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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CENTRAL

STATION: GUARI, 1957 - 1958

Original documents bound with reports
for: Goilala, volume 14.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Chancel
Post.
30/1/50

CENTRAL DISTRICT

GOILALA SUB DISTRICT REPORTS 1957/1958

TAPINI

- No. 1
- D.M. SPEAKMAN No. 2 LOLOIPA RIVER
- D.M. SPEAKMAN No. 3 LOLOIPA, LOWA, KAT. IPA, UPPER AND LOWER
AIWARRA CENSUS DIVISIONS

GUARI

- M. LANG No. 1 GUARI, UPPER AND LOWER KUNIMAIPA, TAPALA,
KAIRUKU, TAPINI, AND GUARI
- M. LANG No. 2 LOWER KUNIMAIPA CENSUS DIVISION
-

Fire of
Canoes



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of CENTRAL Report No. GUARI No. I of 1957-58.

Patrol Conducted by MALCOLM LANG, (Patrol Officer.)

Area Patrolled GUARI - UPPER & LOWER KUNIMAIPA - TAPALA - KAIRUKU -
TAPINI - GUARI.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 24

Duration—From 17 / 10 / 19 57 to 21 / 11 / 19 57

Number of Days THIRTY SIX.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

Medical /...../18.....

Map Reference PATROL MAP ATTACHED.

Objects of Patrol LOCATION OF AN AIRSTRIP SITE IN THE KUNIMAIPA VALLEY,
ROAD INSPECTION, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ NIL

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

29

KIS:MC

P/R 1/57-58-1062.

Gailala Sub District Office,
TAPINI.

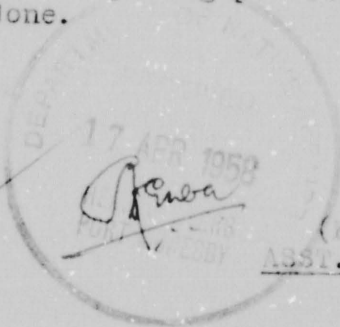
3rd April, 1958.

District Officer, (2)
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

SINCI of BARIJ - GAILALA.

Further to your memo P/R 1/57-58/918 of 21st March, 1958 and my reply P/R 1/57-58/1000, attached please find a copy of a report submitted by the Officer in Charge, Kunimaipa Patrol Post on this subject.

I can only reiterate that the situation will be closely watched and everything possible to prevent a reprisal will be done. ✓



30.1.74 ✓

K. I. Chester
(K. I. Chester)
ASST. DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl. 1.

MINUTE

16/4/58

FILE P/R.1-57/58.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

c/d(G) 17/4.

The attached report in reply to your 30-1-74 of 13/2/58 refers.

D. R. Marsh
(D. R. MARSH)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

C:
O
P
Y

28

PATROL REPORT,
File 30-3-2.
Guari Patrol Post,
GOLLALA Sub District.

27th March, 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,
TAPINI.

SINOI OF BAREJ.

Your minute of the 1st March, 1958 refers.

Since SINOI returned to his hamlet at BAREJ on the 2nd November, 1957, I have seen him on probably half a dozen occasions. Each time SINOI has said that all was well with him. In response to your instruction, I have interviewed him again to-day. He was asked the following questions:

- (a) Has any person or group uttered threats against you since your return from PORT MONKBY?
- (b) Are you in fear of your life from any particular person or group?
- (c) Have you heard of any threats made against your relatives or kinsmen?
- (d) Would you rather be living somewhere else than in your village?

To all these questions he made a negative response. He said that he had made a complete rehabilitation in the village. His replies would indicate that he is in no immediate danger and this is my own view. The people are aware that the Administration is keeping a careful watch upon SINOI'S return to tribal life. They have been told in very precise terms that any person who threatens or occasions any harm to SINOI will be dealt with speedily and severely. Under these circumstances, any would be malefactor would think twice before initiating a reprisal.

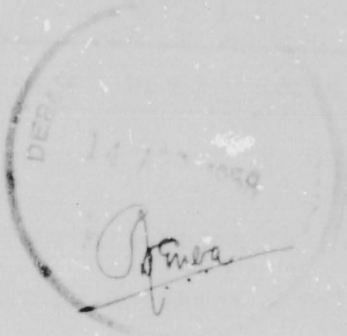
However, one can never be certain when dealing with a group where the tradition of 'pay back' is very strong, and as the A.D.O. points out, many years may elapse before the revenge is made, and then not necessarily against the person of the central figure. There is also little doubt that many people regard SINOI as a murderer and cannot fully understand his release from prison.

I can only repeat that while the Administration maintain an interest in his affairs, the possibility of a reprisal will be kept at a distance. However, I fully agree with the A.D.O. when he says that we must face the fact that revenge is an ever present possibility. It may be enacted tomorrow, next week, next year, or not at all. Apart from keeping an eye on the situation, there is little real protection we can give him.

(SIGNED) M. LANG
PATROL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE GUARI

30-1-74. ✓

30-1-74. ✓



6th February, 1958.

The District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.1. 1957/58 - Guari.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The contents of the Report are adequately covered by remarks of the Assistant District Officer to you.

I feel that an Anthropological study by a female Anthropologist might be of assistance in the area - has any request been made?

The problem of adultery is always difficult and I feel that we can lay down no set policy as regards dealing with adultery cases generally. I feel that gaoling for such offences should only be used as a last resort.

Please take up the matter of air-drops in separate correspondence, direct to the Director of Civil Affairs.

The matter of dynamite is being taken up by the District Officer at Port Moresby.

It is gratifying to note that the overall native situation at Guari is good.

I think Mr. Lang's idea to establish post camps has merit.

The Patrol Report has been well presented and the remarks by the Assistant District Officer, Tapini are particularly good.

I take it that matters requiring attention at District level have been satisfactorily dealt with.

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

RECEIVED
P/R 1/57-58
LIVE 1/2/58.
Mr. Lowrey,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

As requested per telephoned conversation.

D. R. FOSTER
D. R. FOSTER, ACT. DIST. OFF.
per.. L. R. FOSTER, ASST. DIST. OFF.

76

MINUTE

File No. NA30-1-74

Govt. Print—567/10.57.—5,000.

SUBJECT

Siwoi of Barij - Gollala.

Your attention is invited to Folio 21 the originating document - Folio 22 - containing the views of the Assistant District Officer, Tapini and Folio 25 - containing the views of the District Officer, Central District.

I am of the opinion that nothing will be gained by moving Siwoi from the area.

Should he be removed I agree with the Assistant District Officer, Tapini, that vengeance ~~could~~ ~~would~~ be extracted by killing a relative.

We must appreciate that these people, though long in contact with us, still retain their own ideas on retaliation for wrongs, or alleged wrongs, done them by opposing groups.

It is only by a general acceptance of our laws by these people that the expectation of retaliation can be eliminated. *Only time and hard work will achieve this.*

I agree. No for that action.

over 12/3 h 18/3.

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

Noted 10/2

J.K.McCarthy
ATENA.
14/3



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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In Reply
Please Quote
GUARI.
No. P/R 1/57-58/982.

District Office,
Port Moresby.

5th March, 1958.

DM.MR.

30-1-74 ✓

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

SIWOI OF BARIU : GOILALA

Reference your NA 30-1-74 of 13/258.

I attach hereto a reply from Assistant District Officer, GOILALA -
P/R 1/57-58/1000 of 1/3/58.

I am with accord with the Assistant District Officer's views on the
matter. It really does not matter if SIWOI is in the area or not except that the
payback is now more likely to fall on SIWOI'S head rather than on that of his
relatives.

The faint hope that pay back will not occur came from SIWOI himself
when he assured me that he intended to compensate the relatives of the deceased.
I interpreted this as an admission of guilt and not unfounded fear, as the natives
of the area have a pretty shrewd idea if he committed the murders or not.

I do not think we can alter the position by removing SIWOI. Mr. Lang's
report may point out some new aspect.

o/d(G) 7/3.

(D. R. Marsh)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

(24)

GUARI.
P/R 1/57-58/982.

DL.MR.

5th March, 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

SIWOI OF BARLEJ : GOILALA

Reference your NA 30-1-74 of 15/250.

I attach hereto a reply from Assistant District Officer, GOILALA -
P/R 1/57-58/1000 of 1/5/58.

I am with accord with the Assistant District Officer's views on the
matter. It really does not matter if SIWOI is in the area or not except that the
payback is now more likely to fall on SIWOI'S head rather than on that of his
relatives.

The faint hope that pay back will not occur came from SIWOI himself
when he assured me that he intended to compensate the relatives of the deceased.
I interpreted this as an admission of guilt and not unfounded fear, as the natives
of the area have a pretty shrewd idea if he committed the murders or not.

I do not think we can alter the position by removing SIWOI. Mr. Lang's
report may point out some new aspect.

(D. R. Marsh)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

ASST. DISTRICT OFFICER.

23

KIC: MC

P/R 1/57-58/

Goilala Sub District Office,
TAPI I.

1st March, 1958.

District Officer, (2)
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

SIVOI of BARIJ.

Your memo P/R 1/57-58/918 of 21st February, 1958,
refers.

My remark, "That I am not very optimistic", was
made because of the strong tradition of pay back in this
area.

There is no doubt that in the native mind this man
is guilty of murder. They have seen him sent home free, and
loaded with trade goods, and although Mr. Lang took great
pains to explain to the people of that area, the circumstances
of his release, the only thing they understand is that a man
they consider guilty has got off scot free, and rewarded to
boot.

The pay back may of course never come, but we must
face the fact that it is an ever present possibility. As is
well known, revenge can often take ten or twenty years before
it is enacted.

The Patrol Officer in charge at the Kunimaipa Post
is keeping a close watch on the situation, and I shall instruct
him to furnish you with an immediate report on the present
position.

Short of removing him from the area, I don't see how
we can afford him a great deal of protection. Even if he was
removed from the area, the relatives of the deceased should
they be bent on vengeance, would exact it from a relative or
even a member of the same village.

R.I. Chester
(R.I. Chester)
ASST. DISTRICT OFFICER.

22
NA.30-1-74

13th February, 1958.

The District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

SIWOI OF DARU : COILALA.

The Assistant District Officer, Tapini, in covering comments on Guard Patrol Report No.1 of 1957/58 remarks :-

"EX PRISONER SIWOI. Siwoi who was recently released from gaol has now been returned to his home village under escort. It is to be hoped that this incident is closed but I am not very optimistic."

His Honour the Administrator has made minute to this Headquarters as follows:-

"Please ask the Acting Director of Native Affairs to ascertain more precisely what the A.D.O. means in saying that he is not very optimistic that the incident is closed. Should we consider some means of protection or move him or what?"

In view of His Honour's remarks I would be grateful if you could state more specifically the reasons giving rise to the Assistant District Officer's remarks.

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

or what? must be



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

21

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30-1-74

Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

6th February, 1958.

The Assistant Administrator,
Department of the Administrator,
PORT MORESBY.

Siwai of Barij : Gailala.

This extract from Patrol Report No.1. 1957/58
Guari is passed to you for your information please :

"Returned Siwai to his hamlet at Barij and
told the village constable and the assembled
people the circumstances of Siwai's release
from prison with the warning that any dissat-
isfied person had best not make a reprisal
against him".

You will recall that Siwai was released from
Bomana Prison when the conviction against him was
rescinded.

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

*Hi for your information & see
the folio down (Pg 3 Add's comments)
marked ****

*A.A. Please ask a/p NA to ascertain more precisely
what the A.D.O means w. saying that he is not very
optimistic that the incident is closed. Should we
consider some means of protection or more here
or what? DUES 103*

20
30-1-74.

6th February, 1958.

The District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.1. 1957/58 - Guari.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The contents of the Report are adequately covered by remarks of the Assistant District Officer to you.

I feel that an Anthropological study by a female Anthropologist might be of assistance in the area - has any request been made?

The problem of adultery is always difficult and I feel that we can lay down no set policy as regards dealing with adultery cases generally. I feel that gaoling for such offences should only be used as a last resort.

Please take up the matter of air-drops in separate correspondence, direct to the Director of Civil Affairs.

The matter of dynamite is being taken up by the District Officer at Port Moresby.

It is gratifying to note that the overall native situation at Guari is good.

I think Mr. Lang's idea to establish post camps has merit.

The Patrol Report has been well presented and the remarks by the Assistant District Officer, Tapini are particularly good.

I take it that matters requiring attention at District level have been satisfactorily dealt with.

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

30/1/74 ✓
19

KIC/MC



File 30-1-3.899.

Goilala Sub District Office,
TAPINI.
Central District.

16th January, 1958.

District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

GUARI PATROL REPORT - No.1 of 1957/58.
Mr. M. Lang.

Enclosed herewith please find copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer Lang, Officer in Charge, KUNIMAIPA Patrol Post.

NATIVE SITUATION. The native situation would appear satisfactory excepting for the following points.

PREVALENCE OF ADULTERY. This is nothing new in this Sub District, and I think it stems from the almost total lack of affection or consideration which the Goilala Husband shows to his wife. The women have a very low status throughout this Sub District, being treated mainly as servants, gardeners and cooks. There is no doubt that they resent this treatment and to show their resentment, they commit adultery or run off with some other man.

Most marriages in common with most primitive people, are arranged, with the bride having little say in the choice of her husband, and with the treatment they receive after marriage there is little wonder that they do not remain settled for long.

The number of cases of adultery heard in the Court for Native Matters in this area is staggering, and although they have been dealt with severely over the years there has been no let up. An examination of the depositions show that in most cases the adultery is not a quick affair, with one of the partners succumbing momentarily to temptation, but an actual break up with the woman running off and setting up house with another man. It is actually bigamy, rather than adultery, and in the majority of cases the children are never neglected.

Quite often, after the guilty pair have been punished severely by a gaol sentence, they return to the village and set up house together again, and this may lead to another prosecution if the first husband is particularly vindictive.

Heavy sentences for adultery also tend to lead to "blackmail", and to extortion and in many cases, the husband is prodded to lay charges by relatives who are only interested in seeing that their investment in the "bride price" is not lost.

Mr. Lang's reasoning that heavy sentences for adultery will tend to cut down assaults and even murders is only partly true. I would prefer that the assaults be severely dealt with and that the people who would appear not to treat adultery as seriously as we tend to do, be encouraged to settle their matrimonial troubles themselves.

(18)

The use of this Regulation 84 in the initial stage of introducing law and order is particularly effective, but after the ways of the Government are known there should be a gradual let up, and the people themselves encouraged to work things out between themselves. I think the Gailala has reached such a stage.

The question of scattered houses instead of permanent villages is also a perplexing problem and when you consider the mountainous terrain of this country, one can understand the peoples' desire to live near their gardens. However, for administrative purposes, the Administration must reach the people, and when they are scattered in inaccessible places this becomes exceedingly difficult and, as the Patrol Officer points out, most of these bush houses are of a very poor standard.

It is intended then, to encourage the people to build a central permanent village where medical facilities and, later, educational facilities can be made available. The people will still spend a great deal of their time in their garden houses during the gardening season, but in the off seasons, will be encouraged to live in main centres. These main centres need not necessarily house everybody, but three or four main centres grouped about a central Rest House and at a later date, Aid Post, Village School etc., should suit the peoples own desires and the Administrative needs.

AIR FIELDS. It would appear that the possibilities of finding a suitable airstrip site in the area controlled by the KUNIMAIPA Patrol Post is indeed slight. Numerous patrols have searched without success and it would appear that the KUNIMAIPA Patrol Post will always be supplied by road, and work has already commenced on the widening of the present bridle path. This will be quite a job, and estimates will be prepared and submitted under separate cover.

Meanwhile, I would strongly recommend that consideration be given to quarterly air drops to the Patrol Post. Our present pack teams are unable to cope with the supplies problem, and it will be six months or so before we will be able to use the horses which I understand are being imported from the Coast. That is, six months after their arrival in Tapini.

It is too much to expect the people of the LOLOIPA to build the road through and at the same time carry supplies to the Post.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF SITE FOR KUNIMAIPA PATROL POST. From my own experience of the present Patrol Post site at GUARILAVAVA, I would agree with Mr. Lang on its unsuitability. In a few days time I will be accompanying Mr. Lang back to the KUNIMAIPA, and will examine his proposal that the Post be moved to ELILA, and make definite recommendations.

ROADS. This subject will be discussed fully under separate cover, and I agree entirely with Mr. Lang's comments under this heading.

Unfortunately, some compulsion has had to be used under Regulation 118 for the maintenance of existing roads, but this has brought the desired results, and with the present extensive patrol programme, the roads are not likely to fall again into disrepair.

(17)

PATROL PROGRAMME. I have had a chance to discuss the patrol programme for 1958 with Mr. Lang which has resulted in some changes.

It has now been decided to give priority to the Census and Tax collection, and during and in between patrols to give attention to road construction. v.

This country particularly lends itself to Patrol Base Camps and I shall encourage Mr. Lang to set up the Camps he has planned upon. It is not the intention to establish police at these bases, but they will serve as Base Camps for patrols in that particular area. e.p.s.

On the completion of the Routine Census and Taxation patrols for this year, and provided there is some slow period, then the O.I.C. will be able to undertake his survey patrol to Wau and Garaina. I feel that we must give priority to the existing affairs in our own District before we undertake patrols outside. 1/2/58

VILLAGE CONSTABLES. It is not proposed to recommend that ex Village Constable, ZAMOAI - MAUPZEI be reinstated, and the Patrol Officer has been advised to consider a new appointee to take his place.

MAPPING EQUIPMENT. The O.I.C. Hunimaipa has not got an aneroid and a requisition is being submitted to you for one each for the three stations in this Sub District. A/O.

EX PRISONER SIWOI. Siwoi who was recently released from gaol has now been returned to his home village under escort. It is to be hoped that this incident is closed but I am not very optimistic.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH AND AGRICULTURE.

The patrol Officer has not commented under these headings and I have advised him to prepare these as separate appendices which will be forwarded later.

Mr. Lang has submitted a comprehensive and well written report, illustrated by a very neatly prepared map. He obviously has a sound grasp of the needs of the area controlled by his Post.

K.I. Chester
(K.I. Chester)
ASST. DISTRICT OFFICER.

(16)

GUARI Patrol Post,
GOILALA Sub - District.

18th December, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
T A P I N I.

GUARI PATROL REPORT NO. I of 1957-58.

Attached herewith, please find
the abovementioned patrol report.

INTRODUCTION.

The objects of this patrol were :

- (1) The location of an airstrip site in the KUNIMAIPA Valley.
- (2) Failing (1) above, the location of a new site for the KUNIMAIPA Patrol Post.
- (3) An inspection of all existing roads and with the special object of deciding on a future road link between the GOILALA and the MEKEO plain.
- (4) To give the O.I.C., GUARI, an opportunity to familiarise himself with the area administered from the Patrol Post.

To fully appreciate the difficulties involved in finding a satisfactory airstrip site in the KUNIMAIPA Valley, it is necessary for any person who has not seen the KUNIMAIPA, to form a clear mind - picture of the area. Other officers who have been stationed at GUARI in the past have searched unsuccessfully, now that I have seen, and walked over the KUNIMAIPA myself, I can appreciate the reason.

The KUNIMAIPA River rises to the North of GUARI near the NEW GUINEA border, and after flowing for 15 miles or so in a South Westerly direction, it takes a Right - angled turn and flows North West, joining with several other streams coming down from the North to eventually form the LAKEKAMU. Here, in its upper reaches, it is not a large stream, merely 20 or 30 yards in width, swift flowing and rocky. The river bed is about 3000 feet above sea - level and the sides of the ravine rise very steeply, in some places to an altitude of 10000 feet. These long, sweeping slopes are for the most part covered with kunai and other grasses on the lower reaches, giving way to timber, giant pandanus and moss - forest on the high slopes and crests. Tributaries emerge from smaller ravines on either side. Nowhere is there any extensive area of level ground. Patrolling in the KUNIMAIPA must have been very tiring and difficult before the graded tracks were made.

The native population of the 3 census Sub - Divisions, the UPPER KUNIMAIPA, LOWER KUNIMAIPA and the TAPALA - KARUAMA, is small and scattered and numbers between four and five thousands. Most of them are living in small, well established hamlets, but some of them prefer to remain in isolated settlements of two or three houses spread over a considerable area. A first glance at the KUNIMAIPA from some ridge vantage point gives an observer the false impression that the population is greater than it really is. One sees quite a number of what appear to be large, neatly planned villages. They are not permanent dwellings however, but are only dance villages. The

15

INTRODUCTION cont.....

people of a group gather at these dance villages to perform special ceremonies on only two or three occasions a year. For the remainder of the year they are uninhabited. A considerable amount of time and labour goes into the erection of a dance village, and often they are in a better state of repair than the permanent dwellings of the group.

If the search for an airfield proved unsuccessful, as seemed most likely, it was decided to seek, in any case, a better site for the Patrol Post. The present location at GUARI is unsatisfactory for several reasons. They are mainly : (1) The altitude of 7000 feet. It is very cold and the ridge on which the station is built is usually clouded in by three or four o'clock in the afternoon. Often it is necessary to burn lamps in the middle of the day. (2) Water and building materials are not plentiful and firewood, of which we require a lot, has to be fetched from a considerable distance.

There exists in the KUNIMAIPA an excellent system of graded walking tracks. These have been built by local labour under the supervision, mainly, of the Catholic Mission at KAMULAI. The government has assisted with finance. The patrol was to inspect these tracks with a view to their future development into vehicular roads and also to decide on a link between this area and the road system of the MEKEBO.

Finally, the patrol was to provide an escort for the native SIWOI, (convicted of murder, gaoled and later pardoned,) from GUARI to his village at BARIJ, and to supervise his rehabilitation there.

14

DIARY.

The period of nine days between the 17th of October and the 25th of October, during which the writer accompanied the Assistant District Officer, TAPJINI, Mr. H.E. Clarke, has been covered by Mr. Clarke in a special TAPJINI report. Mr. Clarke returned to TAPJINI on the 26th of October and writer continued with the patrol.

SUNDAY 27th October.

Day spent at GUARI Patrol Post.

MONDAY 28th October.

Patrol departed GUARI at 0600 taking the native track over the top of the ridge which connects with the graded track some distance down the other side near the hamlet KOPALEK. On the way down inspected a proposed airstrip site about 10 minutes from GUARI along this track and on the Western side of the ridge. To me it appeared unsuitable.

The top bridle - track to KAMULAI Catholic Mission was also inspected. This road will be open to horse traffic as soon as three or four large rock outcrops are removed. A case of dynamite would do the job.

Handwritten note: D.W.D. to Mr. H.E. Clarke

About two hours walk from GUARI and an hour from KAMULAI, surveyed a possible station site at a place known as ELILA. I consider this to be the best site for a permanent government station in the whole valley. ELILA is a small plateau elevated some 100 feet above the walking track. It is approximately 15 acres in area and as level as land can be in the KUNIMAIPA. Water and timber are available nearby. It is also centrally situated between the upper and lower KUNIMAIPA and the TAPALA and KARUAMA areas. The land is native owned and at present about fifteen natives are living there in a small hamlet. The principal owners of this land are said to be two brothers, GIJORI/JAGAI and TOKEI/JAGAI, who inherited it from their father. These two men are absent at work in PORT MORESBY and may be at KILA Compound. The people were most reluctant to discuss the possibility of selling the block to the government.

From ELILA proceeded to KAMULAI arriving there at 1130. Father MAYE confirmed the fact that ELILA is a desirable station site. He said that when the mission first came to the KUNIMAIPA they had selected ELILA as the site for the mission station. For other reasons it was later changed to its present position at KAMULAI.

Continued on from KAMULAI along the graded road for a further 1 1/2 hours to the rest - house at GIREBI. Spent the night here.

TUESDAY 29th October.

Left the GIREBI rest - house at 0800. Sent the cargo back to KAMULAI and self continued on down to the end of the track at GOILAPU. This section of the road has only recently been completed and is very well graded with an average width of 8 or 9 feet, wider in places. A horse has yet to get through to GOILAPU. Rock outcrops in half a dozen places still remain. More dynamite required. Without a great deal of extra work this road would take motor - bikes.

A reasonable station site exists near GIREBI but is far inferior to ELILA. No practicable airstrip sites located in this area. Slopes are very steep and drop away

DIARY cont.....

several thousand feet to the river. A new rest - house and police barracks has been constructed by the people at KOIFA between GIRREBI and GOILAPU.

From GOILAPU retraced my steps to KAMULAI, arriving there at 1400. Remained the night at the mission.

WEDNESDAY 30th October.

From KAMULAI back to GUARI, 3 hours. On the way inspected to impressive dance village which the TONAMENA people have built near the road. It appears to me that the time and labour devoted to the construction of dance villages could be directed into more fruitful channels. These villages are only inhabited for a month or two of the year. Often their permanent dwellings are in a shocking state of repair. I gathered as many of these people as I could at the time and proposed the erection of a permanent village near the road. At the present time the TONAMENAS are living in hamlets scattered over a considerable area.

THURSDAY 31st October.

Am awaiting the arrival of SIWOI from TAPINI. He is to be escorted from GUARI back to his hamlet at BARIJ. He is expected at GUARI tomorrow.

FRIDAY 1st November.

Horse caravan and native SIWOI arrived from TAPINI at 1200. Remained at GUARI.

SATURDAY 2nd November.

Departed from GUARI at 0800 via the lower graded road to the KUNIMAIPA River. Found that one span of the bridge constructed by the Catholic mission across this river had recently been badly damaged by fire. Inquiry revealed that the fire had started in a native garden nearby. The main timbers of the bridge have been so badly burnt that it is only a matter of time before the damaged section collapses into the river.

Continued on to SUAS. The final section of this track has yet to be completed.

Returned SIWOI to his hamlet at BARIJ and told the Village Constable and the assembled people the circumstances of SIWOI's release from prison with a warning that any dissatisfied person had best not make a reprisal against him.

Spent the night in the rest - house at SUAS. Had some difficulty purchasing sufficient native foods here as most of the people were away at a dance at KOMO.

SUNDAY 3rd November.

It was suggested by the Village Constable of BARIJ, SUI/SAPPE, that ZAMDAI/MAUPZEI be reinstated as Village Constable of SUAS. The SUAS (NELLEEM), Village Constable's book shows that ZAMDAI was dismissed by former A.D.O. TAPINI, Mr. ANDERSON, for his failure last year to assist in the search for a murderer. It would be convenient to have a Village Constable at SUAS. The Village Constable of BARIJ is now looking after the SUAS rest - house but BARIJ is quite some distance away. I will inquire further into this when I return to SUAS to build the road to KOMO. This will be after the new year.

Inspected the possibilities of the ridge above SUAS

Handwritten note: MA AIA

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DIARY cont.....

as an airstrip site. Chained the available length here and it measured 1400 feet. This, of course, is too short for Ansons and Norsemen, any efforts to increase the length of this site would be impracticable as the ridge rises very steeply from the end of the strip. Considerable cutting and filling would be necessary to level the existing 1400 feet.

This ridge is about 2000 feet lower than GUARI and would make quite a good station site although again not as good as ELILA. Disadvantages are the extra distance; SUAS is 4 1/2 hours walk from GUARI, ELILA only 2, and the bridge over the KUNIMAIPA River is liable to be put out through flooding.

Again spent night in the SUAS rest - house.

MONDAY 4th November.

From SUAS to KAMULAI by graded track.
Walking time 4 hours.
Remained at KAMULAI overnight.

TUESDAY 5th November.

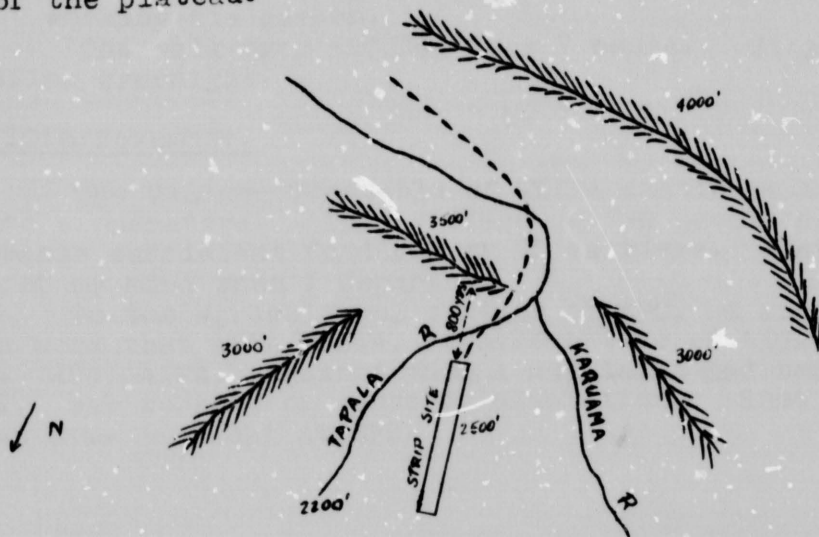
Departed KAMULAI and proceeded to KOSGALEN at the junction of the TAPALA and KARUAMA Rivers. Time, 6 hours. Heavy rain during the last hour. Good graded track all the way and the walking is all downhill after the first 1 1/2 hours when the road crests a spur of Mount YULE at about 8000 feet. Altitude at KOSGALEN probably about 2000 feet but unable to check this as I had no aneroid.

The Village Constables of AIVEI, KAPATEA and KARUAMA brought an ample supply of native foods to the rest - house shortly after the patrol's arrival there. Attended to court work during the afternoon and sentenced ABAUWA/KAWERE, the Village Councillor of IVEAGA Hamlet to two months imprisonment for assaulting his wife.

Heavy rain all right and the TAPALA River rose considerably in a few hours. Believe that the rest house area is flooded by the river during the wet season.

WEDNESDAY 6th November.

Spent today surveying an elevated plateau directly above the TAPALA - KARUAMA junction. This is an almost level kunai flat. It measured 1600 feet. This length is sufficient for Cessnas or other light aircraft, but it is doubtful if the approaches to the strip would pass D.C.A.'s standards. (see sketch below.) As at SUAS, it is almost impossible here to gain any extra length by cutting or filling as the ridge rises very steeply from the end of the plateau.



11

DIARY cont.....

THURSDAY 7th November.

Left KOSGALEN rest - house at 0800 and proceeded to LAVIDAKO. Walking time 2½ hours. The graded track follows the bank of the TAPALA all the way down. A lot of stone outcrops on this section of the road and a considerable amount of dynamite will be required to clear them away. LAVIDAKO is the last village administered from TAPINI and because of its comparative remoteness is not frequently visited. The road was badly in need of maintenance. Grass waist high in many places.

As I was not sure of the exact distance to the first MEKEO village and early rain appeared likely, I decided to stay in the rest - house at LAVIDAKO. Some of the carriers went fishing in the river here and returned with four fish, evidently fresh - water salmon.

Dr. Roper

FRIDAY 8th November.

Left LAVIDAKO at 0700 and proceeded down through the foothills to the MEKEO plain arriving at the MEKEO village of EMOUNGA at 1330. This part of the track is in a 'no man's land' between the COILALA and the MEKEO, and consequently nobody appears to maintain it. It was in very bad condition with numerous landslides which had carried the road - bed completely away in several places. It was very damp and muddy and leeches made the walk unpleasant for everybody.

The EMOUNGA people seemed to find the arrival of a COILALA patrol a novel event, they looked after us very well. They said that Mr. Bottrill had once come through that way several years ago.

A comfortable rest - house here. First appearance of mosquitoes.

SATURDAY 9th November.

From EMOUNGA followed a native track along the lowlands near the river which brought us out onto the venicular road the other side of INAVAUNI. This track had been recently flooded by the overflow from the INAUAFUNED River and the going was difficult. Leeches were a constant nuisance.

Continued along the main road and reached the Catholic mission station at VEIPA. The hospitality extended to me by the Father in charge contrasted with the attitude of the VEIPA people. It was impossible to buy any food for the carriers. The Village Constable proved to be a most elusive gentleman and was finally tracked down asleep in his house although the people had stoutly maintained that he was 'working his garden.'

The walk from EMOUNGA took 7 hours. Stayed at the mission overnight.

SUNDAY 10th November.

The Village Constable of VEIPA continues to be most unco - operative. In a village of 700 people could not purchase sufficient food for my 20 carriers. Gave him a piece of my mind when I departed.

To the agricultural station at EPO, 4 hours walk. Received word that ATUA/ENAWA, a male native of GAGAVE Village, KUNIMAIPA, against whom a complaint had been made at GUARI, was working on a nearby plantation. Sent police to arrest him. Slept at EPO.

10

DIARY cont....

MONDAY 11th November.

Patrol rested today at EPO. The police despatched yesterday to arrest ATUA/ENAWA returned to EPO at 1600 hours with ATUA in custody.

TUESDAY 12th November.

Walked along the vehicular road from EPO to the beach. Followed the beach South - Easterly to PITAPAKA Village. Arranged with the Village Constable here to take me across to YULE Island by canoe. The remainder of the patrol stayed in the barracks at PITAPAKA.

Landed on the Western end of YULE and walked the length of the island to the government station at KAIRUKU. Arrived there about 1500 hours. Total time from EPO, 6 hours.

WEDNESDAY 13th November.

Remained today at KAIRUKU. Discussed possible MEKEO - GOILALA road links with the A.D.O., KAIRUKU, Mr. K. Brown. Purchased rations for the carriers at the store of trader Mr. R. Slaughter.

In the meantime, Mr. Brown had sent the station workboat across to PITAPAKA to fetch the rest of the patrol. They arrived at KAIRUKU at 1400.

THURSDAY 14th November.

Patrol departed from KAIRUKU at 0900 aboard the M.V. 'Trader', entered a tidal creek on the mainland and finally went ashore at AROPOKINA at 1230.

From AROPOKINA followed the vehicular road to a point just past the Catholic mission farm at WANINO. Four hours for this walk.

Mr. C.P.O. I. Gibbons, from KAIRUKU, was camped alongside the road here doing some bridge building. Stayed overnight in his camp.

FRIDAY 15th November.

Away from the road - camp at 0700. Now beginning to climb steadily, although not steeply, to Mr. Dexter's plantation. Altitude here about 500 feet.

From Dexter's plantation continued on along the main road to the limit of vehicular traffic at IKEKE, where the mission have a store. The track from IKEKE to the next mission rest - house at NEA is well graded and rises fairly sharply. NEA is at an altitude of about 1500 feet.

There is also a government barracks at NEA. Very few people in this area and unable to purchase native foods. Issued rice and tinned meat. NEA marked the end of the mosquito country.

Day's walk from near WANINO to NEA, 6 hours.

SATURDAY 16th November.

Today travelled from NEA to MAIMAI, total walking time, seven hours. The first part of the walk, from NEA to the mission station at OBOABA, took three hours. This section is well graded and the walking relatively easy.

A bad landslide which carried away the road - bed for fifty yards has prevented horse transport from reaching OBOABA for several weeks. It is almost cleared again however.

(9)

DIARY cont.....

The altitude at OBOABA is 3000 feet and from the mission station a magnificent view of the GOILALA country can be obtained. Aircraft can be seen as they make the final approach to the TAPINI strip. OBOABA - TAPINI, however, is two days normal walking time.

The second section of the track, that is from OBOABA to MAIMAI, is a very hard four hours. Two valley systems have to be crossed, the latter into the ST. JOSEPH River, drops about 2500 feet with a corresponding ascent on the other side. The cane suspension bridge across the ST JOSEPH is about 120 feet long.

The mission have a rest - house at MAIMAI and there is also a newly constructed government barracks.

Able to purchase some food at MAIMAI.

SUNDAY 17th November.

Today's walk from MAIMAI to TAPINI has been the hardest of the patrol. It took me 9 1/4 hours, and the carriers 4 hours more. There is no government rest - house between ILAILAVA and TAPINI as this track is rarely used. A broken down shack at BOLAEOLA goes by the name of 'rest - house', but it is uninhabitable.

The graded track finishes at ILAILAVA, about one hour from MAIMAI, and the remainder of the route follows native tracks.

After crossing the IOUMOUI River, the track rises very steeply across the divide between this river and the LOLOIPA River. The ascent must be about 4000 feet. Walking over the summit of this ridge is through a tangle of dead bamboos and loose, sliding, shale. The descent to the LOLOIPA is equally steep. A native suspension bridge spans the LOLOIPA here where it rushes through narrow, rocky, walls.

Climbing out of the LOLOIPA takes about 2 1/2 hours of monotonous zig - zagging along a graded track. It was badly overgrown with grass head high.

Reached TAPINI government station at 1415. Carriers arrived at 1800 hours.

MONDAY 18th November.

The patrol spelled at TAPINI today.

TUESDAY 19th November.

Packed stores at TAPINI ready to be transported to GUARI by horse - caravan.

WEDNESDAY 20th November.

Departed from TAPINI at 0830, crossed the LOLOIPA and proceeded by graded walking - track to the rest - house at TORORO. Five hours. The Village Constable and most of the TORORO people were absent at a dance at JAMIALAVAVA, but they turned up about 1700 hours with an ample supply of food.

THURSDAY 21st November.

From TORORO to GUARI, graded walking - track, five hours.

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NATIVE SITUATION.

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The overall native situation at GUARI is good. There has been no kind of disturbance at all since the occasion of the 26th and 27th of September 1957, when the AUPURU, SIOMSHOM, ELAILA, KOPALEK and GUTGUT sub-groups of the TONAMENA people were involved in an argument as to who should have the right to perform the burial ceremonies over the body of their common chief and a struggle to possess this body. For a full account of this incident I refer you to Mr. Patrol Officer W.A. McGrath's and Mr. A.D.O.G. Linsley's reports.

It would appear that such squabbles are quite common in the KUNIMAIPA whenever a 'big-man' dies, and it is probable that incidents of a similar nature will occur from time to time. Any arguments over the possession of a body are purely internal and affect one group only. Rarely would another group be involved except in the case of some man of extraordinary prestige, or a paramount chief. There is little evidence that any kind of a paramount chief does exist, so we can expect these disturbances to remain fairly localised. I am quite sure that firm guidance from the Administration will reduce any trouble to a minimum.

The people from the UPPER KUNIMAIPA, LOWER KUNIMAIPA and the LOLOIPA area, have proved very keen to bring their troubles to the Patrol Post. These are mostly complaints laid under Regulations 84(1) and 84(2) of the Native Regulation Ordinance, with a few minor assaults, thefts, riotous behaviour etc. The KUNIMAIPA's have a fairly healthy regard for the law even if its moral implications are lost upon them. They regard gaol as a most undesirable business. They describe it this way. "We go to gaol. We work for two or three months and then we finish. But our work is lost, where is the pay for it?"

There is one rather undesirable feature apparent in the social structure of the KUNIMAIPA. This is the general promiscuity which appears to be practised by everybody, and the business of wife exchange. In themselves, such practises are probably not very disturbing, but they often have serious consequences. In the case of a wife exchange, for instance, one of the female partners, as often happens, may be unwilling. It is common for the other male to force his attentions upon her, and if she still resists, may lead to a brutal assault. KUNIMAIPA men discard old wives and take new ones as other men would change a shirt. The women, too, seek to avoid pregnancy, and there is strong evidence that self induced abortion is common. In the village of ZAILAPU, for instance, which has 120 people, not a single birth has been recorded in the last four years. Many other villages have a low birth-rate. The census figures for 1958 should be interesting. The fact that many of the young men are away at work in PORT MORESBY, WAU and other centres, has left the sexes unevenly balanced, thus aggravating the situation. To restore a more healthy situation in the KUNIMAIPA, I have been applying Regulations 84(1) and 84(2) fairly severely in those cases where complaints have been made. In many cases of wife exchange which reach my notice, it is impossible to find a complainant as all parties to the exchange seem quite satisfied with it. Any married native who goes to PORT MORESBY to work, leaving his wife in the village, can be sure that when he returns at the end of his time he will find her 'married' to somebody else.

cf. Main volume in file 100

The TAPALA, KARUAMA and MEIPA people are rather less sophisticated than the people from the KUNIMAIPA proper. Their land is a tangle of rough, timbered ridges

2 (7)

NATIVE SITUATION.

and spurs to the South and South East of Mount Yule. The altitude is several thousand feet lower than that of the KUNIMAIPA Valley and the vegetation along the rivers is typically coastal. These people can be described as bushmen. The lacquer of sophistication is very thin. Although their history is bloody and they gave the early Administration a lot of trouble, they have now abandoned their warlike ways. TAPALAS and KARUAMAS rarely come to the Patrol Post unless specifically called. Although they no doubt have their internal troubles and rifts, they seem to prefer to settle things themselves without calling upon the assistance of the government. I have visited the area twice since I have been at GUARI and both times found things very quiet. Only one complaint was brought to my notice and this a relatively minor assault.

As mentioned before, the KUNIMAIPAS spend a lot of their time dancing and performing other ceremonies. For this purpose special dance villages are erected at some central spot. Meanwhile, the permanent dwellings of the group may be scattered over the side of the mountain and generally in a poor state of repair. During the forthcoming bush an effort will be made to get the remaining scattered bush groups into more permanent villages, preferably on sites to be selected near the main roads.

Although the altitude in the KUNIMAIPA may have disadvantages, the climate is most favourable to agriculture and these people always have an abundant supply of both native and European vegetables. They keep GUARI well supplied with food.

Many of the people of the UPPER KUNIMAIPA have contacts with neighbouring NEW GUINEA peoples. Quite a number are related through marriage. PIDGIN ENGLISH is as well known in this area as MOTU.

In summary, I would say that the people have proved to be friendly and co-operative and there is no reason why this situation should change in the foreseeable future. I have found them to be more tractable and responsive to fair treatment than their neighbours, the GOILALAS.

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AIRFIELDS & SUPPLIES.

The particularly rough nature of the KUNIMAIPA country and the consequent difficulty of locating an airstrip, has already been described. Although the patrol covered the whole area, and gave careful attention to those sites already proposed, and to others less likely, none were suitable for either ANSON or NORSEMAN aircraft. All were either too short, by actual measurement, or too steep. Perhaps, by an immense amount of labour, a strip could be carved out of the side of a mountain, but we must remember that the population to do the job is small and many able bodied men are away at work. Nothing seen was really within the realms of pick and shovel practicabilities. I refer you also to the remarks of A.D.O., Mr. H.E. Clark, from his own personal observations. These remarks are to be found in his own report. Light aircraft strips, say suitable for CESSNAS or similar aircraft, could perhaps be built in several places. The best of these sites, in my opinion, is at the junction of the TAPALA - KARUAMA rivers, near KOSGALEN Rest - house. This site measured 1600 feet and is quite level. Here however, the approaches are doubtful and may not pass the stringent requirements of D.C.A. Such a CESSNA strip would only be useful in an emergency such as a medical evacuation, it would not be sufficient to supply a station. The TAPALA - KARUAMA is two days from GUARI and is well out of the centre of population, which is concentrated in the KUNIMAIPA proper.

Although the book should not be closed upon the possibility of a strip, (another patrol or other eyes may bring one to light,) I would suggest that our energies, and funds, (if any) should be diverted towards the improvement of the already existing bridle - track between TAPINI and GUARI, so that the Post could be supplied by vehicle. Even should a strip be found in the future, the construction of a vehicular road from TAPINI is essential, it is the only true way to develop the country. Looking even further ahead, this road would be an essential link in a road from the PAPUAN coast to WAU, which has been proposed.

Has consideration been given to the airdrop of supplies to the KUNIMAIPA Post? Writer's previous term was at KOROBA, in the Southern Highlands District, and this station received regular drops of stores from TARI. The distance, TARI - KOROBA, is approximately the same as TAPINI - GUARI. Supply by this method, providing the stores are carefully packed, is highly successful and 100% recovery is possible. Rice, wheatmeal, sugar, salt, tea, matches, tobacco etc., are broken down into 40 lb lots, and tightly sewn up. Copra sacks are ideal for the purpose. Loose tins of meat are placed in with the rice and wheatmeal etc. One such drop of say, 1500 lbs weight of native rations would keep GUARI going for 2 or 3 months. A grass covered ridge within 5 minutes walk of GUARI would be a satisfactory drop site.

At present GUARI's only means of supply is by horse - caravan from TAPINI, and a lot of the stores are damaged by rain on the road. They have to be dried at GUARI. Airdrops would prevent this damage and would also provide an opportunity to spell the horses which tend to become a little overworked at times.

Agree
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Discussion
on phone

No action taken
by D.O. as at
5.5.58. O'Brien's
too busy with
various development
work.

5

STATION SITES.

The reasons as to the undesirability of GUARI as the permanent KUNIMAIPA Patrol Post have been explained in the introduction to this report.

The site at ELILA, is, without doubt, the best station site in the KUNIMAIPA. This takes in to account both its features as a building block, and its position as an administrative focal - point. Running over these features again, they are :

- (1) ELILA is an elevated plateau, quite level or nearly so, about 15 or 20 acres in area. There are no other level area of a similar size to be found anywhere in the KUNIMAIPA with the exception of the Kunai flat at KOSGALEH. The altitude at ELILA is about 1000 feet lower than at GUARI. ✓
- (2) The block is situated between GUARI and KAMULAI, approx. two hours walk from GUARI and an hour from KAMULAI, on the upper bridle - track. The plateau is raised some 100 feet above the road. Being placed at the elbow of the KUNIMAIPA River where it turns away North West, it offers a magnificent view of both the upper and lower valleys. ✓
- (3) Ample supplies of building materials are available a few hundred feet further up the ridge. ✓
- (4) There are two permanent streams, one, fairly small, runs through the centre of the block, and the other forms the Eastern boundary. ✓
- (5) The soil is first - rate gardening land. ✓
- (6) Is within 40 minutes walk of the mission saw - mill. ✓
- (7) The mission saw - mill is shortly to be equipped with a 240 volt water turbine and generator. The mission has offered to make electric power available to ELILA should the government decide to build there. ✓

It has been suggested that a block of land known as SHOM SHOM, midway between ELILA and KAMULAI, would be a good alternative site for the Patrol Post. The bottom bridle track passes along the boundary of this land.

I consider SHOM SHOM a far inferior station site to ELILA. There is only about 5 acres of land available here and it is not nearly as level as the latter. It is also a little too close to the mission station. Two stations so close together could be a burden upon the local manpower and food supplies. ✓

At ELILA it would be possible to plan a neat, well ordered station, and with a little effort a soccer field could be added. Such a recreation field for the police and other station personnel, is important.

Only about 15 natives, 10 adults and children, are living on the small hamlet area at ELILA. Tentative inquiries show that they would be reluctant to transfer ownership of this land to the government. However, they could be shifted from here to a block of government owned land of approximately the same acreage, which is a few hundred yards further down the ridge. ✓

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ROADS & BRIDGES.

The system of graded bridle - tracks in the KUNIMAIPA, and also in the other areas of the GOILALA, is probably unique in the Territory. They have been built mainly by the Catholic mission, in the KUNIMAIPA at least, and are used both by the mission and the government alike. The native people have provided the labour to build these tracks and they have been paid by the government at so much a mile. Without these tracks, walking over the KUNIMAIPA and the GOILALA would be hard work.

To date, almost the whole of the KUNIMAIPA and the TAPALA - KARUANA is covered by bridle - track. The only sections still to be built are those between SUAS - KOMO - UNI and GOILAPU, and the MEIPA Valley. (see map.) The tracks have an average width of 8 or 9 feet, wider where the going was easy, and narrower over the stony places. They are quite safe for horses, the mission personnel regularly travel by horse and transport of supplies to GUARI is by horse - caravan. All of the existing roads could, with a little work, be widened into vehicular roads. There still remains in many places, large quantities of rock to be removed, and I suggest that our next lot of road funds be invested in dynamite, fuse, detonators and benzene. We are also very short of crowbars which are very necessary for any rock work. Patrol Officer, Mr. W.A. McGrath, in a letter, ROADS - KUNIMAIPA VALLEY, to the A.D.O., TAPINI, dated the 30th October, 1957, has covered fully the dynamite requirements for each road. The mission have a benzene powered rock - drill which they use for blasting - holes.

It is the writer's intention, subject of course to your approval, starting from the New Year, to begin the widening of these roads. Special emphasis will be placed initially on the GUARI - TAPINI section, and the completion of the final SUAS - KOMO - GOILAPU link in the KUNIMAIPA Valley system. Each Village Constable will be given a road - mark, say 15 feet long, made from 4" x 2" timber painted white with coloured ends so that it cannot be shortened without attracting notice. Married police will be stationed in road camps (see also BASE CAMPS), to supervise this work and will be periodically visited by self and somebody from the mission to blast the rock obstacles. I anticipate staying up to a month or more in each of these camps. Operations on the GUARI - TAPINI road would be directed from a camp at TORORO, and the SUAS - GOILAPU section from a camp at SUAS and later KOMO. EMANUEL/ALBANIAL could also accompany to do the necessary bridge work. It is imperative that explosives be purchased as soon as possible. KAJULAI is now using the last case of dynamite in the KUNIMAIPA.

COAST ROAD TO TAPINI.

The best route for this important road seems to be from INAVAUNI to KOSGALEN, thence across the MEIPA to JAMIALAVAVA, TORORO, and down the LOLOIPA to TAPINI. A vehicular road already exists as far as INAVAUNI, and from there to KOSGALEN, the bridle - track follows an easy grade along the river. The section between KOSGALEN and JAMIALAVAVA, across the MEIPA Valley, (which writer recently covered in company with Mr. McGrath,) is the only completely new sector to be built. The distance is about eight hours by foot along native tracks. This road, if graded to the head of the MEIPA, and then down to connect with the bridle - track at JAMIALAVAVA, would not be too difficult. The road

ROADS & BRIDGES cont.....

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from JAMIALAVAVA to TORORO is relatively free of stone and could easily be widened. This would then link up with the GUARI - TAPINI road. I think, that for the time being at least, wherever possible, we should endeavour to widen existing roads rather than construct entirely new ones. Perhaps later on a new road could be built down the KATALJA CREEK from JAMIALAVAVA to shorten the route to TAPINI.

INAWAUNI seems the logical jumping off place to TAPINI. To build a road from IKEKE would be more difficult as the country between here and TAPINI is very rough indeed. It has also been proposed that the road should be built from INAWAUNI through WAPOTE to TAPINI. This would be an immense task. The country from INAWAUNI through that direction is a wild confusion of tangled ridges, bush and stone, for the most part uninhabited.

BRIDGES.

Main bridges to be constructed on a proposed INAWAUNI - KOSGALLEN - MEIPA - JAMIALAVAVA - TORORO - LOLOIPA - TAPINI road, are across the creeks near INAWAUNI, over the MEIPA and the LOLOIPA. Foot bridges have already been built over these streams. They will, of course, have to be rebuilt to take vehicles, but all these streams are small and no major bridge work will be required.

The bridge spanning the KUNIMAIPA below GUARI, after having been severely damaged by fire, has since collapsed. Plans for the reconstruction of a bigger bridge are already well advanced. The main bearers are now being cut in the KAMULAI saw - mill.

In conclusion, where the interests of both the government and the mission are both served by the construction of a road, the two should work together in close co-operation. Some of the mission personnel have spent a lifetime in this area and many have become expert in road construction, bridge building, the use of explosives etc. They are very enthusiastic to see a vehicular road constructed both from TAPINI and the MEKERO. Father MAYE, the Father in Charge at KAMULAI, has promised the services, full time, of a layman experienced in the use of explosives, on the road up the TAPALA, provided that the Administration supplies the dynamite.

(2)

PATROLLING PROGRAM, BASE CAMPS.

There is insufficient work at GUARI to occupy the O.I.C. for more than two or three weeks at a time. He should be able to spend the greater part of the year on patrol in other parts of the valley. Patrol purposes would probably be best served by a system of base - camps, with the main station at ELILA. These patrolling camps could be at (1) TORORO, (2) GUARI, (3) OMU, (4) at a site to be selected on the opposite side of the valley to OMU, (5) SUAS, (6) KOIFA, (7) KOSGALMN. The O.I.C. could stay in these camps for a month or more attending to routine administration, magisterial duties, road supervision, collection income - tax, etc. It would also be possible to take the radio set and maintain schedules with TAPINI. Supplies as they arrive by road from TAPINI would be left in the store at the permanent station and ferried out by carrier to whichever camp as required. Most of the rest - houses throughout the KUNIMAIPA are in a broken down condition and would have to be rebuilt. Rather than do this, it would be better to erect new buildings. A typical base - camp would consist of an O.I.C.'s house, a police barracks, a small aid - post combining living quarters for the N.M.O., and a house for carriers. Nothing grand is envisaged in the construction of these camps, all buildings would be of native materials but a little more care would be shown in the construction than is the case with the average rest - house. This is necessary if they are to be habitable for periods of a month or more. Such a camp could be built in two weeks.

As GUARI will still be a useful patrolling camp and overnight stop for horse - caravans, the station has largely been rebuilt and the old buildings pulled down. New buildings which have been erected are : police barracks to accommodate 6 police, married quarters for 2 police families, women's prison, store, N.M.O.'s quarters and aid - post, and work is well advanced on a house for the O.I.C. The present O.I.C.'s residence is about 10 years old and in a shocking state of repair. It too will be pulled down when the new house is completed. All these new buildings at GUARI have been made of native materials, the labour has been supplied by prisoners working under police supervision. They have cost very little to erect. Timber which has already been purchased for the new patrol post is being saved until the site has been finalised.

At the end of the wet season, about April or May, I would like to do a patrol down the KUNIMAIPA thence up to the old army camp at BULLI and across to WAU, returning probably through GARAINA. Such a patrol would have as its purpose to ascertain the limits of population down, and to the N of the KUNIMAIPA, and to survey the best route for a road to WAU.

At the moment, the KUNIMAIPA people have very little money and it would be hopeless to expect to collect any taxation from them early in the year. Census - taxation patrols should be left until later on in the year.

The patrolling program for 1958, then, is :
 (1) Patrols to perform routine administration, establishment base - camps, supervision road work, particularly the GUARI - TAPINI road, (2) Road surveys WAU and GARAINA after the wet season, (3) Census - taxation patrols later in the year.

M. Lang

 (M. Lang.)
 Patrol Officer.

(1)

APPENDIX " A " .

REPORT ON THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN
AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING
THE PATROL.

No. 1799, L/CPL KARO : An excellent N.C.C., mature, stable,
performed all his duties in a most satisfactory manner.

No. 4408, Const. PAGINA : A very good patrol constable,
cheerful and willing.

No. 9340, Const. SERGIUS : Young and energetic, performed
well on this patrol.

No. 6030, Const. WABUNESI : Willing enough but getting a
bit old for this kind of thing, would make a good station
constable.

M Lang.
.....
(M.Lang.)
Officer R.P.N.G.C.

PATROL MAP

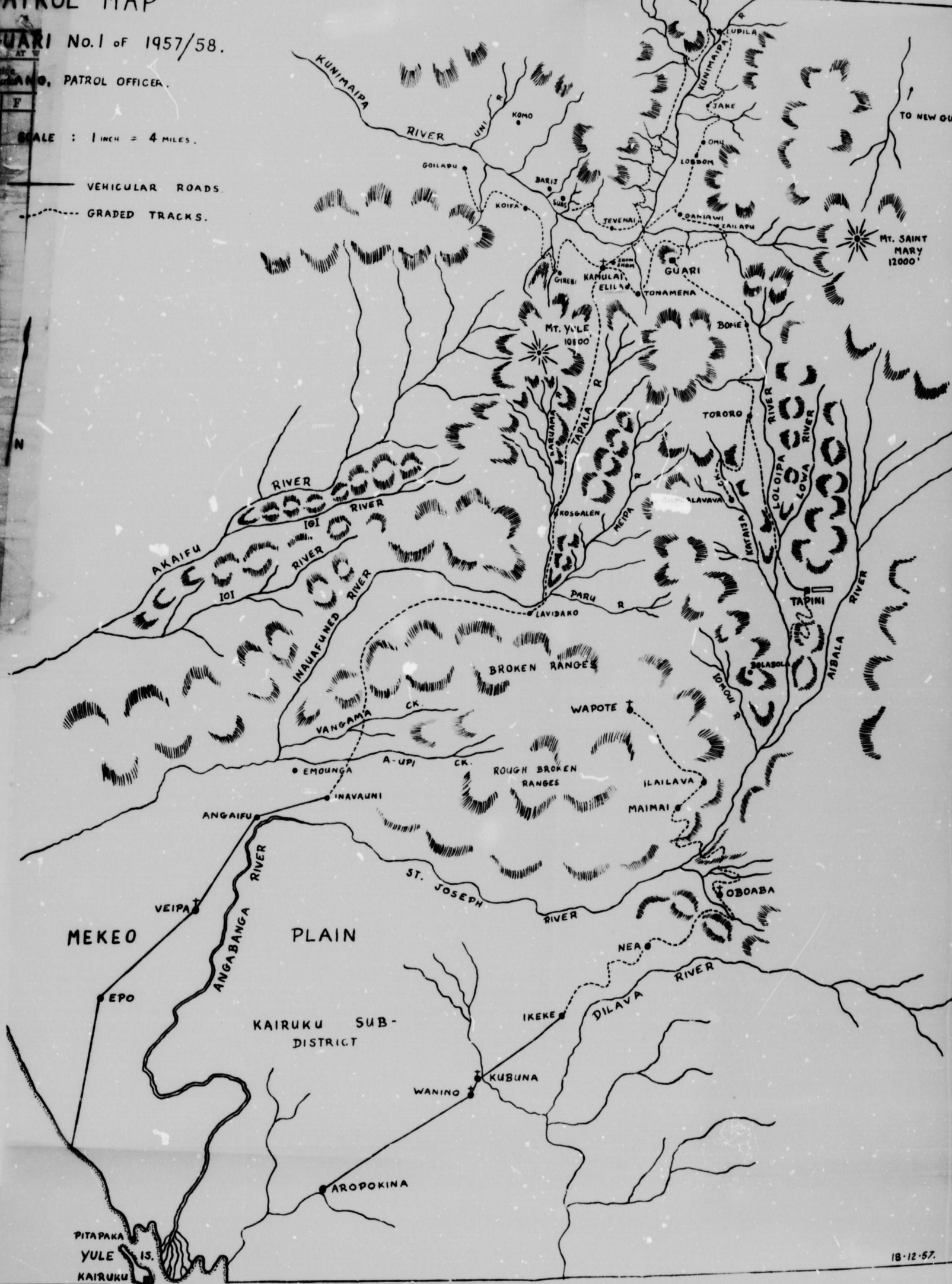
GUARI No.1 of 1957/58.

LANG, PATROL OFFICER.

SCALE : 1 INCH = 4 MILES.

VEHICULAR ROADS.

GRADED TRACKS.



PITAPAKA
YULE IS.
KAIRUKU



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... CENTRAL Report No. GUARI No. 2 of 1957-58.

Patrol Conducted by..... MALCOLM LANG, (Patrol Officer.)

Area Patrolled..... LOWER KUNIMAIPA CENSUS SUB-DIVISION of the
GOTILALA SUB-DISTRICT.
NO.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives..... 8

Duration—From..... 14 / 4 / 1958 to..... 30 / 4 / 1958

Number of Days..... SEVENTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... / / 19..... 56

Medical / / 18.56.

Map Reference..... PATROL MAP ATTACHED.....

Objects of Patrol..... TAX - CENSUS.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

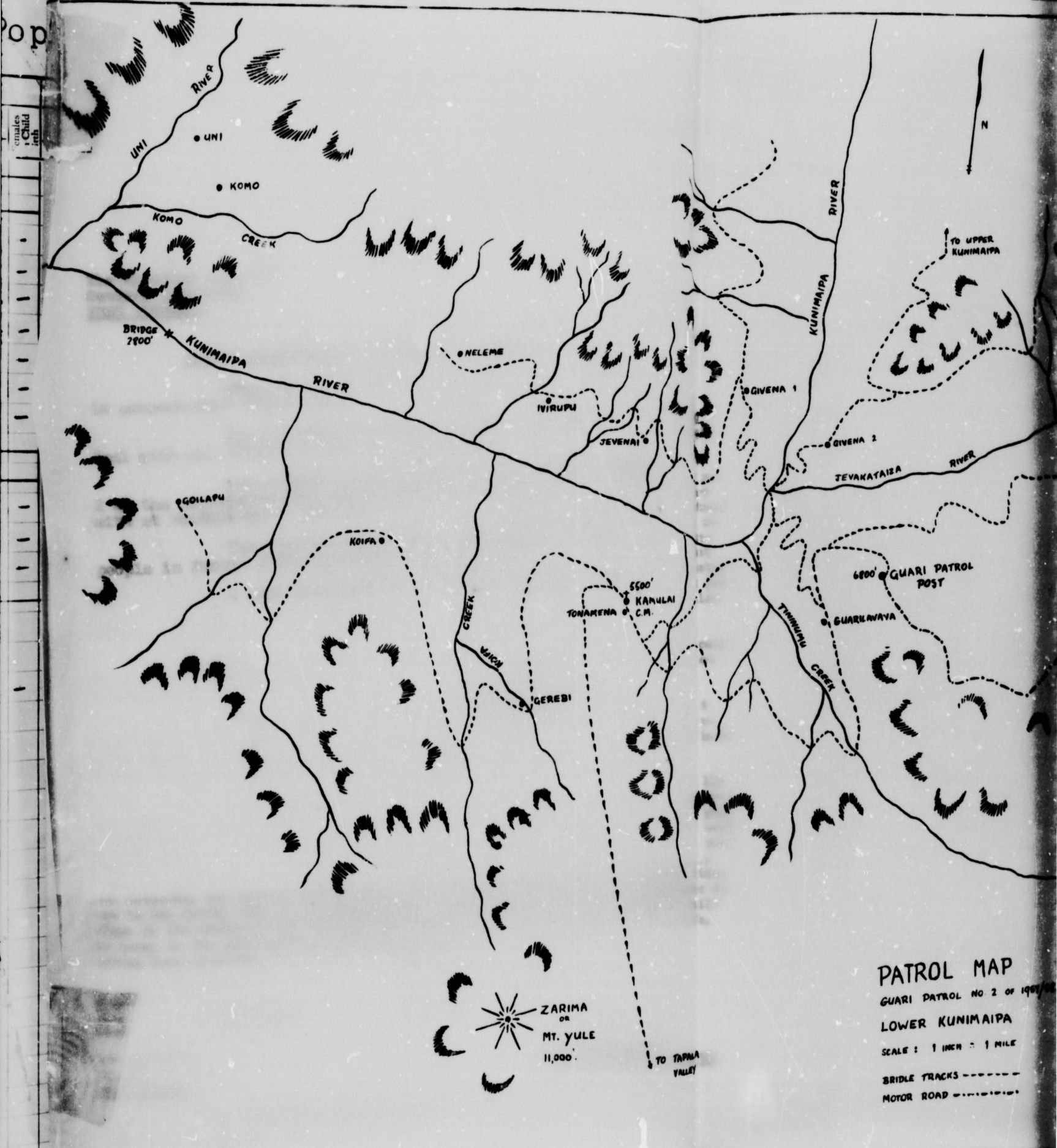
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

Village Pop

Year..... 1958

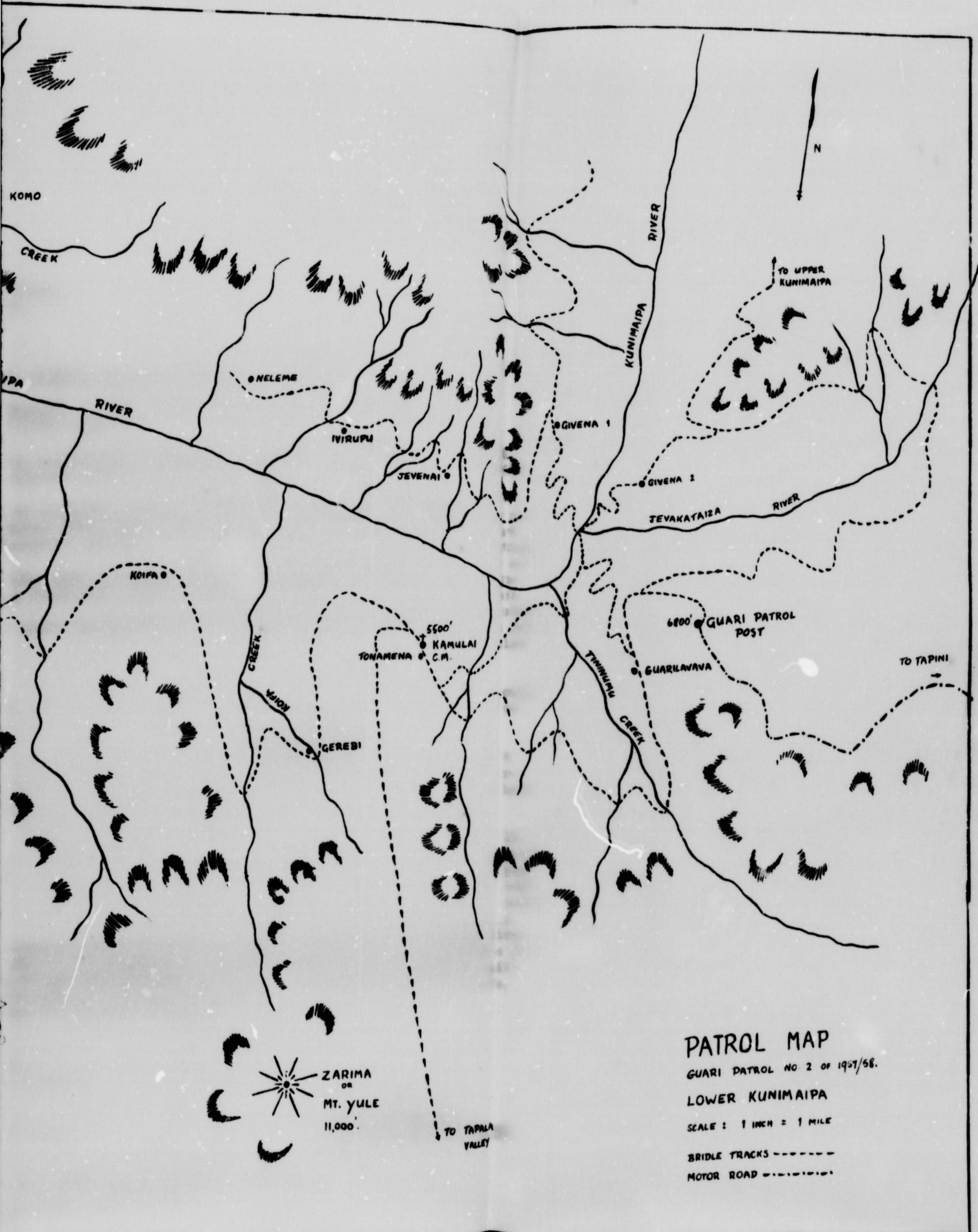
| VILLAGE | DATE OF CENSUS | Births | | DEATHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Males & Child in h |
|-------------------|----------------|--------|----|-----------|---|----------|---|-----|---|-----|---|------|---|---------|----|----|---|--------------------------|
| | | | | 0-1 Month | | 0-1 Year | | 1-4 | | 5-8 | | 9-13 | | Over 13 | | | | |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | | |
| TONAMENA | 15/4/58 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GEREBI | 17/4/58 | 3 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KOIFA No. 1 | 18/4/58 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | |
| KOIFA No. 2 | 18/4/58 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | |
| FOILAPU | 20/4/58 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | |
| KOMO | 22/4/58 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| UNI No. 1 | 23/4/58 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| UNI No. 2 | 23/4/58 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | 2 |
| NELEME | 24/4/58 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| IVIRUPU | 25/4/58 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JEVENAI | 25/4/58 | 8 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GIVENA No. 1 | 26/4/58 | - | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | - |
| GIVENA No. 2 | 28/4/58 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| GUARILAVAVA No. 1 | 29/4/58 | - | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| GUARILAVAVA No. 2 | 29/4/58 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 30 | 39 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 12 | 11 | - | |





PATROL MAP
 GUARI PATROL NO 2 OF 1967
 LOWER KUNIMAIPA
 SCALE : 1 INCH = 1 MILE
 BRIDLE TRACKS - - - - -
 MOTOR ROAD

ATT.



PATROL MAP
 GUARI PATROL NO 2 of 1957/58.
 LOWER KUNIMAIPA
 SCALE : 1 INCH = 1 MILE
 BRIDLE TRACKS - - - - -
 MOTOR ROAD -



GUA. P. R. NO. 2-57/58-182

21st August, 1958.

MR/ER

Assistant Masterlot Officer,

TAPINT.

TAPINT PATROL REPORT - GUARI NO. 2 OF 1957-58

Your JO-1-3/41 dated 1/8/58 refers.

I agree with you in your commendation of the reports. Mr. Lang has submitted a clean, clear report, indicative of a great deal of serious thought on his part.

Whilst I agree with you and Mr. Lang in deploring the unhappy result of the repeal of the regulation making carrying compulsory, I cannot support your recommendation that it be re-introduced. However desirable its reintroduction may appear to officers on the spot, I fear that it would be regarded everywhere as a retrograde step. My regret is rather that the original regulation was ever amended at all. Comparisons proverbially are odious, but it is worthy of note that in the Trust Territory, officers successfully patrolled for many years without statutory authority to compel people to carry; and, in Papua itself, a magnificent job of road and airstrip building has been done without the statutory compulsion which formerly applied to human portage.

Mr. Lang's remarks on education appear, unfortunately, to be only too true. If verifications were needed, the Mission publication recently sighted should provide it.

Whilst not opposing Mr. Lang's opinion that capital punishment would reduce the number of killings in the GOULALA Sub District, I do not unreservedly support it. The fear of capital punishment might prevent calculated pay back murder, but not, I expect, the spontaneous killing that also occurs.

Still, any reasonable approach that might prevent pay back killings should be worth a trial, however odious and cold-blooded may seem the approach which suggests that a man be hung as an "experiment". But the fact is that hanging in the GOULALA would be in the nature of an experiment. Still, it is an experiment with no obvious chance of a deleterious result. If a man is hung who has been convicted of a killing which warrants a hanging, and thereby other would-be killers are deterred, and innocent lives spared as a result, then all those innocent lives are on the credit side of the experiment; if, on the other hand, no appreciable decline in the number of pay back killings were to follow a hanging, there is still no entry on the debit side, in that the person hung was due to forfeit his life, having been convicted of a capital offence.

MINUTES
DATE
FILE

21/8/58
GUA. P. R. NO. 2

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

[Signature]
(J. H. HERRIES)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

For your information, please.

There are no matters requiring communication
to other Departments.

ATP.

[Signature]
(J. HERRIES) ACT. DIST. OFFICER

TOTAL 1
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

KIC:AFM

30-1-3/41

Sub-District Office,
Tapini,
CENTRAL DISTRICT.

1st. August, 1958

District Officer,
Central District,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - GUARI NO. 2 OF 57-58.

Attached please find two copies of the above mentioned Patrol Report submitted by Mr. P.O. Lang.

As usual a neat and comprehensive report has been prepared by this Officer, and his conclusions and submissions are endorsed by this office.

Reg.127 N.A.R's. The repeal of this regulation has hit this Sub-District very hard, and the subterfuges and bluffs that have to be used to obtain carriers do not make for good native administration. The difficulty in obtaining carriers is not limited to patrolling Native Affairs staff, but is also experienced by the Medical services. Is there any possibility of having this regulation re-enacted for this Sub-District?

Reinstatement of Village Constable MUIN/MAUPZEI. I am not in favour of reinstating this ex-official. No doubt he still controls the local politics, but I feel that a firm dismissal should stand.

Education. Mr. Lang's remarks under this heading are very pertinent, and express the attitude of the Mission in all parts of this Sub-District.

It is not our policy to entice the children away from the Headquarters Mission Station Schools such as Kamulai, Kerau, Fane, and Ononghe, where they are receiving a reasonable education, but to cater for the children who are in a complete backwater in the so-called Village Schools.

This is not through any anti-Mission feeling on the part of this office, but I believe that by strengthening the Administration School at Tapini, we will be catering for numerous children who will never have a chance to go to the Mission Headquarters Schools and who are doomed to remain unenlightened for the rest of their lives.

Also, we have never stood in the way of the Mission conducting religious services amongst their adherents at the Government School, and they will receive every encouragement to do so.

The Mission have a Rest House at Tapini, and the good Fathers make regular trips there. If we are interested in keeping the children within the church, religious instruction could be arranged.

Somehow I feel that the main objections of the Church to the Government School are:-

- (1) Fear that they will lose control over the people who they have controlled so autocratically for so long.

TOTAL
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(2) Jealousy of our school building and the excellent conditions under which our school-children live, and the fear that other children may prefer this standard to the poor Mission standard.

(3) The loss of free workers, houseboys, and caravan boys.

I have already forwarded you a copy of the Papuan Echo, the Mission publication, which came into my hands recently, and you will see, when you translate it, that the Mission are crowing over their victory in preventing a Government School from being established at Waitape. You will also see that they are also stooping to making snide remarks against both myself and the former Education Officer, Mr. Clark. In fact the whole article, under the heading 'Our Fight for the Liberty of Schools', is one of sarcastic comment against the Administration; although I must confess that they were particularly careful in their reference to Mr. Groves, the Director of Education.

The question is, "Are we going to allow a group of foreign peasant priests dictate the education policy in this Sub-District when we all agree that the whole future of this Sub-District lies in the hands of the school-children of today?"

The Mission have had a free hand in the past thirty years in this area, but I have yet to find the Gailala clerk, carpenter, Agricultural extension assistant, literate Medical Orderly, or policeman.

I am afraid that we must face it and realize that the Mission, whilst they have the upper hand and no competition from other schools, are interested in the field of Education only so far as it helps them to carry on the functions of their Mission Stations, and the creation of their own little Theocracies.

K.L. Chester
(K.L. Chester)
ASST. DISTRICT OFFICER.

—
GRAND TOTAL
+ F
77
41
66
73
18
3
74
71
6
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

File : 30-1-3 .
GUARI Patrol Post,
GAILALA Sub-District,
30th June, 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,
TAPINI.

Patrol Report GUARI No. 2 of 1957/58 Conducted
by Mr. J. Lang, Patrol Officer, to the LOWER
KUNIMAIPA.

Enclosed herewith in triplicate, please find the above report.

This patrol was purely routine TAX-CENSUS and as such does not require elaborate comment. Apart from an axe assault at LOEDOM Village in the UPPER KUNIMAIPA on the 25th April, the patrol was mainly uneventful. This assault occurred while the census was being conducted at GIVENA, about 1 1/2 hours from LOEDOM. As you are aware, the native responsible for this assault has since been sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the TAPINI gaol and the woman victim has made a satisfactory recovery from her wound.

At the moment (I think it wise to thus qualify the statement), the native situation in the LOWER KUNIMAIPA is encouraging, the last disturbance here of any importance was the business at TONEMENA in September of last year (see Special Report GAILALA No. 1) and since then, to the time of writing this report, we have had nine months of comparative quiet. I say, setting aside for the time being health and education principles, that this is an encouraging native situation because the maintenance of law and order is still our primary consideration.

The theme, ' community fragmentation ' has been fully developed by previous officers who have patrolled the KUNIMAIPA, but in passing, I would like to add that from my own observations this ' fragmentation ' process has reached the limits of possible expansion in the LOWER KUNIMAIPA. Almost the entire population live in small scattered hamlets, some hamlets sheltering but a single family. For the purpose of census-taking, the inhabitants have made the rest-house the focal point, but nowhere in the entire sub-division is there any assembly of dwellings which could genuinely bear the appellation ' village '. The hope, often expressed, that roads would attract people of their own volition from their present mode of domicile, has not been fulfilled. An excellent system of graded walking-tracks now exists in most of the LOWER KUNIMAIPA but the most the people have done is to construct government rest-houses and barracks on these tracks while maintaining their own hamlets in the bush as before. I am sure, that should it be adjudged desirable to take some action in regard to this population grouping, then it will be necessary to use some degree of force to achieve results.

I might also add that very little attempt is anywhere being made to comply with the provisions of IOI(4) of the Native Regulation Ordinance, and under the present conditions of community fragmentation it is well-nigh impossible to adequately police the regulation.

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DIARY-

MONDAY 14th APRIL.

The patrol was ready to leave GUARI at 0800 hours this morning but we did not in fact get away until after 1000 hours. This exasperating delay was due to the non-arrival of the carriers from GUAMILAVAVA village, it was finally necessary to send police for them. It seems to me a great pity that Regulation 127 of the Native Regulation Ordinance was ever repealed, it has certainly added to the difficulties of the field-officer. Now when people are reluctant to provide carriers, one must resort to a series of stratagems and bluffs to persuade them to carry.

From GUARI, altitude approximately 6800 feet to KAMULAI, 5800 feet, in three hours. The people of the TONAMENA group of hamlets were instructed to prepare for census tomorrow. Heavy rain began at 1400 and continued for the remainder of the day and night. Several native complaints of a relatively minor nature were attended to during the afternoon.

TUESDAY 15th APRIL.

TONAMENA people assembled at the rest-house near KAMULAI and revision of census and compilation of the new Tax-Census sheets was completed by 1300 by which time the rain had begun again. This is probably the final flurry of the KUNIMAIPA wet-season. Last census compiled in this area by Anderson in 1956. Taxation exemption granted (see section Taxation p 8 .) Census complete, these people were instructed to return to the road tomorrow.

The three priests in this area, MAYE, ABEL and MALLADA, were still at KAMULAI after the Easter gathering, and a frank discussion developed concerning the future of the Administration school at TAPINI and education in general in the GOILALA, (see section Education p 7 .), which showed clearly that the mission does not regard itself as being the complement of the Administration in this field. In fact, opposition to the government school is quite positive and direct, and under these circumstances it is proving very difficult to recruit KUNIMAIPA pupils for TAPINI. No success whatsoever at TONAMENA in this regard.

WEDNESDAY 16th APRIL.

From KAMULAI to the rest-house at GEREBI by graded track, 1 1/2 hours. This is a new rest-house constructed since my last patrol here in October last year. It has been built down on the road on the banks of KOIFA Creek and eliminates the long climb up the ridge which was necessary to get to the old rest-house. Altitude here is 4200 feet. These people are living in very scattered hamlets along the slopes and foothills leading up to Mount YULE which is only a few miles distant. Heavy rain soon after establishing camp and census postponed until tomorrow morning.

THURSDAY 17th APRIL.

Census revised and Tax-Census sheets compiled, taxation exemption granted. Moved on from GEREBI to the KOIFA rest-house 6200 feet, 1 1/2 hours by graded track. This barracks is also situated alongside the road and the majority of the villagers live on the ridge further up the slope. For purposes of census taking, this group has been divided into two villages, KOIFA 1 and 2. GEREBI people returned to their hamlets to gather food before returning to the road. Heavy rain for rest of day.

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DIARY cont.....

FRIDAY 18th.

Census and Tax-Census sheets of KOIFA No. 1 and 2. Taxation exemption granted. Inspected some of the nearby hamlets and these found to be in but fair condition.

The Village Constable of KOIFA No. 2, KAZIPU, has left KOIFA and settled with his family at GOILAPU, thus leaving KOIFA 2 without a Village Constable. It was suggested by the people that ZORIMAPU/KUTAUPI be appointed the new Village Constable in the place of KAZIPU.

Both the native L.M.S. and Catholic schoolteachers here complained that attendance at the village schools was very irregular. Spoke to the people of the desirability of their children attending one school or the other, and also asked for pupils for the TAPINI school but this without any show of response.

Rain again here early in the afternoon and remained at the rest-house for the night instead of moving on to GOILAPU as previously intended.

SATURDAY 19th.

From KOIFA on to GOILAPU, elevation 4700 feet. GOILAPU is the last regular KUNIMAIPA village on the left bank of the river, although there are a few scattered hamlets further downstream principally in the vicinity of GURUJA. The population in these remoter hamlets is very small and for purposes of census taking most of the people line either at GOILAPU or at UNI, on the other side of the river.

GOILAPU also marks the end of the graded bridle-track on this bank which was opened for horse traffic late last year. This part of the KUNIMAIPA has not been deforested to the same extent as the upper reaches of the valley and the ridges for the most part are fairly well timbered. From GOILAPU there is a track to the coast via the forbidden settlement area of the AKAIKU Valley. This is the normal supply route of the L.M.S. There is still a considerable amount of movement between the KUNIMAIPA Valley and that of the AKAIKU as this is a favoured hunting and fishing ground. Hunting parties spend weeks camped in the AKAIKU but there are now no permanent settlements, those people who formerly lived in the AKAIKU have now settled at GOILAPU or KOIFA.

No census today because of early rains.

SUNDAY 20th.

Census revision and compilation of taxation statistics. A few courts heard. Tomorrow the patrol will proceed down the ridge and over the river to the opposite bank. The bridge below GOILAPU is said to have been washed away during the wet-season flooding so a team of men were sent down to construct a makeshift bridge so that the patrol may cross over in the morning.

MONDAY 21st.

Away from GOILAPU at 0800 and followed a very steep native track down to the river below. The altitude here is 2800 feet and with the towering mountains on either side, one has the impression of being down a mineshaft. The fact that Mount YULE (11000 feet) or ZARIMA, to give the mountain its native name, is distant only a dozen miles or so, gives some idea of the rugged nature of the country. The river at this point is about forty yards in width, and is beginning to lose the tumbling, mountain-stream characteristics of its higher reaches. The vegetation along its banks is thick and matted and semi-coastal in appearance. There are crocodiles further down near GURUJA. A steep climb now up the opposite

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DIARY cont.....

slope, then down again to KOMO Creek and up once more to KOMO rest-house at 4400 feet, altogether about three hours from GOILAPU.

More rain and census postponed until the morning.

TUESDAY 22nd.

Census and taxation statistics. Several parents have promised to send their children to the school at TAPINI. The Village Constables of UNI No. 1 and 2 visited the barracks during the afternoon and were told to prepare their people for census tomorrow.

Several members of the missions, both L.M.S. and Catholic, have, in the past, suggested the possibility of constructing a light aircraft strip on the kunai ridge at KOMO. Surveyed this ridge carefully and am of the opinion that it is a most unlikely site even for a light aircraft and does not exist as a possibility at all for larger craft.

WEDNESDAY 23rd.

To the UNI barracks by a very poor native track, 1/4 of an hour. This group live in very scattered hamlets along both banks of the UNI River, a tributary of the KUNIMAIPA River which joins that stream a little below GOILAPU. Malarious and not a very desirable place in which to live. The surrounding ridges rise to a great height, probably 9000 - 10000 feet, the whole valley has a gloomy and forbidding aspect. Majority of the people are of poor physique, those from GURUJA being a particularly scruffy lot. I am inclined to believe that sickness is always a present factor in the UNI.

All these groups living at the lower end of the KUNIMAIPA travel considerable distances downstream on hunting and fishing trips and it would seem certain that a few small, scattered groups, probably of a family level, live more or less permanently between here and the LAKEKAMU River. They are of course not censused. I have also been told that a large KUNIMAIPA linguistic group, complete with Luluai and Tultul and formerly controlled from WAU, are now living at a place called WENIM, within reach of neither side. WENIM is supposed to be about two days downstream and then a further two or three days North towards the New Guinea border. As far as I am concerned they can stay there for the time being.

Census of both UNI No. 1 and 2 completed today. Taxation exemptions granted. Elevation UNI 4500.

THURSDAY 24th.

From UNI to SUAS (NELEME) by native track, approximately 2 1/2 hours. SUAS is the limit of horse traffic as the bridle-track on the right-hand downstream bank of the KUNIMAIPA only extends to this point. Plans to complete the link up between SUAS - KOMO - GOILAP are already in hand but this work has had to take second place to the GUARI - TAPINI motor road, which of course, absorbs at the moment all the available labour. The work involved on the completion of this section will be considerable as for the most part the route will be through timbered ridge country, plus the bridging of the KUNIMAIPA, in all, 5 or 6 hours walking time of the existing native tracks.

Most of the SUASI people were awaiting the patrol near the rest-house and the census was taken immediately after patrol's arrival. It was again suggested at NELEME that the former Village Constable, MUMIN/WAUPZEI, be re-

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DIARY cont.....

instated in this office.

Night in the rest-house altitude 5600 feet.

FRIDAY 25th.

SUASI to WELE (IVIRUPU) only about 20 minutes walk. WELE village was inspected by me during the course of GUARI Patrol No. 1 in November last year, and on that occasion the Village Constable was warned that in future action would be taken under IOI(4) of the N.R.C.'s unless some attempt was made to improve the standards of hygiene and cleanliness in the village. Nevertheless and despite this, the village area was in the same foul condition as before. As a consequence, nine men were charged and convicted each to a term of two months imprisonment for neglecting to clean that area of the village allotted to them. Census then revised and taxation statistics compiled and an exemption granted.

Continued from WELE to JEVENAI, also only about 20 minutes distant. A repetition of affairs here as at WELE with eight convictions under IOI(4). Census, taxation etc., and remained night in the rest-house. Altitude 5600.

SATURDAY 26th.

To GIVENA No. 1 by graded track about 1 1/2 hours. Father MALLADA was here blasting the few remaining rock obstacles on this section. This has since been completed and horses can be taken right through to SUASI.

Census and taxation. A few complaints.

While at GIVENA received a report that a woman had been wounded with an axe at LOBDOM village, about an hour further up the valley. Sent the Native Medical Orderly and police to LOBDOM to investigate this report with instructions to rejoin the patrol at GIVENA No. 2 in the morning.

Remained night in the rest-house. Altitude 4800.

SUNDAY 27th.

Away from GIVENA No. 1 at 0600 and crossed the bridge at the junction of the KUNIMAIPA and JEVAKATAIZA Rivers thence up the ridge to GIVENA No. 2 arriving there at 0930. Shortly after, the police party sent yesterday to LOBDOM rejoined the patrol. They had with them a woman with a very deep gash in the back over the ribs. The husband of this woman was taken into custody and charged with assault. After rendering first-aid, the woman was sent with the Native Medical Orderly to TAPINI to have the wound stitched.

Remained in the rest-house for the night.

MONDAY 28th.

One of the most uncomfortable nights I have ever spent in a native rest-house. Place infested with fleas and lice and sleep impossible. This house condemned under Regulation IOI(7) of the N.R.C.'s and ordered the Village Constable to have it pulled down and destroyed by fire. This was done under my supervision. The Village Constable appears to be in the last stages of some wasting disease which first beset him some twelve months ago and is apparently incurable. May die at any moment.

Census completed and then crossed the JEVAKATAIZA and on to GUARILAVAVA 5600 feet, about 1 1/2 hours very steep going.

GRAND TOTAL

+ F

77

11

66

73

18

3

14

1

6

18

3

7

6

6

2

31

DIARY cont.....

TUESDAY 29th.

Census and taxation of GUARILAVAVA No. 1 and 2. Exemptions granted. Complete revision of GUARILAVAVA No. 2 necessary as the village book had been burnt when the village was destroyed by a carelessly lit fire last year.

Rain had begun by the time this task had been completed so remained the night in the rest-house.

WEDNESDAY 30th.

Patrol returned from GUARILAVAVA village to GUARI, 40 minutes by native track.

GRAND TOTAL
+ F

77
41
66
73
98
13
24
21
16
38
3
7
6
6
12
31

EDUCATION.

The hope of establishing any kind of stability in the GOILALA lies ultimately in the education of the people, and it is therefore desirable to have as many GOILALA children of school-age as possible attending a legitimate school, be it either mission or government. At the moment, the only school of any consequence in the KUNIMAIPA is that at the Catholic Mission at KAMULAI which is supervised by a mission Sister. Mission village schools, those with native teachers in charge, may be disregarded, for all a child acquires in such a school is a smattering of the catechism and other church doctrine. Hardly adequate.

The census figures for the LOWER KUNIMAIPA reveal a total of only 35 children in attendance at a central mission school, that is either at KAMULAI or YULE Island, and only one lad is attending a government school. This, to say the least is an unsatisfactory state of affairs, but even though the government school at TAPINI has the facilities to educate more children, it has proved in practise extremely difficult to persuade parents to send their children to the government school. This reluctance may be explained by either one or both of two reasons. They are:

- (a) The position which TAPINI occupies in the minds of most native people, and
- (b) The attitude of the Catholic mission towards any system of government education.

For the first it may be said that these people in common with most other parts of the GOILALA regard TAPINI as a place where sickness or death usually befalls any person who stays there for a length of time. The sickness which they so much fear is of course, Malaria, and it is a fact that these people from the higher regions are particularly susceptible to it. I have no doubt that we can erase the physiologic aspects, but we must erase it also from their minds as well as bodies.

The second problem, that of the attitude of the mission, is not so simple of solution. The mission make no attempt to dissemble their hostility towards the government school. It is their policy that any child who is to receive an education shall be educated in a mission school or not at all, and all too often it is just that, not at all. The mission viewpoint on education may be expressed simply, 'We admit that although we have not sufficient trained staff and the necessary facilities to educate all the children of the GOILALA, they shall nevertheless attend no other school but a Catholic school, even if other facilities for enlightenment do exist. We would rather have them remain in their villages, ignorant, but recipient of the Catholic doctrine through the village school and from the priest on his periodical rounds, than to receive a good education in a government school but in so doing lose touch with the church. This is not news of course and is typical of probably most missions regardless of denomination anywhere in the Territory. But the influence of a mission which has a history of 50 years of endeavour in any one area, as has this mission in certain parts of the GOILALA, must of necessity after such a lapse of time, be very strong. And the mission do not hesitate to use this influence and their various arts of spiritual intimidation to dissuade attendance at the government school. Any parent who may have doubts as to the respective merits of the two systems may rest assured that he will be a mark for particular attention from the priest.

I mention this merely to illustrate that in the educational field we have a formidable opponent to deal with, while at the same time am sure that by the exercise of a strong policy of our own we can no doubt loosen, at any rate, the church's hold.

| |
|-------------|
| GRAND TOTAL |
| + F |
| 77 |
| 41 |
| 66 |
| 73 |
| 98 |
| 13 |
| 24 |
| 21 |
| 16 |
| 88 |
| 13 |
| 7 |
| 6 |
| 16 |
| 12 |
| 31 |

TAXATION-

For the reasons enumerated below, it has been decided to grant for this year at least, blanket taxation exemptions to the KUNIMAIPA. I think that the introduction of taxation in this region has been premature, and if pressed would subject the native peoples to considerable distress.

There is very little money circulating in the KUNIMAIPA, of the total population of 1731 of the lower part of the valley, only 63 men and 5 women are working, and the money earned by them represents the only cash income of the entire group. Curtailment of recruiting by the Administration will mean that even less cash than before will be in circulation. There are no plantations or other private industries here and consequently the opportunities to acquire cash by working or trading within the valley are virtually non-existent. There has as yet been no native economic development and to the great majority even 10/- would be an imposition which they could not meet. Perhaps a very few could scrape together the necessary 10/-, but if they did so then this amount would certainly represent the entire savings of the individual over an unknown period, and to take it would not be fair. Returning coastal labour invariably have little cash by the time they reach home, because as there are no stores here, deferred wages are spent at TAPINI or MORESBY and the goods which this money has gone to purchase alone reaches the KUNIMAIPA.

There does exist a cash-cropping potential in the sale of vegetables, potatoes, cabbages etc., but not until a motor-road into the area opens the way to the market. At the moment there are Europeans engaged in private enterprise at TAPINI who will buy all the vegetables that the people can produce, but natives cannot be expected to walk for three or four days, carrying their wares to reach this outlet. Quantities of vegetables are sold within the valley to both the Administration and mission, but are paid for mainly in trade goods. No coffee has been yet established for the same reasons. It can readily be seen therefore, that these people have not the money to pay taxation.

Further, the people were promised earlier in the year that if they volunteered to work on the GUARI-TAPINI motor-road, they would be exempted from taxation. The people have done their part, during the last four months every able-bodied male, and therefore all those eligible to pay tax, have worked continuously on the road and are to return again in October to complete the job. At only 10/- per head, the Administration has more than been compensated for this loss of taxation revenue.

| | |
|--|-------|
| | — |
| | TOTAL |
| | + |
| | F |
| | 17 |
| | 1 |
| | 6 |
| | 13 |
| | 8 |
| | 3 |
| | 4 |
| | 1 |
| | 6 |
| | 8 |
| | 3 |
| | 1 |
| | ? |
| | ? |
| | 2 |
| | |
| | 31 |

ROADS.

A glance at the patrol map accompanying the report will show that a fair network of graded bridle-tracks now covers the LOWER KUNIMAIPA (also the UPPER.) In the LOWER KUNIMAIPA all of these tracks are open to horse traffic with the exception of the top bridle-track from GUARI to KAMULAI which is still obstructed by several rock outcroppings, one near to ELILA being particularly formidable. Probably two or more cases of dynamite are required to blast this rock. Mission supply caravans are obliged to take the longer route to KAMULAI via the bottom track which links up with the other near the mission sawmill below KAMULAI. The track from KAMULAI to GOLLAPU was first opened to horse traffic in its entirety in December of last year, and more recently the last rocks on the track between GIVENA No. 1 and JEVENAI were cleared and the road opened to horses.

The only area in the whole valley now remaining unlinked by good tracks is the section NELEME (SUASI) - KOMO - GOLLAPU. An initial survey for this road has been completed. The route is a fairly difficult one and for the most part lies through timbered ridge country with a very steep descent and climb in and out of the KUNIMAIPA River. This trip at the moment by foot takes about five or six hours. A branch track should also be constructed from KOMO into the valley of the UNI which is only about a half-hour away from KOMO. Extensions to the graded track system in the valley has had to give second place to the priority motor-road from GUARI to the Gap leading out of the valley. With the use of explosives the present tracks could be improved without a great deal of extra work to take motor-bikes.

The whole population of the KUNIMAIPA have worked more or less continuously on the motor-road for most of the year (from February till the end of May.) The section of the road from GUARI to the Gap has been completed, with the exception of course, of the largest rocks, of which a great number still remain. Any rocks still on the road are those which were beyond manual means and will have to be blasted with explosives. All these people were sent back to their villages at the beginning of June to commence their gardens and have been given until the beginning of October for this work. In October they will return again to the road to build the section from the Gap to BOME in the LOLCIPA Valley. The gardening between June and October conforms with the normal agricultural pattern in the KUNIMAIPA and will not cause any hardship.

TOTAL
+ F

77
41
86
73
18
13
24
71
16
88
3
7
6
6
12

31

AGRICULTURE.

The KUNIMAIPA wet-season which begins in December, finishes around April or May, and a start is normally made on gardens about this time. The whole process of clearing, burning-off and planting takes from three to four months depending on the individual industry of the people concerned. I make special reference to this agricultural cycle because it forms the basis about which our road construction program is regulated.

Soil type throughout is fairly poor, in most places a very light topsoil with deep underlying beds of sterile red clay. Much of this soil is probably lacking in the essential elements necessary for agriculture, and the native must owe some measure of his success to the extensive burning-off which precedes any planting. New garden areas are continually sought, and as a result, the lower slopes of the valley and extending up to the 7000 foot level in some places, have been completely denuded of all vegetation. Each year, as new gardens are cleared, the timber-line recedes further up the side of the valley. Eventually these people will be gardening at 8000 or 9000 feet altitude.

Despite the poor soil, native foodstuffs are generally plentiful and no shortage of food was anywhere noted. This area does produce very good English potatoes and other European vegetables which generally are unsuccessful on the coast, and therein lies an opportunity for cash-cropping once a road creates the necessary outlet to a market.

At the moment there is no native coffee but the mission have small plots here and there and it appears to be doing reasonably well. The lower extremity of the valley around KOMO and GOILAPU would probably be the areas most favourable to the cultivation of this crop.

MEANS
TOTAL
+ F

77

71

86

73

78

3

74

71

6

88

3

7

6

6

2

31

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The aid-post at GUARI has not been well patronised and this understandably, natives prefer to take their aches and pains to KANULAI where a European mission Sister will attend them.

Generally speaking, health standards throughout the area appear to be quite satisfactory despite a lamentable lack of application of even the most elementary principles of hygiene.

A few deaths of young or middle-aged persons were noted, these probably due to pneumonia or malaria contracted outside the valley. Also treated quite a few nasty looking sores mainly from around GOLLAPU, KOMO and UNI. The last medical patrol through this area was in 1956 and another would not go amiss. It has already been noted elsewhere in this report the reluctance on the part of most of these KUNIMAIPA people to seek medical attention at TAPINI and the reasons for this.

It has been necessary on several occasions in the past to transport sick people to TAPINI. To save us a deal of trouble making bush litters for these people, would you ask the Medical Officer if a stretcher could be made available for GUARI.

The census figures reveal an overall increase of population of 57 persons which represents a population increase of 3.04% since the last figures were compiled in 1956.

TOTAL

+ F

17

11

26

13

18

3

14

11

6

18

3

7

6

6

2

31

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

I have already commented on this subject earlier, and there is little more to add.

One point however if I may be permitted the use of analogy. The course of native affairs in this sub-district may be likened to that of a ship which sails serenely for many leagues until suddenly a sharp rock rips the bottom out of it. Now the native situation at a village level is good enough, and could be favourably compared with that of other districts of the Territory, but lurking here, beneath the surface like the hidden rock, is the ever present possibility that at any time, at any place, somebody may pick up an axe and with it kill his neighbour, his wife, man, woman or child. Now you may ask, why should this be? Well for a start there has to be a natural inclination to kill or mutilate, and let us not deny that the GOILALA is without it. However, there seems to me to be something else which acts as an impetus. It is simply this: THE AVERAGE GOILALA KNOWS FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES THAT HE WHO KILLS, WILL, AS PUNISHMENT FOR HIS MISDEEDS, RECEIVE ONLY A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT GAOL SENTENCE. This does not conform even with the traditions of his own society. I refer to those 'pay-back killings.' Quite obviously then, the law in its present application to the GOILALA does not act as a sufficient deterrent. In the native mind, gaol is seen in the same light as an engaged labourer who goes away to the coast for several years and then returns to his village. Each has the same stories to tell, each brings back with him the identical odds and ends which to a native have value. There is little apparent difference in the treatment of the two.

How then are we to stop this wanton killing? The introduction of the supreme penalty would seem to be the surest answer. This opinion is not only entertained by myself, but by the mission and even the more responsible members of the native community. It has been put forward that the only lasting way to put an end to killing, and this applies to any community not only native, is to make the deed itself repugnant. I agree. But how long is it before this comes to pass? Thirty years? Forty? Even if tomorrow it were possible to place every GOILALA of an impressionable age into a school, how are we to reach those not of this age-group. The only way is by example.

Ask any GOILALA what his opinion of a hanging is. Do you know what his answer will be?

If you hang us the killings will stop because the people will be frightened. Now they are not frightened of gaol because gaol is not dying. We will be like this --- (here adopts a typically submissive pose, arms by the sides, head hung, eyes downcast.) if the government is strong.

Serious ills require stern measures. Until the Judiciary of this country stand firmly behind its field police-officers, then both you and I and every other Native Affairs officer is wasting his time in the GOILALA.

(N.B. The recent outbreak of violence has inspired this distribe and not necessarily anything which had occurred on this patrol. It does rankle to think that while an officer is conducting a census-taking in one valley they are killing in the next, as in fact the case was.)

M. Lang
.....
(M. Lang.)

TOTAL

F

7
1
6
3
8
3
4
1
2
8
3
1
2
2

31

on Register

Area Patrolled LOWER KUNIMAIWA

| | ABSENT FROM VILLAGE | | | | | | | | LABOUR POTENTIAL | | | | FEMALES | | Average Size of Family | TOTALS (Excluding Absentee) | | | | GRAND TOTAL M + F |
|----|---------------------|------------------|----------|---|---------|---|-------|-------|------------------|-------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|-----|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|
| | AT WORK | | STUDENTS | | | | Males | | Females | | Pregnant | Number of Children Possible | Child | | | Adults | | | | |
| | Inside District | Outside District | Govt. | | Mission | | 10-14 | 15-17 | 18-20 | 21-25 | | | M | F | | M | F | | | |
| 1 | - | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | 7 | 6 | 10 | 50 | 14 | 47 | 1 | 46 | - | 4 | 9 | 77 | 68 | 177 |
| 8 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 30 | 7 | 28 | - | 30 | - | 25 | 22 | 45 | 45 | 141 |
| 1 | - | - | 8 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 7 | 34 | 8 | 37 | 2 | 38 | - | 25 | 25 | 51 | 54 | 166 |
| - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 7 | 22 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 20 | - | 12 | 6 | 28 | 24 | 73 |
| 2 | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 46 | 10 | 44 | 2 | 46 | - | 25 | 19 | 79 | 69 | 198 |
| 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 30 | 11 | 24 | 1 | 24 | - | 16 | 19 | 43 | 34 | 113 |
| 7 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 32 | 8 | 27 | 1 | 28 | - | 12 | 15 | 40 | 35 | 104 |
| 2 | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 36 | 4 | 22 | 1 | 21 | - | 18 | 7 | 27 | 39 | 101 |
| 7 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 35 | 5 | 38 | 1 | 33 | - | 9 | 7 | 49 | 47 | 116 |
| 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 22 | 3 | 22 | 1 | 20 | - | 6 | 7 | 29 | 25 | 68 |
| 2 | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 8 | 2 | 3 | 40 | 2 | 28 | 1 | 31 | - | 14 | 5 | 49 | 41 | 123 |
| 1 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 7 | 33 | 3 | 31 | 2 | 28 | - | 6 | 9 | 59 | 44 | 127 |
| 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 4 | 20 | 3 | 22 | 2 | 21 | - | 10 | 12 | 32 | 29 | 86 |
| 4 | - | - | 9 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 15 | 2 | 22 | - | 22 | - | 3 | 9 | 23 | 29 | 76 |
| - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 13 | 2 | 17 | - | 18 | - | 7 | 1 | 26 | 23 | 62 |
| 43 | 2 | - | 61 | 5 | 1 | - | 27 | 8 | 95 | 458 | 86 | 429 | 17 | 426 | - | 192 | 172 | 657 | 606 | 1731 |