72	7	75	1·3	63	65	97	100	355
OGONDIE	11/1	10	10					1	1					4	1		1	6		7	15	2	20	3	1		7		17	69	14	103	7	108	1·5	74	91	95	134	442
AWAGANI	11/1	4	10		1					1				4	2		1	4	3	7	21	3	17	7	2		8	1	22	63	18	91	7	100	1·5	81	90	100	129	458
KURUMUGU	12/1	8	8	1				1									1	6	2	7	3	5	29	5	2				14	45	12	56	6	65	1·7	57	64	70	93	328
KUTNIGU	12/1	4	8		2									2				8	1	11	16	13	6						18	57	15	58	3	63	1·9	57	58	67	99	296
PARI	12/1	4	2			1		1						1				3		6	7	3	3		2				10	28	4	33	1	38	1·4	33	28	37	45	158
WAMANDI	14/1	3	6		1				1		1			3			2	5	1	3	9	5	5	1	2		4	2	11	42	9	46	5	49	1·9	58	47	60	69	262
KOGO	14/1	9	9	2				2		1				2			4	3	2	16	11	4	16	5			2		93	42	24	96	9	64	1·7	92	92	104	132	458
		64	79	5	4	1	·	10	2	2	2	·	·	19	12	·	10	48	13	76	119	43	109	23	11	·	22	3	169	532	130	671	55	726	1·6	618	648	782	941	3319
																															Includes 5 new names						
																	– SIAMBUGA –																						
SIAMBUGA-KAMENEGU	11	6					2	1						2				7	5	9	3	2	9	3	1		1		26	57	35	48	4	60	2	78	95	114	166	453

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-6. NAREGU-CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			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
KIGUNGAUMO	15/1	1	6											2	3		1	2		1	3	·	3	·	3	1	2	·	5	28	-	36	-	36	1·6	28	29	33	37	139
TOGLKANE	15/1	3	2			1									2					1	8	·	1	·			1	·	5	55	5	50	2	52	1	24	34	55	55	178
KONDAGAKU	15/1	1	·	1															2	2	1	·	1	·					3	8	3	6	-	7	1·6	7	8	9	7	33
BINDEGU	15/1	3	1	1			1	2	1						2			2	1	1	4	·	3	·	2	·	2	·	27	49	20	43	2	50	2	52	45	63	58	229
SUBIBAINGAUMO	15/1	1	2														2	2			5	1					1		7	23	4	15	-	16	1·7	20	12	26	20	85
YONGOMOKANE	17/1	4	·	1											2								2		1		1		5	17	3	17	1	18	1·2	12	13	20	22	71
NUGUKANE	17/1	8	3											1							3	1							5	19	5	19	-	21	1·2	10	22	20	19	75
SUNGUAKANE	17/1	2	6				1	2	1			1		1	3		-	1	1	2	4	2	7	3	2		1	1	12	45	13	45	2	49	1·4	31	38	48	52	189
DOMKANE	17/1	2	4		1									2	3			1	1	3			1		2		4	·	9	28	4	28	2	29	1·6	28	21	33	31	120
KONDUGU	17/1	·	1						2						1	1	·	2			1	·	3	2	2		1		2	12	1	13	-	14	1	7	9	15	17	57
NIMBAKANE	17/1	1	1					1						1			·	1	1	2	2	1			1				3	23	2	19	2	20	1·2	12	14	27	20	77
KAMANIAMBUGU	17/1	·	4					1	1			1		1	6		·	1	·	4	13	·	2	·	1	·	3	·	12	52	14	47	-	52	1·6	30	35	52	50	186
AUNDUKU	17/1	3	6	1			1							3	1					1	3	·	9	3			1	1	8	27	11	30	2	34	1·6	28	30	34	39	148
BAUGU	17/1	1	4				1							2	2	1		1	1	·	6	·	9	2	2		3		12	43	8	45	2	48	1·5	42	33	50	53	200
KOMUKONDA	17/1	·	2						1					2	2			1	1	2	13	1	1	·			1		5	23	4	24	-	25	1	13	16	28	28	101
BURUKGAUMO	17/1	1	2												1					1	1	·	2		1				10	27	10	31	2	34	1·5	28	24	31	36	123
MAIMAGAUMO	17/1	3	4	1										6	2			1		4	5	·	7	·	2				18	42	13	41	1	45	1·8	36	44	52	55	201
		26	48	5	1	1	3	7	6	·	·	2	·	21	30	2	3	15	8	24	74	6	51	10	19	1	21	2	148	571	120	509	18	553	1·4	408	427	596	599	2212

Schedules 1 / Head Name

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-6 — NAURU - CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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	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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KUNAUNAGAUMA	18/1	7	6				2		4	2				2	2			4		2	9	1	13				1		16	67	11	83	2	87	1·2	58	48	73	92	295
SIGAUGA	19/1	5	2					2						2	1	1		4		3	2	·	1			4	1	22	66	19	62	·	68	1·7	52	38	72	70	240
GOGUNKANE	19/1	3	2		1			3	2		1			2				4		2	2					1		13	53	5	50	2	52	1·3	48	20	54	50	175
KOMBUKANE	19/1	5	1	1					1									1		1								10	35	5	25	·	27	1·6	24	15	38	28	105
KUANDE	19/1		1															2		2	3		1					8	32	4	23	2	24	1·1	19	12	36	26	97
DINGUAGAUMO	19/1	5	1	1		1								1				2		1			2					11	28	9	31	2	34	1·5	22	21	31	33	109
BAGLEAUMA	19/1	2	3	1	1														1				2					10	21	8	23	2	26	1·6	23	18	24	29	94
KAIGNGAUMO	19/1	3	2							1				1				2		2	2	2	5					20	37	18	33	·	39	2·3	46	38	39	36	166
KIRIWAINGAUMO	19/1	5	6	1	2			1						3	1			2	2	4	1		1			1		24	59	20	63	2	70	1·6	52	53	66	67	241
OTOKANE	19/1	1	7	1	1				1					1				4					3					5	30	6	27	1	29	1·2	12	25	33	29	102
NUEMONGORANE	19/1	2	7											2	1	1		4			2		4					9	42	16	53	·	58	1·8	34	44	49	59	192
		38	38	5	5	1	2	6	8	3	1	·	·	13	6	2	·	29	3	17	21	1	32	·	·	7	1	148	470	121	473	13	514	1·5	390	332	515	517	1816

Includes 5 new names

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956 — ENUGWA - CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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 Chuld Birth		In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
																						Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission												
		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
KORKANE	23/11	4	2																1			1		3	2					5	13	1	22		22	1·1	19	12	19	25	81
KONGAKU	23/11	5																2	2		1	6	1			3				5	32	11	36	1	41	1·7	33	28	38	46	155
TAIAKU	23/11	3	4						1					2	1			1	4	2	3	7	5	2				1	3	9	32	5	36	2	40	1·2	30	25	40	50	163
KARAWAKU	23/11	3	1																1		8	9	1						1	3	25	11	29	2	35	1·4	20	23	28	35	111
ANAFAKU	23/11	3	2	1				2						3	1				5		3	2		10		1				4	25	4	38	4	43	1·3	30	29	30	47	149
MONAKU	23/11	3	4		1																1	1		3						3	25	2	22	1	27	1·5	26	20	31	32	113
GANDAKU	23/11	3												3				1	2		2	1		1		1				7	23	3	25	1	27	1·4	24	16	20	33	106
BURUKU	23/11	1	1								1							1	2		1			5						8	19	5	16		18	2	16	16	21	19	77
TANGIKU	23/11	9	8			1		1	1				1						5	1	2	11	2	6		3		2		14	77	11	75	4	84	1·4	59	70	96	108	357
GUANDE	23/11	1	2															1	3		1	2		8	1					6	17	3	22	4	27	1·5	20	29	29	39	138
AGAINGAMO	23/11	1	1											1					5		2	1		4	1					2	20	2	24	4	29	1·1	16	10	26	31	89
		36	25	1	1	1		3	2			1	1	5				6	30	3	24	41	9	42	4	8		3	4	66	308	58	345	23	393	1·4	293	278	388	465	1535

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of...EASTERN HIGHLANDS..... Report No.....Chimbu NO. 13 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by.....H.S.PEGG, PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....MARIL RIVER and BOMAI RESTRICTD AREA CENSUS AREAS.....

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

Natives.....40.....

Duration—From..6.../..3.../19.56..to..25../..4.....19.56..

Number of Days.....51.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...11/19..55..

Medical ..../...2.../19..55.. MARIL RIVER

Map Reference.....MAP ACCOMPANYING CHUAVE P/R NO. 2 of 1954/55 1"-1 Mile

Objects of Patrol.....CENSUS of BOTH AREAS.....

.....EXTENSION of GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE into RESTRICTED 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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

N.A. 30-16-51

10th January, 1957.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
G O R O K A.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 13 OF 1955/56.

1. This is an informative and well presented Report.

2. I cannot agree that the restricted area should be preserved. The Minister's direction is quite firm on the subject of bringing New Guinea under control. If an area is under control it should be so declared to me in order that I can make necessary recommendations. The view that the presence of Native Mission teachers would be detrimental to the welfare of the people is not accepted. Please let me have fair recommendations about such areas or portions of them.

3. The paragraph under gardens on page 17 is interesting. Have you enough material to prepare a case for me to consider in relation to soil conservation?

4. The matter in Appendix "B" is worthy of consideration and I would like you to keep it in mind.

5. Two sets of Census figures are required with each Report.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

P/D

11/1

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/16/51

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/4- 1780

Memorandum for—

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.
20th December, 1956.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
HEADQUARTERS
PORT MORESBY

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 13 of 1955-56.

The above Patrol report is forwarded for your records, and so that Patrol Allowance may be paid to the conducting officer, Mr. H. S. Pegg.

2. It seems that this Patrol Report was received during the period that I was acting D.C., and was inadvertently filed with the Goroka copy of the Report.

(H. W. West)
District Officer.

ENCL.

C.C. A.D.O. Chimbu
C.C. Mr. H.S. Pegg, Chimbu.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 - 372 (P/R 13)

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District,
E. H. D.

26th June, 1956.

District Officer,
G O R O K A.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT No. 13 of 1955-56

MARIL RIVER AND BOMAI CENSUS DIVISIONS
AND BOMAI RESTRICTED AREA.

Enclosed are Goroka and Moresby copies of the above patrol report, the patrol was conducted by Mr. H. S. Pegg, P.O.

Owing to staffing difficulties Mr. Pegg covered three areas during this patrol, which normally would have been the subject of separate patrols.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

After the Patrol Post at Gumine was established an improvement in the native situation was soon noticeable. This change for the better has not had time to deteriorate during the period the post was unmanned. Now that an officer is once again at Gumine improvements in all aspects of native administration can be expected.

The policy of decentralising rest houses has paid dividends in that the natives have less walking to reach their respective centres and that the patrolling officer is not to the same extent as previously overwhelmed by hoards of natives assembled for census taking.

CROPS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

To date no extension work has been done in the Maril River area. The Agricultural Extension Officer however plans to visit the area and survey the possibilities during the first week in July. A nursery will then be established at Gumine and will supply any natives interested in coffee growing.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Mr. Pegg's attitude towards the new appointment or dismissal of officials is to be commended. Too frequently patrolling officers recommend sweeping changes in the ranks of existing officials, basing their recommendations on snap judgements or the information of police or interpreters.

The only logical person to recommend changes is the officer who is completely au fait with conditions in the particular areas concerned, and who, through extensive contact, has a thorough knowledge of the clan system and the influential men within the clans.

RESTRICTED AREAS:

The recommendations for the continuation of the restricted boundary are seconded.

In actual fact the people of the Lower Bomai are virtually under full control, especially now that the Gumine Patrol Post is reopened. Their gullibility and and lack of sophistication however make them easy prey for any unscrupulous native mission teachers who would undoubtedly flock to the area if the restrictions were lifted.

It is recommended that the Restricted Area Boundary be maintained until these people are more able to fend for themselves against those with more worldly knowledge, and until they are less likely to be confused by the conflicting teachings of the various missions.

MIGRATION:

There is merit in Mr. Pegg's suggestion for areas suitable for migrating natives from the overcrowded areas in the Chimbu Sub-District.

The fact that over-population is either a present, or impending, danger in some areas of the Chimbu Sub-District is a well established fact. Any investigation into this aspect is pointless. The main essential is to enquire into the uninhabited area suitable for migrating to.

In my opinion the BOMAI area would provide suitable land but the natives from the more open parts of Chimbu would be rather reluctant to migrate to what is, to them, an unknown and generally feared area.

Perhaps the most satisfactory scheme would be to first provide roads (See appendix 'A' of the patrol report) and then arrange clan resettlement along these roads. In this way the migrants would not feel completely cut off from their fellows and the road would provide easy access for officers to check on the progress and state of mind of the pioneers.

Mr. Pegg's patrol report makes interesting and informative reading and gives a full picture of conditions in the areas visited.

Kelly

. . . . . A/A.D.O.

(W. J. Kelly)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

INTRODUCTION.

Sub-district Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-district,
Eastern Highlands.
2nd. May, 1956.

The Assistant District Officer,
Chimbu Sub-district,
KUNDIAWA.

CHIMBU Patrol Report No.13 of 1955/56.

Officer Conducting Patrol: Mr. H. S. Pegg, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Maril River Census Division and Bomai Census Division and Restricted Area.

Objects of Patrol: The annual census of the two areas.

Extension of Government Influence into the Restricted Area.

Duration of Patrol: From 6th March, 1956 to the 25th April, 1956.

A total of 51 days.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:

No. 6539 L/Cpl Garap
No. Z91 L/CPl Ornapiso
No. Z86 Const Kipafa
No. 3716 Const Ugata
No. 6067 Const Bisambi
No. 7683 Const Arivil
No. 7687 Const Kua
No. 9142 Const Morme
Interpreter Biunde of Kundiawa
Interpreter Ninkama of Gumuni
Guri of Ola, Bomai.
N.M.O Gena.

Last Patrol to the area: Maril River; D.N.A. June 1955.
Bomai; DNA. November 1955.
Maril River; PHD. February 1955.

....oooOOOOooo....

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled is in the South and South - west corners of the Sub-district. It covers approximately 400 square miles, or just over a quarter of the Chimbu Sub-district and carries over a seventh of the sub-district's population. The area normally comes under the control of the Gumuni Patrol Post. It comprises four sevenths of the Patrol Post area and carries three fifths of the population administered from Gumuni.

For census purposes the area is divided into two. The Maril River census Division with a population of over 20,000 ; and the Bomai Census Division with a population of 780.

The Bomai Census Division, with the exception of a small area to the north of AU Rest House, lies within the Restricted Area, the boundaries of which were defined in the Government Gazette No. 50 of 7th October, 1954.

The Karimui Area, south of the Tua river, which was originally under the control of the Chimbu Sub-district, is now administered from the Lufa Patrol Post.

Gumuni Patrol Post lies within the Maril River Census Division. It was used as the base for the patrol and it is hoped that the population received the impression that the patrol was working from the Post rather than from the Sub-district Headquarters at Kundiawa. The patrol continually reiterated that Gumuni was their centre rather than Kundiawa.

As the Bomai Patrol was into the restricted area, and as the conditions within the two census divisions are entirely different, they will be treated separately in this report. There are, however, certain things pertaining to both that will be discussed as one , and these will come after the main body of the report.

DIARY.

Tuesday, 6th March, 1956.

Departed from Kundiawa per Landrover. Proceeded along the Salt Road where minor earth falls delayed the vehicle's progress. At 1300 hrs the Landrover arrived at a point above the Kwima Rest House in the Dom at which point a huge land slip had destroyed the road. Myself and Interpreter Ninkama of Gumuni proceeded on foot and arrived at Gumuni at 1715 hrs. All patrol cargo that had been despatched yesterday had arrived.

Police reported that while the Gumuni people had been told a fortnight ago of the patrol's visit for census purposes many of them were still in the Nondiri area.

Rain at night.

Wednesday, 7th March, 1956.

The Gumuni's lined for census in the morning but a quick head count showed that at least 700 of the 1600 were absent. Several words about this situation were spoken to the Officials and the census was postponed till a later date. Patrol carriers were selected from various volunteers. Inspected the possible course for a station water race. Heavy rain commenced at 1340 hrs and continued throughout the afternoon. At 1830 a tul-tul from the Talabakul area inside the restricted area reported in.

Thursday, 8th March, 1956.

Patrol gear sorted out for the Bomai Patrol.
Talabakul official sent back to warn of patrol's coming, and talk sent to the AU area.
Several courts from outlying areas brought in for hearing.
Very cold and windy. Rain from 1500 onwards.

Friday, 9th March, 1956.

Usual first day confusion caused by carriers. Departed from Gumuni at 0755 hrs in a heavy ground mist. Walking generally cool but humidity high. Passed through Mul and on up to the top of the divide arriving at 1100 hrs. Proceeded for an hour in a dense mist. Track wide and corduroyed in mucky parts. Arrived AMIAGOUA at 1425 hrs. All people living close to the rest house waiting with greetings and food.
Rain showers from 1500 hrs onward.

Saturday, 10th March, 1956.

Census of Rest house groups carried out.
Talks to Officials and headmen.
Statistics compiled.
A dull day with rain at night.

Sunday, 11th March, 1956.

As such. Rain at night.

Monday, 12th March, 1956.

Departed from Amiagoua at 0735 hrs and arrived at NONDIRI Rest House at 0900 hrs. Track a great improvement to what it was.
Census completed by midday. Talks to officials.
Statistics compiled.
Rain at night.

Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

Departed from Nondiri at 0830 hrs - arrived ELAMAGALE Rest House at 12 noon. Road quite reasonable although several small sections could be improved as to grade.
Census checked.
Rain throughout the afternoon and night.

Wednesday, 14th March, 1956.

Census statistics compiled.
Talks to Officials and headmen.
Scattered rain showers throughout the day.
The usual talk that difficulties lie between here and Talabakul came up among the carriers - the rumour is that the various streams to the south are impassable owing to floods. Pointed out to them that the Talabakul Official had no trouble with the streams.

Thursday, 15th March, 1956.

Departed Elamagale at 0715 hours. Proceeded along the "western" track to the Bomai (vide my Chuave Patrol Report No.2 of 1954/55). Walking slow due to stops to enable carriers to catch up on the rough track. Picked a campsite at 1500 hours. The name of this site was BORLI and was apparently used by Mr. Meller PO, last year, on his Chimbu Patrol No. 9 of 1954/55. This site is the only good natural campsite in the area .
Heavy rain commenced at 1730 hrs. Tent leaks in its customary manner.
Guards posted.

Friday, 16th March, 1956.

Broke camp at 0720 hrs. Continued along the narrow bush pad to arrive at the Oltaba River at 0920 hrs. Crossed without much difficulty. General bathing and basking in the warm sun. Departed again at 1030 hrs for the climbout of the river's valley. After 20 minutes reached the top. The going was now relatively easy, the ground being flat broken only by small gullies, For the first time leeches became troublesome. The last section of the track had had the underbush cut on either side which made walking very easy. The patrol arrived at TALABAKUL Rest House at 1400 hrs. Local messengers despatched warning of the census tomorrow. Adequate food for the patrol purchased - all the people desired salt for payment. Rain showers from 1600 hrs onward.

Saturday, 17th March, 1956.

Census checked. Some confusion but it could have been much worse.

Talks to all.

Medical Check - stores being used up at an alarming rate.

Census statistics compiled.

Sunday, 18th March, 1956.

Departed from Talabakul Rest House at 0745 hrs. Heavy mist that did not lift until we had arrived at SIRIKUA Rest House at 1100 hrs. Road reasonable except for climbs into and out of the River Agiorba.

As most of the people were at the Rest House to greet the patrol the census was conducted in the afternoon. Six new names only were recorded. Medical check.

Lectures to Officials and headmen on various Administration subjects.

Food supplies adequate, including 2 pigs and two large bundles of sago.

Monday, 19th March, 1956.

Census statistics compiled.

Further talks to officials.

Tuesday, 20th March, 1956.

On the track at 0720 hrs. Arrived at OLA Rest House at 0925 hrs. The Ola section of the road very good, all small saplings and underbrush had been cleared to make a wide clear track.

Census and Medical Check. Thirty new names recorded.

Food supplies more than adequate. Three pigs brought forward for the patrol to purchase.

Talks to all the influential members of the group. This is the area from which Interpreter Guri comes. These people appear more energetic than either of the previous two rest house groups.

Wednesday, 21st March, 1956.

Light showers throughout early morning.

Departed from OLA at 0715 hrs. Crossed three large streams before arriving at Banz creek - the boundary between the Ola's and the northern groups. The direction was generally NNW turning gradually to N.. Then crossed the Siruku Creek and Olni creek with the track's direction varying between N and NNE.. The final stage to the Meburo River almost due East. Arrived at the Meburo River at 1515 hrs and made camp. Leechs bad along the lower banks of the various streams. Scattered heavy showers of rain throughout the night.

Two of the accompanying Ola natives did not camp with the patrol but proceeded on to give notice to the Taiaj people that we were coming.

Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

At 0720 hrs the patrol left the camp site. We climbed out of the gully and ascended towards Mt AU in a generally easterly direction until we were quite high. Then we turned and proceeded in a westerly direction. It was then observed that we were descending a ridge between two ravines. Continued on to the site of Mr. Mellor's camp (Mororo) arriving there at 0915 hrs. Departed again at 0945 hrs and proceeded downwards along a very steep spur to arrive at the Nusi River at 1045 hrs. Carriers relaxed and swam in the clear water. Departed again at 1135 hrs and arrived at the Megono River cane bridge at 1150. Taiaj natives were repairing and strenghtening it. All the cargo was across by 1230 hrs and a steep and rather exhausting climb brought the patrol toTAIAJ Rest House at 1310 hrs.

Census and medical check of the 47 people.

Talks to all. Adequate food supplies purchased.

Heavy rain at night.

Friday, 23rd March, 1956.

Departed from Taiaj at 0725 hrs. Prodeeded along a bush track and arrived at ANDIBIL at 1200 hrs. Walking was rather rugged on several stretches but generally fair. No rest house at Andibil so Police and carriers are camping in some newly constructed pig houses. People co-operative but food supplies not adequate for all the patrol.

Census and medical check.

Rain commenced aat 1600 hrs in a heavy downpour. Then came scattered showers that merged into a continuous drizzle throughout the night.

Saturday, 24th March, 1956.

Broke camp at 0745 hrs. Crossed the Megono River bridge(?) at 0825hrs. Continued on to Au Rest House. Track wide and clean, but very slushy and greasy after last nights rain. Arrived at 1015 hrs.

Food bought. Census and Medical check.

Talks to Officials and headmen.

Sunday, 25th March, 1956.

As such. Census statistics compiled.

Monday, 26th March, 1956.

Departed fromthe rest house at 0730 hrs. Arrived at ALIGAI Rest House at 1245 hrs. Walking was easy all the way as the track had been cleared of undergrowth and widened. Local residents waiting for the patrol with food and one pig.

Rain from 1600 hrs onward.

Tuesday, 27th March, 1956.

The day's walk commenced at 0720 hrs. Arrived at Dege Rest House at 0930 hrs. Talks with local residemts about the advantages of them being censused there rather than at Iani.

Departed again at 1010 hrs and after a hot tiring walk arrived at GOMGALE Rest House at 1445 hrs. The Track throughout was reasonable and clean.

Food purchased.

Rain from 1600 hrs onward. And is it cold!

Wednesday, 28 th March, 1956.

A very cold and wiserable night.

Left at 0800 hrs and arrived at GUMUNI at 1035 hrs.

Inspected station. Purchased fresh foods. Paid off carriers.

Thursday, 29th March, 1956.

Gumuni census. Courts.

Friday, 30th March, 1956.

Good Friday. Rain in afternoon.

Saturday, 31st March, 1956.

Compilation of census figures. Several complaints heard.
Talk to Officials from the Salt census division re methods of improving their roads, with practical demonstrations on the station roads.
In afternoon visited Father Fisher at the Roman Catholic Mission at Dirima.

Sunday, 1st April, 1956.

Easter Sunday. Visited the Rev. and Mrs Brandt at the Lutheran Mission at Omkolai.

Monday, 2nd April, 1956.

Easter Monday. Rain in afternoon.

Tuesday, 3rd April, 1956.

Several minor complaints heard. Visited by Father Fisher en route to Mingende. Rain in afternoon.

Wednesday, 4th April, 1956.

Several complaints heard.
Left for MUL rest House at 0830 and arrived there at 0910 hrs.
Census and Medical Check.
Rain at night.

Thursday, 5th April, 1956.

A very cold bleak day with rain.
Compilation of census statistics.

Friday, 6th April, 1956.

153 labourers recruited. Three petty complaints heard. Depated from MUL at 1115 hrs. Cargo despatched direct to OMKOLAI Rest House. Self walked through Deri and inspected the Waghi River - MarilRiver Junction and the possibility of getting a road up from the Salt making village onto the Deri-Mul-Gumuni plateau. Then proceeded on to Omkolai arriving at 1500 hrs.
Rain in the late afternoon.

Saturday, 7th April, 1956.

Census and Medical check.
Complaints heard. Labourers recruited for coastal work.
Rain all afternoon.

Sunday, 8th April, 1956.

As such. Statistics completed. Rain in afternoon.

Monday, 9th April, 1956.

Several complaints heard. Patrol departed for MOROMAULO Rest House at 0845 hrs and arrived there at 1115 hrs.
Census and medical check.
Later went down to the Waghi River and inspected the bridge site and bridge that connects this side with Kagul and Kwima. Rain as usual.

Tuesday, 10th April, 1956.

Statistics compiled. Coastal Labourers recruited.
Several disputes arbitrated.

Wednesday, 11th April, 1956.

Commenced walking at 0815hrs. Arrived at OGLONDAGLE Rest House at 1130 hrs.
In the afternoon the census and medical check.

Thursday, 12th April, 1956.

Statistics compiled. Coastal labourers recruited.
Courts heard.
Heavy rain in late afternoon and night.

Friday, 13th April, 1956.

At 0845 hrs departed for OMDARA Rrst House arriving there at 1000 hrs.
Census and medical check.
Rain from 1600 hrs onward.

Saturday, 14th April, 1956.

Census statistics compiled.
Several complaints heard. Coastal labourers recruited,
Rain all afternoon.

Sunday, 15th April, 1956.

As such. Bleak and overcast with scattered showers.

Monday, 16th April, 1956.

Departed 0900 hrs and arrived at KUAcRest House at 1030 hrs.
Census and medical check. Statistics compiled.
Labourers recruited. Complaints heard.

Tuesday, 17th April, 1956.

Several disputes settled.
Departed from KUA at 0900 hrs, crossed the Mon river and proceeded on and upwards to GOMGALE Rest House.
Census and medical check.
Several complaints heard.
Statistics compiled.

Wednesday, 18th April, 1956.

Inspected a possible road route from Gomgale to the top of the range overlooking the Bomai.
Recruited volunteers for coastal labourers.
Cold and bleak day with heavy rain throughout the afternoon and night.

——— END OF DIARY ———

Thursday, 19th April, 1956.

Complaints heard.
Departed 0820 hrs. Arrived at IANI Rest House at 0930 hrs.
Commenced census 1000 hrs. Finished 1400 hrs.
Inspected possible road route from the Dirima-Iani road to the Maril River below Buli Rest House.

Friday, 20th April, 1956.

Compiled census statistics.
Heard numerous complaints.
Rain at night.

Saturday, 21st April, 1956.

Recruited 126 volunteers for coastal work.
1000 hrs and the patrol's depatture for BULI Rest House. The arrival was at 1045 hrs.
Census and medical check,
Spent the afternoon cr-ling along the Maril river banks looking for possible bridge sites.
Rain at night.

SUNDAY, 22nd April, 1956.

As such. Census figures compiled.

Monday, 23rd April, 1956.

Recruited coastal labourers.
At 0900 hrs departed for DIRIMA Rest house and arrived there at 1005 hrs.
Census and medical check.
Complaints heard.
Rain throughout the census and at night.

Tuesday, 24th April, 1956.

Census statistics compiled.
Labourers for coastal work recruited.
Cargo despatched to Gumuni.
At 1700 hrs after the ladt of several disputes had been settled myself and members of my entourage set out for Gumuni in the rain. Proceeded the long way round by means of the graded road and arrived there at1800 hrs.
Rain continued throughout the night.

Wednesday, 25th April, 1956.

All patrol cargo despatched by carriers to Kundiawa.
By 0815 all the officials and headmen from the Maril River Census division had gathered. They received a lecture on the various subjects of Hygiene, Health, Re-afforestation, Radds, and other relevant subjects. The talk was concluded by 0925 hrs.
0930 hrs departed from Gumuni. After passing through Mul I went and inspected the possible new road route from the plateau down to the Wagh river crossing. Arrived atthe bridge at 1130 hrs. Continued onwards and inspected the jeep road. At 1300 hrs the Kundiawa Landrover meet me and conveyed me to Kundiawa, arriving there at 1500 hrs.
The patrol cargo arrived in at 1900 hrs.

------ END OF DIARY ------

THE B O M A I CENSUS DIVISION AND RESTRICTED AREA.

GENERAL REMARKS.

When the people throughout this area were originally contacted, within the last three years, the "Bomai"xincluded the Mengalu area on the norhtern slopes of Mt. Karimui, and the settlement of Nilairi on the banks of the Tua River south of the Salt census division. Recently it was decided that it would be more convenient for the Lufa Patrol Post to administer the Mengalu area.

Owing to the distance and time involved this patrol did not visit Nilari and it is submitted that this group be included within the Salt census division, as the natural route to it lies through that area. For similar reasons the Yuwai-Yawai group was not visited. These people are Chimbus, not Bomais. Both the Rest House groups are well outside the Restricted area and it is recommended that in future they be censused as part of the Salt census division. Such a move would be much more convenient, would remove the necessity of a true "bush" patrol, and would obviate unnecessary doubling back on one's tracks.

The area of the Bomai Census Division, excluding the places above mentioned, is approximately 260 square miles. With a population of 773 censused people this gives a population density of three people per square mile. Working on areas and Rest house population, we find that the avarage density of population in the Au Rest House area is 5 people per square mile.

The division is bounded on the north by the Kubor range, beginning on the District boundary with Mt. Kubor(14,000 feet) and running to Mt. Digini (14,000). From Mt. Digini the boundary runs roughly southwards towards Mt. Au through the unpopulated No Man's Land until it crosses the Dama creek. It follows this creek down to the Pimai River and then continues down this river to the Tua River. It folows the Tua to the Kaugel River, the Kaugel up to where it swings sharply west-ward, and from this point up a spur to Mt. Kubor. From where the Kaugel crosses the Paua-New Guinea border to Mt. Kubor is the boundary between the Eastern and the Western Highlands.

The majority of the census division lies within the Gazetted Restricted Area. Accurate boundaries of the Restricted Area are hard to define owing to the practice adopted in the Gazette of giving points in terms of latitude and longtitude.

In areas that are not accurately mapped in terms of lattitude and longtitude this can lead to confusion over where the actual boundary is supposed to be, and it is surprising that, in a relatively well known area like the Bomai, why various topographical features were not chosen as the boundaries instead of vague arbitary ones that need a qualified surveyor to define them on the spot. As far as can be ascertained from the Gazette, the Restricted area boundary runs from the junction of the Pima River with the Tua in a north-westerly direction to a point in the vicinity of Au Rest house where it is intersected by a boundary drawn along a continuation of the Northern most boundary between Papua and New Guinea. The only places that one is certain are within the Restricted area, are Talabakul, Sirikoa, Ola, and perhaps Taiaj. ~~xixi~~ All these places have Rest Houses.

Of the total area of 260 sqmails for the census division, an estimated 190 square miles lies within the Restricted Area. The population living in this area would be about 500 people.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Generally speaking, the area, except for five sections is not very rugged.

The exceptions are:-

(a) The western slopes around the Pima River south of Elamagale.

(b) The slopes of Mt Au.

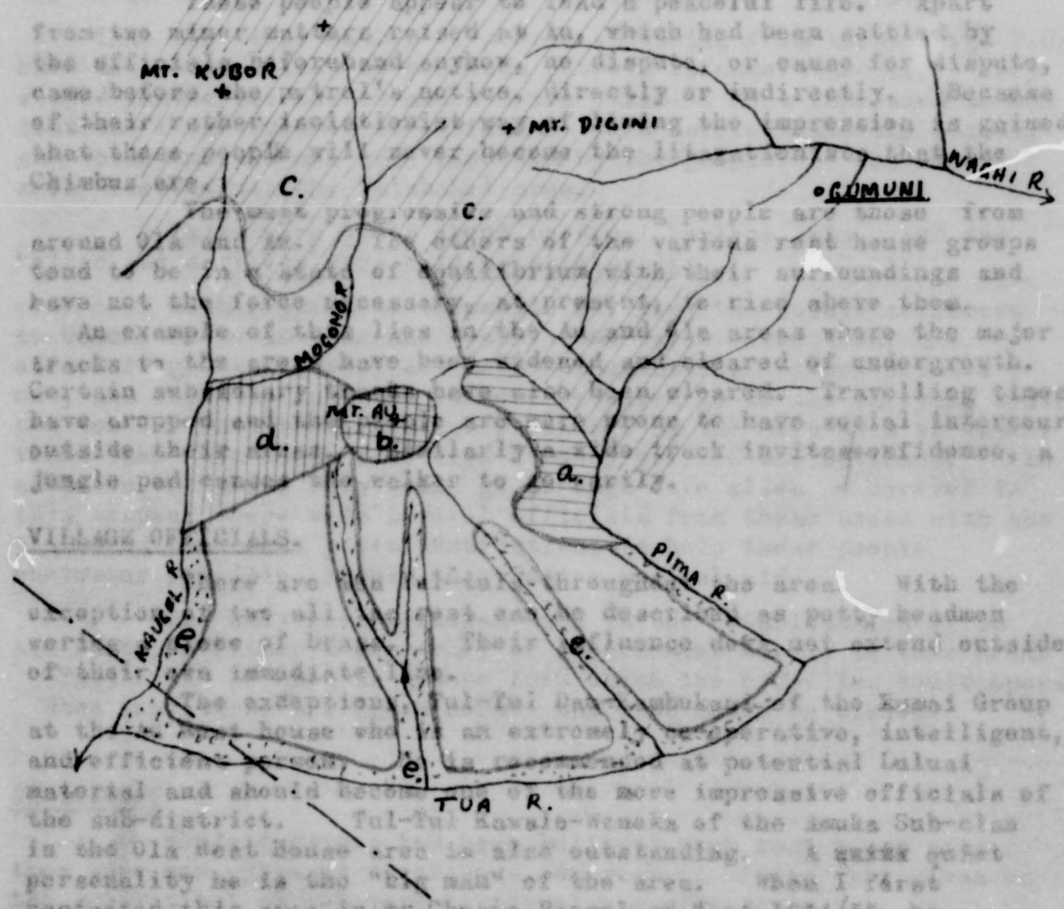
(c) The Kubor range.

(d) The area wet of Mt. Au drained by the Mogono river and cut by huge ravines.

(e) The ravines cutting the flat southern apron of Mt. Au.

These areas are marked on the sketch below.

The rest of the area is gently undulating country.



The Native Situation.

Since November, 1953, when the Talabakul people were first contacted, there have been six patrols through the area to the south of Mt. Au. The writer has been on three of them, being with the original patrol, the patrol which contracted the people to the west the following year, and on the patrol for which this report is being written. In the An Rest House area the people have been contacted since 1951/52 and the Andibil and Taiaj people were first contacted in 1952/53.

As I set forth in my Patrol Report Chuave No.2 of 1954/55 these people have more or less brought themselves under control by reason of their trading affiliations with the Chimbus in the north.

Marriages between the two groups are becoming more and more common. The basis for this mutual exchange is, as far as I can

ascertain, the preference for trading facilities and rights going to the 'in-laws'. These connections have made the interchange of ideas much more rapid and have prevented the area from becoming isolationist. Plumage and other decorations beloved by the Chimbus are traded by the Bomais for salt, cloth, and steel.

The Bomai interpreter had with it was GURI of Ola. This young man was brought back from his area to Chuave by me two years ago. He has been at Chuave and Kundiawa since, gathering knowledge that may eventually fit him for the role of the Bomai interpreter at the Gumuni Patrol Post.

The patrol met with a very good reception from all the centres it visi ed. Food was adequate and at all centres one or more pigs were brought up for the patrol. This was extremely handy, for, owing to the shipping strike, the Sub-district stores were out of meat, and by judicious killing the meat supply was quite ample.

These people appear to lead a peaceful life. Apart from two minor matters raised at Au, which had been settled by the officials beforehand anyhow, no dispute, or cause for dispute, came before the patrol's notice, directly or indirectly. Because of their rather isolationist way of living the impression is gained that these people will never become the litagationists that the Chimbus are.

The most progressive and strong people are those from around Ola and Au. The others of the various rest house groups tend to be in a state of equilibrium with their surroundings and have not the force necessary, at present, to rise above them.

An example of this lies in the Au and Ola areas where the major tracks to the areas have been widened and cleared of undergrowth. Certain subsidiary tracks have also been cleared. Travelling times have dropped and the people are more prone to have social intercourse outside their areas. Similarly a wide track invites confidence, a jungle pad causes the walker to go warily.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are ten Tul-tuls throughout the area. With the exception of two all the rest can be described as petty headmen wering a piece of brass. Their influence does not extend outside of their own immediate line.

The exceptions, Tul-Tul Dau-Kambukani of the Kumai Group at the Au Rest house who is an extremely co-operative, intelligent, and efficient person. He is recommended at potential Luluai material and should become one of the more impressive officials of the sub-district. Tul-Tul Kawale-Wenoka of the Amuka Sub-clan in the Cla Rest House area is also outstanding. A quiet personality he is the "big man" of the area. When I first contacted this area in my Chuave Patrol no.2 of 1954/55, he accompanied the patrol for the rest of the journey and then spent some time at the Chuave Patrol Post. Intelligent, he is keen to improve the lot of his people and makes the most of the equipment he has. He is a man who should be encouraged, praised, and helped wherever possible. It is significant that of all the groups, it is only in the Ola Area that any shown the desire to see Chimbu. The rest of the groups bring up the many obstacles that lie in their way.

There are numerous "Boss-boys" throughout the area. Though headmen in their own right, many are "unofficial" in that they bought their insignia from unscrupulous Maril River natives.

They are little more than the spokesmen for their lines and their influence is limited. The only Boss-boy who impressed was Bossboy Tangi of Taiaj. In fairness to all they all helped the patrol to the utmost extent of their powers.

HEALTH.

N.M.O.Gena of the staff of the Kundiawa Native Hospital accompanied the patrol. I would have liked to have had the Orderly from Gumuni also, as the area will be controlled eventually by the Native Hospital at Gumuni and local knowledge is always helpful, but it was necessary for him to remain behind.

The main complaint that impressed itself upon me was the large number of skin complaints. Many of these complaints appear to be infectious set up as a result of dirty personal hygiene. Tropical Ulcers were very common and an inquiry into this revealed that most of them started off as cuts or small bites that appeared to become infected. Nor were the T.Us. small, they were large and spreading and from what I was told were invariably killers.

Many sufferers were carried into census, wasted and feeble, with the ulcer covering a whole foot, or shin, or calve. The people themselves seem fatalistic about the ulcers and the worst sufferers themselves are an economic liability in these areas, for all they can do is to sit or lie around in the vicinity of the house.

That the large number of people suffering from these large T.Us. have not been noticed by previous patrols is understandable. They stayed inside the houses and did not visit. What impressed me was that the larger number of sufferers were carried into the census, and those who did not were reported by the people. The worst area affected was the Talabaku area.

Talks were given about personal hygiene, etc., and the Police and carriers were held up as examples .

With regards to thepeople carrying the severe sufferers to Gumuni or to another Aid Post in the Maril River area, the officials generally were not very enthusiastic. They pointed out, and rightly, that the numbers required to do the carrying would cut too far into their available labour, as the mere walk to Gumuni would take them about five days if they carried the patients. In addition the areas they would go through were alien - however in this respect there were several officials from these areas with the patrol nd they were given instructions to help these people whereever possible, should they desire medical aid,

The only real solution lies in the establishment of an Aid Post, on either a temporary or a permanent basis, in this area. This could be used as a base from which the Orderlies could operate. When conditions are again normal the base could be closed.

SANITATION.

While latrines had been built at each rest house area, they were non existant throughout the rest. Talks were given on the subject but as yet very little else can be done.

AIRSTRIPS.

This subject has been discussed by every patrol to the area. Sites, at the expense of much clearing, could be placed at most places on the southern apron of Mt. Au. However a road to the area would be much cheaper and practicable, and useful.
For further notes see appendix "A".

GARDENS.

These have been described by previous patrols. These people use a shifting form of agriculture, cutting a new garden from the virgin bush as the old one becomes exhausted. Food was quite ample and at the p resent there is no fear of starvation.
However in such gardening as these people carry out every body must do their share and a few sick people throws a great burden upon the community.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The tracks are merely foot-pads connecting one settlement with another. For walking times see the Diary.
For further remarks see Appendix "A".

TRIBA L BOUNDARIES.

Each group 'owns' ~~ixgx~~ large areas of land. The general boundaries are recognised by all the natives, and are usually creeks or some other readily indentifiable natural feature. For further remarks see appendix "B".

HOUSING.

This has been described in detail in previous reports.
In addition to the two storeyed house there is a tendency of recent origin for the long low styled Chimbu styled house to appear. Housing appears more than adequate for the population.

CENSUS.

A total of 773 people were censused in this division. A study of the figures revea ls that infant mortality is high. The migrations recorded are in the majority marriages in or out of the area, and of both sexes. Apart from the low average size of the family and the comparatively high death rate no other untoward trends were noticed. Here again I refer you to the notes on health.
In general the people were rather confused bout the idea of census lining. However apart from a slight delay over this census generally went off well, and apart from some sick people and some who were on hunting expeditions inthe bush the respose was very good.

The total of forty one new names that were recorded are expected to be the last large number of new names to be recorded.
For in future, while new names may be recorded for some years to come, I do not think that there will be many of them.

RESTRICTED AREA.

From the point of view of the Administration I would consider these people to be quite under control. However I consider that the restricted area boundaries should remain in force for some time yet as I do not consider that missionaries, and other people, with all their ideas, many of which are conflicting, should go into the area as the time is not ripe for their advent, or for the advent of their evangelists and and catechists. Administration influence in this area first began in 1948 when the police constables from the old police posts first explored this area. Whatever mission ideas have filtered through have been of recent origin. Until such times that the local native myth that the Bomai is a very 'tough' area, and until such time as the people become a little sophisticated I consider that no further amendments should be made to the restricted area boundaries.

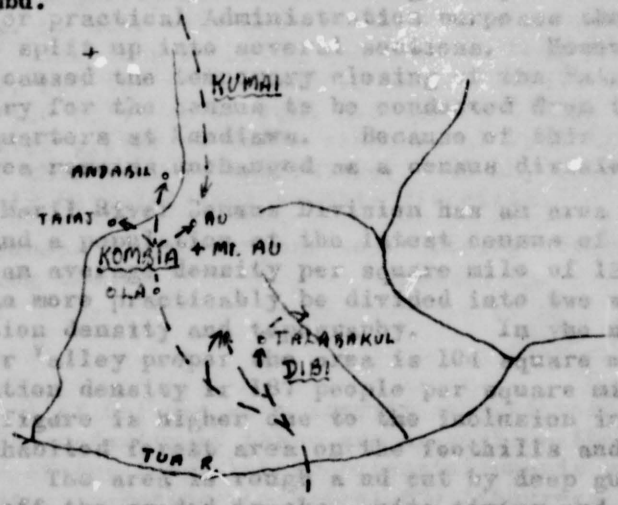
When the boundaries are finally removed they should be removed to the Tua river in the south and to the Kaugel river in the west, both of which would be excellent boundaries and which are easily definable.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

MIGRA TIONS.

In my Chuave Patrol Report N .2 of 1954/55 I went into this in some detail. In the light of subsequent patrols and of my own recent patrol of the area I now modify and enlarge my previous notes. The lines of migration are given on page 14, on the sketch.

The major change is that what was originally shown to be the Kambia group of the Au rest house area proved to be offshoots from the Bomai-Kambia group, and they came nortwards from the west side of Mt. Au. ~~They~~ They are not, as was previously thought, an offshoot of the Kumai group which originally came from the Kup area in the Chimbu.



Thus Andibil, Taiaj, and a section of Au are populated as a result of migrations from the south. The lines of migration of the two main groups - Bomai-Dibi and Bomai-Kambia are shown on the sketch.

Migrations have been influenced a lot by the natives considering ~~thexxxx~~ that certain areas are unhealthy. Should several unnecessary or dudden deaths occur they leave their small clearings that are hacked out of the bush, and move to a new area. Often they move from the immediate locality to a far distant one. These migrations, coupled with the fact that each clearing is an infintesimal part of the timber covered terrain have the tendency to separate the groups, both mentally and physically.

"Unity is strength" and the old adage still holds good for these people. Should they ever amalgamate and co-operate in the establishment of gardens and the clearing of large areas of the bush, provided that their sanitation improves and that the Administration could keep a check on their health problems, we would find larger and more thriving communities.

CONCLUSION.

Because of the time of the year the patrol suffered no hardship in obtaining food. However the patrol to the area in November mentioned that it had to exist on the food it carried itself. In November the new gardens were not yet producing.

It is considered that these people have had to date quite enough contact, and that an annual census patrol will be enough for some time. One patrol a year would also throw little strain upon their food reserves except in times of famine, and future patrolling officers are therefore cautioned to pick the time when the new crops are ready before they go there.

H. S. Pegg
.....
(H. S. Pegg)
Patrol Officer.

THE MARIL RIVER CENSUS DIVISION.

INTRODUCTION.

When Gumuni Patro Post was originally established it was decided that for practical Administration purposes the Maril River area should be split up into several sections. However since the lack of staff caused the temporary closing of the Patrol Post it became necessary for the census to be conducted from the Sub-district headquarters at Kundiawa. Because of this the original Maril River area remains unchanged as a census division.

The Maril River Census Division has an area of 164 square miles and a population at the latest census of 20,046. This gives an average density per square mile of 122 people.

The area can more practicably be divided into two with regards to the population density and topography. In the north in the Maril River Valley proper the area is 104 square miles and the average population density is 187 people per square mile. In practice this figure is higher due to the inclusion in the area of the large uninhabited forest area on the foothills and slopes of Mount Digini. The area is rough a nd cut by deep gullies which make walking, off the graded tracks, quite tiring and difficult.

In the southern area of the division we have a timbered mountainous area whose streams run southwards to eventually connect up with the Tua River, The Southwestern boundary of this area is the Bomai with its restricted area. With an area of 60 square miles the average population density is 22 people per square mile.

Gumuni itself lies some twelve miles in a direct line from Kundiawa in a southwesterly direction.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Despite th closing of the Gumuni Patrol Post the native situation throughout the area is satisfactory. The patrol was welcomed enthusiastically at each centre, and in general the amount of court work was relatively small.

Throughout the patrol the idea was fostered that the patrol was working from Gumuni rather than from Kundiawa. Various enquiries were made by the locals as to when the Post would be reopened. Having had a taste of the advantages of a Post in their area the majority of the people are rather indifferent about having to walk to Kundiawa for advice or for courts. At the end of the patrol all the officials and headmen were assembled at Gumuni. They were given a talk on what the patrol had seen, discovered, or wished to bring to their attention.

I feel that a single lecture when all are assembled at one spot is more impressive and affective than a lecture at each Rest House. This does not mean various relevant matters were not raised also at the appropriate time at the rest house.

CENSUS.

A total of 20,046 people were censused in the division. This is a natural increase of over three hundred people over last years figures. With regards to migration the majority of the migrations were between different groups within the division with only nineteen people migrating outside the division.

The Iani Rest House group, which was originally censused as over five thousand people was split up by this patrol. The people are now censused at Iani, Dege, and Dirima rest houses. This makes the work much easier and carriers the Administration into the actual environment of the native.

These split-ups obviate large walks for the natives.

Mul Rest House, with a censused population of over 3,000, could quite easily lose the Kun Sub-clan of the Neraku Clan. These 282 people could be censused at Ioma rest house in the Salt census division, as the majority live over in that area. This would do away with the eight hour walk most of them have to make in order to reach Mul. The idea of being censused at Ioma was put forward to these people, but the older members and officials were against it. However the split-up of Iani and the fact that many of the individual natives preferred to be censused at Iani may influence the thinking of this line in the future. At any rate constant propoganda should be maintained in this direction.

The sehsus figures appear to be straightforward and to show no star ling trend.

NATIVE LABOUR.

A total of 667 men were ~~xxxxxx~~ away at work outside the district. The majority of these are at work on the coast. This figure is 12.9% of the total labour potential and is well inside the safety limit. During the patrol 694 labourers for coastal work were recruited. Of these the Kundiawa records shows that only 521 passed their mantoux and physical checks. This brings the percentage away at work to 22.9% which is quite reasonable. Labourers at work on the coast are due to start returning within the next months. Next year an even higher nurber of labourers should be able to be recruited from this area.

A point to be observed here is that throughout this area, and particularly in the south, many have not received BCGs. This has been discussed with the Medical Officer at Kundiawa, and when the Native Hospital is established at Gumini within the next few months those who have not had BCGs will be done. This will increase the numbers actually available for recruitment by the time the next lot of recruits are called for.

It is only by recruiting during the census patrol that adequate safeguards can be imposed around these people and protect them from the evils of over-recruitment. Over-recruitment would have severe repercussions on these people, particularly in their economic life, should such a situation be allowed todevelop.

A factor leading to over-recruitment in certain clans and a factor that gives continual headaches to those concerned with the implementation of the Highland Labour Scheme in Chimbu is the practice of the natives to change with those who already have been picked to go. They change on their trip into Kundiawa, and on their trip in to Goroka. This leads to an ultimate confusion of names and should the substitute labourer die on the coast it is almost impossible to trace his relatives and next of kin. Throughout the patrol these evils were expounded to the assembled natives and official s, but it must be confessed that it didn't seem to have much effect for I found this subsyitution attempted before me, both at Iani and Mul, from which I conclude it possibly happened at other centres, or at least on the way into Kundiawa.

It was also noticed that several clans did not have any volunteers for coastal work. Not that the young people were not desirous of going but because the elders prevented them. These clans had had some deaths on the coast and were afraid that they might lose some more.

An interesting point picked up during the patrol was that the vast majority of the recruits from this area go towork out of sheer necessity - they are after money to be able to get a wife, and work on thecoast affords them this oppurtunity. Otherwise many of them would have to wait many years before they were in a position to get a wife.

GARDENS.

Reputedly this area is subject to minor scarcities of food during the dry season. The disadvantages of such a condition arising and the general causes of it are obvious to the local.

Theseinfluencing factors, the most important of which are small plantings and late plantings, were discussed with the people.

Lectures were also given on minor soil conservation problems and other land improvement schemes were also discussed.

Owing to the ruggedness of the terrain and the poor quality of the already overworked soil in some sections, more people appear to be moving over the ranges to the forested areas flanking the Bomai, and making subsidiary gardens there. This was encouraged. It also serves to give, eventually, a more even distribution of the population throughout the area.

In several instances it was observed that gardens were being made at the top of already eroded slopes. Talks were gáven about the evils of such practices, but until legislation comes to cover such instances the same practices will occur after the patrolling officers back is turned. ~~Thuxis~~ Legislation covers the santitation of villages to prevent sickness - surely a starvation diet, which also has devestating effects on the people, could be similarly controlled and prevented. These people are agriculturists, there are many of them, their problems are the same as those throughout the rest of the Chimbu, but the patrolling officer can do little outside of what his own knowledge suggests and his own initiative carries out. Hence in agricultural problems we find no co-ordinated knowledge and no co-ordinated policy, and, far too often, I am sure that the majority of patrolling officers are not sure of what they are seeking, and if they do know they often don't express themselves properly enough for the experts, or are disregarded because they themselves are not experts.

LIVESTOCK.

It was noticed that the better pigs were kept in the the areas south of the range. This is no doubt because these newer areas offer better nourishment .

Fowls are found throughout the area but in no really large numbers as yet. While ducks were not seen by the patrol it is known that there are a few scattered throughout the area and that they are very much prized. Coastal labourers often try to secure them on the coast, but I have the very strong suspicion that the majority of the progenitors of ducks originally disappeared from the yards of the missions of of other europeans.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Apart from coffee no other crop is at present considered worthwhile for development economically in this area. The distance is too great, and for that matter areas nearer the main road will have to be developed first.

There is no coffee in the area but now that the heavy planting season is over the Agricultural Extension Officer at Kundiawa expects to be able to visit this area in the near future.

It should be noted that should the natives prove really enthusiastic over the crop, and ~~x~~quite a few would appear to be, that even at the expense of good garden areas, the coffee should be planted near to the roads to enable ease of access. If necessary the gardens can be removed to the bush areas of the division which would serve the dual purpose of opening up new areas and transplanting population. Here then we might find a slight tendency towards economic specialisation, i.e. the somewhat distant agriculturists eventually partially supporting the coffee growers.

REAFFORESTATION.

Over the past few years, due to the efforts of the various Officers who have patrolled the area the people in the Maril River area proper have become acutely conscious of the wasteful effects of the leaching of the old gardens and of the shortage of immediate supplies of wood. They have since started planting casurina trees on old garden sites and the situation is slowly improving. However with regards to the natural forest that covers the rangetops they cannot see the time when they will have exhausted this natural supply due to their rather wasteful methods of gardening. For the sake of the future some sort of restriction should be brought in, and the one that would place no difficulty upon the people would be to prohibit the planting of gardens above a certain height on the various ranges, mountains, and spurs (each height could be marked according to local conditionsaand the amount of timber acreage) and no restiction be placed upon their cutting of timber for fences and buildings.

Should this be done immediately natural regeneration should hold the amount of timber available reasonably steady for many years to come.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

There are four Aid posts in the area. At Gumuni, Omdara, Iani, and at the Lutheran Mission at Omkolai. This means thatin the Maril River Valley proper some seventeen thousand people are within an hours walk of an Aid Post.

Health generally is good but on the debit side the sick are all too often not carried to the Aid Post until they are really ill. Similarly the practice of killing a pig or a fowl and using it to make sorcery over the sick to make them better is far too prevalent. Officials throughout the area often aid these practices. Until the Patrol Post is permanent nothing much can be done about checking the continuity of these practices.

Sanitation could be improved considerably but according to information received it is only since the Patrol Officer left Gumuni that it has deteriorated. The re-establishment of Gumuni and the establishment of a Native Hospital there should find these people improving themselves of their own accord, particularly when they remember it will be easy for the Officers at Gumuni to check on them quickly and easily.

During the census it was noticed that various deceased natives had died from a form of high temperature that was maintained for several days. All of these natives had been down to the "marita" areas near the Bomai where living conditions are most primitive and insanitary even for them. While the numbers that died were not many there were enough of them to make them stand out. The idea has crossed my mind that could this be scrub typhus?

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

A permanent Patrol Officer in the area should smarten up the work of all. Generally the standard shown by the officials is rather low. Their distance from the Administrative centre makes the good ones outstanding but the average ones poor. No recommendations are made as it is considered that the number of officials are adequate for the tasks they are called upon to perform.

Nor are any recommendations for dismissal as it was considered that many aspaects of their work could not be assessed adequately by a patrol from Kundiawa, and the people had no complaints about them.

MISSIONS.

There are two european Missions in the area; the Lutheran Mission under the Rev. Brandt at Omkolai, and the Roman Catholic mission under Father Fisher at Dirima.

At Iani the Seventh Day Adventist's mission is under the control of a Native Pastor.

In general there is no contention between the adherents of the various faiths, due no doubt to the fact that the majority of the converts are in the immediatem vicinity of the the mission stations, and to the fact that there are enough unconverted to cushion any major contentions that may arise.

EDUCATION.

The missions look after all the education throughout the area. From the census we find that four students from the various missions are attending the central school at Kundiawa and that forty eight are attending the more advanced central mission schools at Moruma (SDA), Kumul (SDA), Kondiu (RC), and Kewmugl(LUTH).

In general the children and oftam the parents, are not at all enthusiastic about school going, and quite often a bright youngster does not go on for higher education as he might have to leave the sub-district and be out of touch with his people.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

All native tracks and bridges in the area are suitable for foot traffic and were in reasonable repair.

Gumuni is situated approximately 38 miles by road from Kundiawa, The Landrovers can get 32 miles from Kundiawa almost to the Waghi crossing at the Salt. During the patrol a means of getting up out of the Salt on to the Deri-Mul-Gumuni plateau was sought. A route that might be feasible if the stone does not prove to be too hard was marked out. Should this prove unsuccessful the road from the Salt up will have to remain a motor cycle road and a route for a vehicular road sought elsewhere.

There are two other general routes into the area:-

(a). To link up with the present Road above Kagul and proceed to Gumuni via Omkolai, Buli, and Dirima.

(b). To cross the Waghi below Mingende, link up Neragaima Mission, continue through the Dom and proceed over the range behind Omdara coming down to between Buli-and Omdara then on to Dirima.

The most difficult part in both routes would be the bridging of the Waghi.

Themotor bike road extends from Deri to Mul then on to Gumuni, and then on through Dirima, Iani, to Gomgale, It is well graded and with very little trouble or work could be coverted into a vehicular road. With no trouble the crest of the range behind Gongale could be reached.

AIRSTRIPS.

The Catholic Mission maintains an airstrip at Dirima which is used by their Cessna aircraft.

The Lutheran mission at Omkolai is putting work into the the site they have there. This site has a one in ten grade for the first 600 feet then rises after that more steeply. It has a maximum length of 1800 feet and a width of 150 feet that can be widened some more if necessary. There appears to bea reasonable amount of work left yet in smoothing the surface. The Missionm hopes to be able to eventually land their new Super-Cub aircraft there.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Marriage Customs.

In general the marriage customs of the various groups throughout the area vary very little and the basic principles are the same. The practice of 'marking' a girl is still prevalent. This does not mean a child-marriage but rather an agreement that the girl will marry the man, or youth, when she attains the age of puberty. This custom is slowly dying out, and the next few years may see its final deathhastened as the people absorb more 'alien' ideas. Taking its place will be the relative freedom the man will attain is chosing a partner. This does not mean that trade-marriages will be replaced entirely by love-marriages.

The present set-up is bound up by the customs clung to by the older people who resent change, and who are still living in the economic system engendered by the importance to theclan of 'bride-price' and the obligations it carries.. However the elders are the curbers of the younger hotheads and are the stabilising factor of the clan, (until old feuds rear their heads).

Without the clan obligations to meet life would lose much of its meaning and zest for the majority of the population.

The marriage customs were quite adequately described by Mr.Haywood, Patrol Officer, in his Chimbu Patrol Report No.2. of 1955/56.

We have also throughout the area the man with several wives. An inquiry into this, and disregarding the friction that occurs in the majority of these marriages, I found that a large number of the secondary wives prefered to ma rry an already married man rather than a young bachelor. The basis for her pfeference was the prestige she would carry by the fact that her husband was wealthy enough to afford her. Such men are wealthy and all invariably have a large number of pigs. Apparently the woman feel that she would rather be the fourth wife of a wealthy man rather than the only wife of a poor bachelor.

It is the womans desire for wealth and prestige that is perhaps the largest contributing factor sending many of the young men to the coast as labourers. The majority of these who went to thecoast unmarried were found to have married within a few months of their return. They affirmed that it was the few pounds and miscellaneous items they brought back that made the difference between marriage or not.

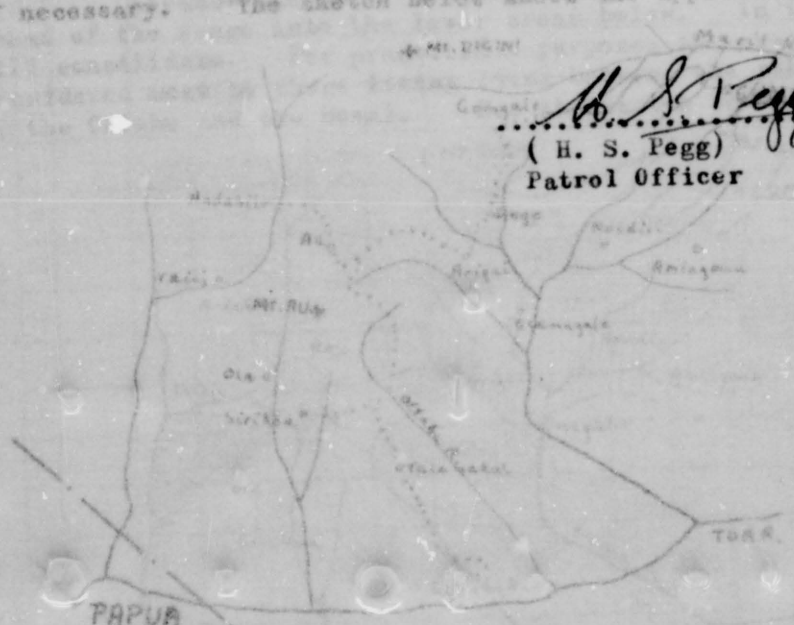
Throughout almost all of the area there will be found to be certain individuals who even their clansmen describe as worthless. They have very few possessions and usually end up working for someone - tending the gardens, looking after the very young children, repairing, carrying, and many other menial jobs. Investiagation showed that the majority of the fathers of these few unfortunates performed these same duties and had no possessions. Even the their more fortunate brethern laugh cruelly at these people when they pick up some unique stone or queerly shaped piece of wood, wrap it away from the sight of their neighbours, and carry it about whereever they go, treasuring it, fingering it, and looking at it when they alone. That these men procreate is only because that in every community there are invariably the old widows, or the divorcee of many husbands who apparently feells that any man is better than none, and whose relatives in the end would rather see with someone else so that they do not have to support her. After all the structure of the society is based upon the man and the woman as a unit instead of as individuals.

CONCLUSION.

These people are still well behind many other parts of the sub-district in their stages of development. The rough nature of their environment makes it somewhat difficult for them to be otherwise. They can be compared with the people of the Upper Chimbu Census Division and they show somewhat the same characteristics of strong clanishness and individualism and a great propensity towards the rites of their forbears. This latter is, however, rather stronger when they are dealing with the Administration than among themselves. Closer Administration contact and guidance from the Patrol post at Gumuni will have far more influence than any number of patrols from a distance conducted by an ever changing line of Patrol Officers.

H. S. Pegg

(H. S. Pegg)
Patrol Officer



Such a road would not be very difficult to construct and, apart from the Olitaba River which could be forded in the dry season anyway, there are no major streams to worry about bridging. Such a road would open up areas at a much faster rate to migrationary groups. Medical services will be available more easily and we would find "strip development" occurring, i.e. the building of the houses and gardens over and along the length of the road.

A road would be more practicable and cheaper than any airstrip construction under present conditions in the Komai. At the beginning and for quite a while four wheel drive vehicles would be the only vehicles with a chance of traversing such a road during the wet season.

The important practicable possibilities that a road would open up are discussed in Appendix "B".

...oooOOOooo...

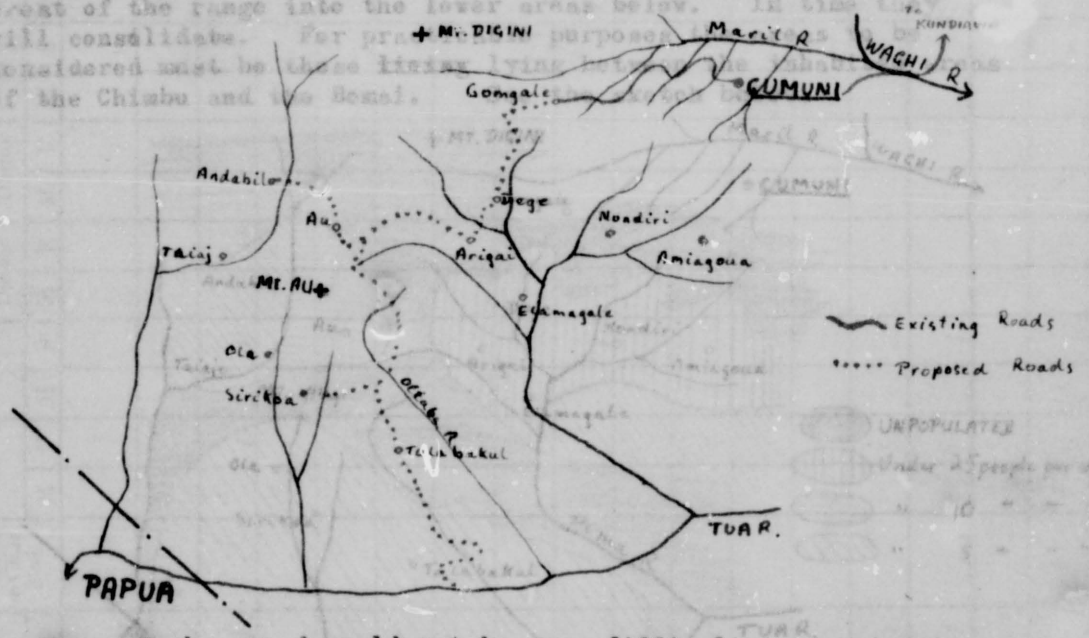
A P P E N D I X "A"

A Vehicular Road to AU and the BOMAI.

Good roads mean good communications and good communications mean better administration.

It has been found throughout the sub-district that graded roads are becoming more and more popular with the local pedestrians, particularly over any large distance, and areas that have no graded roads or tracks are now clamouring for them.

From Gumuni there would be no difficulty finding a route to the Bomai. It would pass through Gomgale, over the range and down to Dege. From Dege it would continue on to Arigai and along the ridge to Au Rest House. It is along this last section of the road that another road could branch off and continue on to Talabakul or Sirikua and then on to the Tua River if necessary. The sketch below shows the approximate route.



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A P P E N D I X "B"

The uninhabited areas of the Bomai with reference to;

a. Migration from the Chimbu.

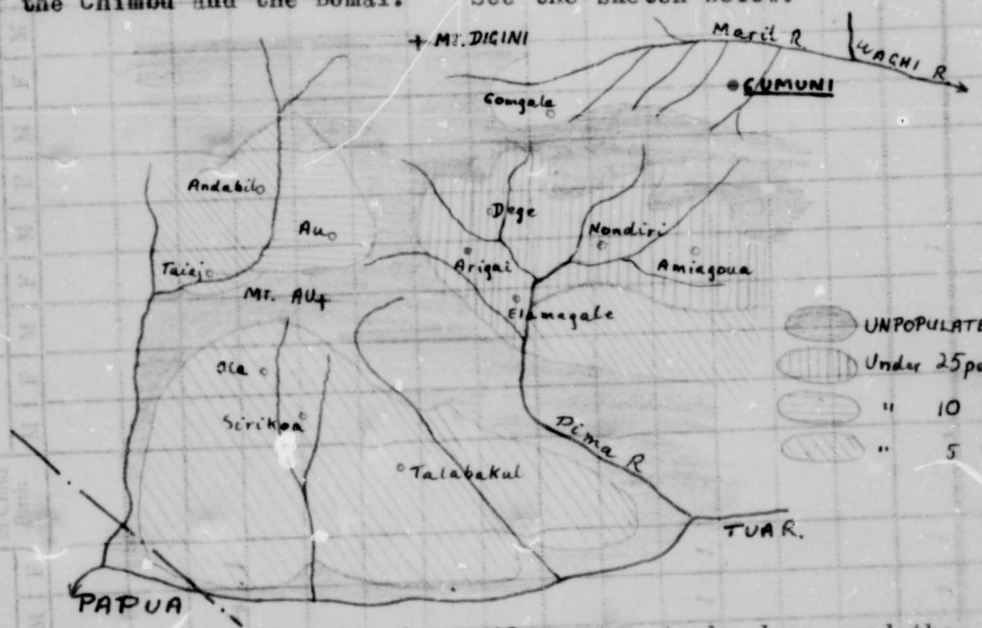
b. Economic Development.

What must be studied now to prevent confusion in the future is the problem of the ever increasing population pressures throughout many of the groups within the Chimbu Sub-district.

In previous generations this problem was solved by certain clans or small internal groups moving haphazardly to a new area.

As future migration will have ~~tie~~ to be to lower altitudes and to forested areas, for obvious reasons this migration will have to be controlled. To much delay may even forfeit the chance for this planning.

Already the Maril River natives are spilling over the creat of the range into the lower areas below. In time they will consolidate. For practicable purposes the areas to be considered must be those ~~lieing~~ lying between the inhabited areas of the Chimbu and the Bomai. See the sketch below.



Now is the time for soil surveys to be done, and the boundaries of this waste and vacant ~~taxbexfixed~~ land to be fixed.

Now too various people inhabiting the adjoining areas must be approached about their land availability, and the possibility of setting aside some of their unoccupied areas be borne in mind. Within a lot of this area the rule of "squatter's right" is the only law and the only claim a person has to the land is that land that he himself has cleared, and the bush belongs to all. However this rule is only good on the Chimbu side.

Migrations do not occur overnight but I am certain that a road into the area opening it up will be evidence that the administration is not sending people blindly down to a jungle area to be uncared for. With a means of access those migrating will go more willingly as they will feel they are not cut off, and Administration officers can get there promptly to deal with any eventuallities thay may arise.

(b). From the point of economic development things are much more nebulous. Should planned migration occur the timber resources should be assessed for some use could be made of them. e.g. a small native co-operative timber mill. The quality of the soil could be investigated and the possibility of cocoa, coffee, and other crops gone into.

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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — BOMAI CENSUS AREA

Govt. Print.—4875/9.55.

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
GROUP KUMAI																																							
CLAN																																							
KOMUNGGA	24.3.56		3		2									2	1			1		1									8	25	8	19	2	19	1·5	17	22	33	24	96
GROUP BOMAI-DIBI																																							
CLAN																																							
ATATIBI	20.3.56																												3	5	1	3		3	1·3	4	3	7	4	18
EBIKANE	17.3.56				1													1											2	9		6	1	6	1·0	6	1	11	8	26
BAKANE	17.3.56	1																											1	9		7		7	1·3	5	4	12	7	28
KOIOMKANE	17.3.56	2		1										1	1														1	11	1	8	1	8	1·0	5	4	14	9	32
URAMEKANE	17.3.56																												1	2	1	1		1	1	1	1	3	1	6
HOIAKANE	17.3.56																													1		2		2				1	2	3
GROUP TOTAL		3		1	1									1	1			1											8	37	3	27	2	27	·9	21	13	28	31	113

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — BOMAI CENSUS AREA

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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 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									
GROUP BOMAI - KAMBIA																																					
CLAN WOMKANE																																					
Sub Clans KUMAKANE	24.3.56	2	1	2										2					1									2	17	11	19		20	1·4	11	18	19	26	74
KAMBIKANUM	24.3.56		1					1						1														3	6	3	8		9	1·2	6	7	9	10	32
CLAN KALU																																					
Sub Clan KONDILKANUM	23.3.56	2												1		1												9	13	1	8	1	8	2·0	16	3	17	13	49
CLANS																																					
GEGU + ACILIKAMA	22.3.56	2	1																									3	11	1	13	2	13	1·6	11	7	16	13	47
NEPIKU OLA, WAPIARI, SOMAPE + BOGOTO + WAKAPU	20.3.56	5	4	1				1						5	2		1	1	1									18	35	3	35	5	35	1·3	37	21	42	45	145
MARIMEGU	18.3.56	2	1	2	1				1										1									5	11	3	15	1	15	1·5	17	10	13	17	57
ORIDABE	18.3.56	2		1										1														1	6		5		5	1·6	7	1	9	5	22
WAPIARI, NOLU + SAWIARI	15.3.56	3	3	2	2	1												4	2									1	15		14		14	·8	8	3	20	14	45
BIADUKU	17.3.56	1															1											5	10	1	7		7	1·3	11	6	12	8	37
AWIKU	17.3.56		1		1			1																				2	8	2	9	2	9	1·0	7	3	10	10	30
ORIDABE	17.3.56																1												14	2	6	1	6	·0	-	1	17	8	26
GROUP TOTAL		19	12	8	4	1		3	1					7	5	1	3	5	5									49	146	27	139	12	140	1·2	131	80	184	169	564

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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
	BOMAI CENSUS AREA																																						
GROUP TOTALS																																							
KUMAI	3/56		3		2									4	1			1		1									8	25	8	19	2	18	1·5	17	22	33	24	96
BOMAI-DIBI	3/56	3		1		1								1	1					1									8	37	3	27	2	27	·9	21	13	48	31	113
BOMAI-KAMBIA	3/56	19	12	8	4	1		3	1					7	5	1		3	5	5									49	146	27	139	12	141	1·2	131	80	184	169	564
		22	15	9	6	2		3	1					12	7	1		4	5	7									65	208	38	185	16	186	1·2	169	115	265	224	773

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	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	Number of Child-bearing		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
GROUP TOTALS																																							
GOLUM (IANI)	19.4.56	45	45	4	2		3	1	2	3	1			13	11			4	15		28			105				12	1	203	785	196	534	33	453	1·7	501	501	746	644	2550
GOLUM (DIRIMA)	23.4.56	44	43	5	4	2	1	2	6			3		18	12				29		20	3		92		1		10		179	595	141	495	32	430	1·8	447	410	704	627	2286
GOLUM (DEGE)	19.4.56	3	6						1					2	1	1		5	5					8				1	1	53	142	33	100	4	95	1·8	116	92	154	115	492
GOLUM (MUI)	4.4.56	57	70	8	8	2	1	5	9	2	3	2	2	30	21	1		2	25		26	3		107				6		213	846	156	749	41	617	1·5	621	554	995	872	3162
MIAN (OMKOLAI)	7.4.56	4	3	1					1	1			1	1	1			2	6	1	3							3		10	60	15	52	2	41	1·5	36	49	85	63	236
MIAN (CUMUNI)	29.3.56	37	22	4	4		2	3	6	2	2			15	6			6	22	10	19	5		69		1				148	418	81	383	20	336	1·4	353	269	499	462	1659
MIAN (ELAMACALE)	13.3.56	8	5	3	2	1	1	1	1			1	1	5	1			3	6	4	4			1						15	91	23	80	3	78	1·2	60	50	104	93	305
ERA (MOROTSAKO)	9.4.56	33	18	4	8			1	1	1		1		12	2			3	11		12	2		25				1		78	278	60	202	13	174	1·6	258	161	361	266	1034
ERA (BULI)	21.4.56	8	14	1	1				1					5	2	1		6	5	2	8	5		32						41	152	37	105	6	88	1·9	122	117	170	146	602
DOM (BULI)	21.4.56	3	5					1	1					1				1	2	1	3	1		6						18	37	6	37	3	29	1·7	29	37	74	47	194
IURI (OGLONDAKI)	11.4.56	28	38	4	4	1		4	7					5	3			1	10	9	30	3		97				8		200	468	146	419	37	362	1·9	435	415	649	530	2037
IURI (OMDARA)	13.4.56	30	30	2	1	2		2			1	1	2	9	6	1			11	2	24	1		65		2		3		164	332	94	328	27	255	1·5	362	257	414	404	1538
IURI (KUA)	16.4.56	15	25	2		1			3		1			1	2				6		5			33				1		60	150	43	152	7	117	2·1	172	164	194	150	724
IURI (COMCAU)	17.4.56	19	36	1	2				2	1	1			3	3	1		12	14	1	6			10				1		79	212	58	195	15	137	2·1	216	238	296	223	984
SIA-KALAGU (NONDARI)	12.3.56	7	7	2				2			1			9	1	1		3	4	2	12									26	133	18	87	5	87	1·5	71	68	136	124	399
SIA-KALAGU (ANIACOU)	10.3.56	10	8	1	2		1							3	2				5		6			2						30	175	35	130	7	129	1·5	105	109	207	159	584
KIA (OMKOLAI)	7.4.56	26	34	6		2		3	1	2				9	5	1			15	2	17	3		15						93	297	77	286	28	243	1·6	248	265	389	338	1258
GRAND TOTAL		377	409	47	38	11	9	25	42	12	11	8	6	144	79	7		48	191	34	223	26		667		14		46	2	1610	5171	1249	4493	283	3772	1·7	4411	3765	6115	530	20,046

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955 - 56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — DIRIMA REST HOUSE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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
	GROUP: GOLUM																																						
	CLAN: NIKIUNGAURA - BOMAINGAUMA																																						
	Sub Clan																																						
DUNGU	23.4.56	1	3									1		3	1			6		1			1					14	20	4	16	1	13	1·7	22	18	32	28	101
BIREKURAMEI	23.4.56	2	1					1						1				2		1			9			1		16	35	10	30	1	27	2·1	38	24	39	39	150
MORIANKANE	23.4.56	13	8	1		1		1						4	2			2		6			20			1		39	107	37	97	6	90	2·1	99	100	133	130	483
IANKANE	23.4.56	4	5	1	1									2	2			2		1	2		7			1		18	49	5	40	2	36	1·9	42	30	52	48	182
KUMANKANE	23.4.56	2		1										1				1		2			4					3	28	5	20	1	16	·8	10	9	30	22	75
DONKANE	23.4.56	2	1									1		1				1		2			4			1		11	25	1	25	2	22	1·7	18	19	31	36	104
	TOTAL	24	18	3	1	1		2		2		12	5				14	13	2	45			4					101	264	62	238	13	204	1·7	269	200	317	303	1100
	CLAN: OGOLOSULI																																						
	Sub Clan																																						
NIMUNGAURE	23.4.56	2	3					3				1	1				4		2	1								10	37	10	30	2	26	2·	24	22	53	38	
DOMBIA	23.4.56	6	5									2	4				4		3				12			4		26	96	25	81	4	74	1·8	69	54	101	86	330
NERI	23.4.56	1	1			1											2						2					5	41	7	26	4	22	1·9	23	26	52	35	136
	TOTAL	9	9			1		3				3	5				10		5	1			14			4		41	174	52	137	10	122	1·9	116	102	206	163	606

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — DIRIMA REST HOUSE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

GROUP: GOLUM

CLAN: KIBAKU

Sub Clan

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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
ARUNGAUM	23.4.56	5	6	2	1			1						2	1			2				12			2			5	38	8	28	4	25	1·7	18	29	36	36	133
KUBURUMAIMA	23.4.56	2	4			1	1		1			1		1				3		2		6		1				14	48	6	43	4	40	1·6	32	38	56	56	189
IURUA	23.4.56	2	4		1			1							1							7						11	34	5	25		20	2·	27	27	47	31	139
IAGUMBIA	23.4.56	2	2																			8						7	37	8	24	1	19	1·7	21	14	42	34	119
TOTAL		11	16	2	2	1	1	2	1			1		3	2			5		2		33		1		2		37	157	27	120	9	104	1·7	98	107	181	157	580
REST HOUSE TOTAL		44	43	5	4	2	1	2	6			3		18	12			29		20	3	92		1		10		179	595	141	495	32	430	1·8	443	410	704	623	2286

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — DEGE REST HOUSE.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE / SUBCLANS:	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 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							
	GROUP: GONUM																																				
CLAN: KAU'ALAGU																																					
GENA	19.4.56																							1		8	8	1	7	-	6	2·5	13	7	8	7	36
MULU	19.4.56																								1	6	6	2	5	1	5	1·5	3	4	6	4	18
OMUN	19.4.56																									1	6	4	4	-	1	1·6	3	5	8	5	21
BAMIN	19.4.56																									1	7	5	5	-	5	2·6	6	7	8	7	26
	TOTAL																							1	1	11	27	12	21	1	17	2·	25	23	30	21	101
CLAN: AINAGU-DEKU																																					
KUMAIKANE	19.4.56	3	6					1				2	1	1	4	5							3			29	48	6	39	2	34	1·9	33	33	59	52	200
UMBIANGAUMA	19.4.56																						2			10	34	8	21	-	17	2·	21	23	38	21	105
	TOTAL	3	6					1				2	1	1	4	5							5			38	82	14	60	2	51	1·9	54	56	97	73	305
CLAN: NIKIUNGAURA-BOMAINGAUMA																																					
KUMANKANE	23.4.56																						3			4	26	5	16	1	14	1·3	16	10	25	18	72
DUNGU	23.4.56																1									-	7	2	3	-	3	1·	1	3	7	3	14
	TOTAL																1						3			4	33	7	19	1	17	1·1	17	13	32	21	86
REST HOUSE	TOTAL	3	6					1				2	1	1	5	5							8			53	142	33	100	4	95	1·8	126	92	159	115	492

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955 - 56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — IANI REST HOUSE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing ages		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									
	PRIP: GOLUM																																				
	CLAN: NAKUNGAUNA - RUMANGAUA																																				
Sub Clan																																					
RUMALBIANGAUMA	19-4-56	4	3	1										1	1					1			5				1		25	52	16	57	3	46	2·3	57	46	65	68	232
KERENBIANGAUMA	19-4-56	4	8		1		1		1					2	1		1			2			1				1		31	66	26	63	4	57	1·9	60	64	92	80	298
		8	11	1	1		1		1					3	2		1			3			6				2		56	118	42	120	7	103	2·1	117	110	157	148	530
	CLAN: KAU'AIAGU																																				
Sub-Clan																																					
OMUN	19-4-56	5	1	1													1						2						6	25	11	22	3	17	1·9	26	23	25	33	109
GENA	19-4-56	2	2											1						2			8						4	35	10	28	-	26	1·5	17	24	38	33	120
MULU	19-4-56	1	1							1					1					5			8			1			5	25	4	21	1	18	1·6	17	19	21	22	85
SINUMA	19-4-56	6	3	1	1												1			1			6			4			18	41	14	39	2	24	1·8	36	39	47	50	182
RAMIN	19-4-56	5	4							1										3			11			3	1		16	55	21	43	1	35	1·7	42	43	59	59	218
KORUREI	19-4-56	1	3							1				1	1		2			1			14			1			16	51	11	36	2	35	1·8	32	30	56	50	183
		20	14	2	1					3	1			2	2		1	5		10			49			9	1		65	232	71	189	9	160	1·7	170	178	246	247	900

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955·56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — IANI REST HOUSE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	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	Number of Child-bearing ages		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	13-15	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
	GROUP GOLUM																																						
	CLANI DEKU																																						
Sub Clan																																							
BAGAINGAUMA	19-4-56	2	2				1							1	1				2		2			12						13	52	14	36	4	33	1·9	33	39	53	42	179
NULAIBEGAUMA	19-4-56	2	2											3	1						2			6						8	33	14	22	-	17	2·1	20	34	38	30	128
PIRINGAI	19-4-56	2	2	1					1						2				2		3			3						16	45	12	32	3	27	2·2	41	31	53	40	168
ENIMBONA	19-4-56	1	1					1							1				1		1			2						6	14	5	15	2	14	1·7	14	13	19	20	66
GELUAGAUMA	19-4-56	4																1	1		3			2				1		6	24	4	19	2	18	1·8	17	17	30	29	96
	TOTAL	11	7	1			1	1	1					4	5				6		11			25				1		49	168	49	124	11	109	1·9	125	184	198	161	639
CLAN: AINAGU																																							
Sub Clan																																							
KULUMBIAGAUMA	19-4-56	2	3											1							3			6						9	33	10	33	1	29	1·5	32	22	33	41	134
UMBIANGAUMA	19-4-56	2	7											2	1				2		1			9						6	59	4	24	-	17	1·2	16	16	44	33	118
NEBIGU	19-4-56	2	3				1							1	1			2	2					10						19	66	17	44	5	35	1·5	41	41	73	54	219
	TOTAL	6	13				1							4	2			2	4		4			25						33	167	34	101	6	81	1·4	89	79	150	128	471
REST HOUSE	TOTAL	45	45	4	2		3	1	2	3	1			13	11			4	15		28			105				12	1	203	785	196	534	33	453	1·7	501	501	746	684	2650

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — BULI Rest House

Govt. Print.—4875/2.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			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
	GROUP: ERA SUB-GROUP DUIL																																						
CLAN: GUNUAMARIME																																							
GUNUA	21.4.56	1	3											1	1		1	1	1				4						8	21	4	18	1	14	2·	20	20	32	24	100
GOI'IE	21.4.56	1	2	1														2		1	2		4						7	25	11	14	1	11	2·	23	24	22	23	98
MARIME	21.4.56		2											2				1	1	3	3		3						5	19	7	12	2	10	2·	14	15	29	15	71
	TOTAL	2	7	1										3	1		1	4	2	4	5		11						20	65	22	44	4	35	2·	57	59	81	62	275
CLAN: PIRIKIAU																																							
KIAU	21.4.56	2	4		1				1					1	1	1		1		3			3						12	37	2	27	2	24	1·8	30	27	44	35	139
PIRI	21.4.56	4	3											1			5			1			18						9	50	13	34	·	29	1·9	35	31	55	49	188
	TOTAL	6	7		1				1					2	1	1	5	1		4			21						21	87	15	61	2	53	1·8	65	58	99	84	327
ERA (BULIAH) TOTAL		8	14	1	1				1					5	2	1	6	5	2	8	5		32						41	152	37	105	6	88	1·9	122	117	180	146	602
	GROUP: DOM																																						
NIBUKU	21.4.56	2	3					1	1								1	1	1	3			2						10	25	6	29	2	24	1·9	20	30	50	35	137
AURUKU	21.4.56	1	2											1				1			1		4						8	15	-	8	1	5	1·6	9	7	24	12	57
DOM (BULIAH) TOTAL		3	5					1	1					1			1	2	1	3	1		6						18	37	6	37	3	29	1·7	29	37	74	47	194

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — GOMGALE REST HOUSE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														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		Females in Child Birth		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	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
	GROUP:	IURI																																					
Sub-Clan	CLAN:	SIRANGAU																																					
KUMAIKANE	17-4-56	5	4										1						1	1				2						8	27	4	26	1	20	1·7	32	18	35	30	120
BIKANGAU	17-4-56		2									1						1			1			2						8	29	7	20	2	15	1·7	22	18	33	22	91
KIBI	17-4-56		4							1	1							5	3					2						5	25	10	21	1	17	2·1	13	35	25	23	101
MIANKANE	17-4-56	1	6						1						1									X						10	27	5	31	2	24	2·3	33	37	39	35	144
	TOTAL:	6	16						1	1	1			1	2			6	4	1	1			6						31	103	29	98	6	76	1·9	100	108	138	110	462
	CLAN:	KOBAN																																					
MULU	17-4-56	3	2									1												3						4	18	2	14	1	9	2·	14	16	22	21	76
KUMAIKANE	17-4-56	2	4	1	1							1									2									8	17	6	15	2	11	2·2	22	21	27	22	92
GOLUMKANE	17-4-56	2	2				1						1					1	1								1			5	12	3	11	2	8	2·	15	14	15	12	57
IRI	17-4-56		1																											5	9	2	8	2	5	2·6	11	14	14	9	47
ELAIKANE	17-4-56	1	2															1	2											7	17	5	9	-	9	2·6	11	17	25	13	66
TINEWAINE	17-4-56	5	9		1									1				4	7		2			1						21	37	11	30	2	20	2·5	43	45	55	31	154
	TOTAL	13	20	1	2		1					2	1	1				6	10		5			4				1		48	109	29	87	9	61	2·3	116	130	158	113	522
REST HOUSE	TOTAL:	19	36	1	2		2	1	1			3	3	1				12	14	1	6			10				1		79	212	58	185	15	137	2·1	216	238	296	223	984

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — KUA REST HOUSE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Female 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									Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family					
		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
	GROUP: IURI																																						
	CLAN: BERIGAGALIN																																						
12NUWAI	16-4-56	11	14	1					1					1	2			4		5				13				1		37	80	26	86	4	64	2·2	109	90	110	101	4-23
BORIKIBAY	16-4-56	4	11			1			2		1							2						20						23	70	17	66	3	53	2·	64	52	84	79	301
	TOTAL:	15	25	1		1			3		1			1	2			6		5				33				1		60	150	43	152	7	117	2·1	172	144	194	180	724

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — OMDARA REST HOUSE

Govt. Print. —4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														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		Females in Child Birth		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	Average Size of Family					
GROUP IGURI																																						
CLAN: NOMBURIGAGALIN																																						
Sub Clan																																						
GELBIKAUDIO	13-4-56	5	7					1		1				2		1		1		6				6						18	41	10	39	2	33	1·7	40	34	54	52	136
PIRE-WAMUL	13-4-56	15	15		1	1		1				1	1	3	2			6		9		1		23		1		2		72	128	35	136	11	99	1·7	167	121	147	165	623
KERIKANE	13-4-56	2	3	1										1	1			1		2				14		1				33	62	19	63	3	54	1·9	60	54	85	76	296
DICAKANE	13-4-56	5	5	1		1						1		2	2			2	2	4				17				1		22	60	20	55	6	42	2·1	61	51	73	64	267
TOTAL:		27	30	2	1	2		2		1	1	2	8	5	1			10	2	21	1			60		2		3		155	291	84	293	22	228	1·8	328	260	359	357	1370
CLAN: ARNGACAKE																																						
Sub Clan																																						
BAKIMAN:	13-4-56	3												1	1			1		3				5						9	41	10	35	5	27	1·7	34	27	55	47	165
REST HOUSE TOTAL		30	30	2	1	2		2		1	1	2	9	6	1			11	2	24	1			65		2		3		164	332	94	328	27	255	1·8	362	287	414	404	1538

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — OGLONGAGLE R. H. — Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE / Sub Clans.	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS: 0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS: In		Out		ABSENT FORM VILLAGE: At Work — Inside District		Outside District		Students — Govt.		Mission	
		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
GROUP TURE																													
CLAN KEBAIKUMAI																													
MINGAUMO	11.4.56	2	11		1			1	1					1	1			1		7	1		27						
TINECIRAI	11.4.56	7	2					1	1						1			2		6			10				3		
BAKOBE	11.4.56	2												1				2		4	1		10						
	TOTAL	11	13		1			2	2					2	2			5		17	2		47				3		
CLAN: BERIGAGAWN																													
KEBAKAB	11.4.56	5	4	1	1				2									1	1	2			12				3		
CLAN KEBAMIANKANE																													
KAWALE	11.4.56	3	6						1									4	1	3			10						
KOBULA	11.4.56		3			1		1						1						2			7				1		
	TOTAL	3	9			1		1	1					1				4	1	5			17				1		
CLAN KEBAIELA																													
KABANIL	11.4.56	3	3	1										2				3		3			3				1		
TAIBILKANE	11.4.56	1	4	1	1			1	2					1				2	2				2						
REBIKANE	11.4.56	3	1															1	4				11						
	TOTAL	7	8	2	1			1	2					3				6	6				16				1		
CLAN ARNGAGALE																													
IOBAMOGIA	11.4.56	2	4	1	1												1		1		1		5						
REST HOUSE	TOTAL	29	38	4	4	1		4	7					5	3		1	19	9	20	3		93				8		

VILLAGE / Sub Clans.	LABOUR POTENTIAL: Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 15-45	Females 16-45	FEMALES: Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee): Child M	Child F	Adults M	Adults F	GRAND TOTAL M+F
GROUP TURE												
CLAN KEBAIKUMAI												
MINGAUMO	20	70	23	68	6	54	1.9	59	67	66	86	306
TINECIRAI	34	70	21	61	7	52	2.	70	49	88	76	286
BAKOBE	17	49	17	36	2	28	1.9	34	39	57	45	186
TOTAL	78	189	61	165	15	134	1.9	163	155	211	207	788
CLAN: BERIGAGAWN												
KEBAKAB	27	58	17	52	5	45	1.7	52	44	61	62	234
CLAN KEBAMIANKANE												
KAWALE	20	54	16	58	2	52	1.6	46	50	69	67	242
KOBULA	19	25	10	30	5	26	2.	38	31	25	38	140
TOTAL	39	79	26	88	7	78	1.5	84	81	94	105	382
CLAN KEBAIELA												
KABANIL	19	48	13	44	4	40	2.	44	47	65	56	216
TAIBILKANE	9	17	11	22	2	19	2.	25	29	26	27	109
REBIKANE	17	31	12	32	1	25	1.8	32	27	39	40	149
TOTAL	45	96	36	98	7	84	1.9	101	103	130	123	474
CLAN ARNGAGALE												
IOBAMOGIA	11	46	13	25	3	21	2.2	35	32	53	33	159
REST HOUSE TOTAL	200	468	146	418	37	362	1.9	435	445	549	530	2037

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — NORMANBY R. HOUSE — Govt. Print.—46-55/9.53.

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
GROUP: ERA																																							
Sub GROUP KUIBERE																																							
CLAN: NUL KUTNE																																							
Sub Clan																																							
KUTNE	9-4-56	4	4	1	1			1	1					2					1	3		3			2					17	70	14	45	4	41	1·8	43	44	58	57	239
NUL	9-4-56	6	4	1	2					1				2	2					1		6				5				19	54	10	40	3	35	1·6	40	25	76	53	199
TOTAL:		10	8	2	3			1	1	1				4	2				1	4		9			7					36	124	24	85	7	76	1·7	88	69	134	110	438
CLAN: DINGENA:																																							
Sub Clan																																							
GENA	9-4-56	9	4	2	1							1		4						3		2			13					16	62	14	44	2	40	1·5	47	35	75	63	233
DINGAU	9-4-56	14	6		2									4					2	4		1	2		5				1	26	92	22	73	4	55	1·6	83	57	122	93	363
		23	10	2	5							1		8					2	7		3	2		18				1	42	154	36	117	6	98	1·5	130	92	197	156	596
ERA (NORMANBY) TOTAL		33	18	4	8			1	1	1		1		12	2				3	11		12	2		25				1	78	278	60	202	13	174	1·6	218	161	334	266	1034

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — OMKOLAI Rest House

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			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
GROUP KIA																																							
CLAN IRAIDAI																																							
Sub Clan																																							
KUAMOGIA	7.4.56	1	3	1										1				2		4	1								5	33	6	32	4	27	1·8	23	27	42	32	125
NANERA	7.4.56	6	3	1						1							1	1	2	2									10	35	4	35	7	27	1·8	29	30	49	34	142
MUA	7.4.56	2	3														2	2	5	1		4							6	19	3	19		15	1·5	18	14	26	27	90
IRAI	7.4.56	4	5			1								1			1	2	2			2							7	34	6	30	3	26	1·5	20	30	42	34	128
		13	14	2		1				1				2			3	6	9	17	2	6							28	121	19	116	14	95	1·6	90	101	159	127	485
CLAN SIPAMOGALI																																							
Sub Clan.																																							
SIPA	7.4.56	6	11	3				1	1					5	3	1		4					1						18	70	16	66	3	54	1·7	65	72	90	81	309
MOGALI	7.4.56	6	4	1		1									1			2		1			7						27	65	25	72	7	59	1·5	70	57	87	87	308
		12	15	4		1		1	1					5	4	1		6		1			8						55	135	44	138	10	113	1·6	135	129	177	168	617
CLAN SUNUKA																																							
Sub Clan																																							
KIAU	7.4.56	1	5					2		1				2	1			3		3	1		1						10	41	14	32	4	25	1·6	23	35	54	43	156
TOTAL		26	34	6		2		3	1	2				9	5	1		15	2	17	3		15						93	297	77	256	28	243	1·6	248	265	351	338	1258

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — OMKOLAI REST HOUSE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

GROUP MIAN

CLAN: ONIMA

Sub-Clan

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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: 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
	GROUP		MIAN																																				
CLAN: ONIMA																																							
Sub-Cla																																							
BIAKANE	7-4-56	3	3	1					1						1				3	1										1	26	6	25	1	22	1·5	15	18	33	31	97
GELUA	7-4-56	1																	1		1							1		3	13	2	9	-	6	1·4	6	7	21	11	46
OMIN	7-4-56									1			1	1				2	2		2							2		6	21	7	19	1	13	1·6	15	24	31	21	93
		4	3	1				1	1	1			1	1	1			2	6	1	3							3		10	60	15	52	2	41	1·5	36	49	85	63	236

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS ARE — MUL REST HOUSE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			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															
																						Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		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	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
GROUP: COLUM																																							
CLAN: MILAGU-																																							
Sub. Clan																																							
GUI	4-4-56	2	5	1					1					1	2			4		3				1						10	45	9	49	2	37	1·6	31	37	60	53	182
MAU	4-4-56	1	3		1			2	1		1			1	1			1						2						14	55	7	44	4	38	1	34	20	50	65	171
KUN	4-4-56	6	1	1						1					3					3				4						14	51	11	44	5	40	1·7	40	35	63	54	196
KURI	4-4-56	2	4	1						1				4				1		1				8						10	32	12	35	1	26	1·6	36	29	43	43	159
NERA	4-4-56	5	7		2			2						1						1				5						9	33	9	36	3	28	1·7	37	30	47	45	164
TOTAL		16	20	3	3			5	1	2	1			7	6			6		8				20						57	216	48	207	15	171	1·5	178	151	263	260	872
CLAN: NERAKU																																							
KUMAI	4-4-56	8	8	1		1				1					3			4		2			18	18						17	84	9	78	3	71	1·5	72	56	100	90	336
KUN	4-4-56	1	2	1		1								8	1			3		3										16	84	13	68	4	58	1·5	48	57	110	73	282
TOTAL		9	10	2		2				1				8	4			7		5			18	18						33	168	22	146	7	129	1·5	120	107	210	163	618
CLAN: EGUKU																																							
KOBULA	4-4-56	7	4	1	1			1	2		1		1	2		1		2		3	1			8				1		24	90	14	75	4	57	1·6	69	59	108	87	333
MAIMA	4-4-56	6	5	2	1								1	3				3		2				11				1		21	59	10	51	3	44	1·7	45	33	68	57	225
TOTAL		13	9	3	2			1	2		1		2	5		1		5		5	1			19				2		45	149	24	126	7	101	1·6	114	92	176	154	556

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — MUL R.H. — Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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
	GROUP COLUM																																								
CLAN: KUNARAKU- KUNGAULIN																																									
Sub-Clan																																									
KUNGAULIN	4-4-56	6	10				1							6	2						1		1		9				1		13	91	11	82	3	69	1·5	54	68	101	88	322
KORANGAULUM	4-4-56	2	9		1			1						2	1				2	6		4			11				2		30	84	24	64	1	57	1·7	61	54	98	78	302
TOTAL:		8	19		1		1	1						8	3				2	6		5	1		20				3		43	175	35	146	4	126	1·6	115	122	199	164	624
CLAN: KUNARAKU- BOLMAKANE																																									
Sub Clan																																									
BOLMAKANE	4-4-56	7	9		2			1		1				1	3				1			2			16				1		24	80	15	71	6	60	1·7	62	57	92	86	314
MAU	4-4-56	4	3					2	2			1		1	5							1	1		14						11	58	12	33	2	31	1·4	32	25	58	46	176
		11	12		2			3	2	1	1			2	8				1			3	1		30				1		35	138	27	104	8	91	1·5	94	82	150	132	490
COLUM(MUL.) TOTAL		57	70	8	8	2	1	5	9	2	4	2	2	30	21	1		2	25		26	3			107				6		213	846	156	729	41	617	1·5	621	554	998	873	3162

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — GUMINI REST HOUSE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			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	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	10-15	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
MIAN - GROUP																																							
PIRUKU - CLAN																																							
Sub-Clan																																							
KAUBABIANGAUMA	29-3-56	2	5											1				3		1			9					14	41	7	45	2	37	1·3	33	25	50	57	174
POLENGAU-AN	29-3-56	2	3	1	1		1			1				1			2	5	1	2			5						9	37	2	36	1	34	1·2	24	23	40	42	134
KAMEIN-GAUMA	29-3-56	3	2					1		1				2			3	5	1	4	2		2						23	54	13	39	3	38	1·7	57	35	66	52	208
MARIMEI	29-3-56	5	1		1			1	1					3									6						13	35	10	46	2	35	1·2	30	26	44	55	161
BAMUN	29-3-56	4	3		1		1		2									1	3	2			9		1				20	51	8	49	3	40	1·4	41	38	61	56	206
NIGUKU	29-3-56	11	5	3	1			2	1					2	2			7		4	2		11						24	79	21	73	3	65	1·5	65	53	95	84	310
TOTAL		27	19	4	4		2	3	5	1	1			9	2		5	21	5	13	4		42		1				103	297	61	288	14	249	·	264	200	356	346	1193
KALAGU - CLAN																																							
Sub-Clan																																							
KUMANKANE	29-3-56	8	1					1	1					2	4				5	4	1		16						24	69	10	56	4	57	1·6	64	39	84	71	275
KOBALKANE	29-3-56	2	2							1				7			1	1		2			11						21	52	10	39	2	30	1·7	45	30	59	45	190
TOTAL		10	3						1	1	1			9	4		1	1	5	6	1		27						45	121	20	95	6	87		109	69	143	116	465
MIAN - (GUMINI)																																							
TOTAL		37	22	4	4		2	3	6	2	2			18	6		6	22	10	19	5		69		1				148	418	81	383	20	336		353	269	499	462	1658

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — NONDIRI REST HOUSE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FORM 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
GROUP- SIA-KALAGU																																							
CLAN - SIA-TOBUGU																																							
Sub-Clan																																							
BANIMA	12-3-56		2					2										1	2	3									7	13	7	17	-	17	1.6	14	14	18	19	65
GOROKURAME	12-3-56	1								1				3				1		4									4	24		13	1	13	1.1	10	4	24	15	53
TOMA	12-3-56		2											2	1														4	26	5	14	2	14	1.0	9	12	35	19	75
TOTAL		1	4					2		1				5	1			2	2	7									15	63	12	44	3	44		33	30	77	53	193
CLAN - KOIKANE																																							
Sub-Clan																																							
MARIME	12-3-56	3	3	2										2															5	29	3	18	2	18	1.5	14	17	33	23	87
OMUNGGALU	12-3-56	3												2			1	3	2	5									6	41	3	25		25	1.5	24	21	46	28	119
TOTAL		6	3	2										4			1	3	2	5									11	70	6	43	2	43		38	38	79	51	206
REST HOUSE TOTAL		7	7	2				2		1				9	1		1	3	4	2	12								26	133	18	87	5	87	1.5	71	68	156	104	399

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — AMIAGOUA REST HOUSE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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 16-45		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
GROUP SIA-KALAGU																																					
CLAN MIGI																																					
Sub-Clan																																					
BIRE	10.3.56		1				1										1		1										7	36	3	26	1	25	1·4	16	24	42	29	111
WIAME	10.3.56	3	4											2	1		3												6	36	9	28		28	1·6	23	26	45	32	126
ARE	10.3.56	1	2	1	2										1				2										6	33	9	27	2	27	1·6	20	21	39	35	115
	TOTAL	4	7	1	2		1							2	2		4		3										19	105	21	81	3	80		59	71	126	96	352
CLAN GORO																																					
Sub-Clan																																					
IOBA	10.3.56	3												1					3										7	39	9	31	1	31	1·4	31	21	47	38	137
GORO	10.3.56	3	1														1				2								4	31	5	18	3	18	1·6	18	16	34	25	95
	TOTAL	6	1											1			1		3		2								11	70	14	49	4	49		49	37	81	63	232
REST HOUSE	TOTAL	10	8	1	2		1							3	2		5		6		2								30	175	35	130	7	129	1·5	108	108	207	159	584

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — MARIL RIVER CENSUS AREA — ELAMAGALE Rest House — Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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	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
MIAN GROUP																																							
CLAN DIMAKU																																							
Yl Clan OBURECAUAN	13.3.56		2		1		1		1			1	1	1			2	2	1										3	24	3	16		16	1·0	6	9	24	16	55
GWEGAULIN	13.3.56	2	1	1															2	1									1	11	2	9	1	9	·5	4	6	13	11	34
KERLIKU	13.3.56	1	1											1	1		1	4		2									4	26	8	21	1	20	1·5	18	17	32	27	95
KURUKU	13.3.56	5	1	2	1	1		1						3					1	1			1						7	30	10	34	1	33	1·4	32	18	35	38	124
TOTAL		8	5	3	2	1	1	1	1			1	1	5	1		3	6	4	4			1						15	91	23	80	3	78	1·2	60	50	104	93	308

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Eastern Highlands Report No. CHIMBU No. 14 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by L.H.C. MELLOR Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Kelimbari Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 6

Duration—From ...../...../19.....to...../...../19 15th Jan. 1956 to 14th March 1956 16th March 1956 to 6th April 1956

Number of Days 24

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../...../19 June/July 1955

Medical ..../...../19 February 1956

Map Reference Chimbu sheet 1 inch series. Map accompanying Chimbu PR No. 5 of 1954.

Objects of Patrol 1. Revision of census 2. Reafforestation 3. Recruitment of coastal labourers 4. Survey work new roads 5. Promotion economic development.

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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

N.A. 30-16-29

4th January, 1957.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
G O R O K A.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 14 OF 1955/56.

Receipt of the above Report is acknowledged.

The term "Bossboy" was abolished from official terminology some years ago.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

JJM

7/1/57

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

NA. 30.10.22

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

20th December, 1956.

The Commissioner of Police,
Port Moresby.

Patrol Report No.6 Madang
1955/56.

An extract from the above quoted patrol report is attached for your information, please.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

XXX NA.

20th December, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
Port Moresby.

The attached is forwarded for your information, please.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/16/29 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/4-3045

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

11th June, 1956

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 14 of 1955/56

The above Patrol Report is forwarded for your records.

2. The motor-cycle road, which has already been commenced following Mr. Mellor's survey, will bring closer contact to the people. If funds asked for are made available in 1956-57 financial year, this road will be widened and improved to take vehicular traffic, but until this is achieved there is no real point in advancing a cash-crop economy too rapidly. The regular three-monthly visits of the Agricultural Extension Officer appear to be adequate for the present.

3. Concrete instructions relating to community (or road meeting) centres have been issued to all field officers. Such centres are a prerequisite to the establishment of local government in the district, as one of their main functions is to induce the people of an area to regard themselves as a homogeneous group.

4. It is noted that there are only two Medical Aid Posts to meet the requirements of 12,197 people, and the Medical Officer, Chimbu, has been asked to staff two additional posts as soon as possible.

5. Matters relating to the appointment of village officials have been dealt with in a separate memorandum.

(H. W. West)
District Officer.

ENCL.

C.C. to A.D.O. Chimbu
O.I.C. Chuave Patrol Post, CHUAVE
Mr. R.H.C. Mellor, Chuave.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File:- 14 - 2.

Chuave Patrol Post,
Chimbu Sub-district,
Eastern Highlands District.

14th April, 1956.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

Through Assistant District Officer, CHIMBU.

APPOINTMENT VILLAGE OFFICIALS
ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION

During a recent patrol through the Elimbari Census Division, it was found that suitable natives (existing headmen and bossboys) were eligible for appointment as Tultuls. A total of 19 natives are recommended for appointment, and their names, clans and groups are set out below.

If these appointments are approved, it is considered that this census division will have a properly distributed Tultul system.

	Name & Father's Name	Group	Clan	Sub-clan
1.	KAUPA-KONA	MAM	MORIO	Morio
2.	BOBO-KUMO	"	SAGIO	Waimugu
3.	SINOWAI-KENERI	"	DINDI	Morisime
4.	WAI-SINOWAI	YAKARI	AREMAKU	None known
5.	SINOWAI-GIRIU	KENAI-MAINA	KENAI	Kumom
6.	UBA	"	MAINA	Gori
7.	TINE-GUNARI	DUMA	NUNGU	Komungam
8.	KOLA	KEBAI	KUPUGIMAI	Aura
9.	KUMO-TOBA	KENEREGU-DAMAGU	KENEREGU	Kaupa
10.	YORI-KABUGUMA	None known	KOIBORI	Kwinom
11.	BARI-MORI	KENEREGU-DAMAGU	DAMAGU	Mogomane
12.	SZN-IRAIROGO	GAI	Kirino	Kirino
13.	KAGIRI-DAMA	"	"	Purumei
14.	MUA-GORO	None known	ONGKAMI	Kirima
15.	BANDI-BIMAI	GAI	KIBI	Dereperegua
16.	KOINIME	"	"	Goro
17.	YAREBIAI-GUN	"	"	Tabie
18.	IRUM-BANDI	"	"	Mankibi
19.	BANDI-	"	"	".

It is further recommended that the following Tultuls be dismissed, and the new names as given, be appointed in their place.

Name of Tultul for dismissal	Group	Clan	Sub-clan	Name of native Reccomended
MORI-SINOWAI	MAM	DINDI	Tabie	KORE-WAI
GOIBANDI-WARAGA	"	KUKUBANDI	Gogo	NIME-GOMIROGO

(R.H.C. Mellor)
Patrol Officer

30/4.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 - 322 (P/R. 14)

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District,
E. H. D.

4th May, 1956.

Deputation 1/5/56

District Officer,
G O R O K A.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT No. 14 of 1955/56.

OF ERIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION.

Enclosed are Goroka and D.N.A. H.Q. copies of the above patrol. The patrol was carried out by Mr. R.H.C. Mellor, Officer in Charge of Chuave Patrol Post.

NATIVE SITUATION:

The fact that minor difficulties are being settled amicably by the appointed officials of the Erimbari Census Division would seem to indicate that these officials are, in fact, the 'big men' of the area and that a wise choice of officials has been made.

That some graft is taking place is indisputable but, as Mr. Mellor states, it must be negligible as no complaints were registered.

It is a factor of Chimbu marriages that the first match is notoriously unstable, particularly in cases where the woman has very little, or no say in the choice of a husband. A native divorce, followed by a return of gifts, takes place in approximately 25% of the marriages, particularly those arranged after sing-sings. It is my opinion that, after the comparative freedom of courting, the majority of young women find married life irksome, and express their discontent by seeking a new husband with whom they expect an easier existance. After the arrival of children however the existing marriage, to a large extent, solidifies and only in a few cases does divorce take place.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

As I commented previously the Chuave area has lagged behind in the encouragement of economic development and the establishment of meeting centres. Mr. Mellor's plans for meeting centres, and subsequent economic development, will be fully encouraged and watched over the next few months.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

Mr. Mellor will be instructed not to indulge in forced planting of food crops, but to encourage a regular rhythm of work that will ensure plentiful food supply the whole year round.

DISTRICT OFFICE
GOROKA
7 MAY 1956
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

If the natives are forced to plant they may, in an excess of enthusiasm, plant all their arable areas at the one time. Thus when the food matures a glut will be experienced which will be followed by an acute shortage as no new areas are then coming into bearing.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

No anthropological notes are included in this report as Mr. Mellor is further investigating certain aspects of native culture while on the present Salt patrol, and the complete findings will be detailed in that patrol report.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Mr. Mellor's recommendations re the appointment of new officials are endorsed and are forwarded for your approval - likewise the appointment of one new Luluai.

. . . . . A/A.D.O.
(W. J. Kelly)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Chuave Patrol Post,
Chimbu Sub-district,
Eastern Highlands District.

14th April, 1956.

The Assistant District Officer,
Chimbu Sub-district,
KUNDIAWA.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 14 OF 1955 - 1956

ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION

PREAMBLE : Report of a patrol through the ELIMBARI Census Division of the CHIMBU Sub-district.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : R. H. C. Mellor, Patrol Officer.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : Reg. No. 7662 Constable BOROWA
Reg. No. 8934 Constable DUA

Interpreter LAUNA
Interpreter GABE

Agricultural Nurseryman NOMANI

Native Medical Orderly ABAKO

DURATION OF PATROL : 13th March, 1956 TO 14th March, 1956.
16th March, 1956 TO 6th April, 1956.

NUMBER OF DAYS ON PATROL : 24

LAST D.D.S. & N.A. PATROL : June / July, 1955.

LAST MEDICAL PATROL : February, 1956 - inspection Aid Posts.

MAP REFERENCE : CHUAVE sheet - 1 inch series.

Map accompanying Chuave Patrol Report No. 5 of 1954 - compiled by Mr. H.S. Pegg, P.O.

OBJECTS OF PATROL :
1. Revision of census.
2. Re-afforestation.
3. Recruitment coastal labourers.
4. Survey and supervise constructional work on new roads and tracks.
5. Promotion economic development.

RESULTS OF PATROL : Herein.

Mellor

(R.H.C. Mellor)
Patrol Officer

INTRODUCTION

Geographical and topographical descriptions of the ELIMBARI Census Division have been given in previous patrol reports, setting out a complete picture of the division, so that I don't intend to deal with this topic here.

However, mention might well be made of the people in the region, especially since the division is to a slight degree, probably one of the few remaining "backward" areas in the Chimbu Sub-district. By "backward" I mean that natives in the division are not as advanced economically and politically as are other natives in the Chimbu Sub-district, and this can be attributed to the relative isolation of the region.

Most of the social ties between people in the division extend only within that division, so that there is no real social contact between the little more sophisticated natives of the CHUAVE census division. Further to the south of this division, that is the ELIMBARI division, lies the UPPER BOMAI census division, whose inhabitants are about on a par with the natives of the ELIMBARI division, as regards, at any rate, economical and political advancement.

During the course of this patrol, survey marks were erected along what will be the route of a road into the area, which will eventually link up with the main road (Goroka to Chimbu) at CHUAVE. Work has commenced on the construction of this road, which will take the form of a motor bike track in the early stages, with later extensions to cater for vehicular traffic. When this road or track is completed, meeting centres will be established in the area, and will be visited twice each month , with a view to the encouragement of economic development of the people amongst other things.

The people in the area require much encouragement in any new undertaking, and it is thought that REGULAR meetings will, to a degree, ensure that any encouragement given them will have practical results. Patrols every six months or so cannot possibly afford the amount of encouragement that is needed, and generally, because of the lengthy lapse of time between these patrols, anything done by a previous patrol cannot always be followed up by the subsequent patrol.

The only conceivable way that these people can be helped along the lines of economic development is by regular meetings, that is, about twice each month. These regular meetings cannot take place from CHUAVE without an access road or track into the area.

Meetings will not only take the form of discussions, but will have some practical value to the inhabitants of the division. Roads have promoted opportunities for natives in other areas, so there is no real reason why this should not be the case in this division.

During the patrol, volunteers for coastal labour were recruited, re-afforestation was encouraged, discussions were had between the patrol, village officials, and people, and other routine patrol matters were carried out.

PATROL DIARY

Tuesday, 13th March, 1956.

Patrol departed CHUAVE for KEU Rest House. Supervision of constructional work on new road. CHUAVE to KEU - 1½ hours walk.

Wednesday, 14th March, 1956.

Patrol returned CHUAVE owing visit of District Officer.

DIARY (cont)

Friday, 16th March, 1956.

Patrol departed CHUAVE 1700, and arrived KEU Rest House at 1830.

Saturday, 17th March, 1956.

KEU to GOGO - 1½ hours walk. Inspection new road en route.

Census revised of MAM group at GOGO. Visted Lutheran Mission MONONO.

Sunday, 18th March, 1956.

Census revised of the YAKARI group.
Talk to assembled people.
Labour recruits accepted.
Discussions with village officials.
Inspection some hamlets.

Departed GOGO 1700 for KURERI.

Monday, 19th March, 1956.

At KURERI. Census revised.
Talk to natives.
Labour recruits accepted.
Large site marked out for economic development.

Tuesday, 20th March, 1956.

At KURERI. Talk with village officials.
Petty complaints settled.
Inspection adjoining hamlets.
KURERI to GIRIU - 1 ½ hours walk.

Wednesday, 21st March, 1956.

At GIRIU. Revision of census.
Addressed assembled people.
Recruits for coastal labour .
Petty complaints.

Thursday, 22nd March, 1956.

At GIRIU. Talks with village officials.
Sanitation inspection of hamlets.
Census statistics.
Departed GIRIU for KENEREGU Rest House.

Friday, 23rd March, 1956.

At KENEREGU. Revised census.
Coastal recruits accepted.
Re-afforestation and economic development.
Talks with people and village officials.

Saturday, 24th March, 1956.

At KENEREGU. Survey proposed road.
Departed KENEREGU for KORORUME. 2 hours walk.

Sunday, 25th March, 1956.

At KORORUME Rest House. Revised census.
Addressed assembled people.
Settled petty complaints.

DIARY (cont)

Monday, 26th March, 1956.

At KORORUME.
Discussion with village officials and elders.
Proposed route road settled.
KORORUME to PIMORI - 3 hours walk.

Tuesday, 27th March, 1956.

At PIMORI Rest House. Census revised.
Talk with people.
Census statistics and inspection hamlets.

Wednesday, 28th March, 1956.

At PIMORI. Native economic development schemes.
Talk with village officials.
Native labour recruits accepted.
PIMORI to KARIWIRI Rest House.

Thursday, 29th March, 1956.

At KARIWIRI Rest House. Revision of census.
Addressed natives and village officials.
Economic development.
Statistics.

Friday, 30th March, 1956.

At KARIWIRI Rest House. Rested.

Saturday, 31st March, 1956.

Inspection hamlets by NMO.
Petty complaints and labour recruits accepted.
KARIWIRI to SUA Rest House.

Sunday, 1st April, 1956.

At SUA. Rested.

Monday, 2nd April, 1956.

At SUA. Census revised.
Talk to assembled natives.
Inspection hamlets by NMO.
Petty complaints.

Tuesday, 3rd April, 1956.

Survey new road.
SUA TO PIMORI. Further survey work.

Wednesday, 4th April, 1956.

PIMORI to GIRIU. Arrest of 70 natives engaged in rioting.

Thursday, 5th April, 1956.

At GIRIU. Survey road and statistical work.

Friday, 6th April, 1956.

GIRIU to CHUAVE, via GUN Rest House. 5 hours walk.

END OF DIARY

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NATIVE SITUATION

A satisfactory situation exists in the census division.

Village officials, particularly the Luluais, are handling the settling of petty matters in an apparently satisfactory manner - more so even than village officials who are living nearer the station. Some of the officials are however lazy when it comes to other matters - necessitating a little bit of hard work. As regards the maintenance of law and order, they are doing a good job.

It is realised, of course, that many of them have had no training in the settling of disputes by arbitration, and so an occasional unintentional abuse creeps in. It is surmised that a small degree of graft does in fact take place, but no concrete instances were brought to the notice of the patrol. What graft that might take place is negligible. What is more important perhaps is that the people have sufficient confidence in their appointed village officials to abide by decisions given by them in small matters. This is unlike the people living in the vicinity of CHUAVE - who do not take much notice of their officials, who try to settle their complaints.

This census division will be visited regularly this year. The motor bike track into the division should be completed in two month's time, and then two weekly visits from CHUAVE will be made to most parts of the area. Road meeting centres will be established, and will not take the place of existing Rest Houses, but will supplement them. The number of meeting centres will be less than the number of Rest Houses, as it is anticipated that several tribal groups, depending on the size of each, will congregate at a meeting centre.

The people were particularly enthusiastic about the scheme, and have volunteered to cut the track and bridge it during the next two months. They were also informed that this track, if surveyed properly in the early stages, could later be extended for vehicles.

Native economic development is not taking place as quickly as it should. Only a few natives are interested in the planting of coffee. Peanuts are not grown on any large scale. The reason for this would lie in the fact that the division is only visited spasmodically, without any real integration of activities.

The division will be afforded much attention this year, as it is realised that there is a great potential amongst the people living in the area for development.

Petty complaints were not so very numerous - and most were of a very elementary nature. Only one Court for Native Affairs was convened - concerning natives of the IUI group behaving in a riotous manner. The IUI people live in an adjoining census division, and a small riot, between 70 natives (59 males and 11 females) took place during the latter stages of the patrol. The riot occurred over a very small matter and those involved in it are now under short terms of imprisonment at CHUAVE. The IUI natives are censused in the SALT census division.

A large number of divorces had taken place at GOGO Rest House (MAM and YAKARI groups). These were granted by village officials. In all cases, there were no real grounds for the granting of a divorce, and the situation has almost reached ridiculous proportions, so much so that young men remained married for no longer than a few weeks, and at the whims and fancies of their wives, divorces were granted. The whole complex situation with regard to the return of bride price then took place.

If such continues, it is believed that it will have an unstable effect on the young men particularly, and advice was given to the people of GOGO to try and make sure that marriages were properly convened in the first place so that later discontent may not eventuate. This situation will be watched closely this year.

NATIVE SITUATION (cont)

Encouragement was given to the continued wearing of native dress on every occasion.

The unsettled repatriated labourers are not as numerous as was reported previously. This matter has straightened itself out over a period of six months.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This is not taking place as rapidly as might be desired, but a start has been made, and this will be followed on this year.

A coffee nursery was established at KARIWIRI Rest House by the Agricultural Nurseryman. Another nursery was established at KEU, which latter place is not in the ELLMBARI census division, but which adjoins it.

A community plot was marked out at KURERI Rest House, and preparations are now taking place there. Other groups were asked to think the matter over, and to make a decision as to the making of clan land available for community plots. All these matters will be followed up this year, and every encouragement given to those who wish to participate in the scheme.

Community plotting is perhaps one of the best methods to use in the commencing of any new agricultural undertaking. It provides interest for many, and although each has only a small share in each plot, it lends itself to later expansion if any native has leanings to start out on his own. Furthermore, community plotting can be easily supervised.

The community plotting to be developed in this division is of the very elementary type, in that a large area of ground is prepared by the community, and fenced by the community. The land is then divided into allotments, each allotment being the property of one native and his family. It is essential in the first place to find common clan land, so that later abuses will not occur.

Each native then cares for his own particular plot within the community one, and the returns from the crops are individual returns, and not community returns. The idea of community returns may come into operation some years hence, but it is not considered to be at all useful in the early stages of development. If each native who owns an allotment within a community plot takes sufficient interest in the project, his individual return will be sufficiently large to allow him to commence planting on his own land, Community plotting has the further advantage of being able to play on the competition angle.

Fencing is now taking place on the KURERI plot, and the Agricultural Nurseryman here will make regular visits to the area in supervising work, on this and other plots. The establishment of Meeting Centres will afford them every encouragement and help.

The Agricultural Extension Officer from CHIMBU also visits the division every three months or thereabouts, so that it is not from the lack of encouragement that development is still in its infancy.

Peanuts only occur in small quantities - likewise passionfruit.

Coffee planting then, seems to be the only cash crop that can be introduced into this division with any degree of success.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Native Medical Orderly ABAKO accompanied the patrol, and inspected all natives that appeared for census. He treated minor complaints, and sent the more serious ones to the native hospital at CHUAVE.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH (cont)

Medical Aid Posts are situated at SUA and at KURERI. The Aid Post at SUA needs repairing, and the natives were advised of such. The Post at KURERI has new buildings, and is progressing very favourably. The Orderlies at these Aid Posts, among their other duties, also supervise sanitation in their respective areas.

Sanitation of hamlets was satisfactory.

The general health of the people seen was very good.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

Amongst the native evangelists in the census division, the Lutherans have by far the most, whilst the Catholics and Seventh Day Adventist's have only a representative gathering of evengelists.

None of the missions have anything like strong followings, and probably will not achieve many conversions for some years. The conditions laid down by these mission bodies before conversion seem to be too stringent as far as the native is concerned. The Lutheran Mission, in particular, is only gaining aged converts, and the general census of opinion seems to be that when one is getting on in years, then conversion is a good thing, but while one is still young, then why not continue to have a good time.

The three missions carry out educational services, in conjunction with their conversion classes. The education offered is not of a very high standard, but it is a start in the right direction.

Rev. R. HUETER, resides at MONONO mission station, which is within the division. He is the only European missionary in the area.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Natives in the area are to a degree short of their staple food - sweet potato. They are short only for one reason - that is that they have been too lazy to prepare new gardens when they were told to do so last year. The shortage will be short-lived however, as sweet potato crops as well as yam and taro crops will be in bearing shortly.

The planting of new gardens will this year be done under supervision, and not left to the devices of the natives themselves, many of whom, particularly the younger ones, don't fully realise the benefit of having well-stocked gardens.

Pigs and fowls were a common sight, and there appears to be no shortage of these.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Mention has been made earlier in this report of the proposed new roads and motor bike tracks into the area. A good start has been made on the section of this road from Chuave to KEU Rest House, and it is almost trafficable for motor bikes. The section KEU to MONONO is still under construction - likewise the section MONONO to GOGO Rest House.

It is anticipated that a track will link up the rest houses of KURERI, GIRIU and KENEREGU with GOGO - a distance of only a few miles. Another track will then link up GOGO with the Rest Houses at KARIWIRI, SUA, PIMORI and later on KORORUME.

Once the road reaches GOGO from CHUAVE, most constructional difficulties will have been solved, as further south there are no real hazards to road construction. The only hazards lie in the section CHUAVE to GOGO, which, as mentioned above, has almost been completed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES (cont)

Tracks should link up all rest houses in the area by the end of this year.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

Attendance at census was at all times good. Census procedure is now well mastered by these people.

The following are the statistics obtained from the census :-

Final Census Balance for the ~~Emuave~~ Elimbari Census Division

1. Grand total at the 1954-55 Census	:	12,010
2. Grand total at the 1955-56 Census	:	12,197
3. Births & Migrations IN 1955-56 Census	:	492
4. Deaths & Migrations OUT 1955-56 Census	:	305
5. Increase births, migrations IN over Deaths and Migrations OUT	:	187

Sectional Totals for the Elimbari Census Division

1. Male children (excluding students)	:	1,762
2. Female children (excluding absentees & students)	:	1,844
3. Male adults (excluding absentees)	:	4,423
4. Female adults (excluding absentees)	:	3,932
5. Absentees INSIDE district	:	Males 102 Females NIL
6. Absentees OUTSIDE district	:	Males 91 Females NIL
7. Students Mission schools	:	Males 39 Females 4.

The ratio of males to females, including all absentees, is 6417 : 5780. No new names were recorded.

Additional age group figures, males and females under 10 years of age, and males and females over 45 years of age, are given in Appendix " A " and Appendix " B ", attached to this report.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

There are 8 Luluais, 34 Tultuls and 106 bossboys cum headmen in the area. In the attached letter to the Director, I am recommending the further appointment of one Luluai at GIRIU Rest House. The names of a further 19 natives is also being submitted to the District Officer as Tultul appointees. If these submissions are approved, then the village official situation in the division should be satisfactory, with little need of enlargement, and only with slight modifications.

At present there are approximately 82 natives per village official, but the 19 recommendations for the position of Tultul have been taken largely from the ranks of the existing so-called headmen, so that these appointments should not alter in any way this ratio figure.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (cont)

The existing village officials, with the exception of Tultuls at KURERI, were satisfactory.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

All were satisfactory.

NATIVE LABOUR

The absentee figures as shown in the census figures were correct at the time of the census. After the census had been taken, recruits were accepted from each Sub-clan on a 25% of the eligible male population 16 to 45 years basis. No absentee figures have therefore been submitted with this report, as each Sub-clan within the division is now fully recruited.

Minor details are given in APPendix " C " as to recruitment figures.

In all but one Rest House, that is KARIWIRI, the division is now closed to recruiting until early 1958.

RE-AFFORESTATION

The benefits of this were emphasised at every opportunity. This work will in future be supervised from Chuave.

BRIDE PRICE

This is still at a very satisfactory level, and all young men are able to afford a bride price.

TRIBAL BOUNDARIES

All were marked by previous officers. No disputes over these have arisen.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS

All were most satisfactory - many being newly built.

POLICE

Reports on police accompanying the patrol have been submitted direct to the Commissioner of Police.

ANTHROPOLOGY

The information gathered here is not complete. The completed data will be included in subsequent reports of this and other areas.

(R.H.C. Mellor)
Patrol Officer

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APPENDIX " A "

Attached to Chimbu Patrol Report No. of 1955 - 1956.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE AGE GROUPS UNDER 10 YEARS AND OVER 45 YEARS

Tribal Group	Clan	Sub-clan	Under 10 yrs M	Under 10 yrs F	Over 45 years M	Over 45 years F
MAM	Norio	Norio	31	44	43	32
"	"	Sagio	19	9	17	21
"	Dindi	Morisime	28	32	31	25
"	"	Kumogere	44	26	42	29
"	"	Korul	33	25	35	18
"	"	Tabie	16	22	21	24
"	Kurubandi	Kurubandi & Geu	38	43	33	16
AKARI	Aremaku	None known	36	50	38	19
"	Keougu	None known	22	31	29	14
"	Emerengam	None known	26	31	38	22
KENAI=MAINA	Kenai	Yorugu	82	93	87	67
"	"	Kumom	18	19	12	14
"	"	Kiraigu	34	30	38	18
"	"	Auragu	44	44	45	40
"	Maina	Kama	24	34	27	20
"	"	Gori	38	34	44	36
DUMA	Nungu	Goiom	11	6	13	8
"	"	Emerengam	20	28	35	20
"	"	Komungam	40	41	41	31
KEBAI	Kupugimai	Aura	21	19	24	18
KENEREGU=DAMAGU	Keneregu	Gorokabugan	28	33	33	20
"	"	Tabie	6	12	4	6
"	"	Nime	26	29	28	17
KOIBORI	None known	Kwinom	14	12	18	8
KENEREGU=DAMAGU	Keneregu	Kaupa	16	20	22	13
"	Damagu	Mogomane	92	93	75	77
"	"	Bandi	31	40	52	45
"	Keneregu	Tabie (Kororume)	7	9	13	16
KAMANEGU	Simbaigu	Ubanogu	36	31	34	29
GAI	Kirino	Kirino	46	40	45	49
"	"	Purumei	59	55	47	43
"	Kibi	Derepengua	48	63	45	49
"	"	Kabutine	29	17	24	22
"	"	Mankibi	51	42	49	45
"	"	Goro	19	17	17	13
"	"	Kougam	16	25	27	18
"	"	Tabie	14	14	9	13
"	"	Koi	10	12	7	9
DUMA	Nungu	Kobiua	30	33	29	25
"	Souagu	Bimaigu	33	25	32	24
TOMAM	Emeredama	Togumaemere	20	22	23	14
[illegible] Known	Onokari	Tari	20	35	28	22
"	"	Kiragu	12	17	13	16
"	"	Kirima	26	28	28	20
MEKITNO	Kemuragu	Biamiri	30	23	13	16
"	Kerugu	Miori	23	22	12	13
"	"	Yanamegori	12	6	5	-
KORINA	Ainagu	None known	24	31	8	11
"	Wasimegu	None known	20	22	11	7
	T O T A L S :-		1,423	1,487	1,444	1,152

Please see Appendix "B" for break up of population into the various age-groups - Elimbari Census Division.

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APPENDIX " C "

APPENDIX " B "

Attached to Chimbu Patrol Report No. of 1955 - 1956.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION

Age Group	Males	Females	Totals M & F
Under 10 years	1,423	1,487	2,910
10 to 15 years	635	615	1,250
16 to 45 years	2,915	2,526	5,441
45 years and over	1,444	1,152	2,596
	6,417	5,780	12,197

Grand total Elimbari census division = 12,197 persons.

APPENDIX " C "

Attached to Chimbu Patrol Report No. of 1955 - 1956.

NUMBER OF LABOUR RECRUITS (COASTAL) ACCEPTED

IN THE

ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION

Rest House	Number eligible males 16 - 45 years accepted for coastal labour.	Remarks
KURERI	74	This rest house fully recruited until 1958.
IMORI	103	" " " " " " 1 .
KARIWIRI	53	" " " " " " 1957.
KORORUME	91	" " " " " " 1958.
KENEREGU	34	" " " " " " " .
GIRIU	44	" " " " " " " .
GOGO	102	" " " " " " " .
TOTAL :-	501	

No recruits were accepted from SUA Rest House, as this Rest House was fully recruited at the time of this patrol.

Recruitment figures were assessed on 25% of the eligible male population between the ages of 16 and 45 years. So that now 75% of the eligible male population between the ages of 16 and 45 years are remaining in their villages.

The Elimbari census division is now FULLY recruited until the years shown above.

Ethiopian Census Division

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/1956 — Page 1 — CHUAVE

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

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
	GROUP					MAM																																	
CLAN	NORIO																																						
Sub-clans																																							
NORIO	11/3/56	5	7	1	1			2	2					2	5			1		2	2		2				3		20	92	19	83	6	67	2·1	42	59	137	119	364
SAGIO	✓	1								1				2				1			3						2		8	33	10	21	4	19	2·4	22	15	50	46	138
	TOTAL	6	7	1	1			2	2	1				2	7			2		2	5		2				5		28	125	29	104	10	86	2·2	64	74	187	165	502
CLAN	DINDI																																						
MORISIME	17.3.56	4	6	1					1					2						2	4		2				6	2	8	68	8	68	3	55	1·9	25	34	98	97	268
KUMOLERE	✓	4	4		1			3						2						2	7		7				11		15	73	24	73	5	61	2·03	42	38	107	114	326
KORUL	✓	8	7	2	1			2	1					2	2		4	1		2			3				4	2	9	67	17	71	1	63	1·9	35	37	102	92	275
TABIE	✓	1	3		1			1	1					1	3					5	1						8		13	51	9	32	4	28	2·3	13	28	79	59	188
		17	20	3	3			6	3					7	5		4	1		11	12		12				29	4	45	269	58	244	13	207	2·03	115	137	386	362	1057
CLAN — KURUBANDI & GEU	KURUBANDI 17.3.56	5	7						4					1	2					1	7		3						13	67	12	65	5	50	2·1	48	49	93	87	287
TRIBAL GROUP TOTAL		28	34	4	4			8	9	1				10	14		6	1		14	24		17				34	4	86	451	99	413	28	343	2·1	227	260	666	614	1846

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956-1958 ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION — CHUAVE

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
CLAN YAKARI																																							
Sub-clans																																							
KEOUGU	18.3.56	2	4															1								1		7	39	5	43	5	33	1·8	26	33	70	60	190
AREMAKU	✓	5	9					1	1					2	1			1		1		2		2				1		15	61	13	58	6	51	2·1	44	58	101	82	290
EMERENGAN	✓	2	6						1	1										1				5						10	55	12	41	2	33	2·2	31	38	93	68	235
TRIBAL GROUP																																							
TOTAL		9	19					1	2	1				2	1			2		2		2		7				2		32	155	30	142	13	117	2·03	101	129	264	210	715

PAGE 2

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-1956 ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION — CHUAVE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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
GROUP KOIBORI																																							
CLAN KOIBORI																																							
KWIMOM-POIMOM	24.3.56	2	1											1	1						2								4	20	6	17	2	15	2.06	17	13	37	30	99
GROUP KEBAI																																							
CLAN KUPUSIMAI																																							
AURA	20.3.56	3	4					1	1								2	2	3	5									7	43	8	29	4	22	2.2	28	24	62	50	169
GROUP KAMANABU																																							
CLAN SIMAAIGU																																							
UBANDGU	24.3.56	10	6					2						3	1														14	58	14	48	4	37	2.06	44	40	93	82	264
NO TRIBAL GROUP KNOWN																																							
CLAN ONOKARI																																							
TARI	26.3.56	5	3	2	1									1	2						1			2					12	50	12	43	6	34	2.07	29	27	79	73	228
KIRAGU	✓	3	1					1						1								2		1					9	23	4	15	2	13	2.3	17	19	37	33	106
KIRIMA	✓	2	4																		2			1					14	48	10	39	3	33	2.2	33	34	82	63	212
TOTAL		10	8	2	1			1						2	3						3	2		4					35	121	26	97	11	80	2.19	79	90	198	169	534

PAGE

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56 ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION - CHUAVE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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 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										
GROUP KENAI-MAINA																																				
CLAN KENAI																																				
YORUGU	19.3.56	10	9		2				1					7	8			4	1	6	1		1				1		36	178	38	163	14	133	2·2	103	119	277	242	741
KUMOM	✓	1	2					1																					9	41	4	37	5	30	1·9	23	21	57	53	154
KIRAIGU	✓	11	8	1				3							1			1			11		1						12	61	12	53	2	48	2·06	41	37	92	78	260
AURAGU	✓	7	8						1					2	1		1			2									29	92	18	71	5	50	2·3	60	54	150	119	383
TOTAL		29	27	1	2			4	2					9	10		1	5	1	8	12		2				1		86	372	72	326	26	261	2·1	227	231	576	492	1541
CLAN MAINA																																				
KAMA	19.3.56	4	8											3							1								7	50	12	44	3	35	2·1	26	42	81	68	218
GORI	20.3.56	4	6		1			1						4	1		1	2		1	16								17	90	17	72	5	52	2·07	47	43	126	116	348
		8	14		1			1						7	1		1	2		1	17								24	140	29	116	8	87	2·08	73	85	207	184	566
TRIBAL GROUP TOTAL		37	41	1	3			5	2					16	11		2	7	1	9	29		2				1		110	512	101	442	34	348	2·1	300	316	783	676	2109

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER Page 5

YEAR 1955-1956 ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION CHUAVE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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
GROUP				DUMA													*																						
CLAN		NUNGU																																					
Sub-Clans																																							
GOIOM	20-3-56	2	1														1										1		9	17	4	16	1	9	2.06	18	10	31	24	84
EMERENIM	✓	3	9																		1		5						15	60	14	40	3	34	2.1	26	37	97	65	232
KOMUNGAM	✓	5	10					1	1					6			2						2						21	83	18	63	8	55	2.2	51	58	152	101	362
KOBIOLIM	26-3-56	4	7						3					3	2		2	1	2		4		2						8	63	6	52	6	43	1.9	37	38	87	78	246
		14	27					1	4					3	8		5	1	2	5		9					2		53	223	42	171	18	141	2.08	132	131	341	268	900
CLAN	SOUAGU																																						
Sub-Clan														1	2						2		2		6				15	62	10	48	2	30	1.74	42	31	90	72	248
BIMAIGU	26-3-56							1	1																														
BIMAIGU	26-3-56	6	2					*	*																														
TRIBAL GROUP		20	28					2	5					4	10		5	1	4	7		15					2		68	285	54	216	20	171	1.93	174	169	431	345	1148
TRIBALS																																							

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER Page 6

YEAR 1955-1956 ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION – CHUAVE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
GROUP – KENERAGU – DAMAGU																																			
CLAN – KENEREGU																																			
Sub-clans																																			
GOROKA BUGHAM	23.3.56	5	4											2	1				1									6	54	12	81	7	42	2.2	38	39	86	77	237
TABIE	✓	1	1																									–	11	1	13	1	10	1.7	6	12	15	20	53
NIME	✓	4	6					1	1	1				1					1	1								12	41	9	39	5	32	2.1	31	31	75	63	201
KAUFA		2						3						1				1										14	24	4	39	4	20	2.6	24	25	52	44	143
TABIE KAVOWUNE	24/3/56	2	1	1										2														6	28	5	17	4	16	1.8	11	11	45	36	101
TOTAL		14	12	1				4	1	1				6	1			1	2	1								30	158	31	221	22	120	2.1	107	116	271	240	735
CLAN DAMAGU																																			
Sub-Clans																																			
MOROMANE	24/3/56	17	14	3	2			5	1	1				2	4	1		3	3									38	188	37	160	24	124	2.06	113	111	295	276	776
BANDI	✓	5	6	1				1	1					4	3													11	83	13	68	7	51	1.8	37	49	140	117	343
TOTALS		22	20	4	2			6	2	1				6	7	1		3	2	3								49	288	63	228	31	175	1.95	150	160	435	393	1119
Tribal Group		34	32	5																															
TOTAL		54	52	5	2			10	3	2				12	8	1		4	2	5	1							87	439	81	348	55	299	2.0	257	276	701	643	1848

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/1956 ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION — CHUAVE

Govt. Print.—1875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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	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
GROUP GAI																																							
CLAN - KIRINO																																							
KIRINO	25/3/56	6	4	1					1					2	2				1	1	2								15	105	18	76	6	70	1·8	50	47	159	136	394
PURUNEI	✓	11	6	1				1		1				6	4						1								21	114	21	89	10	73	2·1	73	66	167	142	449
TOTAL		17	10	2				1	1	1				8	6				1	1	3								36	219	39	165	16	143	2·	123	113	326	278	843
CLAN KIBI																																							
Dengperen-gua	26/3/56	6	10					1	2					2	2					3	3		8						18	101	25	99	9	90	2·01	62	77	139	159	448
Kabuline	✓	1	4											1	1		1	2	1		2		5						15	49	12	53	1	45	1·7	37	24	73	80	221
MANKINI	✓	5	7					2	1	1				3	4					3	4		1						19	79	22	67	4	57	1·9	63	55	130	121	374
GORO	27/3/56	3	5											2			1	2		3	2		7						9	36	13	38	2	26	2·06	24	27	48	54	162
KOUGAM	✓	3	5		1													1											14	40	15	45	1	39	2·	27	32	70	71	200
TABIE	✓	2	5											2						2			1						12	37	7	30	1	26	1·9	25	19	46	45	135
KOI	✓	1	2											1	1					1			3						4	20	4	23	2	19	1·7	13	14	25	34	89
TOTAL		21	38		1			3	3		1			11	8		2	5	1	12	11		25						91	362	98	355	20	302	1·59	251	248	531	564	1630
TRIBAL GROUP TOTAL		38	48	2	1			4	4	1	1			19	14		2	5	2	13	14		25						117	581	137	520	36	445	1·9	374	361	857	842	2473

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955/56 ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION — CHUAVE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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 Male		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											
GROUP KORINA																																					
CLANS																																					
AINAGU	29/3/56	1	6	1			1								1			1			8		3					20	48	8	44	5	30	2·3	33	37	56	57	194
WASIMEGU	✓	1	3				1								2			3			1		2					14	30	8	27	—	15	2·5	27	29	45	35	139
TRIBAL Group Total		2	9	1			2								3			4			9		5					34	78	16	71	5	48	2·4	60	66	101	92	333
GROUP MEKITNO																																					
CLAN KEMURAGU																																					
BIAMRI	29356	5	3	1	1						1		1	1			1		1	2		8					15	49	15	56	1	34	2·2	37	35	60	75	207
CLAN KERUGU																																					
MIORI	29·56	1	1				1							1			1		2	4		4					10	53	21	46	7	40	2·5	28	32	62	70	200
YANA-MEGORI	✓	1																	2			2					1	15	2	14	1	12	1·7	12	8	19	14	55
TRIBAL Group TOTAL		7	4	1	1		1				1		1	2			2		5	6		14					26	117	38	116	9	86	2·1	77	75	141	159	472

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

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YEAR 1955/56 ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION — CHUAVE

Govt. Print.—4570/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentees)				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							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	Average Size of Family	M	F	M	F	M+F
GROUP TOMAM																																					
CLAN KMEREDAMA																																					
TOWN-KMEREDAMA	24/5/56	4	6					1						3				1	1			1		2						5	55	5	37	6	29	1·8	24	26	28	32	131

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER Page 10

YEAR 1955-56 ELIMBARI CENSUS DIVISION — CHUAVE

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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
TRIBAL GROUP TOTALS																																							
MAM	17.3.56	28	34	4	4			8	9		1			10	14			6	1	14	24		17				34	4	56	45 1	99	41 3	28	34 3	2.1	22	26 0	66	64	346
YIIKARI	K·3·56	9	19					1	2	1				2	1			2		2	2		7				2	·	32	15 5	30	14 2	13	11 7	2·03	10 1	12 9	26 4	21 0	715
KOIBORI	24·3·56	2	1											1	1						2								4	20	4	17	2	15	2·06	17	13	37	30	99
KEBAI	20·3·56	3	4						1	1							2	2	·	3	5								7	43	8	29	4	22	2·2	28	24	62	50	169
KAMANGU	24/3/56	10	6					2						3	1														14	58	14	48	4	37	2·06	44	40	98	82	264
ONOKARI	26·3·56	10	8	2	1			1						2	2					3	2	·	4						35	121	26	97	11	80	2·19	79	90	148	169	342
KENAI-MAINA	17·3·56	37	41	1	3			5	2					16	11		2	7	1	9	29	·	2				1	·	110	51 2	101	44 2	34	34 8	2·1	30	31 6	76 3	67 6	207
DUMA	26·3·56	20	29					2	5					4	10			5	1	4	7	·	15				2		68	25 5	54	21·6	20	17 1	1·95	17 4	16 8	43 9	34 2	148
KENEKEGU DAMAGU	24/3/56	36	32	5	2			10	3	2				12	8	1		4	2	5	1								87	29 1	81	37 4	52	31 1	2·01	25 7	27 6	70 1	61 3	184
KORINA	29/3/56	2	9	1			2								3			4			9		5						34	78	16	71	5	48	2·4	60	66	101	92	333
MEKITNO	✓	7	4	1	1			1				1	·	1	2			2	·	5	6		14						26	11 7	38	116	9	86	2·1	77	75	141	159	472
GAI	25/2/56 3·56	38	48	2	1			4	4	1	1			19	14		2	5	2	13	14		25						121	58 1	137	52 0	36	40 5	1·9	37 4	36 1	85 7	54 2	247 3
TOMAM	26/3/56	4	6						1						3		1	1			1	·	2						5	55	5	37	6	29	1·8	24	26	76	52	181
TOTAL		206	241	16	12	·	2	34	27	5	2	1	·	70	70	1	7	38	7	58	102	·	91				29	4	635	291 5	615	252 6	224	205 2	2·1	176 2	184 4	423	393 2	2197

Moresby ?

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Eastern Highlands Report No. CHIMBUNo,15 of 1955/56

Patrol Conducted by G. F. Ball, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Kup and Bandie Census Areas

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans One

Natives Ten

Duration—From 23./ 4 /19 56 to 7/ 5 19 56

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../ 9 /19 56.

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

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol Census and Routine Administration

.....

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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

[illegible]

19th January, 1957.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(A.A. Roberts)
[illegible]

P1A

11/1

30/16/57

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/4 - 1779

Memorandum for— Distr[illegible] Headquarters,
[illegible]ern Highlands District,
GOROKA.
20th December 1956

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
HEADQUARTERS
PORT MORESBY

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 15 of 1955-56.

The above Patrol Report is forwarded for your records, also that Patrol Allowance may be paid to the conducting officer, Mr. G. F. Ball.

2. It seems that this Patrol Report was received during the period that I was acting D.C., and was inadvertently filed with the Goroka copy of the Report.

(H. W. West)
District Officer.

ENCL.

C.C. A.D.O. Chimbu
C.C. O.I.C. Kerowagi.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 30/1 - 370

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District,
E. H. D.

22nd June, 1956.

District Officer,
G O R O K A.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT No. 15 of 1955/56
KUP CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Enclosed are Goroka and Moresby copies of the above patrol report. The patrol was conducted by Mr. G. Ball, Officer in Charge of the Kerowagi Patrol Post.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The KUP area was considered as the site for the patrol post in the western end of the Chimbu Sub-District. The first class airstrip at Kerowagi and the road system however influenced the final choice as Kerowagi. The KUP natives are aware of these facts and consequently feel that they have been slighted and their feeling of isolation and neglect has been intensified. The feeling, however, can be mitigated by intensive contact by patrols from Kerowagi and, in fact, this area will occupy the attention of the Officer in Charge, Kerowagi, over the next few months. This should in no way lessen the attention being paid to other areas closer to Kerowagi for, as you know, the Kerowagi area is, geographically, fairly small and consequently an energetic officer at Kerowagi can cover all this area at frequent intervals.

The provision of a motor bridge over the WAHGI River is an essential if the KUP area is to progress at the same rate as the rest of the Sub-District. This fact has been recognised and the provision of a motor bridge was included in the estimates for the next financial year.

With regard to the concern felt by the natives in the lack of European enterprise in their area - I feel that they were being hypocritical, or just talking for the sake of talking. One trade store established in their area last year shut after six months operation due to lack of custom. It is well understood among the natives that, owing to lack of suitable ground and the need for areas for their own economic development, the possibilities of European settlement in the KUP area is extremely remote.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

Some three years ago Mr. Pegg, Patrol Officer, spent over a month in the KUP area constructing a motor road from the bridge site below Mingende to the Chimbu-Minj border at the WOMANDI River. This was done when we had high hopes of providing a bridge across the WAHGI River. When our efforts at bridging proved unsuccessful

the road was not maintained. It is now in a fairly eroded condition but could be repaired within a week or ten days. This, however, would become only necessary if we are assisted in bridging the WAHGI River.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:

A feature of the KUP sing-sing of which Mr. Ball speaks, was a peanut exchange. This, contrary to the usual practice, encouraged the recipients of the good to plant larger gardens so that they could return the presents of peanuts. It is the practice in this area to watch all sing-sings and impose a reasonable time limit. This has had most encouraging results and, on the whole, people have expressed their satisfaction with this arrangement.

The fact that anthrax is present in the Chimbu area is well known. As the patrol was accompanied by Mr. Ellis, V.M.A., the symptoms should have been recognized and reported. If the fact had been notified a supply of anthrax vaccine could have been sent to the areas affected.

SCHOOLS:

I fail to see the reasoning of the KUP people, complaining of their exclusion from the Kerowagi School. When the school was being built a works programme was drawn up which included the KUP people. They failed to put in an appearance owing, as they said, to a broken bridge. When the excuse was investigated it was found to be without foundation, and the fact that they are now bringing food to Kerowagi station rather cancels their statement that they considered the distance from Kup to Kerowagi too far.

In actual fact the KUP people have, to date, shown by their actions complete disinterest in education. These officials, however, pay lengthy lip-service to the ideal.

GENERAL:

In the interests of uniformity Mr. Ball will be asked to conform to the spellings of place names as detailed in previous patrol reports: i.e.

KARIMBAR	for	KARIMBAL
UAGI	"	IUAGI
MOROMAMBUNO	"	MORUMAMBUNO
NERINGAIMA	"	NERAGAIMA

This patrol report of Mr. Ball's is not of the high standard usually expected of officers in the Eastern Highlands District. This can only be put down to his comparative inexperience and unfamiliarity with the conditions of the people of his area. I trust that future reports from Mr. Ball will be an improvement and show more positive and constructive thinking.

.....A/A.D.O.
(W. J. Kelly)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

Patrol Post,
KEROWAGI,
Chimbu Sub-District,
E. H. D.

20th June, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
K U N D I A W A.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT No. 15 of 55/56.

AREA PATROLLED : KUP CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL : G. F. BALL, P.O.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : (1) Revision of Census
(2) Routine Administration

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : European Medical Assistant
Three members R.P. & N.G.C.
One Interpreter.

DURATION OF PATROL : 23rd April, 1956 to 7th May, 1956.
15 Days.

LAST PATROL TO AREA : D.N.A. September, 1955.

PATROL DIARY

MONDAY - APRIL 23 L956

0930 Departed Kerowagi by car for Awagi turn-off
1000 Arrived Awagi - left car to walk to KUP rest-house.
1230 Arrived KUP Rest-hous e.
1330 Lined natives for census revision.

TUESDAY - APRIL 24 1956

A.M. & P.M. Day spent hearing natives' complaints, arbitrating on same. One C.N.A. action. Addressed people re work and at titude required.
1700 E.M.A. T. Ellis joined patrol.

WEDNESDAY - APRIL 25 1956

A.M. Finished compiling KUP census figures.
1240 Departed KUP for OMUNGI Rest-house.
1445 Arrived OMUNGI Rest-house.
Rest of day observed as Anzac Day holiday.

THURSDAY - APRIL 26 1 956

A.M. & P.M. Spent the day lining OMUNGI area natives for census revision.

FRIDAY - APRIL 27 L956

A.M. Compiled census revision figures.
P.M. Recruited labour for coastal work. Addressed people and heard native complaints.

SATURDAY - APRIL 28 1956

0745 Departed OMUNGI for KARIMBAR Rest-House.
0845 Arrived KARIMBAR Rest-house.
0900 Lined natives for census revision.
P.M. Continued census revision.

SUNDAY - APRIL 29 1956

Observed at KARIMBAR.

MONDAY - APRIL 30 1956

0915 Departed KARIMBAR Rest-house for MURU Rest-house.
1000 Arrived MURU Rest-house.
Lined people for census revision. Afternoon heard native complaints and court cases.

TUESDAY - MAY 1 1956

A.M. Completed MURU census revision figures.
1130 Departed MURU for UAGI Rest-house.
1215 Arrived UAGI Rest-house. People ready assembled for census revision but heavy rain washed out any census proceedings. Afternoon spent hearing native complaints and with discussions with Luluai ENDIMONGO re roads & bridges.

WEDNESDAY MAY 2 1956

Day spent lining native people for census revision.

THURSDAY - MAY 3 1956

Day spent working on UAGI census revision figures, also heard many native complaints.

FRIDAY - MAY 4 1956

PATROL DIARY contd.

FRIDAY MAY 4 1956

0745 Departed UAGI for GURUAL Rest-house
1000 Arrived GURUAL.
1100 Lined natives for census revision. Part only done as heavy rain commenced falling about 1145
Afternoon spent hearing native complaints.

SATURDAY MAY 5 1956

A.M. Finishe d census revision of the GURUAL population
1115 Departed GURUAL Rest-house for MOROMAMBUNO Rest-house.
1215 Arrived MOROMAMBUNO Rest-house.
1300 Lined native people for census revision.
1530 Finished census revision. Heard native courts and arbitrated on native disputes.

SUNDAY MAY 6 1956

Observed at MOROMAMBUNO.

MONDAY MAY 7 1956

0715 Departed MOROMAMBUNO Rest-house
1040 Arrived MINGENDE Mission. Returned from Mission to Kerowagi by road.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was primarily intended to be for the purpose of census revision and also as familiarisation both for the writer and for the native inhabitants of the writer. Having only taken over Kerowagi Patrol Post some three weeks previously it was a good opportunity for the natives to present their problems and to see what sort of a reception would be forthcoming. They lost no time in taking this opportunity.

The patrol was of two weeks duration, the census was completed satisfactorily and a quick look ar und the countryside was afforded the writer.

The patrol was accompanied by Mr.E.M.A.Ellis, Officer-in-Charge of the Kerowagi Native Hospital who was also enthusiastically received by the indigenous inhabitants and the opportunity was taken by Mr.Ellis to medically inspect all natives who were present for the census revision.

NATIVE AFFAIRS SITUATION.

The KUP census area comprising KUP, OMUNGI, KARIMBAR, MURU, UAGI, GURUAL and MOROMAMBUNO resthouses is situated south of the Wahgi River. The area itself is not very great but due to the fact that the Wahgi River has no vehicular bridge across it at any point in the KUP area, the area itself is somewhat isolated.

This isolation has made some impression on the minds of the inhabitants and the impression was given that they regard themselves as rather "forgotten". This is true to some extent as they have only been visited by formal patrols in the past.

However in all rest-houses the patrol was received most enthusiastically and census revision line-ups were very well attended absentees being confined to those away at school or at work and those in hospital or at the various aid-posts in the area.

Much time was spent in hearing native complaints which were confined to trouble with pigs, husbands or wives in very few cases was there any need to resort to Court for Native Affairs' action.

The officials of the area, luluais and tultuls, were in nearly all cases adequate and although they earnestly desired the establishment of a patrol post and a European supervised native hospital in the area they appeared to fully understand the staff shoratge of the departments concerned.

They pointed out that the area was geographically isolated due to the course of the Wahgi River and also by the distance to the station which meant that any emergencies arising in the area had to be dealt with by themselves or in the case of medical emergencies the patient had to be carried over a long and difficult road to the hospital on the station.

They were also concerned by the lack of European enterprise, plantations and trade stores in their area but fully realised that it was due to their inaccessability. On this point they offered full co-operation in the construction of roads and bridges, especially any roads or bridges giving them better access to Kerowagi.

ROADS & BRIDGES

There are no vehicular roads in the KUP census area. All rest-houses are linked with walking tracks and though thesex at times go over v ery steep mountain terrain there should be very little difficulty in turning them into trafficable roads.

A road has been built from Minj to the Chimbu Sub-District's western border and it is hoped in the near future to extend this road through the Kup area to join the present Kerowagi-Kundiawa road. The great handicap of this is the lack of a bridge across the Wahgi River and to build a bridge would be a major effort as the river is very fast flowing and quite wide. At present the only bridging of the Wahgi River has been done with cane and bamboo foot bridges. One of these is quite new but the other is in a somewhat dilapidated condition.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

The garden situation is very good. Sometime ago the natives had eaten themselves out of food due to a prolonged "sing-sing" and during the "sing-sing" no new gardens had been planted. A patrol by Mr. Patrol Officer Gauci had instructed them to plant gardens on a large scale and this was done. Many large garden areas were seen in all stages of production and judging by the amounts of food brought to the patrol there is no shortage in the area. Native foods - bananas, kau-kau, etc were in very goo d supply while there were also large quantities of potatoes, pumpkins, cabbages, tomatoes onions, carrots and lettuce.

Livestock is confined to pigs and fowls which appear to abound and the fowls are apparently v ery good layers. One drawback was that a number of pigs were dying with no apparent cause, no loss of weight, no shortwindidness, - this could be anthrax and this disease has apparently been found in this area.

Numerous enquiries were made to the patrol as to whether it would be safe to eat these animals that died so mysteriously. Local inhabitants were advised that it would be very foolish to do so or indeed to eat any pig that died of any kind of disease.

One area only had an addition in livestock. This was the area around GURUAL resthouse which had a few goats.

SCHOOLS

At the present time the only schools in the area are those run by the Roman Catholic Mission at KUP and at NERINGAIMA. It was most noticeable that the only children absent at school were the male children and while some female children attend the local church schools which are scattered about the area the main attendance is male.

A government school has been opened at Kerowagi but this is not attended by the people of the KUP census area as they took no part in the school's construction. This is rather a sore point in KUP as they consider that the distance from the station and the fact that there was no work done by them should not disqualify them from having their children attend the school. However it is believed that some time ago many children were being educated at the Kundiawa school but these declined to stay for very long and ran away , returning to their homes .

MISSIONS.

Both the Lutheran and Roman Catholic Missions have stations in the are a. The Catholic stations are at NERINGAIMA and at KUP while there is a Lutheran station about halfway between the rest-houses KUP and OMUNGI.

While advantage is taken of the mission schooling facilities the people do not seem to be very mission conscious. Mission teachers did not try to make themselves evident, as sometimes happens and there were no complaints against, neither was there any talk of the missions.

Due to the somewhat tight schedule of the patrol the mission stations were not visited. However both the KUP and NERINGAIMA stations are European supervised.

MEDICAL.

The patrol was accompanied by an European Medical Assistant w hose report will give details of the health of the area. Generally health appeared good but there were some cases of malnutrition among the younger children.

COURTS for NATIVE AFFAIRS.

There were very few complaints brought to the patrol's notice which nee ded court action. Four natives however were convicted and imprisoned.

HOUSING.

Housing is of a rather poor standard but is possibly suitable for the climate. A start howver could be made on improving it as there is adequate timber available but the present family marital set-up plus the male female relationship which requires separate houses would mean a lot of work.

SANITATION.

Very few houses had adequate sanitary arrangements and some of the areas around rest-houses really became foul after a thousand plus natives had spent the day there. If this is any indication of habit then areas round individual community houses would not be very healthy.

Several rather ornate latrines were seen but the weeds and grass across the doors gave lie to the statement that they were used regularly. Native Medical Assistants at the various aid posts were instructed to police at least the building of latrines.

WATER SUPPLY.

In all cases at least at the rest-houses very good and as fresh water streams and rivers abound there should be no shortage. One point appears to be well understood and that is the fouling of natural waters. Among the natives themselves there appears to be an unwritten law prohibiting this.

CASH CROPS

In this area at the present time cash-cropping is non-existent. However a native agricultural extension assistant accompanied the patrol to give advice to any intending growers. Local inhabitants were advised of his presence and some thirty natives took the opportunity to have him lay out blocks of ground for future plantings of coffee.

Due to the long distance to Kerowagi station the people of the KUP area had not been bringing their produce to the station for sale but since the patrol's return to Kerowagi natives have been present at the weekly market days for garden produce. It is intended to establish a buying point for these people but that will depend on the arrival of a suitable vehicle at this station.

CENSUS REVISION

The census revision lines were very well attended. Some rather harsh words spoken by the writer at one of the earlier rest-houses visited resulted in many new names being recorded. Most applicants for recording appeared very shamefaced and admitted freely that they had been very foolish in not having their names recorded before but that they had not thought that it was important rather regarding it as a rather tiresome Government whim.

Previous census revisions had recorded quite a few names twice in nearly all village books. These repetitions were very carefully investigated and adjustments were made to the books concerned.

Census figures and births/deaths increase statistics are recorded in appendices at the end of this report.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village officials were in the majority of cases satisfactory. Luluais ENDIMONGO and DAGA were outstanding while tultul MAIME of OMUNGI was most noticeable in his work. Generally they were all competent and keen but Luluai BOMAI has a tendency to get into trouble over women. He was warned that any further misbehaviour would bring a recommendation for his removal as luluai.

There is a most regrettable tendency to regard luluais' and tultuls' badges as a purchasable commodity and the writer was approached many times with pigs or fowls which could be had simply in exchange for a badge. An endeavour was made to explain that this was not the right approach but the explanations given did not appear to be taken with very much understanding.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

Bride-price.

Several times on patrol the writer was asked to arbitrate on the subject of bride-price, wayward wives who had brought up the subject of return of bride-price or portion thereof.

A fairly typical price in the area for a young girl consists of:

2 pigs large
8 kina
3 gum (small conical shells)
3 kumul (birds of paradise)
2 possum skins
3 tomahawks
5 tambu

Anthropological contd.

The bride-price can and does vary. For widows being remarried the price comes as low as a smal l pig and a tomahawk but if the woman has a female child this child is most valuable and the husband (intending) is obliged to pay a price only a little below that of a new wife.

Runaway wives bring up the subject of return of payment. If the woman has not born a child then the pay goes back intact. Having born a child she has lost some of her physical attraction and so the rate is lower.

The society being a ~~pley~~ polygamous one there is a shortage of women. Most of the older men had two or more wives some having as many as six. This shortage of women has brought about a very early marrying age and only one single girl over thirteen years of age was seen.

Other subjects discussed with the local people were the results of Administration influence on local life. One old man, well over sixty years of age said that it had meant a longer life for most not only due to the fadt that there was medical care but it had stopped the doing away of older people who could not pull their weight in the community work. These people had previously not dared to go near the Wahgi River as it had sometimes been the habit of son's or daughters who were too lazy to provide for aging parents to push their parents into the Wahgi and let the river do the rest.

Banishment was also a punishment for other misdeeds, thieving or robbery within the clan, murder was punished according to the victim's relatives temper. It could mean instant death or banishment which in 90 per cent of cases had meant death.

CONCLUSION

All in all the situation in this area is satisfactory. There appears to be a little friction evident among groups but this is not serious. There is a greater willingness to bring subjects of disputes to village officials for settlement using the "kiap" only when neither party can agree.

Gardens and produce are more than adequate. Housing and sanitatio are possibly improving and more use is being made of the aid-posts in the area.

The peopl e are very keen for advancement and volunteered readily for work on the coas t as ~~indentured labour~~ contract labour. As soon as a bridge across the Wahgi River is completed the area will become more accessible and many more visits will be made to the area. The KUP area people ahve some realisation of the value of money and are keen to earn. However cash-cropping will probably be confined to coffee in small plots as there is very little suitable land that is not needed for gardens now or at a future date. The banks of the Wahgi a nd Omans Rivers will provide some land and it is hoped to get some sort of schemme operating in the near future.

NATIVE LABOUR STATISTICS

Group	Eligible Males Absent In Dis trict	Out District	%age Absent
Tagupkulna	Nil	1	7.6
Teminkup	Nil	16	47.0
Kumga	2	3	4.3
Tuimagup	Nil	26	19.1
Umkup	Nil	1	2.4
Golugu	2	7	8.0
Bonugu	1	5	7.7
Dimga gu	7	17	10.4
Total Kumai	12	76	11.6
Gau'ulme	Nil	2	13.3
Maimkane	Nil	1	11.1
Siran	Nil	17	25.5
Total Iuri	Nil	20	21.9
Borekanguma	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nangenku	3	3	6.3
Kuruangu	3	6	4.5
Total Enduga	6	9	4.5
Agaundorkiri	4	53	34.5
Enduga	Nil	4	16.0
Sumbai	2	67	25.8
Total Bandi	6	124	28.2
Grand Total	24	229	15.4

WALKING TIMES

AWAGI	to	KUP	2 hours 30 minutes
KUP	to	OMUNGI	2 hours
OMUNGI	to	KARIMBAR	1 hour
KARIMBAR	to	MURU	1 hour 45 minutes
MURU	to	UAGI	1 hour 45 minutes
UAGI	to	GURUAL	2 hours 45 minutes
GURUAL	to	MOROMAMBUNO	1 hour
MOROMAMBUNO	to	MINGENDE	3 hours 30 minutes

Resthouse	Condition	P. Barracks	Water Supply
KUP	Fair	Fair	Dependable
OMUNGI	Fair	Disrepair	Dependable
KARIMBAR	Good	Good	Dependable
MURU	V. Good	Good	Dependable
UAGI	V. Good	Good	Dependable
GURUAL	Good	Fair	Dependable
MOROMAMBUNO	Good	Fair	Should be watched carefully. Water to be boiled.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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						
BOREKANGUMA	2·5·56	3	3					3	2					8	1		6	10	2	3	[illegible]	[illegible]							21	39	5	40	7	25	2·1	40	35	56	45	176
NANGENKU	2·5·56	18	16	3	1	1		1	1		2			1	2	1	7	21	11	19	3		3		2		2		73	75	33	108	8	89	2·0	92	89	160	142	493
KURUANAGU	2·5·56	32	27	3				4				2		3	3		23	39	12	37	3		6				6		144	198	76	216	22	136	2·9	278	229	334	289	1140
TOTAL ENDUGA		53	46	6	1	1		8	3		2	2		5	6	1	36	70	25	59	6		9		2		8		238	332	114	364	37	250	2·3	440	353	547	476	1809
ACAUNDORKIRI	4·5·56	19	20	2	1		1	1	1		1		1	2	8	1	12	17	6	10	4		53				10		95	165	55	139	20	101	2·7	145	144	215	192	796
ENDUGA	4·5·56	2	2	1					1	1		1							2	4			4						13	35	12	16	3	11	1·9	25	23	41	22	115
SUMBAI	4·5·56	28	35														17	36	4	26	2		67				15		180	267	100	262	30	180	2·5	279	328	380	357	1344
TOTAL BANDI		49	67	3	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	1	29	53	12	40	6		124				25		288	467	167	417	53	292	2·3	469	495	636	571	2326
GRAND TOTAL	APRIL MAY	195	193	12	5	2	2	18	11	4	3	4	1	21	44	2	170	268	87	196	24		229	3	3		74	1	1040	1666	614	1707	178	1423	2·3	1734	1677	2537	2240	8502

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955 - 56

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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									
RAGURKULNA	23-4-56	-	1												2		2	2	1	1			1				1	10	13	7	17	1	9	1·2	12	12	30	20	76
FEMINKUP	23-4-56	4	3											2	2		4	3	1	3			16	9				10	34	5	15	3	15	0·9	15	16	57	32	136
KUMGA	23-4-56	16	7					1						2	5		7	17	4	4	2		3	1			3	4	54	115	37	114	9	84	2·0	86	82	283	181	479
KUMAGUP	26-4-56	16	17	1	1			1	1					5	4		13	34	6	20			26	2			4		144	135	71	169	18	131	2·6	131	147	295	203	804
JAKUP	26-4-56	4	3				1								4		6	10	4	6			1				2		38	41	22	32	6	35	2·0	42	36	73	66	240
KOWGU	28-4-56	6	12	1				1	1	1				1	4		10	21	1	13	2		7				5		63	112	39	102	9	87	2·0	83	85	170	136	488
BONJGU	28-4-56	7	6														25	14	7	13	1		5				5		43	97	10	68	9	52	2·0	73	68	118	103	374
DINGAGU	30-4-56	24	28	1	2	1		3	2					4	8		17	22	10	26	7		17		1		15		139	229	91	272	23	148	2·0	239	230	346	291	1107
TOT KUMAI		80	77	3	3	1	1	6	4	1				14	29		84	123	30	86	12		76	3	1		34	1	461	756	292	824	78	611	1·9	731	716	1203	1041	3815
WULME	26-4-56	1	1														2	1	2				2				1		11	15	5	11	2	5	2·0	12	11	21	21	65
MRANE	26-4-56	1	1														9	8					1						7	9	-	7	-	5	2·5	10	5	15	10	41
RAN	28-4-56	11	11					3	2	2		1			1		10	13	18	11			17				5		45	67	36	74	8	66	2·3	100	97	115	94	443
ULURI		13	13					3	2	2		1			1		21	22	20	11			20				6		23	91	41	47	10	70	2·6	114	113	151	135	549

Headquarters
Copy

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....EASTERN HIGHLANDS..... Report No.....CHIMBU NO.16 OF 1955-56

Patrol Conducted by.....R. H. C. MELLOR PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled..SALT AND NOMANI CENSUS DIVISIONS.....

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

Natives.....FIVE.....

Duration—From..1.../...5../19..56.to...26/.....6/19.56...

Number of Days.....57.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19..August, 1955

Medical ..../...../19..November, 1953

Map Reference..Based on Karimiu Army Strat. Map. 1 mile to the inch. See map compiled by M. R. Haywood, P.O., attached August 1955 P/R.

Object of Patrol.....1. Census revision 2. Survey additional road.....

3. Check on village officials 4. Check on native situation.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

26/10/1956

H. R. Haywood
a/ 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.

30-16-41.
PR. CHIMBU 16-55/56.

3rd January, 1957.

District Officer,
GOROKA.

CHIMBU Patrol Report No. 16 of 1955-56

Receipt of the above Patrol Report is acknowledged.

With reference to the last paragraph on p.10. Is any record, plan etc., kept of the boundaries defined? Such would be useful basic information for the Native Land Commission.

The term "Bossboy" was, by instruction, deleted from official language several years ago.

(A.A. Roberts)
DIRECTOR

P/A
4/1/57

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

30/11/41 ✓

File 30/1 (P/R 16 55/56) - 13

Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District,
E. H. D.

24th October, 1956.

District Officer,
GOROKA.

Patrol Report No. 16 of 1955-56 - Chimbu.

Enclosed please find Goroka and Moresby copies of the above patrol report.

In view of the long delay in submission of this patrol report of a patrol conducted by Mr. R. H. Meller it is not proposed to make any comments on the matters raised therein, all of which are comparatively trivial, as there have been more recent patrols to Salt which should give a more up-to-date picture.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
2 NOV 1956
PORT MORESBY

(W.J.Kelly) A/A.D.O.

D.N.A.

Forwarded for your records. Also the report of the reasons for delay in submission but was discussed with Mr Meller. H Nilsen D.O. 26/10/56.

1630 - KESIL being the first Patrol Post in the Chimbu Division.

Friday, 4th May, 1956.

At KESIL. Census revised, and statistics compiled. Talks to assembled natives.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Chuave Patrol Post,
Chimbu Sub-district,
Eastern Highlands District.

8th October, 1956.

The Assistant District Officer,
Chimbu Sub-district,
KUNDIAWA.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 16 OF 1955-1956

SALT AND NOMANI CENSUS DIVISIONS

PREAMBLE : Report of a patrol through the Salt and Nomani Census Divisions of the Chimbu Sub-district.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : R. H. C. Mellor, Patrol Officer.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING : Reg. No. 7662 Constable BOROWA.
Reg. No. 8845 Constable PUPU

Interpreter GABE.
Interpreter KOBULA.

Native Medical Orderly GIRANGI.

DURATION OF PATROL : 1st May, 1956 to 26th June, 1956.

NUMBER OF DAYS ON PATROL : 57

LAST D.D.S. & N.A. PATROL : August, 1955.

LAST MEDICAL PATROL : November, 1953.

MAP REFERENCE : Based on Karimiu Army Strategic Map. 1 miles to the inch - See map enclosed with Patrol Report of August, 1955, by MR. HAYWOOD, P.O.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : 1. Census Revision.
2. Survey additional road.
3. Check on village officials.
4. Check on native situation.

RESULTS OF PATROL : Herein.

R.H.C. Mellor.
Patrol Officer

INTRODUCTION

Two census divisions were covered by this patrol. They were the SALT Census Division and a small but separate portion of the UPPER BOMAI Census Division, the latter comprising the rest houses of NOMANI, YAWAI, SIARI and WAISIME. Although these four rest houses have in the past been regarded as being in the UPPER BOMAI, they have, with various administrative change-overs of the whole BOMAI area, become a separate division controlled from CHUAVE owing to easy accessability, whilst the remainder of the UPPER BOMAI has been administered from both KUNDIAWA and GUMINE Patrol Post.

The BOMAI Restricted Area was unofficially divided into two census divisions, known as the LOWER BOMAI and the UPPER BOMAI - the former being that area of land south of the TUA river to the Territorial Boundary, and the latter that area of land north of the TUA river, and joining the MARIL RIVER and SALT Census Divisions. With district re-shuffling, the LOWER BOMAI is now controlled from LUFA Patrol Post, in the GOROKA Sub-district, and the UPPER BOMAI, excluding the NOMANI, SIARI, YAWAI and WAISIME areas, which are controlled by CHUAVE, is administered from GUMINE Patrol Post.

Due to staff shortages, however, the SALT patrol was conducted from CHUAVE, and two rest houses, viz. YUWAIYAUWA and NILAIRI, both previously included in the UPPER BOMAI division, were this time, and for future patrols, included in the SALT Census Division, mainly for reasons of easy accessability - these two rest houses being in close proximity to the SALT Division.

With the re-opening of GUMINE Patrol Post, the administration of the SALT division has again reverted to that Post.

The main purpose of the patrol was census revision, but other routine patrol matters were also carried out.

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday, 1st May, 1956.

Patrol departed CHUAVE 1000, by-passed MASUL, MANI and IOBOKOGUL Rest Houses, and arrived DU Rest House at 1500. Discussions about road work.

Wednesday, 2nd May, 1956.

At DU Rest House. Survey of a road from DU to UBANIDAUA Rest House.

Thursday, 3rd May, 1956.

Departed DU Rest House on road survey to UBANIDAUA. Two complaints settled at UBANIDAUA. Departed UBANIDAUA 1500, and arrived KEBIL Rest House at 1630 - KEBIL being the first Rest House in the SALT Census Division.

Friday, 4th May, 1956.

At KEBIL. Census revised, and statistics compiled. Talks to assembled natives.

PATROL DIARY (cont)

Saturday, 5th May, 1956.

At KEBIL. Inspection of hamlets, and settling of many petty complaints from the GUNAGI and TABARI areas. Discussions with village officials.

Sunday, 6th May, 1956.

Patrol departed KEBIL for IGIDI Rest House. Patrol rested.

Monday, 7th May, 1956.

At IGIDI. Revision of census - settling of petty complaints, and addressed natives. Statistics.

Tuesday, 8th May, 1956.

Inspection of two hamlets at IGIDI. Patrol departed IGIDI for KOIWA Rest House. Revision of census at this new Rest House. Complaints settled by arbitration. Discussions with village officials.

Wednesday, 9th May, 1956.

Patrol departed KOIWA for ONIMOGMA Rest House. Census revision carried out.

Thursday, 10th May, 1956.

At ONIMOGMA. Settling petty complaints. Talk to natives. Discussion with village officials about road construction and maintenance. Statistics.

Friday, 11th May, 1956.

Patrol departed ONIMOGMA for DERI Rest House, via the WAHGI River crossing. Settling of complaints - 2 CNA convened. Complaints also came from MARIL River natives.

Saturday, 12th May, 1956.

At DERI. Census revised. Talk to people, and with village officials. Road maintenance work carried out under supervision.

Sunday, 13th May, 1956.

DERI to OLUWI Rest House - another new rest house erected in the division. Patrol rested.

Monday, 14th May, 1956.

At OLUWI. Revision of census, and other routine patrol matters, including talks on tribal boundaries and re-afforestation.

Tuesday, 15th May, 1956.

Departed OLUWI for IOBAI Rest House. Census revised.

Wednesday, 16th May, 1956.

At IOBAI. Remainder of census revised. Petty complaints and other routine matters attended to. Statistics.

Thursday, 17th May, 1956.

IOBAI to OININA Rest House. Revision of census at that place.

PATROL DIARY (cont)

Friday, 18th May, 1956.

At OINIMA. Arbitration courts, and discussions, with one hamlet inspection. Compiled census statistics.

Saturday, 19th May, 1956.

Departed OINIMA for KILAU Rest House. Census revised, and petty complaints settled.

Sunday, 20th May, 1956.

At KILAU. Discussions with village officials and people. Patrol rested.

Monday, 21st May, 1956.

Departed KILAU for MOGIAGI Rest House - approx. 2 hours walking. Revision of census and other routine matters, including one minor land dispute. Inspection of Medical Aid Post and mission school.

Tuesday, 22nd May, 1956.

At MOGIAGI. Settling of more complaints, and recruiting carriers for BOMAI trip.

Wednesday, 23rd May, 1956.

Departed MOGIAGI for IOMA Rest House. Walking time 3 hours through some bush. Revision of census and discussion about patrol routes with local natives. Routine administration.

Thursday, 24th May, 1956.

At IOMA. Awaiting new supplies from CHUAVE before going on further.

Friday, 25th May, 1956.

At IOMA. Still awaiting supplies, which arrived late at night. Census statistics compiled.

Saturday, 26th May, 1956.

Departed IOMA for YUWAIYAUWA. Walking time 6 hours through heavy bush, with poor track. Discussions with natives en route.

Sunday, 27th May, 1956.

At YUWAIYAUWA. Census revised and talks with village officials about movement of population, amongst other matters.

Monday, 28th May, 1956.

Departed YUWAUYAUWA, and after 5 hours walking through bush, arrived at a suitably cleared camp site, where preparations were made to spend the night.

Tuesday, 29th May, 1956.

Departed KAWALIKA camp site, and set off for NILAIRI Rest House, arriving there 5 hours later. No natives assembled. Word had to be sent out to them that the patrol had arrived, and wished to take census.

Wednesday, 30th May, 1956.

At NILAIRI. Census revised and other routine matters attended to. Talks with village officials and people.

PATROL DIARY (cont)

Thursday, 31st May, 1956.

At NILAIRI. Investigations into murder allegations concerning the LOWER BOMAI area. Full particulars taken, and the OIC LUFA advised, as the LOWER BOMAI is in his area.

Friday, 1st June, 1956.

Departed NILAIRI for IOMA - a 6 hours walk, for the most part following by wading the MOI River. Through heavy bush the whole way.

Saturday, 2nd June, 1956.

At IOMA. Finalising administrative matters with the IOMA people - particularly those concering tribal boundaries and census division boundaries.

Sunday, 3rd June, 1956.

Departed IOMA for MAHAWI. Walking time 3 hours. Census revised, talks with village officials and natives, particularly about sanitation, which was lacking.

Monday, 4th June, 1956.

At MAHAWI. Patrol rested.

Tuesday, 5th June, 1956.

Departed MAHAWI for BEREKUMANI Rest House. Walking time 3½ hours over well cleared track. Revision of census at that centre.

Wednesday, 6th June, 1956.

At BEREKUMANI. Routine matters attended to, and matters of population movement again taken up with the BEREKUMANI people. One complaint settled. Discussions with officials and natives.

Thursday, 7th June, 1956.

Departed BEREKUMANI for DULAI Rest House. Part revision of census. Walking time between two rest houses was 4 hours. Track poor in most places.

Friday, 8th June, 1956.

At DULAI. Completed census revision. Settling of petty complaints and other routine matters.

Saturday, 9th June, 1956.

Departed DULAI for NOMANI Rest House. Advised natives about hauling timber for the WAHGI River crossing down from NOMANI. Police made available to supervise the commencement of this work.

Sunday, 10th June, 1956.

Departed NOMANI for YAWAI. Patrol rested.

Monday, 11th June, 1956.

At YAWAI Rest House. Census revised, and complaints settled. Discussions with officials and natives.

Tuesday, 12th June, 1956.

Departed YAWAI for KIARU Rest House. Revisicn of census.

PATROL DIARY (cont)

Wednesday, 13th June, 1956.

At KIARI. Supervision of sanitation, and advice about re-afforestation. Petty complaints from LUFA area. Census statistics.

Thursday, 14th June, 1956.

Departed KIARI for WAISIME. Revision of census.

Friday, 15th June, 1956.

At WAISIME. Routine administration.

Saturday, 16th June, 1956.

Departed WAISIME for NOMANI. Walking time 6 hours. Talks about bridge construction.

Sunday, 17th June, 1956.

At NOMANI. Patrol rested.

MONDAY, 18th June, 1956.

At NOMANI. Census revised of the KEWA-MEABA group. Compiling census statistics.

Tuesday, 19th June, 1956.

At NOMANI. Provisional survey of a Lutheran Mission lease near the rest house. Marking out site for village Aid Post, and other routine patrol matters, including further supervision by police of WAHGI River bridge.

Wednesday, 20th June, 1956.

NOMANI to DULAI Rest House. Tribal boundaries and village official problems sorted out.

Thursday, 21st June, 1956.

Departed DULAI for IOBAI. Native Economic schemes fully discussed with officials.

Friday, 22nd June, 1956.

At IOBAI. Finalising matters before leaving the patrol division, including statistics.

Saturday, 23rd June, 1956.

Departed IOBAI for KEBIL Rest House, via a rock crossing over the WAHGI River. Road work discussions at KEBIL.

Sunday, 24th June, 1956.

At KEBIL. To IGIDI for road maintenance discussions.

Monday, 25th June, 1956.

Departed KEBIL for DU Rest House, inspecting new road en route.

Tuesday, 26th June, 1956.

Patrol departed DU for CHUAVE.

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NATIVE SITUATION

Maintenance of law and order is being carried out successfully in both areas by the appointed village officials, some of whom are very influential men. Apart from the GUNANGI tribal group, there is little if any political or economic development in both census divisions. Even with this lack of development, the native situation was fair, even though a slight degree of apathy was detected amongst certain groups living on the southern side of the WAHGI River. The people appeared to be quite happy on the whole, and there was every indication that, with a little push in development, so as to give the natives other interests, the situation should improve. At the present time, however, the people have very few interests outside of their normal routine village life.

This is only to be expected - as both census divisions are still relatively isolated, and the patrol post at GUMINE has only quite recently been established, so there has been very little chance of promoting this development which is lacking. Occasional patrols from both Kundiawa and Chuave cannot carry out the necessary development to its fullest. The patrol post at GUMINE should be able to do this, by virtue of its closeness to the area.

The GUNANGI people would be a little more advanced than natives of other groups, and they now have a main road through their land which links up the GUNANGI region ~~south~~ Kundiawa. There are no other vehicle roads in both census divisions, nor are ~~th~~ any being constructed at the present time. Roads alone do tend to advance certain areas - it gives the natives an interest apart from their village life, and a further interest in looking forward to something better because of roads that they construct and maintain. Until roads are forthcoming, all the necessary impetus as regards development and the promotion of new interests will have to come from normal patrols.

There is no economic development worth noting in the area, such as coffee and peanut production, but this is no doubt planned for the future. The whole development programme for this area will necessarily have to take place from GUMINE, which at the moment, is still a post in its early establishment. With GUMINE fully and firmly established, it should be no hard task.

At the moment, it is only possible to advise village officials and natives of what is required of them, and to carry out checks periodically.

Petty complaints were not as numerous as was expected. It may have been an 'off' period, but I am rather inclined to think that the village officials are successfully handling these. There are a few prominent officials in the area, e.g. Luluai KUBILE of the IUI group, who act as arbitrators in most small matters should the other less influential officials be unable to settle them. The complaints in the GUNANGI tribal area were far in excess of the complaints ~~of the complaint~~s amongst other groups - possibly because they are fonder of litigation, and are a little more sophisticated than natives of other groups. My impression is that, the more sophisticated the natives become, the more fond they are of litigation in its various forms, especially before Courts of Native Affairs.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The majority of natives living in the SALT Census Division have a more stable type of agriculture than those living in the NOMANI area. Some natives of the SALT area have gardens and houses scattered all through the bush of the UPPER

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (cont)

BOMAI, and they very often spend lengthy periods on these areas, returning to their more usual places of abode as occasion demands. Land is not limited in the SALT division proper, but the natives prefer the more fertile bush land of the UPPER BOMAI, where most of their pandanus plots are situated, as pandanus fruit play a big part in their everyday lives. The UPPER BOMAI area, where gardens are made, would experience more rain than other more closely settled areas in the division.

There was an abundance of food and livestock in both census divisions, and all natives were advised to start new gardens this "wet" season.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A vehicular road from KOGE Catholic Mission, which in turn links up with the GOROKA / CHIMBU main road, to the Salt village on the WAHGI river, runs through a large portion of land owned by the GUNANGI people. The GUNANGI natives are also responsible for the maintenance of these roads. The KERE natives, living at DERI, on the southern side of the WAHGI river, opposite the Salt village, are also responsible for the construction and maintenance of part of a road linking the Salt Village with GUMINE Patrol Post. There are no other vehicular roads in the two census divisions.

The portion of the Salt road maintained by the GUNANGI natives is, as yet, still settling down, but is quite trafficable in the dry weather for Landrovers, as far as the bridge over the WAHGI River.

Whilst the patrol was at ONIMOGMA Rest House, natives of the GUNAGI area were organised into hauling large timber from the bush to the new WAHGI river bridge site, but the hauling was not completed before the patrol left DERI Rest House.

Walking tracks throughout most of the area were good - the only exceptions being in those more sparsely populated areas, such as NILAIRI, IOMA and MAHAWI. Most tracks had rough bridges.

NATIVE LABOUR.

57 natives were recruited for coastal employment during the patrol. All of them came from the GUNANGI and KERE tribal groups. There is still further scope for recruiting amongst all other groups in the two divisions.

NATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

As mentioned previously in this report, economic development exists on a small scale in the GUNANGI area, but none of any significance elsewhere. A Native Agricultural Assistant from Chuave accompanied the patrol, and he prepared coffee plots for six natives including one Luluai. His other duties included helping in talking about cash crops, and in general, trying to interest the natives of the benefits to be derived from same. GUMINE Patrol Post, when firmly established, should be able to provide all the development that is needed here.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

With the one exception of NILAIRI, and to some extent WAISIME, native houses conform to the standard Chimbu pattern, of low round, sometimes long, women's houses placed around the central men's house, which is the largest house in each hamlet. Then each family, besides having a house or two at the hamlet centre, has what is termed a pig house, which is invariably built in some secluded spot, well away from main walking tracks. I should say that more time is spent in the pig house than in the hamlet house. It is from these pig houses that pig management takes place, and also where some of the Natives' pandanus fruit is grown. Other natives, particularly those of MOGIAGI, KILAU, DULAI, NOMANI and WAISIME Rest House, have, besides their hamlet house, another dwelling in the bush where they clear small areas of land to make gardens, and set themselves up as isolated homesteads. Again, more time is spent in these bush dwellings, which are strongly built, than in the hamlet houses. And so the necessity for adequate warning before a census patrol to this area. Frequently, a native is said to be down at the BOMAI - which means that he is still down at his bush house - either too lazy and otherwise occupied to come to the Rest House for census, or that he has not heard the news. The latter reason is more the rule than the former.

At NILAIRI, the houses are similar to the extended family group dwellings which are found in the LOWER BOMAI division. They are built high off the ground on long stilts, and after erection of the Men's quarters on the upper storey, the women's quarters are then fitted in on the ground itself, but below the men's quarters. They are, however, not as well constructed as those of the LOWER BOMAI, and badly in need of new thatching. Of course the climate at NILAIRI is very hot, even at night, so this, together with the defence aspect, would account for the elevated houses. They should, I imagine, be quite comfortable, and ideal for the warmer climate.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

Three missions operate in the SALT division. They are the Lutheran Mission, the Catholic Mission and the Seventh Day Adventist mission - placed in order of influence. In the NOMANI circuit only the Lutheran Mission operates, and on a small scale, as the area has, until recently, been restricted territory.

With perhaps seven exceptions, schools for instruction are not operating in both divisions. The schools would be more advanced in the GUNANGI area than elsewhere, where regular and semi-regular classes are conducted. Otherwise, native evangelists are merely settling themselves down, and I could find no evidence to support that regular schooling was being carried out. The main consideration would seem to be the propogation of religious instruction, in the hope of gaining converts. Naturally enough, the missions generally encounter native cooperation difficulties when they enter relatively unsophisticated areas, and I should say that at the present time, they are only settling in, merely to gain native confidence. When this has been gained, then some educational instruction will no doubt take place.

There were no large numbers of converts to any faith - nor is there likely to be for some years. The majority of the Salt division was only opened to mission penetration in 1953-1954, and the NOMANI circuit even later, so that it would be out of order to criticise or praise their work at this stage.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION (cont)

Mission influence would be growing steadily, but not without difficulties, for most native evangelists, on settling in the area, use their influence to stamp out what they regard as harmful practices, e.g. the hiding of flutes from women, destruction of old charm stones, discontinuation of various types of courtship singsings etc., and in return hope to give the natives Christianity. In most areas of the Chimbu Sub-district, they have succeeded in doing just this - but their efforts in the Salt and Nomani divisions have met with little reward.

MEDICAL, SANITATION AND HYGEINE

Five medical Aid Posts are situated in the Salt census division, and none in the NOMANI area. One Aid Post at least is needed in the NOMANI area, and probably the most central spot for the first Aid Post would be at NOMANI itself. During this patrol's stay at NOMANI, negotiations were made with the natives for a site for an Aid Post, and they had commenced clearing this site before the patrol left, and assured me that they would erect Aid Post buildings if an Aid Post Orderly was made available. The NOMANI circuit would take in almost 5,000 natives, and their nearest Aid Posts are at KILAU - about 6 hours away, and at KURERI, which is even further. The site at NOMANI is also a particularly good one.

The existing Aid Posts in the Salt Census Division are at MOGIAGI, LERI, OINIMA, IOBAI and KILAU. The Aid Post Orderlies in charge were all doing good work, both in the running of their Aid Posts, and also in their work amongst the natives, particularly in instructing them in sanitation methods.

A Medical Orderly from Chuave Hospital accompanied the patrol on all its stages, but found no serious illnesses amongst the more settled people, but a large number of yaws and malaria cases were encountered in the NILAIRI, YUWAIWAUWA, IOMA, WASIME and MAHAWI areas.

These five areas are situated in dense bush on the northern side of the TUA river.

Sanitation in the settled places was good - most sanitation pits had only recently been built, but no sanitation facilities existed in the unsettled areas (NILAIRI etc).

Personal hygeine was not good.

TRIBAL BOUNDARIES AND RE-AFFORESTATION

There were no disputes over tribal boundaries, even though there are still some boundaries remaining to be defined. Each patrol in the area has managed to define at least one boundary, but unable to do any more owing to the large amount of time spent in settling a boundary. However, if every patrol succeeds in defining one boundary, it should not be long before the whole division has been marked. It is most important to define tribal boundaries before any large scale development takes place, not to prevent de-tribalisation so much as to prevent numerous disputes which do occur over boundaries during the course of economic development - as has been proven recently in more advanced areas where some boundaries have been left undefined.

TRIBAL BOUNDARIES & RE-AFFORESTATION (cont)

Permanent records should also be kept of each boundary.

The suggestion that boundaries be marked by a permanent row of trees is also sound, and the natives were again advised to keep planting trees along these boundaries which have already been defined.

In the more settled areas the natives were also advised to plant trees in their old gardens, so as to conserve their permanent supplies, which are yet quite substantial.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Still too many "figurehead" Bossboys with white China rings; insufficient Luluais, and a sufficient number of Tultuls.

Village official distribution and shortage would best be exemplified by the following table:-

Tribal Group	Total Population	Luluais	Tultuls	Bossboys
GUNANGI	3,242	2	10	19
KERE	3,080	1	7	20
IUI	4,658	1	8	43
KIA	1,532	-	2	11
MIAN	180	-	-	2
BOMAI	79	-	1	3
MEGENE	1,282	-	3	19
SIARI	652	-	2	3
KUNO	55	-	-	1
KEWA-MEABA	1,557	-	2	12
Totals:-	16,317	4	36	133

Some doubts are occasionally ~~xxkxx~~ cast on the beneficial effect of the Luluai / Tultul system, but I am not advocating a superfluousness of officials, which is no solution, but rather that there should be enough officials appointed in the divisions to exert sufficient influence, and to effectively control the people. Furthermore, I am not advocating that officials should be appointed haphazardly, purely and simply to achieve this end. A decision for an appointment of a Luluai, for example, cannot be made on the spur of the moment, because that position carries with it too much weight for a mistake to be made, and mistakes, if not remedied and sometimes if remedied, cause confusion. Administration badges are sought after in both divisions, so much so, that a good deal of the talk, initiated by the natives, between patrol and themselves, is about village official appointments.

I have very few firm recommendations to make, because in the majority of cases I was not sure of the situation and it was a case of making somewhat temporary recommendations in the village books for future patrols to check.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont)

Four Luluais spread amongst 16,317 natives (approximately 4,000 natives to each Luluai) does not seem sufficient. The double of that number probably would be the ideal, where that double took full account of group and clan structure, population of each, and rest house areas.

The most outstanding official met was Luluai KUBILE of IOBAI Rest House, who alone exerts a considerable amount of influence with the entire IUI group of 4,658 people, spread out as that group is. There were no others able to match his ability and initiative.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

Two census divisions were patrolled. They were the SALT Census Division and the NOMANI Census Division. Separate figures for each division are accordingly set out in Appendix "B". There were very few absentees in both areas. Two Rest Houses, NILAIRI and YUWAIYAUWA, previously included in the UPPER BOMAI Census Division, were on this patrol and will on future patrols, be censused in the Salt Census Division.

Sectional Totals for the Salt Census Division

1.	Male children (excluding students)	: 2,453	
2.	Female children (" ")	: 2,389	
3.	Male adults (excluding absentees)	: 3,987	
4.	Female adults (" ")	: 3,553	
5.	Absentees INSIDE District	Males: 90	Females: NIL
6.	Absentees OUTSIDE District	Males: 283	Females: NIL
7.	Students Mission	Males: 15	Females: NIL
8.	Students Government School	Males: 1	Females: NIL

Sectional Totals for the Nomani Census Division

1.	Male children (excluding students)	: 652	
2.	Female children (" ")	: 618	
3.	Male adults (excluding absentees)	: 1,228	
4.	Female adults (excluding absentees)	: 1,002	
5.	Absentees INSIDE District	Males: NIL	Females: NIL
6.	Absentees OUTSIDE District	Males: 44	Females: NIL
7.	Students Mission	Males: 1	Female: NIL
8.	Student Government School	Males: 1	Females: NIL

The ratio of males to females, including all absentees, is 6,829 : 5,942 for the Salt Division.

The ratio of males to females, including all absentees, is 1,926 : 1,620 for the Nomani Census division.

Additional age group figures, totals only, males and females under 10 years of age, and males and females over 45 years of age, are given in Appendix "A" attached to this report.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Matters pertaining to marriage and divorce were encountered at each Rest House. Most of these originate from some misunderstanding about bride price, and on a divorce being granted, how should that bride price be distributed - whether all should be returned to the husband's clan, or all given to the wife's clan, or divided between them both.

Generally, a lot depends on who initiates the proceedings, and also which of the parties was in the wrong. Other matters to be taken into consideration include:- span of marriage; number of off-spring, if any; wife's parents views; husband's parents views; and perhaps any other topical matter. If the marriage has been short-lived, say some 3 to 6 months& the woman in the wrong is not pregnant, then on divorce, all the original bride price is returned to the husband. After approximately 6 months of marriage, with the woman in the wrong, and with no off-spring or likely off-spring, most of the bride price is returned to the husband, and a certain amount of it is given to the wife - that amount depending on the number of years she has remained with her husband. So that she would receive less compensation if married for fi ve years, than she would if married for ten years.

The converse may apply in cases where the husband is in the wrong, that is, that the woman is allowed to keep approximately a half, but more generally a third share of the original bride price. This is to compensate her for whatever injury may have been caused, such as assault, where such wrong was unprovoked. A provoked wrong by the husband would mean less pay kept by the wife.

The matter of custody of children over broken marriages appeared to change slightly between groups, but the essential factor amongst them all was that male children should always be returned to the husband's clan upon a marriage dissolution. In the case of a baby still being breast fed, then that return would not be effected until the child reached the approxinate age of seven years. There seemed to be no common factor with regard to the custody of female children, but a lot would depend on the circumstances of each case.

The matter of ceremonial payments upon marriage is also very important. Generally, the first payment will commence when the parents and relatives of a young lad decide on a particular girl of the same age as their son. This usually takes the form of a pig or two which are killed and taken th the girl's parents and relatives, and given out by the boy's parents to the members of the girl's clan. This is the betrothal payment which usually takes place when both boy and girl are aged about 12 years. This may be followed by a second betrothal payment made by the boy's parents, but generally the one payment is sufficient.

If, when the girl attains marriageable age, she does not wish to marry the man who is betrothed to her, and her parents and relatives are in agreement with her wishes, the full betrothal payment is returned to the boy's parents, with perhaps a little extra in compensation for breach of promise.

It sometimes occurs where the girl's parents and relations are not in a position to return the betrothal payment, due to financial difficulties, when the original betrothal payment has been a high one, that, through clan influence, the girl is forced to marry the man betrothed to her to save clan embarrassment. Most applications for divorce occur after this has been done, as sometimes in the meantime, the girl's clan members have managed to scrape together

ANTHROPOLOGY (Cont)

sufficient goods to repay the original betrothal price, and use their influence again to have their child leave her husband. Parental pressure and advice, even after marriage, is a very important aspect of native society.

Assuming however, that the girl was still fond of the man betrothed to her, and was willing to undertake marriage, the man's clan members would assemble what they believed to be a suitable bride price. They would then inform the girl's clan members of a marriage date, and on that date the girl and all her clan members would proceed to the man's hamlet, where the latter's relatives would be assembled around the bride price. The girl's clan members would also bring along a counter payment, which is not very substantial, and which they would lay out near the future husband's hamlet. They would also adorn the girl with certain ornaments, that is, M.O.P. shells, beads, etc., for the occasion. After the ceremony, the man's bride price is given to the near relatives of the girl, who take it back to their hamlet for discussion and full distribution to every member of her clan who had aided her in some way in the past, that is, by providing her with such things as a new skirt, a net bag etc.

The counter payment of the girl's clan members would accordingly be distributed amongst helpful members of the man's clan by the father of the man.

It often happens too that the girl will bring to her husband's clan some live pigs and other livestock belonging to her parents, which she will look after for them. These are not an outright gift to her - but merely on loan.

After some years of uneventful marriage, the girl's parents will start to return the original bride price in small lots, usually over a period of years, but generally hold two or three items of the original bride price indefinitely.

The man's clan members will also return to the girl's clan in stages the whole of the counter payment.

If children should be born from the marriage, then a further payment by the husband (and father) to his wife's parents (not so much the wife's relatives) takes place when a child is aged about 6 years. This is termed "buying the head of the child". It is sometimes later returned in stages to the husband's clan, although there is no hard and fast rule, and generally it is not returned, as it is regarded as a further binding payment to the marriage. Should however a divorce take place after a child payment has been made, and the pay still remains with the husband's in-laws, then the return of this child payment would be determined after the custody of the child had been established, and also by the age of the child at the time of divorce. If the child was aged 10, and a female child, custody of the child may then be given to her mother. The husband then, would have a right to the <u>full</u> return of the original child payment. If, on the other hand, using the same example, the custody of the child was given to the father, then the mother's parents would have a right to keep the whole or large portion of the original child payment.

Other small payments may occur as occasion demands, but those outlined above are the main ones connected with a marriage. No matter how well one has a knowledge of ceremonial payments, the settling of these on divorce always presents complicated problems.

BRIDE PRICE

From all reports, a bride price throughout the two divisions is still within the reach of all males.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE BARRACKS.

All were in good shape - and satisfactory for the needs of the patrol.

R.P. & N.G.C.

Reports on conduct and efficiency of R.P. & N.G.C. members accompanying the patrol have been sent direct to the Commissioner of Police.

R.H.C. Mellor.
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE AGE GROUPS UNDER 10 YEARS AND OVER 45 YEARS

TOTALS ONLY

NAME OF CENSUS DIVISION	YEAR OF CENSUS	UNDER 10 YEARS		10-16 YEARS		16-45 YEARS		OVER 45 YEARS		TOTAL
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M & F
SALT	1955-1956	1769	1788	985	702	2315	2263	1760	1189	12,771
NOMANI	1955-1956	538	524	190	137	886	763	312	196	3,546

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Chimba Sub. District

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955 - 1956

SALT CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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									
GINANGI	GROUP																																				
BAMUKU	CLAN																																				
NUKU	21-4-56	1	1				1												1	1	4							7	10	3	13	2	5	2·2	14	13	22	19	72
DU	"	1												1	1			1			4							3	6	2	6	-	2	1·2	5	4	10	10	33
KWIAM	CLAN																																				
MUGALIKU	21-4-56	1	1				1							1	1			1										10	28	9	24	4	14	2·3	20	14	49	37	120
KALIGAUMA	27-4-56	5	2					1						1	1					2	3							14	34	12	28	1	16	2·2	31	30	53	46	163
NULDUMOCO	"	3	4	1	1									2						1						1		10	18	15	16	2	4	2·6	27	28	37	30	123
MUGALIDAKU	"	3	2		1	1								1			1											5	14	7	14	2	6	1·9	18	20	23	20	81
ONE	"																				1							3	2	2	2	1	-	2·4	6	4	6	4	21
SINEKU	"	4	2	1										1														6	21	9	18	-	9	1·5	16	23	32	29	100
GARANKU	"	2	1		1													1					2			1		9	21	7	17	-	8	2·5	21	11	27	21	83
	TOTALS	20	13	3	3	1	2	1						6	4		1	3	1	4	12		2			2		67	154	65	138	12	64	2·1	158	147	259	216	746

Chuabo Sub-district

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

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YEAR 1955-1956 — SALT CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	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	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
GINANCI	GROUP	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
EMERI	CLAN																																						
EMERI	29-4-56		4					1	1									3		1										6	19	5	26	6	13	2·2	19	24	29	31	103
GIKU	"	3	1	1										2				1				6								7	27	5	22	-	15	2·3	22	23	33	29	113
MARIMUGU	CLAN																																						
MARIMIKWI	26-4-56	8	8	2		1			1					3	2			1				13						2		55	65	22	64	4	58	2·5	59	58	106	41	349
MARIMIBI	"	7	9			1	1		1								2	2				10						1		36	56	26	70	2	41	2·6	69	82	98	105	366
IORAWAKU	CLAN																																						
WEMINGIRIMI	28-4-56	3		1										1			1	2	1	3	6									9	29	3	21	1	9	1·8	20	15	37	31	109
BOINGURIAL	"	2	1											1				1	1	4	2									5	12	2	14	-	7	1·5	14	13	18	18	65
KOBULDENEPA	"		2															2												3	11	4	9	-	5	1·9	8	14	16	16	54
BOIBIENGAUA	"	3																2	1									1		8	10	3	13	2	7	1·8	17	8	21	20	66
TAULBIENGAUA	"													1																6	5	4	7	-	3	2·5	10	10	10	13	44
	TOTAL:	26	24	4		2	1	1	3					5	5			5	13	2	8	37		1				4		115	234	74	246	15	158	2·3	238	247	368	374	1269

Chimbu Sub-district.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

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YEAR 1955-1956 SALT CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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		
GUNANGI	GROUP	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
KINKU	CLAN																																					
GERVAIGAUMA	21-4-56	2	2							1	1			3	1			2		4	4							21	37	13	32	5	14	2·5	34	23	53	52	164
IOGULBOMAI	"	1	4											2	1					1	1		3					11	17	5	16	-	10	1·5	12	11	28	27	82
TOBIENGAU-UM	"	3	3	1	1										2					2	4		4					16	30	22	25	3	14	2·1	21	40	47	51	176
MAUKU	CLAN																																					
KORENGORE	"	4	1	1		1						1			3			1		1			1					12	25	14	21	2	14	2·2	22	24	47	38	132
IOGULMULKANE	"	1	2						1						3								1					10	16	9	16	-	8	3·2	20	20	27	22	90
KAUPABIENGANE	25-4-56	1	2			1									1		1	4				2						7	27	3	23	-	17	2·2	17	20	41	35	115
KWI	"	1																1		2	1							9	14	3	17	2	7	2·1	22	10	25	18	76
SIBA	"	3	2	1										1	1											1		9	22	8	21	2	12	2·2	19	25	38	33	116
KAUPABIAGALA - CLAN																																						
BIANKANE	21-4-56	1												1														7	16	5	14	-	9	1·9	14	14	28	23	79
KWIKANE	"	4	1					2				1	1	1			5	2										12	32	8	32	3	28	2·1	28	19	54	46	147
	TOTALS	21	16	4	1	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	8	13		6	7		10	12		9			1		144	230	90	217	17	133	2·2	209	201	397	343	1177

Chimbu Sub-district

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

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YEAR 1955-1956 SALT CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
KERE	GROUP	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
KORAGAUO	CLAN																																						
IAUMUNIBI	30-4-56	2	4											1						4				3																147
WEMINBI	"	3					1													1	2		1					9	10	8	12	1	11	2·	15	12	24	23	77
KWIBILEGAWO	"	5	2		1	1	1											3		1			3					7	26	5	29	4	19	2·6	23	18	38	34	116
BANGAUO	"	1	2		+	+	+1							1	2					2			1					4	14	9	18	2	9	1·3	17	19	29	25	91
OMINGAUO	"		5				1								1						1		1					5	17	7	14	2	9	2·	11	18	22	18	71
WIUKU	CLAN.																																						
BOLGAU-UM	30-4-56	10	3	2	1									4							3		10				2	17	39	8	37	6	22	2·8	39	33	50	51	188
KWOIEKANE	"	2	2	1									2								2		5				1	7	16	6	14	-	12	2·3	11	14	18	24	75
BIAKANE	"	2	2				1						1										5				2	9	21	10	22	1	17	2·6	20	29	38	37	131
KANEGU	CLAN																																						
KAMAKU	2-5-56	3						2	2		1			2							9		2					25	28	14	27	2	16	2·5	43	34	49	51	188
WANIKI	"	4	[illegible]					•				1		2	2								10					38	46	27	48	5	27	2·6	57	68	92	83	310
DAURA	"	6	5	1				1					1					1	1	1			5					16	32	4	36	2	22	2·3	27	32	52	53	169
NIGIBIE	"	6	3	1			1						1			1					1							16	16	6	26	2	15	2·5	34	22	44	43	144
AIWA	"	2	4		1												1			1	1							12	26	9	23	2	10	2·5	22	35	52	39	149
KAURUKU	"	3	1											1							2		2					20	16	10	22	1	8	2·3	37	21	41	35	138
TOTAL		49	39	5	3	1	6	3	2	-	1	1	1	7	13	1	1	4	1	10	21	-	48			5		198	329	139	360	31	217	2·3	38·2	394	581	561	1994

Chimbu Sub-district

cont'd

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

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YEAR 1955-56 — SALT CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
KERE	GROUP	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
BIWAKU	CLAN																																						
KWOIKANE	10-5-56	7	12	1		1	2							4	4			2		1			8					23	67	11	70	7	62	2·7	22	78	116	102	376
BIAKANE	"	8	11	1	1	3		2			1			3	5		1	1		2	2		21		1		1		34	110	27	100	8	84	2·4	10·1	109	169	151	[illegible] 555·9
MIAMAGU	CLAN																																						
KUCIRE	11-5-56	1	2											2	1					1						1			-	5	-	6	1	6	2·	6	5	6	10	28
MAIMAGIRE	"	1												2	2					1									-	6	2	2	-	3	1·	4	3	6	4	17
OGAKU	"		1				1	1						1														1	5	-	3	-	1	2·	3	5	6	4	18
BIAKANE	"									1				3						1									-	6	1	6	-	5	1·4	4	10	8	6	28
KWIKANE	"	1	1				1							4				3	1	3									4	16	-	13	1	10	1·1	14	14	18	14	60
TOTAL		18	27	2	1	4	4	3	-	-	2	-	-	19	12	-	1	6	1	9	2	-	~~29~~ 29	-	1	-	2	-	62	215	41	200	17	171	1·8	210	222	329	291	~~1255~~ ~~1067~~ 1086

Chimbu Sub-district.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-1956 — SALT CENSUS DIVISION — PAGE 6

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE / IUI-GROUP	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			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
BONOMA	CLAN.																																						
WOGAIKANE		2	3		1				1					1						1			9						19	25	10	40	1	36	3·	50	55	49	61	224
NIMEGAVO		2	3					1						1									3						4	16	3	15	-	12	2·3	19	28	30	25	105
DUMAKANE		4	4		1			1	1			1		2	1		1	4					6						7	21	9	30	5	29	2·5	37	44	50	45	182
KOREKAI		2	2		1		1													1			3						3	13	5	12	2	6	2·5	16	20	27	22	88
MILINA	CLAN																																						
BIAKANE		5	5											2				1		1			19						16	42	7	53	2	46	2·8	74	51	78	91	313
KWIKANE		2	10		1										2		1	1		2			6						34	49	16	65	8	60	3·	89	72	141	102	380
No CLAN known																																							
EMERE s/c.	20-5-56		2		2																								2	10	-	8	1	7	1·7	5	1	12	9	27
BERE	CLAN.																																						
ERUMO	21-5-56	2	1		1			1						2	1								1						3	13	-	9	-	7	1·7	4	5	17	11	38
KUMANI	CLAN.																																						
KUMANI s/c	21-5-56										1																		1	12	-	6	1	6	1·1	4	1	15	10	30
MOIKU	CLAN.																																						
KONAKANE	23-5-56	9	10	1	2	1	1			1				4	5			1		2			8						21	85	23	78	10	72	2·2	76	96	141	130	451
BIAKANE		11	4	2								1	1		1					4			5						15	58	20	42	4	37	2·5	48	57	97	75	282
TOTAL		39	49	3	9	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	-	11	10	1	2	7	-	11	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	125	352	93	358	34	318	2·2	422	430	227 477	581	2120

Chimbu Sub-district

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-1956 — SALT CENSUS DIVISION — PAGE 7

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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		
IUI - GROUP		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									
LAURUKANE	CLAN																																				
IAULUMBIL	4-5-56	10	5	2	1	1	1							3	2		2	1			1		18					34	69	18	67	9	47	2·2	67	56	129	97	368
BARENGUNA	CLAN.																																				
SIIYIMA	4-5-56	1	2											2					2	1			1					5	19	8	8	-	5	2·4	22	17	43	28	111
TOA	CLAN																																				
MOIWO	4-5-56	3	5	1	2		1														1		11					25	39	12	46	4	40	3·	47	40	74	82	255
NI	"	1	9											1			1						3					14	16	8	16	1	11	2·6	23	27	43	30	127
BURO	"	3	7				1														1		1					19	24	14	34	6	28	2·7	50	57	76	66	251
KUMO	"	2	5		1						1			2									17					19	32	13	31	2	29	2·2	57	39	59	44	236
BIRIKU	CLAN																																				
MO	4-5-56	2					1																3					1	8	3	7	-	6	1·7	4	7	13	12	39
BAREGUNA	CLAN																																				
WIAM	4-5-56	4	5		1			1			1										1	1	5					13	29	19	29	5	29	2·9	40	38	66	60	210
BANIKU	CLAN.																																				
BANIKU	4-5-56	2	4		1			1					1	1					1	2			12					17	25	10	33	1	30	2·	41	39	73	65	230
IOMBAGU-UM	"	3									1							1			1		3					6	16	5	21	3	15	2·1	22	16	38	36	116
MARIMEIGUUM	"		1																				6					6	12	4	8	-	6	2·1	12	5	24	16	63
	TOTAL	31	43	3	6	1	4	2			1	2		6	6		3	2	3	4	5		80					164	289	113	289	31	245	2·3	535	341	638	550	2006

cont'd

CHIMBU SUB DISTRICT
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-1956 — SALT GENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE / TRIBE-GROUP	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 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									
BONAKU CLAN.																																					
KONAKANE	23-5-56	5	3		1			1									1	4		1			2						10	37	10	29	4	26	2.4	34	30	62	41	169
BIAKANE	"	1	1											1															4	21	1	12	2	6	2.0	12	17	36	18	83
BIRIKU CLAN																																					
BONKANGIRI	23-5-56	4	2	1			1							3	2								1						10	33	9	26	4	23	2.0	33	23	39	45	161
KUMOGIRE	"	1	2											1									2						6	22	4	23	1	16	2.	18	17	43	39	119
TOTAL		11	8	1	1		1	1	1					4	3		1	4		1			5						30	113	24	90	11	71	2·1	99	87	200	143	532

Chimbu Sub-district

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

PAGE 9

YEAR 1955-1956 — SALT CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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													
																						Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission								Child		Adults		
KIA-GROUP		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
GIRABIL	CLAN.																																								
SIBAGAULUM	8-5-56	3	2		1		1							2										4						9	20	7	28	2	22	2·2	23	17	37	46	127
BUGUNGAULUM	"		2																					9						5	21	6	22	1	16	2·4	30	21	32	31	123
MOKONEGAULUM	"	2	6	1	3	1								2	2									6						9	48	10	48	7	41	2·2	49	40	69	63	221
GOROKU	"	1	7		1		1							1								1		4						7	40	5	35		26	2·6	34	33	61	50	183
BUNGAULUM		2	1											1	1															4	10	2	9	2	6	2·5	12	10	16	14	52
KOBORUKU	CLAN.																																								
KAMAGAULUM	8-5-56	6	3	1	1						1					1								7						14	34	5	30	2	25	2·5	32	19	48	39	145
IAMEGAU-UM	"	4	3							1				1	1															7	26	4	23	1	18	2·5	22	28	48	39	137
WAIGAU-UM	"	1	1		1									1										1						6	15	4	11		15	1·6	21	21	25	25	93
UREGAU-UM	"	1	3												1									4						5	17	3	13	1	8	1·9	10	15	32	19	80
KOMOGAULUM	"	3	2		1		1							2										8						10	35	6	28	1	24	2·	21	29	50	31	147
ARANGAULUM	"		2						1																					5	12	1	10	2	7	1·5	8	11	17	10	46
MILIGAU-UM		3	3				1							1					1		1			4						8	27	2	20	2	19	1·6	22	19	42	22	109
NULGAU-UM		2	2								1			2										2						4	18	2	10	1	8	2·1	8	10	26	17	63
	TOTALS	28	31	2	8	1	2	2		1	1	2		13	5	1		1		1	1	1		49						93	329	51	292	24	234	2·1	282	273	503	414	1532

Chimbu Sub. district.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-1956 — SALT CENSUS DIVISION — PAGE 10

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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		
BOMAI	GROUP	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
SA-CLAN	17-5-56	1																1										1	8	1	7	-	6	2·4	3	2	9	8	22
SORIA-CLAN	✓																	1										3	8	2	5	1	6	1·8	3	5	9	6	23
HAMI-CLAN	✓																1											4	5	-	10	-	10	2·5	9	6	7	12	34
	TOTAL:	1															1	2										8	21	3	22	1	22	2·2	15	13	25	26	79
MIAN	GROUP																																					
WAIGU	CLAN																																					
WAI-BILGE sic.	15-5-56	3	1				1							1	1			2	1	4								12	35	2	29	1	25	2·	36	18	43	33	130
GAMINAYA	CLAN.																																					
YUI'IA sic.	15-5-56	2	1	1		1	1																					5	14	1	12	-	11	1·5	9	9	17	15	50
	TOTAL	5	2	1		1	2							1	1			2	1	4								17	49	3	41	1	36	1·7	45	27	60	48	180
NOMANI CENSUS DIVISION																																						
SIARI	GROUP																																					
(Asari, Automotive Supply, Engineering, Mining, Hardware)	29-5-56	14	7	1		1	2	1		1				3	2			3	4		1							14	90	4	94	11	76	2·4	89	67	119	116	391
KOMUNUM	CLAN. '	4	7												1			1	3	1	1				1			8	54	4	33	1	25	2·2	30	37	78	49	195
BONEI-CLAN	'	2		2														4	2									5	22	1	15	-	12	1·9	11	8	28	19	66
	TOTAL:	20	14	3		1	2	1		1				3	4			8	9	1	2				1			26	166	19	142	12	113	2·2	130	112	225	184	652

Chimbu Sub district.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-1956 — NOIMANI CENSUS DIVISION — PAGE 11

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing ages		Child		Adults		
MEGENE	GROUP	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
DAMA SC	CLAN																																						
IMEME S/C.	31.5.56	2	2											2															3	10	1	9	-	8	2.2	14	8	15	11	48
KIBI	"	3	1			2		1						4	1														11	20	5	17	1	11	2·	18	14	34	27	93
DINOGO	CLAN																																						
NEBERI S/C	"		1																										3	9	2	11	-	8	1.6	8	10	20	15	53
KUMO	"	1	2	1	1																								2	12	4	9	-	10	1.8	6	9	16	15	46
KIRA	"		2																										-	15	2	7	3	5	1.9	7	9	6	7	28
KUI	"																												1	6	2	5	-	5	1.8	4	5	10	9	28
KIRU	"																												-	6	1	5	-	4	1.5	2	3	9	6	20
NERIBA	CLAN																																						
NERIBA SK	"	3	3																										4	13	1	14	1	10	2·2	9	11	19	15	54
WAISIME	CLAN																																						
WAISIME SC	"		1					1																					2	8	1	9	1	8	1.6	4	6	10	10	30
MORIOPA	"		4											1															1	11	1	8	-	8	2·1	3	12	13	9	37
	TOTAL:	9	16	1	1	2	1	1						6	2														27	100	20	94	6	77	1·9	75	96	152	124	437

Chimbu Sub. district

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

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YEAR 1955 - 1956 — NOMANI CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
MEGENE	GROUP	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
KERE	CLAN																																						
KURUMUNA-S/c	26-5-56	6	2	2	1																			1						5	37	5	30	4	24	2·3	21	29	57	39	147
YOBA	"	2	2											2	1									1						3	13	3	18	-	16	2·0	13	19	17	24	74
KU	"	3	2															1		1				2						12	35	5	28	3	21	2·2	26	20	47	39	135
[illegible]	—																																						
GORA	CLAN																																						
KAURUMA	S/c	3	5		1																									7	37	2	28	2	25	1·9	21	21	55	38	135
GORANGAUMA		3		1										1																2	13	-	11	1	11	2·1	10	11	15	11	47
TOUMAN	CLAN																																						
WAI·S/c		3	1	1														1												4	16	3	13	-	10	2·1	14	9	25	15	63
[illegible]																																								
KUMUNUM-KARUM	CLAN																																						
KARUM-S/c		2	3															1												18	31	10	38	2	30	2·4	40	33	54	44	171
GOMIRA	CLAN																																						
KABARI		2	4		3																			1						2	9	-	11	1	6	1·7	8	5	14	14	42
MINOI			1											1																1	9	2	4	1	3	2·3	4	8	13	6	31
	TOTAL:	24	20	4	5									4	1			3		1		5				1				54	200	30	181	14	146	2·1	157	155	297	230	845

Chimbu Sub. district

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

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YEAR 1955-1956 — NOMANI CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
KEWO-MEABA GROUP.		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
MEABA	CLAN.																																						
SIDAKU	2/6/56	6	10		4			1						3	5			1					16							23	95	12	75	6	56	2.	54	59	115	94	338
YAKU	✓	3	1			1				1				1						2			6							8	61	9	49	3	40	1·5	33	21	81	67	203
KENERI	✓	4	3												1								2							5	27	3	24	1	20	1·9	21	21	32	31	107
MURAKU	✓	3	6		2	1						1			1			1		1			5							15	50	6	41	3	37	2·3	37	42	60	63	207
KEWO	CLAN																																						
WIRUM	2/6/56	5	5	1			1					1		2	5			2					10							18	94	18	78	5	89	2·3	74	58	13 2	10 7	381
KARUM	✓	4	3	1	2									1																7	21	11	24	3	16	2·2	23	25	38	38	124
MALA	✓		1					1												1										1	12	1	8	1	8	1·6	7	9	18	12	46
BURUME	✓	4		1																										2	20	2	9	1	9	2·	16	9	29	15	69
GOMIRA	CLAN																																						
KU	2/6/56	3	2	1		1								1	5			1												1	25	3	20	3	14	1·2	12	12	31	22	77
	TOTAL:	32	31	4	8	3	1	2		1		1	1	8	17			4	1	4			39							80	405	65	334	26	259	1·9	277	252	536	449	1557

Chimbu Sub-district

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

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YEAR 1955-1956 SALT & NOMANI Census Divisions

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

~~VILLAGE~~ TRIBAL GROUP	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			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
FINAL TOTALS FOR BOTH DIVISIONS																																							
SALT CENSUS DIVISION																																							
GUNANGI		67	53	11	4	5	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	19	22	-	12	23	3	22	61		12				7		296	624	229	661	44	355	2·2	605	600	1244	1233	3242
KERE		67	66	7	4	5	10	6	2		3	1	1	26	25	1	2	11	2	19	23		77		1		7		257	544	180	560	48	356	2·1	512	618	940	952	3030
IVI		81	100	7	16	2	7	7	3	1	1	4		20	17	1	6	13	3	16	5		145				1		314	754	230	747	76	134	2·3	904	655	1465	1460	4665
KIA		25	32	2	8	1	2	2		1	1	2		13	5	1		1		1	1		49						93	223	57	292	24	234	2·1	292	273	503	494	1562
BOMAI		1															1	2											8	21	3	22	1	22	2·2	15	13	25	26	79
MIAN		5	2	1		1	2							1	1			2	1	4									17	49	3	71	1	36	1·7	42	27	60	48	180
Grand Total		244	256	28	32	14	24	18	10	2	6	8	2	80	72	3	21	52	9	62	90		283		1		15		785	2215	702	2263	194	1665	2-1	1453	1235	3358	3233	12,221
NOMANI CENSUS DIVISION																																							
KEWO-MEABA		32	31	4	8	3	1	2		1		1	1	8	17			4	1	4			34						80	405	65	334	26	254	1·9	237	256	536	449	1657
KUNO		1	1											1															4	15	3	12	1	13	2·2	13	9	18	15	55
SIARI		20	14	3		1	2		1		1			3	4		8	9	1	2				1					25	166	19	142	12	113	2·2	130	112	225	184	652
MEGENE		33	36	5	6	2	1	1						10	3			3		1			5				1		81	300	50	275	20	223	2·0	232	241	499	334	1282
Grand Total		86	82	12	14	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	22	24		8	16	2	7			44		1		1		190	886	137	763	59	602	2-1	652	618	1328	1002	3546

H.4.

30/4

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....Eastern Highlands..... Report No...Kerowagi No. 17/55-56.....

Patrol Conducted by.....G.F.BALL.....Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....Eastern and Western Koronigl Census Sub-Division.

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

Natives.....3 members R.P.& N.G.C.
1 Interpreter.....

Duration—From...5../6...../19.56..to....26/....6.1956....

Number of Days.....Twenty-one.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..23.../8...../19.55..

Medical ....?.../...?.../19.54..

Map Reference.....Kerowagi Patrol Report No. 1/55-56.....

Objects of Patrol.....Census Revision and Routine Administration.....

.....

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 .... £.....

.....

.....

.....

30-16-40.
PR. KEROWAGI 17-55/56

3rd January, 1957.

District Officer,
GOROKA.

KEROWAGI Patrol Report No.17 of 1955-56

Receipt of the above KEROWAGI Patrol Report No. 17 of 1955-56 is acknowledged your comments and the Assistant District Officer's adequately cover the matters raised.

(A.A. Roberts)
DIRECTOR JJM

P/A
4/1/57

30/16/40 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
30 OCT 1956
PORT MORESBY

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30/4 - 1174

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

24th October, 1956

Memorandum for—
Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 17 of 1955/56

The above Report, together with the comments of the Assistant District Officer, Chimbu, and myself, is forwarded for your information, please.

(H. W. West)
District Officer

ENCLS.

30/4 - 1191

District Headquarters,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

25th October, 1956.

A.D.O.,
CHIMBU.

CHIMBU PATROL REPORT NO. 17 of 1955-1956.

The above Report has been forwarded to the Department of Native Affairs together with your comments, which adequately sum up the situation. Some of the groups are more fortunate than most of their fellow-Chimbus in having suitable land for economic development, and their gradual change in attitude towards the Wangi flats i.e. looking at them in terms of coffee areas rather than as pig-grazing land, will no doubt be greatly fostered once reasonable returns are received for coffee by such neighbours as the NARAGUS. There seems no doubt that ultimately efficient pig culture will be based on the closed pen-system, and its gradual introduction could be a harmonious concomitant of coffee expansion.

2. What is the basis of the rift between the SIKU and GENA groups, and cannot it be healed? Is it possible or desirable to attempt to weld them into a homogeneous group on a community development basis as a forerunner to area administration?

3. The Officer in Charge of the Highland Labour Scheme has again been instructed that he is not to accept any labourers for the Scheme unless they present a letter from the O.I.C. of the station in whose area their home is situated. Of course, local casual labour cannot be rigidly controlled, and it is probal to this that Mr. Ball refers under the heading 'Native Labour'.

4. Particularly in this area, recommendations for village official appointments cannot be lightly dealt with, and no doubt this matter will receive your personal attention.

5. The style and design of houses should not be interfere with, if such interference will affect the warmth and dryness the present structures provide, but of course the Officer should insist on replacements where dwellings are allowed to become dilapidated.

6. Please instruct Mr. Ball to include an analysis of census data in the body of his reports in future. Mr. Wolsey normally handles this matter particularly well, and I suggest that you refer Mr. Ball to some of the reports prepared by Mr. Wolsey.

7. Patrol Officers should do all that they can to stimula the native people's pride in their traditional dress, and emphasise that the Administration approves of it and deplores any tendency to modify it. His Honour the Administrator has stressed this point to me on a number of occasions. European-type clothing is regarded by many natives as a badge of sophistication and success, but we should constantly stress that this is a superficiality; that laplaps etc. are issued on Administration stations as a matter of convenience and not becaus their superior worth, and that we measure native progress by standards other than clothing.

8. Census Day should, as far as it can, be made a social event, when people from scattered hamlets have the opportunity to meet and chat with their relatives and friends, and the occasion should be as festive as possible. Everyone should be encouraged to appear in traditional dress, and the Patrol Officer should compliment the various age-groups, from the children to the old people, on their appearance, and take an interest in what they are wearing, and how and why particular articles have become part of the dress.

9. Mr. Ball is fortunate in being stationed at the Kerowagi Patrol Post where a large, vigorous and intelligent population is concentrated in a small area, and where the motor roads built by his predecessors have made his task of keeping in close contact with the people an easy one. He has a unique opportunity to really get to know the people and to do something for them. The fact that his duties do not make it necessary for him to lose valuable time walking long distances through difficult country on patrol, means that he should be able to pay a great deal of attention to detail and produce a worthwhile anthropological survey which will be of value to succeeding officers. Much basic information should be obtained from local missionaries.

10. I look forward to constructive suggestions from Mr. Ball in the various fields of administration endeavour. Much more than the preservation of the status quo is expected in the Kerowagi area.

(H.W.West)
District Officer.

c.c. Director, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

c.c. O.I.C., Patrol Post, Kerowagi.

c.c. Mr. G.F.Ball, Kerowagi.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File 36/1 - 61
Sub-District Office,
KUNDIAWA,
Chimbu Sub-District,
E. H. D.

22nd August, 1956.

District Officer,
G O R O K A.

PATROL REPORT No. 17 - CHIMBU S/D.

KORONIGL CENSUS SUBDIVISION.

Enclosed are Moresby and Goroka copies of Chimbu Patrol Report No. 17 of 1955-56. This patrol was conducted by Mr. G. F. Ball, Officer in Charge of the Kerowagi Patrol Post.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Most areas in the Kerowagi area can now be visited by motor cycle or Landrover, and a steady programme of connecting roads to all rest houses is now under way. This accessibility enables the Officer in Charge of Kerowagi to maintain constant contact with the people under his care and consequently formal patrols are playing a decreasingly smaller role in the administration of this area.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

The Kerowagi people have now come to the realisation of the importance of the cash cropping. This late awakening is due mainly to the innate conservatism of the people and to the fact that they did not consider the ground along the Wahgi River as potential coffee ground, but rather as pig grazing areas.

The interest shown by several Europeans in this ground as potential coffee plantations brought home the fact that the native owners have a valuable asset lying idle. In both the DAGE and the SIKU-KAMANEGU groups the development of these hitherto neglected areas is now under consideration with, I think, an eventual favourable outcome.

These large areas are to be developed on a community basis. This is perhaps the wrong term to use, as while the plots are cleared and fenced communally, each person has his individual plot clearly marked within the large community scheme.

In the Kundiawa area these community plots are being surveyed, and the individual owners registered in relation to the surveyed ground. It is hoped that this will prevent any disputes or litigation in the future. This procedure will also be followed when the Kerowagi schemes are further advanced.

BRIDE PRICE:

Among the local people the bride price is reasonably static, with no noticeable inflationary trends. The Chimbus however, being opportunists and realists, demand from coastal natives an inflated bride price to compensate for the clan's possible loss of income should the woman return with her husband to the coast.

LABOUR RECRUITS:

The usual maximum permissable absentee figure within this Sub-District is set at 25%. Among the smaller groups however this figure is considered excessive and the percentage is usually kept to between 15% to 20%.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Many of the early appointed officials are becoming increasingly ineffectual due to age and are now being replaced with younger men with a more flexible outlook.

This report from Mr. Ball is an improvement on his last patrol report, both in the layout and the observations made. The report however points to the difficulties, of those not gifted with a glib pen, of compiling an interesting and revealing report of an area which is regularly covered by patrols, and of which everything worth saying has already been said in the many previous patrol reports.

. . . . . A/A.D.O.
(W. J. Kelly)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

Kerowagi Patrol Post,
Chimbu Sub-District,
Eastern Highlands District.

16th August, 1956.

The Assistant District Officer,
Chimbu Sub-District.
KUNDIAWA.

KUNDIAWA PATROL REPORT No. 17 of 1955 - 56.
EAST AND WEST KORONIGL CENSUS DIVISIONS.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY	;	G. F. BALL, P.O.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING	;	One Interpreter One Native Medical Orderly Three members R. P. & N.G.C.
DURATION OF PATROL	;	5th June, 1956 to 26th June, 1956. (21 days)
LAST D.N.A. PATROL TO AREA	;	August, 1955.
LAST MEDICAL PATROL TO AREA	;	1954.
MAP REFERENCE	;	Kerowagi Patrol Report No. 1 of 1955-56.
OBJECT OF PATROL	;	Census revision and routine administration.

Patrol Report herewith.

G. F. Ball
. . . . . .P.O.
(G. F. Ball)

P A T R O L D I A R Y

TUESDAY 5th June 1956

1200 Departed KEROWAGI by motorcycle for KUNABAU Rest-house.
1220 Arrived KUNABAU.
1300 Commenced census revision SIAMBUGA Group natives

WEDNESDAY 6th June 1956

A.M. & P.M. Lined natives of WAUGA and KOMBUKU group for census revision
1700 Departed KUNABAU for KEROWAGI by motorcycle arriving 1730.

THURSDAY 7th JUNE 1956

Lined several PAGAU Clans for census revision at KEROWAGI Patrol Post.

SATURDAY 9th June 1956

0800 Departed KEROWAGI for NOGARE Resthouse. Inspected new road meeting centre at DAN and KANTARU Aid Post enroute.
1300 Arrived NOGARE.

SUNDAY 10th June 1956

Observed at NOGARE

MONDAY 11th June 1956

Commenced census revision of GENA group natives
P.M. Heavy rain commenced falling. Discussions held with native leaders re coffee planting.

TUESDAY 12th JUNE 1956

A.M. Continued census revision of GENA group natives
1500 Completed census revision and worked on census statistics.

WEDNESDAY 13th June 1956

0850 Departed NOGARE Rest-house for KENDINE Rest-house.
1130 Arrived KENDINE Rest-house.
1230 Started census revision of GENA group natives
1700 Census revision completed.

THURSDAY 14th June 1956

0900 Departed KENDINE Rest-house for ANGANGOI Rest-house
1400 Arrived ANGANGOI.
1430 Commenced census revision PAGAU and SIAMBUGA group natives.

FRIDAY 15th June 1956

0700 Departed ANGANGOI Rest-house for BOGO Rest-house.
0830 Arrived BOGO Rest-house.
0900 Commenced census revision BINDEGU and GARAIGU groups natives.
1500 Census completed - returned ANGANGOI Rest-house.
Evening in discussion native leaders.

SATURDAY 16th June 1956

At ANGANGOI Rest-house. Compiled census statistics and inspected several native coffee plots of PAGAU group.

SUNDAY 17th June 1956

Observed at ANGANGOI Rest-house.

MONDAY 18th JUNE 1956

0900 Departed ANGANGOI Rest-house for MADANDURUGL Rest-house
1030 Arrived MADANDURUGL visiting gardens and some coffee plots en route.
P.M. Discussed varmius administration matters with natives
1700 Departed MADANDURUGL Rest-house for KEROWAGI Patrol Post
1900 Arrived KEROWAGI.

TUESDAY 19th June 1956

0800 Departed KEROWAGI for DENGE Rest-house by motorcycle
0830 Arrived DENGE Rest-house
0900 Commenced census revision
1600 Census revision completed

WEDNESDAY 20th June 1956

0800 Departed DENGE Rest-house for AWAGI Rest-house by motorcycl
0820 Arrived AWAGI Rest-house commenced census revision
1500 Census revision completed. Evening in discussion with native leaders.

THURSDAY 21st June 1956

0730 Departed AWAGI Rest-house for KURUMUL Rest-house
0800 Arrived KURUMUL Rest-house
0900 Commenced census revision SIKU-KAMANEGU group natives
1600 Census revision completed. Evening in discussion native leaders

FRIDAY 22nd June 1956

At KURUMUL visited several garden areas, coffee plots and proposed areas for group scheme projects.

SATURDAY 23rd June 1956

0800 Departed KURUMUL for KENDINE Rest-house
0900 Arrived KENDINE rest-house.
Remainder of morning and afternoon in discussions with native leaders of GENA group re community coffee projects.

SUNDAY 24th June 1956

Observed at KENDINE Rest-house.

MONDAY 25th June 1956

0800 Departed KENDINE Rest-house for AWAGI via KEROWAGI
0930 Arrived AWAGI Rest-house. Remainder of day in discussions with native leaders of both DAGE groups re community coffee projects.

TUESDAY 26th June 1956

Visited several proposed areas for coffee projects.
1600 Returned KEROWAGI Patrol Post.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was undertaken as an annual census revision patrol. The somewhat roundabout schedule as per patrol diary was due to the desire for the Chimbu Sub-District census revision record to be kept intact; i.e. the completion of census revision every year for the whole sub-district.

The schedule had to be interrupted for the visit of the District Commissioner to Kerowagi Patrol Post on the 8th June 1956.

To allow for possible delays and in order to ensure the completion of the census revision by the 30th June 1956 the Siambuga group natives who usually line at Madandurugl were asked to line at Angangoi rest-house. This they did quite willingly.

The actual census revision was completed by the 21st June 1956 and then several visits were made to other rest-houses for discussions on subjects previously mentioned.

All rest-houses on the western side of the Koronigl River except Angangoi and Bogo were visited by motorcycle as the main Goroka-Mt. Hagen road runs through the area. This road also passes Kunabau rest-house.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

All natives in the area visited by the patrol have easy access to Kerowagi Patrol Post and have their complaints settled regularly by the officer-in-charge of the post. Consequently during the patrol there were very few complaints brought to notice and this was a great timesaver. It also reflects on the general standing of village officials, all of whom claimed that they settled most of the minor disputes.

Relations between all groups is good. The exception to this is the long standing enmity of the Siku and Gena groups. These two groups will not co-operate with each other. An example is the propsed building of a motorcycle road from Kerowagi to Kendine rest-house. This road will, of necessity, pass through Siku and Gena areas. It was found necessary to place a native policeman in charge of what normally would not require his attention. This enmity seems to be fostered only by the Siku group and they have been spoken to many times re the foolishness of their attitude.

In all other groups the tribal relationship is very good.

The patrol was enthusiastically greeted in all areas. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers and the patrol was readily and more than adequately supplied with food. The carriers were unanimous however, in demanding money as payment for their efforts.

Cash economy seems to be very much on the native mind at this time and advantage is being taken of this apparent interest to press the planting of community coffee projects. Proposals made by this officer were heard with great attention. However it remains to be seen whether this interest was genuine or faked.

Census revision line-ups were well attended; a few new names were recorded.

Natives of the Gena group have established a new and quite elegant road meeting centre at DAN, which is on the crest of the ridge dividing the two groups. Relations between these two groups, both Genas but with two rest-houses, is very good.

HEALTH & HYGEINE

The general health of the older people appeared to be satisfactory. All rest-houses have aid posts established close to them. Minor ailments are treated here by the Native Medical Assistants in charge. The natives are doing an excellent job and are to be congratulated on their work.

Among the native children however the position is not quite as satisfactory as would be expected. There were numerous cases of unattended skin diseases, all covered by filthy clothing. There were also cases of malnutrition. The patrol was not accompanied by a medical assistant but all census line-ups were attended by the NMA from the adjacent aid post and he inspected all natives.

Since this patrol was completed an infant welfare clinic has been established at Kerowagi and with constant attention to the children there should be an improvement.

Most outstanding from the hygeine point of view, is the wearing of clothes by many natives. Among the males the "lap lap" is becoming very favorable and among the older females the long ankle-length mission handout is popular. It is most unfortunate that these people do not understand that clothes should be kept clean and all clothes except the very new were indescribably filthy.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Native agriculture at the time of the patrol was fair only. Very hot stretches of weather had contributed to the drying up of many crops. However there were no shortages and since the patrol heavy rain has caused big improvements.

European type foodstuffs are being planted regularly with the normal native foods. However despite the hot spell there does not appear to be a falling off in supplies brought to the station at Kerowa gi for sale.

Livestock, i.e. pigs and fowls, are all plentiful. The Gena, Siambuga and Wauga groups are all planning a pig killing in the near future and of course they are husbanding their animals. Most pigs and fowls seem, in all areas, to be of good condition.

Coffee.

Many discussionswere held on the subject of coffee planting; most groups appear to be interested in community projects. The Gena group of the Nogare rest-house stated that they had no suitable land available for any type of coffee planting, individual or community. This is quite true and arrangements are being made to obtain a suitable piece of ground from the Gena group of the Kendine res t-house.

Dage groups have enormous amounts of land available and they too are quite keen to establish a community coffee block. It is believed that the former officer in charge of Kerowagi Patrol Post spoke to both Dage groups re a community coffee block for the Dage natives, but petty jealousies within the group held up its establishment.

Siku and Kamanegu groups likewise have much good ground available and are being encouraged to plant coffee. They appear most interested.

Siambuga and Wauga groups have already established individual gardens and this is also the case in the Pagau area. The Pagau natives do not appear to be interested in community efforts of any description. It is hoped to change this attitude in the near future.

Bindegu and Giraigu groups are unfortunate in that there is

Agriculture contd.

little or no land available for any type of planting.

EDUCATION

An administration sc hool was established at Kerowagi in April of this year. This schoolis attended by some 72 male children and 12 female children from all groups in the area.

The mission schools are also well attended. The Catholic Mission at Mingende is very well patronised and of the Siambuga, Wauga and Kombuku groups all children over the age of four years and under twelve years were said to be in attendance at this school.

The Lutheran Mission has village schoo ls at Kerowagi and at strategic points in the area as well as a higher school at Kewamugl run by the Rev.K. Thiele.

The Seventh Day Adventist mission has several village schools and a large school establishment at Moruma supervised by Pastor J. French.

The Administration school at Kerowagi had some teething troubles when it first started as there were numerous runaways. Most of these children who had absconded complained of the cold or of hunger. It is hoped to provide new quarters for the children shortly and the food problem has been overcome by the childrens' parents.

MISSIONS

The three missions mentioned above are seemingly well established in the area. Mission schools are numerous and appear to be well attended.

There was one complaint from the Gena area of a mission teacher, native, interfering in native affairs. The teacher was reminded that he wa s there for the spiritual and educational guidance of the people and that a dim view would be taken of any further interference.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

The main Mt.Hagen-Goroka road passes through this census subdivision. This road for the main part has been well maintained.

However the section through from Kamanegu to the sub-district border is in a somewha t deteriorated condition due to the lack of maintenance whilst no Dept. Of Native Affairs officer was at Kerowagi. This however is now being attended to by local natives whose responsibilty it is.

The res t fo the road is in quite good condition. One new strectH of approximately three-quarters of a mile has been built just east of the Koronigl River.

Motorcycle roads are now under construction from Kerowagi to Nogare rest-house via Kendine rest-house. From Kendine to Madandurugl and from Kerowagi to Bogo via Angangoi.

Bridges

All bridges are in only fair condition. Increasing traffic on the main road has had its effect on the bridges and maintenance work is necessary on nearly all structures.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

Bride Price.

The bride price among the people of these census sub-divisions appears to be following a stable trend.

Typical bride price for this area is as follows: Pigs-one, Kinas (Mother of Pearl shell) 6, Bird of Paradise 2, Tomahawks 3 plus a varying number of possum skins and usually some money of up to one pound £1 is added.

There was however, one case at Kerowagi itself which was somewhat unusual. An Aitape native, employed as a trade store attendant, married a local native girl from the Wauga group. The girl's father asked a bride price of seventy-five pounds, (£75).

The Aitape native was quite willing and able to pay this amount. He was told that he would be very foolish and after some discussion with the parties concerned, a price of fifteen pounds (£15) was agreed upon.

This trend is becoming evident in this area. Coastal natives who wish to marry locally, are being asked big prices in cash. A native policeman stationed at Kerowagi is known to have paid forty pounds (£40) in cash for his wife.

This type of price was discussed with various native leaders and they all stated that the reason for the asking of cash payment from coastal natives had good sense behind it. It appears that the indigineous natives of this area not only pay for their wife but also for each child she bears. The asking of a large cash price from coastal and other foreign natives was to ensure that if the woman was taken away from the area, any unborn children that she might have were well and truly paid for in advance.

NATIVE LABOUR

Statistics for absent labour are included at the end of this report. There were many volunteers for coastal labour but there were very few recruited owing to the somewhat depleted state of most groups.

There have been cases of natives who, having been refused by officers in this sub-district for coastal labour, have gone to a neighbouring district where they have been accepted. This is especially so in the Dage group and village officials there are somewhat concerned.

The total absentee labour both in and out of the district, male and female, is a little over 20 per cent. It is considered that for this area, that figure is adequate. If the new coffee projects are to be successfully carried out, together with normal roads and necessary village work, a large labour force will be most necessary.

COURT ACTIONS

Very few complaints were brought to the patrol. All complaints were settled by arbitration and there were no court for Native Affairs actions.

BLUE ENSIGN

A Blue Ensign was carried by the patrol and flown at all res t-houses.

REST-HOUSES.

Al l rest-houses were in very good condition and efforts had most obviously been taken by all groups to keep them in order.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village officials for the most part are very uninspiring. Exceptions to this are luluais Mugua of Gena and Ande of Dage. These two officials have a fair civic sense and are administration minded to the extent that they appear to be thinking of the future.

The remainder of the village officials are thinking of their job in terms of what material gains they can reap.

Consideration is being given to the retirement of luluais Kimbe of Pa gau and Umbatawa of Dage. These two gentlemen have done good work in the past but age is now creeping up and they appear to be losing their pull with the native population.

The youngest luluai in the group, Asiwe of Siambuga, is most conscientious and is doing very good work. He has the advantage of speaking fairly fluent pidgin.

There have been the usual offers by other natives to have their friends made tultuls: this is getting to be a rather common practice which is very unfortunate. Applicants are told that this particular practice is frowned upon but it does not appear to make very much impression.

There has been one death among village officials. That is luluai Dengi of Wauga. His death was very sudden and no cause is known.

HOUSING.

Housing is extremely poor but is possibly suitable for the climate. However some natives have been improving their houses and as there is adequate timber available this should present no difficulty to all natives.

SANITATION

Sanitary arrange ments were in most cases good. All houses seen had rather neat latrines and shelters built near the house. They all had the appearance of being frequently used. It was most gratifying to see that the actual latrine hole in the ground was furnished with and adequate cover. This is also reflected in the lack of infant deaths from dysentery over the past year.

WATER SUPPLY

In all areas more than adequate.

CONCLUSION

The position of native affairs in this area is satisfactory. The native population, while not exactly lazy, need a fairly firm push to get them started on any projects and unfortunately need supervision almost constantly.

They do not appear to have any thought at all for the future and queries about what there children should do when they grew a little older brought only blank looks. It is a fact they have never apparently considered.

There is also a lot of bickering both intra and inter group. An indication of this is the fact that out of twenty natives at present in jail at Kerowagi, fifteen are serving sentences for assault.

It is hoped however to get coffee projects under w[illegible] very soo n and the road meeting centers which have been established are to be visited frequently. It is just possible that some sort of sustained activity will give them something else to think about, rather than have them sit and brood over real or fancied injustices.

H owever some sort of realisation is being experinced by them and they are certainly not slow in the realisation of the value of pounds, shillings and pence. It is hoped that over the next twelve months. with constant attention from Kerowagi, a much better position will be obtained both in terms of co-operation and communit y projects.

N A T I V E E D U C A T I O N

Group	Government M.	F.	Mission M.	F.
Siambuga	5	-	-	-
Wauga	4	2	7	1
Kombuku	2	-	12	16
Kewande gu	2	-	-	-
Ka manegu	5	-	23	15
Dage	13	-	43	-
Pa gau	11	-	64	5
Siambuga-Bindegu	4	-	5	-
Giraigu	2	-	2	-
Siambuga-Wauku	8		15	1
Gena	24	4	65	37
Siku	10	4	8	-
Siambuga-Siku	-	-	7	8
Totals	90	10	251	81

NATIVE LABOUR

Group	% age Males IN DISTRICT	% age Males OUT DISTRICT	% age Males IN & OUT
Siambuga	8.9	4.2	13.1
Wauga	8.8	7.5	16.3
Kombulu	4.0	3.0	7.0
Kewandegu	6.0	3.3	9.3
Kamanegu	5.6	25.2	30.8
Dage	3.9	25.3	29.4
Pagau	2.7	11.0	13.7
Siambuga-Bindegu	4.1	28.0	32.1
Giraigu	1.3	7.0	8.3
Siambuga-Waulu	8.3	12.0	20.4
Gena	3.3	20.1	23.4
Siku	4.1	2.5	6.6
Siambuga-Siku	---	28.0	28.0
TOTALS	4.5	15.7	20.2

POLICE REPORT

- The following members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary accompanied the patrol.

4228	DRUSO	Corporal. As always this corporals' bearing and behaviour was excellent. Unfortunately he contracted chicken pox halfway through the patrol and had to return to Kerowagi.
8644	INGA	Constable. Was at all times very well turned out and very well behaved.
9128	ERAPA	Constable. Always smart and well turned out but he needs constant watching where native women are concerned

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — KORONIGL CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FORM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			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
						GENA GROUP (1)																																	
S/CLANS		POINDE CLAN																																					
NAUGAKANE	13·6·56	1	4			1			2								1	5		2	2	1	5		7	2	4	5	13	43	7	46	10	40	1·2	26	24	115	58	182
KONDONGUR UGLKANE	"	-	3															2	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	5	16	5	20	3	21	2·0	13	14	20	23	76
SIKUKANE	"	3	1			1								1	2			3		2			5		1		2	1	8	45	4	26	2	26	1·5	15	14	50	35	123
		4	8			2			2					1	2		1	10	1	4	2	2	11		9	2	7	7	26	104	16	92	15	87	1·6	54	52	118	116	390
						GIUNA CLAN																																	
GIUNAKANE	13·6·56	5	5						1					2	3		1	1	1	1	2	1	20		2		2	1	10	71	31	60	7	63	2·1	46	56	77	91	298
KURUGUYAIN DUGU	"	2	1					1							1			2	5	6		1	8		2		5	4	11	40	9	34	3	33	2·0	23	20	47	41	151
		7	6					1	1					2	4		1	3	6	7	2	2	28		4		7	5	21	111	40	94	10	96	2·0	69	76	124	132	449
						WINBA CLAN																																	
KEREWUGU	13·6·56	4	5											1				1			2		5				4	2	14	36	14	38	5	34	2·2	32	40	58	51	194
NURUMAGAKANE	"	4	4					1	1								4	4	2	3	1		11				7	1	18	52	12	63	4	55	2·6	52	76	76	72	296
BIGLMEKU	"	3	5						2	1					3			2	1	1	1		6				6	4	16	38	8	33	1	23	2·5	27	39	59	41	183
TANGLKU	"	2	1												1		2	1		2			8				2		6	29	7	30	1	23	2·0	29	26	34	36	135
		13	15					1	3	1				1	4		6	8	3	6	4		30				19	7	54	155	41	164	11	135	2·4	140	181	227	200	808

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — KORONIGL CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

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		
	1956	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
				G	E	N	A		G	R	O	U	P		(1)																							
S/CLANS						G	O	G	U	N	B	A		C	L	A	N																						
KAUGANGAKU	13·6·56		2					2						2	1			1	5	8	2	1	1		1		1		7	13	6	18	2	12	2·0	15	15	26	25	87
GANBAGU	11	4	4			1			1						1		3	2	1	1	1		13				1	2	13	51	18	40	5	37	2·5	41	45	63	56	222
YAGLIKOMUN	11		2											1					7	1	1		6						10	22	4	12	2	14	2·5	17	15	32	24	95
		4	8			1		2	1					3	2		3	3	6	10	4	1	20		1		2	2	30	86	28	70	9	63	2·3	73	75	121	105	404
				K	O	M	A	I	N	D	E		C	L	A	N																						
KAMAKANE	13·6·56	3	1					2		1				1	1		5	9	1	3	2		3		1		6		12	47	15	41	5	33	2·1	25	35	57	59	188
GOKANE	11	3	5															1	2	5	2		4				1	1	8	25	10	25	1	24	2·5	25	32	35	31	131
BOMAIKU (1)	11	4	3						1					2			1	1		2		1	5		2	1			9	30	8	22	1	20	2·0	22	17	42	37	127
BOMAIKU (2)	11·6·56	2	2			1											2	2	3	3			11						7	35	10	29	3	26	2·0	28	29	44	42	154
		12	11			1		2	1		1			1	3		8	13	6	13	4	1	23		1	2	8	1	36	137	43	117	10	103	2·1	100	113	178	169	600
				K	E	G	G	A	L	K	U		C	L	A	N																						
KOMBAKU	11·6·56	4	5											2	1		5	6		1	1		13		2				10	41	12	33	4	36	2·5	27	34	46	56	179
BAUKU	11	3	2					1						1	1		2	3		2	1		8						8	39	7	38	3	34	2·1	34	37	48	54	183
NENGE	11		2											1	1		3	3		1	1	1	12				2		15	28	14	33	7	26	2·5	28	41	38	37	160
NOI	11	7	2					1							1			1	2	3			10		1		1	1	8	35	8	29	2	29	2·0	29	25	36	40	143
		14	11					2						4	4		10	13	2	7	3	1	43		3		3	1	41	143	41	133	16	125	2·3	118	137	169	187	665

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — KORONIGL CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FORM 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		Males		Females					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					Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	M	F	M	F	M+F
																												10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45								
					G	E	N	A		G	R	O	U	P																							
SI CLAN				1	O	U	A	G	U		C	L	A	N																							
BAIKANE	11-6-56	2	3	1											1		1	1	1	1	1		4		3		3	5	14	33	12	28	4	23	2·0	25	28	46	41	156
ONGOGOKU	11-6-56	5	2												1		2	5		2			4						6	33	8	30	1	22	2·1	24	21	42	40	131
		7	5	1										2			3	6	1	3	1		8		3		3	5	20	66	20	58	5	45	2·0	49	49	88	81	287
					N	O	U	K	U		C	L	A	N																							
KAMANEGAUMO (1)	11-6-56	6	2											1	1		1	1	3	3	5		11				1	5	17	45	12	38	1	32	2·5	35	53	63	55	202
KAMANEGAUMO (2)	11	1	7					1						1	5		3		2	1			5		2		3	1	15	33	5	28	2	24	2·5	17	28	47	38	142
MITNANDEKANE	11	4	4			2				1				1			5	8		1	4		7		1		6	3	12	45	14	49	1	42	2·1	35	38	57	66	217
PAGAUKANE	11	3	4		1				1	1					1		1	1	3	5	2		8				6		9	40	6	32	5	28	2·5	41	28	41	45	171
		14	17		1	2		1	1	2				2	3		12	13	6	11	12		31		3		16	9	53	163	37	147	9	126	2·4	128	120	208	205	732
GROUP TOTAL		75	81	1	1	5	1	9	9	3	1			4	24		44	69	31	61	32	7	194		24	4	65	37	281	965	266	875	85	780	2·1	731	803	1233	1195	4325

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — KORONIGL CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			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
							S	I	A	M	B	U	K	A		W	A	U	K	U		G	R	O	U	P														
S/CLANS				W	A	U	K	U		C	L	A	N																										
KOMBUGLPAGL	15·6·56	2	4											1			4	6	1	2	4		4		2		4		16	62	23	54	7	54	2·1	49	48	77	81	269
OGONDIYE	"	2	6											1			8	13		3	11		9		2		6		26	76	29	69	7	60	2·1	63	77	87	102	357
NIMAMBUKU	"	2	6					1						3			1	3	2	1	4		9		2		2		31	51	16	43	7	39	2·0	50	42	80	72	261
KAIMAGU	"	1	2				1								1		3	1	1	4	1		7		2		3	1	29	51	17	38	4	37	2·5	48	38	74	63	237
GROUP TOTAL		7	18				1			1				5	1		16	23	4	10	20		29		8		15	1	102	240	85	204	25	190	2·2	210	205	318	318	1124

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — KORONIGL CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

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
								GIRAIGU								GROUP																									
S/CLANS			K	O		M	A	G	U		C	L	A	N																										
NINDAGE	15-6-56	4	2															1					3		1				22	32	20	33	5	31	2·1	32	36	56	52	174
ANDENGAMO	"		2											1				3	3	2	1		4				1		13	22	13	24	1	24	2·0	16	17	37	38	114
SIKUKANE	"	2	1											1			4	5		1	1						1		10	25	22	26	-	25	2·0	22	28	41	39	132
BOMAIKANE	"	2															1	1	1	2			4						13	27	13	24	1	24	2·0	22	20	47	36	129
OLTOKANE	"	3	3									1		1				1		5			4						14	30	16	25	1	21	2·5	31	22	45	41	143
YINGUMKANE	"	2	2											1				1		1		1			1				14	16	3	15	1	11	2·5	18	15	32	20	87
	TOTAL	13	10									1		2	2		5	12	4	11	2	1	15		2		2		86	152	87	141	9	136	2·1	141	132	258	226	779
								PEREKU								CLAN																									
SOAMUGLMANGE	15-6-56	1	3			1		1						1	2		2	8	4	9			1						28	49	16	36	7	31	2·5	34	30	79	60	204
OGONDIYE	"	5	2			1		1						1			1	1	1	1	1								18	26	17	27	2	26	2·5	26	29	53	40	149
	TOTAL	6	5			2		2						2	2		3	9	5	10	1		1						46	75	33	63	9	57	2·5	60	59	132	100	353
GROUP	TOTAL	19	15			3		1				1		4	4		8	21	9	21	3	1	16		2		2		132	227	120	210	18	193	2·3	201	191	390	326	1132

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — KORONIGL CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—5438/1.54.

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
									S	I	A	M	B	U	G	A		B	I	N	D	E	G	U		G	R	O	U	P									
S/CLAN												B	I	N	D	E	G	U		C	L	A	N															
BINDEKANE	15·6·56	4	1			1		1			1			1	1		1	5					9				2		13	27	18	20	2	24	2.6	26	20	35	32	124
ENDUSAKANE	"		2																1	3			4						6	12	5	15	2	12	2·5	9	13	17	21	64
KUGAME	"	4	2						1						1			2		2	4		13		3		1		17	47	23	42	2	41	2·1	34	36	61	63	215
OGONGOKANE	"	3	7											2	1		1	5		1	1		8		1		2		12	35	18	29	7	33	2·6	23	34	43	52	164
	TOTAL	11	12			1		1	1		1			3	3		2	12	1	6	5		34		4		5		48	121	64	106	13	110	2·4	92	103	156	168	567

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — KORONIGL CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—543/1.5+.

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
										P	A	G	A	U		G	R	O	U	P																			
S/CLAN				S	I	M	B	A	I	G	U		C	L	A	N																								
KURA	7-6-56	1	1											4	2		2	4		3		1	4		3		2		15	40	17	47	2	34	2·0	35	46	59	72	222
BUNDO	"	9	8			1				1				2	1		3	5	3	2	3		3		3		18		33	61	27	70	2	16	2·2	64	74	96	103	364
		10	9			1				1				6	3		5	9	3	5	3	1	7		6		20		48	101	44	117	4	100	2·1	99	120	155	175	586
										B	E	N	G	A	N	D	E	G	U		C	L	A	N															
TOGO	7·6·56	4	3											1			1	5	1	3			1		1		7		22	28	11	29	1	32	2·6	33	22	39	51	154
SIAMBUGA	"	2	3						1					2			1	3	3	7	3		1				4		26	29	17	33	4	29	2·5	41	37	45	53	184
KUGAGU	"	3	4											1			1	2			1		2				7	1	16	22	9	22	3	27	2·1	35	19	31	38	134
TAMBAINDE	"	5	3				1					1						2	1	2	1		5		2		3		11	34	13	33	4	31	2·4	32	25	40	50	158
GOGUNBA	"	5	5											1	1		4	5	2	7	2		8				8	2	21	57	19	50	3	44	2·1	48	49	77	76	272
		19	18			1		1				1		5	1		7	17	7	19	7		17		3		29	3	96	170	69	167	15	163	2·3	189	152	234	268	902
										K	O	M	U	N	K	A	N	E		C	L	A	N																
SUNGWA'AGU	14·6·56	4	6				1								1		1	2		3	1		3				4		19	50	19	43	3	44	2·1	39	48	79	77	251
NOUKU	"	2	6																1	3			6				6		19	30	6	22	3	20	2·6	28	29	43	32	144
KUGL	"	5	5											2	3		2	6	6	6	1		10				1		17	45	14	50	4	38	2·0	42	45	72	72	243
KUNO	"	3	1							1					1		2	2	2	1	1		6		1				8	40	21	34	3	32	2·0	27	31	53	57	176
MAGUA	"	5	3						1	1					1		3	2	1	1			3		1		4		18	36	5	34	6	28	2·1	36	26	60	50	180
		19	21				1	1	1	1				2	6		8	12	10	14	3		28		2		15		81	201	65	183	19	162	2·1	172	179	307	288	994
GROUP TOTAL		48	48	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	—	—	1	13	10		20	38	20	38	13	1	52	—	11		64	3	225	477	178	467	38	326	2·2	469	445	696	731	2482

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — KORONIGL CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—1875/9.53.

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
												DAGE					GROUP																						
S/CLAN								AUNDOKANE									CLAN																							
TEGAKANE	19.6.56	1	3											2			3	3		3			8		3				16	40	13	44	1	37	2.0	32	31	54	56	183
WAIERANE	" " "	8	10											1				3		7	4		21				8		24	89	27	75	6	71	2.1	62	65	105	116	381
TOTAL		9	13											3			3	6		10	4		29		3		8		40	129	40	116	7	108	2.0	94	96	159	172	564
							KORUGLKANE										CLAN																						
DANGAKANE	19.6.56	4	9		1				1					1	5		3	2	2	6	2		14		1		1		19	57	11	40	2	36	2.0	44	36	63	64	225
URAMAGAKANE	"	2	2				1							1						2	1		4				4		5	34	8	27	3	25	2.0	21	27	33	34	124
TOTAL		6	11		1		1		1					2	5		3	2	2	8	3		18		1		5		24	91	19	67	5	61	2.0	65	63	96	98	349
							TEGMUKU										CLAN																						
MUNDUGUKANE	19.6.56	2																2		2	1		3						11	26	5	30	6	21	2.0	28	30	41	44	147
DERIKANE	"	2	3											4	1		3	2		6	1	1	4				2		9	34	15	35	7	30	2.0	26	44	49	48	175
		4	3											4	1		3	4		8	2	1	7				2		20	60	20	65	13	51	2.0	54	74	90	92	322
							DUKANE CLAN																																
PAGAVKANE	20.6.56	3	4						1		1			1	1		3	4		4	3		8		1		2		4	42	8	40	3	35	1.5	19	20	39	50	142
KOMONOKANE	"	3	2	1											1			3					6				4		10	31	7	28	1	26	2.0	19	16	38	39	122
DAMBAKANE	"		4								1				1		1			1			3		1		3		12	23	6	21	2	16	1.5	10	21	34	25	97
NURUMAGAKANE	"	2						1						1						4	1		3				2		5	19	8	19	2	17	2.0	17	17	22	25	87
		8	10	1				2	1		1			2	3		4	7		9	4		20		2		11		31	115	29	108	8	94	1.7	65	74	133	139	448

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — KORONIGI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size: Average 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
							D	A	G	E		G	R	O	U	P	K	I	N	D	I	K	A	N	E		C	L	A	N										
GARIAKU	20.6.56	1	2											1						2			8				1			3	27	7	21	-	21	1·5	16	11	29	30	95
AGUAGAUMO	"	3	5																2	2	1		5		3		1		9	20	7	22	2	20	1·5	17	13	25	30	95
TAIMAGAUMO	"	1	3														1		3	4	1		11	1					6	21	5	18	1	17	1·5	11	12	21	30	87
YINGUMKANE	"	2	4																	2			8				1		4	23	7	19	1	17	1·5	8	14	28	28	87
TOTAL		7	14											1				1	5	10	2		32	1	3		3		22	91	26	80	4	75	1·5	52	50	103	118	364
								M	U	G	U	A	K	U		C	L	A	N																				
KINAKANE	20.6.56	1	2											1						2	1		9	1			1		4	20	4	13	1	10	1·5	5	12	21	15	65
GENDUA	"	3	4				1		1								1	3		3	1		17				2		5	42	7	33	7	34	1·0	15	14	36	49	134
		4	6				1		1					1			1	3		5	2		26	1			3		9	62	11	46	8	44	1·2	20	26	57	64	199
								K	O	N	G	A	M	D	U	K	U		C	L	A	N																
GIUNDEKANE	19.6.56	6	2											2	1			6	8		4	5		12		2		6		18	46	20	53	7	46	2·1	46	52	65	83	271
PAGAUKANE	"	3	2											1	1			1	6	8	4		5				1		7	34	14	23	3	25	19	19	23	40	49	141
		9	4											3	2			6	9	6	12	9		17		2		7		25	80	34	76	10	71	2·0	65	75	105	132	412

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1955-56 — KORONIEL CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—4875/9.53.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			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
S/CLANS								DAGE GROUP									WAUG				AKU				CLAN															
DUMKU	19.6.56	1	3						1									4		2	1		5		1		1		18	30	15	33	5	26	2·0	34	19	51	50	162
DANGAKANE	"	2	4											1	1			3		2			13						19	27	5	27	4	22	2·0	28	25	41	41	148
BANDIE	"	4	1					1	1									2					17		1				7	31	9	26	6	32	2·0	22	23	29	43	135
EIDUCAKANE	"	3	1					1						1	1		1	3		1	3		8				3		8	35	5	27	6	30	2·0	20	24	47	44	149
TOTAL		10	9					2	2					2	2		1	12	-	5	4		43		2		4		52	123	34	113	21	120	2·0	104	91	168	178	594
DAGE GROUP TOTAL		57	70	1	1		1	5	5		1			17	14		21	44	13	67	30	1	192	2	13		43		223	751	43	671	76	64	1·8	569	549	911	792	3252
								SIKU GROUP									TAIKANE CLAN																							
TAIKANE	21.6.56	3	2														2	4	1		2				2		1		6	29	4	24	2	20	1·5	13	19	38	36	106
KANANGA MAKANE	"	3		1		1								1	1			1		1	1						2		7	13	-	13	2	11	1·5	10	9	24	21	67
KUANDEKANE	"	5	3					1						3	1		10	10	3	2	4		3		2	1	2		6	34	7	36	3	29	2·0	22	29	39	46	148
MITNAN DEKANE	"		2															1							2	1			1	17	3	13	2	13	1·5	5	7	17	18	50
AIABUKANE	"	2	4											2	1			4	3	2	1					2	1		5	27	5	25	2	23	1·5	12	13	41	34	104
		13	11	1			1	1						6	3		12	20	7	5	8		3		6	4	6		25	120	19	111	11	96	1·6	62	77	159	150	475
SIKU GRP TOTAL		20	13	1			1	1						10	5		15	26	7	5	8																		

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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 M.h.		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
SICLANS						SIKU GROUP											URAMAGA CLAN																							
KUNAGU	21·6·56	2												3	1		1	2							3		1		11	42	11	39	4	38	1·5	18	18	58	51	149
DOGONBAGU	"	5	2											1	1		2	3					2		1		1		10	33	6	29	4	30	1·7	27	20	47	40	138
TOTAL		7	2											4	2		3	6					2		4		2		21	75	17	68	8	68	1·6	45	38	105	91	287
SIKU GROUP TOTAL		20	13	1			1	1						10	5		15	26	7	5	8		6		10	4	8		46	195	36	179	19	164	1·6	107	115	264	241	762
						SIAMBUGA GROUP																																		
KWINEGU	21·6·56																2		1				3						4	2	3	2	2	11	4	9	1·5	3	2	13	15	42
WAI'AGU	"	2												1	2		1	3		1			4						3	6	5	13	1	17	2	13	1·5	8	6	20	18	65
GROUP TOTAL		2												1	2		1	5		2			7						7	8	8	25	3	28	6	22	1·5	11	8	33	33	107
						KAMANEGU GROUP																																		
AGANDEGU	21·6·56	1	3											1	1		1		3	4	2				2				7	24	3	24	2	19	1·0	17	13	34	31	99
						KENDEKANE CLAN																																		
GAMIKANE	21·6·56	1	1											2			1			2		5		1		2	3	1	14	4	21	1	17	1·5	9	6	14	24	66
MUGAKANE	"	1	2											1			3	1	2			7		1		5	3	4	24	7	19	1	20	1·5	10	11	24	30	91
TOTAL		2	3											3			4	1	2	2		12		2		7	6	5	38	11	40	2	37	1·5	19	17	38	54	157

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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
SICLANS					K	A	M	A	N	E	G	U		G	R	O		U	P	-	S	U	G	U	M	A	K	A	N	E		C	L	A	N							
YONGAKU	21.6.56	1	2							1				1	2					1				4		1		3	2	2	15	2	9	-	8	1·5	4	4	16	12	46
DAMBAKANE	"	1	3															2	5			2		6				3		5	19	4	17	1	18	2·1	14	16	20	26	87
DANGAKANE	"	1																	2		2			5				10	7	5	11	7	11	1	11	2·0	9	2	17	19	69
TOTAL		3	5							1				1	2			2	7		3	2		15		1		16	9	12	45	13	37	2	37	1·8	27	22	53	57	202
KAMANEGU TOTAL		6	11							1				2	6			3	11	4	9	6		27		5		23	15	24	107	27	101	6	97	1·4	63	52	125	112	458
					K	E	W	A	N	D	E	C	U			G	R	O	U	P																					
KALAGU CLAN	21.6.56	4	3	1							1							4	3	4	7	2		1		2				8	33	9	33	6	27	1·2	19	18	57	43	142
					K	O	M	B	U	K	U		G	R	O	U	P			W	A	I		C	L	A	N														
DINGIGU	6.6.56	1	1												1			2	1	2	2	1		1				1	2	3	18	2	14	2	13	1·5	7	9	20	17	58
KAUWIAMBUKU	"	3	4											3	1			3	6		4	2		1		2		9	7	11	38	3	31	1	30	1·6	11	19	42	37	130
KUAMEGU	"	2	2							1					1				1	1	2	1		1					3	6	29	6	29	4	19	1·0	13	15	31	30	94
TAUIAKU	"													1				2	2	1								2	4	3	14	4	12	2	8	1·5	4	8	19	12	49
KOMBUKU GRP TOTAL		6	7							1				4	3			7	10	4	8	4		3		2		12	6	23	99	15	86	9	70	1·4	35	51	112	96	331

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VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				Females		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					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
SICLANS						WAUGA GROUP													MUGU		GUU		AGU				CLAN															
KUMANKAIE	6·6·56	2	2											1	2				2	2			1		1																	
BAIMANIKANE	"		1											1					1	6		1	5		1																	
KOMBUKUGANE	"		2											1	2				3	6	1	6	4	1	4			1															
PINGAGANE	"	2		1																1			2		1		2															
IKAMAGANE	"	5	7												1				2	2	2	8	5	1	2	1		1															
GOGKANE	"	6	2											2	1				1	1		3	3	1	2				1														
		15	14	1										5	6				9	18	3	18	20	3	11	1	2	2	1														
						IAMAUGENEN													CLAN																									
GENGEGU	6·6·56		3		1									2	1				1	5			2		4		2			1													
PUNGAGU	"	1	3																	1		1							1														
AGAIGU	"	5	2											1						3		1	2		5				3														
KONDUGU	"	2	2			1	1							2						1	3	6	4	1	4				2													
TOTAL		8	10		1	1	1							5	1				1	10	3	8	8	1	13		2		6	1												
WAUGA GRP TOTAL		23	21	1	1	1	1							10	7				10	28	6	26	28	4	24	1	4	2	7	1												

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YEAR 1955-56 KORONIGA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

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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					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	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
																														10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45								
CLANS						S	I	A	M	B	U	G	A						G	R	O	U	P																	
ENDUGWANE	5-6-56	2												2									1								6	17	5	15	1	10	1·5	12	9	22	17	61
MITNANDELANE	"		2											2						1		2	2		2						4	27	12	19	3	21	1·5	19	15	27	31	96
OGONDIE	"	3	3											2					2	1	1	5	2		1						10	40	9	29	1	29	1·5	15	17	47	40	122
BALNGAUMO	"	2	8				2								2				1	4		4	5	1	1		1				19	51	12	49	2	44	1·7	35	24	55	64	186
KUGAMI-GAUMO	"	2	3											1	1				3	3		3	5		4						9	27	9	20	1	16	2·1	14	20	24	24	91
KUTMENGAUMO	"	5	6							1					1				2	2		4	4	1	1		4				14	51	24	55	1	47	2·1	46	52	55	70	233
GROUP TOTAL		14	22				2			1				5	6				8	11	1	18	19	2	9		5				62	213	71	187	9	167	1·7	141	137	230	246	789
CENSUS DIVISION TOTAL ALL GROUPS																																								
JUNE 1956		292	324	5	5	8	10	18	18	8	4	1	1	88	85				159	301	104	278	170	16	593	3	90	10	251	81	1281	3766	1174	3411	334	2993	1·8	2275	2854	4502	4904	16669