

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EASTERN HIGHLANDS

STATION: GOROKA

VOLUME No: 12

ACCESSION No: 496.

1959 - 1960

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PORT MORESBY - 1989.

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT - 1959/60

G O R O K A

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Patrol Conducted by</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
Goroka 1-59/60	B. J. Creedy	✓ Watabung Census Division
" 2-59/60	R. B. Aitken	✓ Labogai Census Division
" 4-59/60	J. E. Fowke	✓ Bena Bena Census Division
" 5-59/60	R. B. Aitken	Karimui Census Division
" 6-59/60	J. E. Fowke	✓ Upper Asaro Census Division
" 7-59/60	M. A. Lynch	✓ Lower Asaro Census Division
" 8-59/60	R. J. Andrews	✓ Mirima and the Asaro Bridge Daulo areas.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **Eastern Highlands** Report No. **1 of 1959/1960**

Patrol Conducted by **D.J. Crook, C.P.S.**

Area Patrolled **WATABUNG GUNUNG DIVISION.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Nil**

Natives **4 P.M.S. G.C.  
1 Interpreter  
2 P.M.S.P. Assistants.**

Duration—From **27/7/1959** to **25/8/1959**

Number of Days **29 days**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany .....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **20/8/59.**

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

Map Reference **Watabung Gunung Division--1 inch equals 2 miles.**

Objects of Patrol **Routine Administration.**

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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



Pop

13  
F  
Females  
in Child  
Birth

67-23-1

~~XXXXXXXX~~

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

14th August, 1959.

PATROL No.1-59/60 - MR. B.J. CREEDEY, C.P.O.  
WATAEUNG CENSUS DIVISION

Your memorandum 30/2/1-162 (469) of 7th  
August, 1959, refers.

Receipt of Mr. Creedy's Patrol Report is  
acknowledged with thanks.

This report indicates that the native situation  
is satisfactory in the area patrolled, and that the patrol  
itself has been well conducted.

I agree that the activities of Councillors and  
village officials arbitrating customary disputes need  
to be watched.

I shall be interested to hear the result  
of your further investigations into the adjudications by  
Native Local Government Councillors.

Mr. Creedy's Camping Allowance Claim was  
not received with your memorandum, and I shall be glad  
if you will forward it in due course.

*A.A.*

(A.A. Roberts)  
Director.



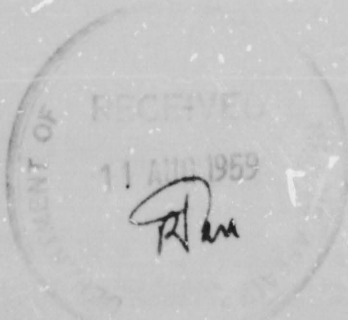
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67/13/1 ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 30-2-1/162  
(469)

IAH: bg



District Office,  
GOROKA  
Eastern Highlands District.

7th August, 1959

Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL 1-59/60 - MR. B.J. CREEDY C.F.O.  
WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION

Attached is Mr. Creedy's Patrol Report, together with a comprehensive covering memo by the A.D.O. GOROKA Sub-District. The patrol is the first of formally planned interim patrols to taxable areas which are not burdened with tax/census routine; I believe such patrols essential and every effort to maintain this policy will be made if the staff position allows.

*Woman's role  
increases and  
high.*

2. I count the increasing emancipation of the female sex, particularly in areas where child betrothal has long been customary, to be the major cause of increased divorce. I do not agree that all domestic disputes concerning divorce, i.e. those where the dis-continuance of marriage is a matter of mutual consent, require our attention. Indeed I doubt if we could cope with them. At the same time a constant watch will be kept to ensure that Councillors and Village Officials who conventionally arbitrate customary disputes do not go beyond their roll to that of an M.C.N.A.

3. Further investigation is being made into the adjudications by AGULIZAKIVI-GWIVAHANI N.L.G. Councillors which are mentioned. The WATABUNG Census Division adjoins and is connected with the Council Area.

4. There has been some deforestation near vehicular roads. Elsewhere I believe that the post-administration increase in tree cover is most significant; older residents like Messrs. Taylor and Greathead agree.

5. On implementation of the ELIMBARI Sub-District the WATABUNG Census Division (excluding 1,385 natives sharing KOREIPA Rest House who will be incorporated in Lower ASARO Census Division) will be administered from CHUAVE. This far more logical arrangement will withdraw the GOROKA Sub-District 19 miles from CHUAVE instead of 3 miles as at present.

6. I support the remarks of the A.D.O. regarding the conduct of this patrol. Mr. CREEDY is becoming an increasingly satisfactory Officer and does a good job in all routine activity.

*Not ...  
received.*

7. His Camping Allowance claim is attached for payment through the Department of Treasury, KONEDOBU please.

(IAN A. HOLMES)  
Acting District Officer.

cc. A.D.O. GOROKA Sub-District.



Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA  
31 July 59. 30-2-1/16  
(469)

IAH:bg

District Officer,  
GOROKA.

District Office,  
GOROKA  
Eastern Highlands District.

7th August, 1959

Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

1-55/60 - MR. B.J. CREEDY C.P.O.  
WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION

Attached is Mr. Creedy's Patrol Report, together with a comprehensive covering memo by the A.D.O. GOROKA Sub-District. The patrol is the first of formally planned interim patrols to taxable areas which are not burdened with tax/census routine; I believe such patrols essential and every effort to maintain this policy will be made if the staff position allows.

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3. Further investigation is being made into the adjudications by AGULIZAKIVI-GWIVAHANI N.L.G. Councillors which are mentioned. The WATABUNG Census Division adjoins and is connected with the Council Area.

4. There has been some deforestation near vehicular roads. Elsewhere I believe that the post-administration increase in tree cover is most significant; older residents like Messrs. Taylor and Greathhead agree.

5. On implementation of the ELIMBARI Sub-District the WATABUNG Census Division (excluding 1,385 natives sharing KORKIPA Rest House who will be incorporated in Lower ASARO Census Division) will be administered from CHUAVE. This far more logical arrangement will withdraw the GOROKA Sub-District 19 miles from CHUAVE instead of 3 miles as at present.

6. I support the remarks of the A.D.O. regarding the conduct of this patrol. Mr. CREEDY is becoming an increasingly satisfactory Officer and does a good job in all routine activity.

7. His Camping Allowance claim is attached for payment through the Department of Treasury, KONEDOBU please.

cc: Mr B.J. CREEDY.

*(Signature)*  
(IAN A. HOLMES)  
Acting District Officer.

cc. A.D.O. GOROKA Sub-District.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: GSD 30-1-5/ 28 (58)

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

31 July, 59.

District Officer,  
GOROKA.

GOROKA PATROL REPORT NO.1 of 1959/60  
WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION : C.P.O. B.J.CREEDY.

Herewith in triplicate please find a report of Mr CREEDY's recent patrol to the WATABUNG area.

2. The patrol was leisurely and not burdened with Tax or Census routine. It was well received and the native situation appears to be good.
3. Re para. 9. Child exchange and increasing divorces appear to be a problem throughout the Sub-District. Child exchange in infancy can and should be discouraged by refusing to enter the child in the Register except with the true mother. As for divorce - an insistence that all domestic disputes concerning divorce must come before a Government Officer plus talks to and with the people on this matter will help considerably.
4. Re para 10  
Friction between Councillors and adjoining non-Council areas is unfortunately common. It is true that some Councillors were trying to set themselves up as superior beings, but this is being overcome and every effort being made to have Councillors and Village Officials look upon each other as equals.
5. Re para 24. I would hardly have thought the position worse than ten years ago. Re-afforestation will continue to be actively promoted throughout the Sub-District.
6. There appears to be a good case for an Aid Post at KOREIPA - this will be taken up with P.H.D. , GOROKA.
7. Father KENYON is fully aware of the danger of over-zealousness by his teachers jeopardising good native relations when they are working. He will use his influence to have the position rectified.
8. Overall a very pleasing report of a well conducted patrol by this young officer. Claim for camping allowance is attached - I presume that now claims are paid with salary that the old manner of presenting contingencies is still in force.

*K. W. Dyer*

( K. W. DYER )  
Assistant District Officer.

cc:  
Mr B. J. CREEDY.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Sub-District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

29 July, 59.

Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA Sub-District,  
GOROKA.

GOROKA PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1959/60

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Patrol Conducted by : B.J. CREEDEY, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : WATABUNG Census Division.

Accompanied by : Corporal KUSAN.  
Constable MONOPA.  
Constable TOGAE.  
Constable UNTUNAN.  
Interpreter LAKI.  
2 D. A. S. F. Assistants.

Duration : 2.7.59 to 25.7.59

Last D. N. A. Patrol : 25.3.59.

Objects of Patrol : Routine Administration.

Map Reference : WATABUNG Census Division.  
1 inch equals 2 miles.

(a) DIARY.

Thursday 2nd July, 1959.

WATABUNG Patrol Post. Departed GOROKA per 2 ton truck for

purpose of visit and hearing of their complaints. Discussions with Village Officials as to

Slept WATABUNG Patrol Post.

Friday 3rd July, 1959.

Census Units of OIFANAGEFA, KINDEDMOROPA, KOFOLAVOKO, RORU, LAUNDI, GAFO lined medically examined and talks had with respective people.

Slept WATABUNG Patrol Post.

Saturday 4th July, 1959.

Census Units of UMBANORIFANI, KONOGONGGIVA, IVAGU, KIRANIGU lined, medically examined and talks with respective people.

Slept WATABUNG Patrol Post.

Sunday 5th July.

Observed.

Slept WATABUNG Patrol Post.

Monday 6th July.

Census Units of KONIMEIGULAVOKO, KONMELILELE, WAIFO, KOFAPALELE, YAME, NEMAVOKO lined and medically examined.

Slept WATABUNG Patrol Post.

Tuesday 7th July.

Day spent inspecting village hamlets.

Slept WATABUNG Patrol Post.

Wednesday 8th July.

Inspection of remaining hamlets and hearing of numerous disputes.

Slept WATABUNG Patrol Post.

Thursday 9th July.

Morning spent inspecting road work being done. Assistant District Officer, Mr K.W.DYER arrived in the afternoon and the rest of the day was spent with him settling disputes.

Slept WATABUNG Patrol Post.

Friday 10th July.

Rest House.

Departed WATABUNG Patrol Post for ATIRIO. Discussions with Village Officials. Census Units of KORUWAGU, KOMINIPARI, NIMALELE lined and medically examined.

Slept ATIRIO Rest House.



Saturday 11th July.

Census Units of ENARUNGUNAVI, OVARINGGE, NENGGIFA lined and medically examined. Five minor disputes settled by arbitration in afternoon.

Slept ATIRIO Rest House.

Sunday 12th July.

Observed.

Slept ATIRIO Rest House.

Monday 13th July.

Inspection of village hamlets. Departed ATIRIO Rest House for KENANGGI Rest House.

Discussions with Village Officials.

Slept Kenanggi Rest House.

Tuesday 14th July.

Census Units of WAPUKU, KETERAUPA, NIME, NERAGANAKU, KIPIPWA, BONGGIKU and NONDUGU lined and medically examined. Excellent turn-up with no absentees.

Slept KENANGGI Rest House.

Wednesday 15th July.

Inspection of village hamlets and numerous courts settled by arbitration. Six cases concerning CHUAVE natives sent to CHUAVE.

Slept KENANGGI Rest House.

Thursday 16th July.

Settlement of further disputes at KENANGGI Rest House.

Departed KENANGGI Rest House in the afternoon for MONDO Rest House. The rest House was in a dilapidated condition. The remainder of the day was spent in supervising the re-construction of Rest House and House Police.

Slept at MONDO Rest House.

Friday 17th July.

Discussions with Village Officials and people. Census Units of KOBOWA, RAPAUPA, and KAMBIENGGWI lined and medically examined. Inspection of village hamlets.

Slept MONDO Rest House.

Saturday 18th July.

Numerous disputes settled by arbitration.

Slept MONDO Rest House.

Sunday 19th July.

Observed.

Slept MONDO Rest House.

Monday 20th July.

Departed MONDO Rest House for KENANGGI Rest House. Lutheran Mission School and Aid Post at Kenanggi inspected.

Slept KENANGGI Rest House.



Tuesday 21st July.

Departed KENANGGI Rest House by CHUAVE Landrover for KOREIPA Rest House.

Discussions with Village Officials, supervision of cleaning up of Rest House and four disputes settled by arbitration.

Slept KOREIPA Rest House.

Wednesday 22nd July.

Census Units of GESAI, GINDINIWAFO, GUMO, LAFA'AUPA, LUMUFA and NOMBAGO lined and medically examined.

Slept KOREIPA Rest House.

Thursday 23rd July.

Census Units of LOLU, LOWANDI and GINUFA lined and medically examined.

Inspection of four (4) Village hamlets.

Slept KOREIPA Rest House.

Friday 24th July.

Day spent hearing and settling numerous disputes by arbitration.

Slept KOREIPA Rest House.

Saturday 25th July.

Departed KOREIPA Rest House for foot and Landrover for GOROKA.

Slept GOROKA.

END OF DIARY.

(b) INFORMATION:

1. This patrol was of a purely administrative nature and was not burdened with Census and Tax procedures. This allowed the writer to move from village to village, inspect gardens and hamlets and in general sit down with the people. The final result of this was that the writer considers that the people enjoyed this form of a patrol much more than a straight out official tax/census patrol. Upon arrival at each Rest House the purpose of the visit was explained to the headmen and people and upon learning that there was to be no tax on this patrol there appeared to be a brightening up of faces

2. The people of this Census Division live in the KOREIPA and MAIRI Valley. The KOREIPA is a main tributary of the ASARO and the MAIRI is a tributary of the WAHGE River. The MAIRI itself has numerous tributaries and numerous people also live beside these small streams.

The KOREIPA is separated from the MAIRI by a high mountain range reaching an altitude of approximately 9,500 feet.

3. The terrain of the area generally consists of steeply pitched ridges separated by numerous small streams. There is very little level ground anywhere in the census Division .

4. This Census Division is bounded by five other Census Divisions. These are the Lower ASARO, Upper ASARO, UNGGAI, NAMBAIYUFA and CHUAVE. The latter two are administered from CHUAVE Sub-District Station.

5. All the people speak a language known as SIANI. This language is also spoken in the UNGGAI and NAMBAIYUFA Census Divisions with numerous minor variations from place to place

6. The total population of this area as from the last Census Patrol is 7,578. This population is divided up into seven groups.:

- KOMONGGU
- KOREIPA
- MONDO
- OWA-KETO
- KOMIGARIGA
- YAMOFEI
- KEMANIMOE.

(c) NATIVE SITUATION.

7. Although the writer spent only three weeks in the Census Division he received the impression that the native situation was very good, and was not just a show put on for the three weeks.

8. At all Rest Houses the patrol received a very cordial reception. This was generally in the form of a headmen lined in front of the Rest House with a choir of schoolchildren in the background.

9. Unfortunately throughout this Census Division divorces and exchanging of children are becoming much too prevalent. The main reasons for this are:

- (a) growing female emancipation
- (b) Misuse of Luluai and Tultul powers by certain headmen.

During the lining of all Census Units on this patrol the writer did a survey of how many divorces had occurred since the census Patrol of 1958. This revealed that during the last 15 months 116 divorces had been granted of which over 90% were granted by village headmen.



At all Rest Houses the writer gave village headmen strong talks on the disadvantages of the above. What result those talks will have remains to be seen.

(10) At WATABUNG and KORELA the patrol received complaints from the Village Headmen that the Councillors of the Lower ASARO Census Division were "lording" it over them. It was also stated that these Councillors were hearing numerous courts concerned with the WATABUNG people and refusing to allow Lulusis and Tultals sit in on the Court. These courts, the headmen complain are always in favour of the Councillors. This matter will be further investigated.

(11) Mainly brought about by the Highland Labour Scheme and the Missions there are numerous men and women in the Census Division who have an excellent command of Pidgin English and also a few young people who have an elementary knowledge of English.

(12) In the writer's opinion the WATABUNG people are most definitely pro-administration.

(d) AGRICULTURE STOCK AND FISHERIES.

(13) The only cash crop in this area is coffee, which is being grown extensively. One male native, BIMAI of YAME, Census Unit has approximately 3,500 trees the majority of which are at present bearing. This native employs 10 other natives and is rumoured to collect between £75 and £100 per month from his coffee.

(14) No coffee census was carried out by the writer as a D.A.S.F. Officer had just completed a coffee census of the area.

(15) This area is visited regularly at fortnightly intervals by two European coffee buyers. These buyers are:-

- (a) R.A. SEARS & Co. GOROKA.
- (b) Collins & Leary, GOROKA.

(16) Other cash crops such as passionfruit, peanuts and european vegetables are grown, but these are of very minor significance as they are all dependant on market facilities which are very poor at the present time.

(17) Should a ready market for the above crops be obtained it would benefit these people immensely.

(18) Native livestock consists mainly of poor quality pigs and similarly classed fowls. The disease incidence amongst pigs was found to be very high. The most common diseases appear to be anthrax, pneumonia and worm infestation.

(19) The pig is not used by these people as a constant meat supply but is kept for prestige value and ceremonial occasions. The pig is also very important in the native "bride price".

(20) The feeding technique for the pig is sweet potato in the morning and afternoon given to them to the morning by the female natives. For the rest of the day he is allowed to roam and fend for himself. At night pigs are generally locked up, in the females house where it sleeps.

(21) There are no fish ponds in the area.

(22) On investigation into different crops it was revealed that bananas, sugar cane and yam are planted, cared for and harvested by the males. All other crops are the responsibility of the females.

(23) Erosion is apparent but not a serious problem in this area.

(e) FORESTRY

(24) Tree resources in the lowland area are being quickly depleted. The situation is such now that future generations are going to have an acute timber problem.

(25) Only a very small amount of replanting is being carried out. The main tree species being planted is the Casuarina

(f) VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

(26) All villages in this Census Division were inspected by the writer. All were found to be on the border line of being good or bad.

(27) For a list of houses and latrines in different villages and instructions given to the headmen of these villages see Appendix A.

(28) A minimum requirement of one latrine to every two houses was set by the writer and this was completed in all villages not already having the above number.

(29) Before the advent of the European the houses of this people were the squat round style. Since his coming the majority of the houses have been changed to a high squat square house.

(g) VILLAGE OFFICIALS

30. The WATABUNG Census Division has one official for every 125 head of population. As with certain other areas a great number are administratively useless. In numerous cases we find the young Tultul the power in the line

31. A survey of the above headmen revealed that only 30% were able to speak pidgin.

32. Natives NEMASIA-BOBO of GINDIWAFO Census Unit and AKUMAKU-KOMBINE of LAFAPA Census Unit are recommended to be appointed Tultuls by the writer. GINDIWAFO Census Unit has no headmen and LAFAPA Census Unit has no Tultul. Both of the above natives are the choice of their respective lines and both appear to be quite competent of upholding their duties.

33. For a list of headmen see Appendix "B".

(h) ROADS AND BRIDGES.

34. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ The main Highland Highway passes through the Census Division and probably the most difficult section to maintain is this part. The road climbs up the side of the KOREIPA Valley, over the DAWLO Pass (altitude 8,170 feet) and then down to the MAIRI Valley. It is a winding road and in many places the soil is inclined to friability. Thus over the years the people of this Census Division have had a heavy task in maintaining the road.

35. In general these people appreciate the benefit that this road gives to them.

36. During the patrol the section of road from DAWLO to the CHUANE border was paced by the writer for information concerned with the District Commissioner's requirement for all roads in this Sub-District.

37. The only foot-tracks used by this patrol were from KENANGGI to MONDO (good) and from the main road to KOREIPA (Bad) This patrol had the misfortune to have to walk along the latter track directly after a heavy shower of rain. The result was that footholds had to be built down the steep hill just before the Rest House.

38. There are numerous bridges along the main highway and all are in reasonable condition.



(i) POLICE

39. Four members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary accompanied the patrol and all carried out their duties satisfactorily. Individual reports have been forwarded direct to the Commissioner of Police PORT MORESBY.

(j) REST HOUSES

40. WATABUNG, ATITIO, and KENANGGI Rest Houses upon the arrival of the patrol were found to be in excellent condition. Upon arrival at MONDO and KORSIPS the patrol spent time improving the reconstruction of certain parts. At MONDO Rest House "kunal" was placed on one side of the roof and a new inside wall built.

41. In general these people do not seem to have the pride in their Rest Houses as is noticeable in other Census Divisions.

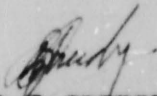
(k) NATIVE DISPUTES

42. At all Rest Houses numerous minor disputes were brought to the attention of the patrol. All of the above were settled satisfactorily by arbitration.

43. Only one case necessary for C.N.A. action was sent to GOROKA.

44. Three native land disputes were brought to the attention of the patrol. These have been recorded and will be forwarded to the Native Lands Commissioner as soon as possible.

45. This area is patrilineal in its customs of descent and inheritance and is patrilocal with regard to marriage customs. Descent groups in this area seem to be comprised of a phratry of Clans divided into Sub-Clans and patrilineages all being exogamous with each other.

  
( B.J. CREEDY )  
Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

H 9

# PATROL REPORT

District of Eastern Highlands Report No. Goroka 2/59-30

Patrol Conducted by R. B. Aitken Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Labogai Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Police 5 Interpreters 1

Duration—From 7/8/1959 to 28/8/1959

Number of Days Thirty four

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/1959

Medical 1/18/57

Map Reference Map of the Labogai Census Division

Objects of Patrol Census revision and compilation of tax census sheets, and general administration

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

11/11/1959

*[Signature]*  
District Officer

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

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

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



67-13-3

24th November, 1959.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL GOROKA 2/59-60 - LABOGAI.

I agree with the Assistant District Officer that the people should assist with portage when they have attained sufficient contact to be trusted with the cargo. Patrols are specifically for their benefit and they should be prepared to render assistance as required.

Unfortunately, corruption amongst Village Officials is not confined to the Labogai Census Division. The wonder is that this form of Direct Rule has been successful at all amongst a people whose traditional form of leadership is so opposed to the principle as introduced by the German Administration.

There is no objection to clan leaders settling minor disputes with or without the arbitration of the patrolling Officer.

The co-operation between the Administration and the Missions in the area is highly commendable and the good work being done by all denominations is noted.

The commercial attitude of the native people to Mission activity is interesting in relation to Dr. Lawrence's Report on Cargo Cult in Madang. I hope to send you a copy as soon as same are received.

Whilst the mortality ratio is bad, the influenza epidemic had serious repercussions in most Districts.

A neat and comprehensive report.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-13-3. ✓  
67-15-17 ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

IAH:wob.

No. 40-2-1.



District Office,  
GOROKA,  
Eastern Highlands District.

11th November, 1959.

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

Subject : Patrol GOROKA 2/59-60 - LAROGAI Census Division.  
Mr. R.B. AITKEN, Patrol Officer.

Attached is the above Patrol Report, Village Population Register and Camping Allowance claim.

2. Also a comprehensive covering memo by the Assistant District Officer, GOROKA Sub-District, which adequately covers the patrol.
3. Comments in paragraph 21 on the agricultural unattractiveness of the virtually "waste and vacant" HEROANA area, recommended previously for possible economic development and/or CHIMBU re-settlement, are at variance with previous reports of its fertility.
4. "The anthrax like disease" of para. 22 is believed by the Veterinary Officer to be endemic anthrax, the spread of which has increased since Administration influence ensured greater freedom of movement.
5. A birth rate of 4.8% and a gradually increasing natural increase rate is not entirely unsatisfactory and postulates a considerable population increase when needed medical services can be provided.
6. Some avoidable spelling errors do not detract from this informative and well-presented report.

(IAN A. HOLMES)  
Acting District Officer.

- c.c. Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA.
- c.c. Patrol Officer-in-Charge,  
L U F A.  
Eastern Highlands District.

*Chair's not coming  
also being reviewed  
17/11*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

IAH: mob.

30-2-1.

District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

11th November, 1959.

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

Subject : Patrol GOROKA 2/59-60 - LABOGAI Census Division.  
Mr. R.E. AITKEN, Patrol Officer.

Attached is the above Patrol Report, Village Population Register and Camping Allowance claim.

2. Also a comprehensive covering memo by the Assistant District Officer, GOROKA Sub-District, which adequately covers the patrol.
3. Comments in paragraph 21 on the agricultural unattractiveness of the virtually "waste and vacant" HEROANA area, recommended previously for possible economic development and/or CHIMBU re-settlement, are at variance with previous reports of its fertility.
4. "The anthrax like disease" of para. 22 is believed by the Veterinary Officer to be endemic anthrax, the spread of which has increased since Administration influence ensured greater freedom of movement.
5. A birth rate of 4.8% and a gradually increasing natural increase rate is not entirely unsatisfactory and postulates a considerable population increase when needed medical services can be provided.
6. Some avoidable spelling errors do not detract from this informative and well-presented report.

(IAN A. HOLMES)

Acting District Officer.

c.c. Assistant District Officer,  
G O R O K A.

c.c. Patrol Officer-in-Charge,  
L U F A.  
Eastern Highlands District.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

30-1-4/58(218)

Sub-District Office,  
GOROKA,  
Eastern Highlands District.

3rd November 1959

District Officer,  
GOROKA

Patrol Goroka 2/56-60 - LABOGAI CENSUS DIVISION.  
LUSA, GOROKA - PATROL OFFICER R. B. AITKEN.

Attached hereto is Mr. Aitken's report of his recent patrol to the LABOGAI Census Division. The patrol appears to have been well conducted and thorough. The report is well presented, informative and a credit to this young officer.

(2) Special comments are as follows:-

Para.4. There has been a European medical assistant at Lusa for only little over 12 months - time and patience will help overcome apathy towards obtaining hospital benefits.

Para.8(11) Communications are desirable but I do not consider <sup>it is</sup> essential at present for the initial establishment of some coffee in this area. These people are no worse off than many coffee producing areas of the Morobe and Madang Districts. Coffee is non-perishable and in relation to weight a fairly high cash value so that hand portage can be used and the people should be made to realise they will have to do this to obtain money necessary for their advancement. An agricultural extension officer working in the area and trainees to supervise would be most desirable but if this is not possible I still consider much introductory work can be done by having an agricultural trainee-accompanying a patrol-establishing nurseries and preparing plots of about 2 or 3 acres near rest houses. D.A.S.F. Goroka ~~is~~ agreeable to trainees accompanying D.N.A. patrols. Mr. Montgomery D.A.S.F. Extension Officer, is proceeding to Lusa to-day for several weeks and his services will be most welcome.

Infant Welfare work is conducted by a Sister who regularly visits Lusa from Goroka. For areas not readily accessible by road, I think, increased medical patrolling and the establishment of more Aid Posts would be the best assistance we can offer at present.

Para.16 The school conducted by Rev. B. Wertz has been closed through lack of a teacher. It is indeed a great pity to see such a fine building available ~~going~~ to waste.

Para.27 Staff shortage appears to be the main reason



Para. 27: for difficulty in establishing further aid-posts. Priority should be given for an aid post to serve LIBOREI, GUSA, GUWASA, HENGINO and MAIMAPA rest houses where the death rate is high and medical treatment not readily available.

Para. 28: People should be encouraged to assist in carrying as soon as possible. Population statistics for Rest Houses from UBAGUBI to GUWASA show sufficient able-bodied men available. At most only a small permanent line should be engaged - these being supplemented by local carriers.

Para 31.33 An interesting theory. Mr. Aitken will be visiting the KARAMUI later this month.

(3) In general a good patrol showing a satisfactory native situation in this relatively backward and little developed area. Copies of census figures are attached. Camping allowance is forwarded herewith.

*K. W. Dyer*  
(K. W. Dyer.)  
Assistant District Officer.

Enclosures.

CC. POIC LUFA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lufa Patrol Post  
Goroka Sub-District,  
Eastern Highlands District.  
1.10.59

PATROL REPORT - JOROKA No 1 OF 1959/60

LABOGAI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Conducted by:- R. E. Aitken, Patrol Officer.  
Area Patrolled:- Labogai Census Division  
Patrol Accompanied by:- Europeans - NK1  
Natives - Police 5  
Interpreters 1  
Duration of Patrol:- 7.8.59 to 28.8.59  
9.8.59 to 20.9.59  
Thirty four days  
Last Native Affairs Patrol  
to the area:- September 1958  
Last Medical Patrol:- September 1958  
Map Reference:- Map of "Territory to be Administered  
by Lufa Patrol Post"  
dated 19th, May 1958  
Objects of Patrol:- Census revision, compile tax  
census sheets and General  
Administration.  
Results of Patrol:- Recorded Herein.

*R. E. Aitken*

R. E. Aitken

Lufa Patrol Post  
Goroka Sub-District



PATROL DIARY

Friday 7th. Aug.

Departed Lufa 0800hrs. inspected vehicular road to Gono. Visited Rev. A. Wentz at Gono and proceeded on to MENSINO; arrived 1700 hrs. Weather very bad with rain and mountain mists.

Slept at MENSINO

Saturday 8th.

Censused EBOIYO, KIOVE, NOKI, M'YILLO, and ORARATU. Talked with Village Officials and inspected hamlets.

Slept at MENSINO

Sunday 9th.

Departed Mengino 0800hrs. Arrived FIANOTUVI 0950hrs.. Censused ETABA and KASAGI. Talked with Village Officials

Slept at FIANOTUVI

Monday 10th.

Departed Fianotivi 0800hrs. inspected villages enroute and arrived HEBETRU 1000hrs.. Census of UAI, NANE and FO'URU.

Slept at HEBETRU

Tuesday 11th.

Census of OSEVA, KEMILAGA, KORA and ISE. Talked with Village Officials and inspected villages.

Slept at HEBETRU

Wednesday 12th.

Departed HEBETRU to Mani 2hrs. Censused UWASA, ORIVESU and RARO. Talked with natives

Slept at MANI

Thursday 13th

Mani to AGOTU 40 minutes Censused RANUWE and ELI'ILABA.

Slept at AGOTU

Friday 14th.

Censused remaining units at AGOTU. Talked with Native Medical Orderly and Village Officials

Slept at AGOTU.

Saturday 15th.

AGOTU to MANI, 3 hrs. Census of AMENAMO, UAVINA and LOWAI. Rain in afternoon. Talked with village natives.

Slept at MANI

Sunday 16th.

MANI to ASIBU 2hrs. rain and mist all day Day observed.

Slept at ASIBU.

Monday 17th.

Census of ASIBU and KIOBI. Rain and mist in afternoon. Talked with Village Officials.

Slept at ASIBU

PATROL DIARY Cont.

2

Tuesday 18th.

AGIEU to UBAGUBI 2.30 hrs. Census of Yanabisa, Faiyu and Hakwoi. Talked with the Village Officials about the Medical Aid Post. Arranged for a permanent Carrier line. Rain in the afternoon.

Slept at UBAGUBI

Wednesday 19th.

Ubagubi to Heroana 9.30 hrs.. A long walk with rain mist and leeches all day.

Slept at Heroana.

Thursday 20th.

Census of PAIYA, FULEE and ADUMO. Talked with Village Officials and inspected hamlets. That evening had a long discussion with a native from the Middle Pio area. Rain in the afternoon.

Slept at Heroana.

Friday 21st.

Heroana to Bush camp 2.30hrs. rain in the afternoon.

Slept under canvas.

Saturday 22nd.

Labour line with local natives worked at clearing a rough bush track. Rain in the morning and afternoon.

Slept at Bush Camp.

Sunday 23rd.

Bush Camp to Ubagubi 5.15. hrs.. Rain in afternoon.

Slept at UBAGUBI

Monday 24th.

UBAGUBI to MAIVA 2.30 hrs.. Census of AIGUWA FAMIL and ORARATU. Talked with Village Officials. Rain and slight mist in the afternoon.

Slept at MAIVA

Tuesday 25th.

MAIVA to GUWASA 5 hrs. Mist and rain in the afternoon.

Slept at GUWASA.

Wednesday 26th.

Guwasa to MENGINO 0715hrs. to 1230 hrs.. Censused LAULI and ABIAGERIMA. Intermittent rain in the afternoon.

Slept at MENGINO.

Thursday 27th.

MENGINO to MAIMAFU 3 hrs.. Censused LIONI, HAINUNAMU and GUSEREI. Rain in the afternoon.

Slept at MAIMAFU

Friday 28th

Main body of the Patrol left at Maimafu to proceed independently to GUWASA. The writer with two police to AGIEU 9.15hrs. Rain in the afternoon.

Slept at AGIEU



PATROL DIARY Cont.

3

Saturday 29th.

Departed AGIBU 0630hrs. arrived Gono  
1130 hrs. drove with Rev. B. Wertz to  
Lufa.

At Lufa.

Sunday 30th.

Attended to Office duties at Lufa.

At Lufa.

Monday 31st.

Attended to office duties at Lufa.

At Lufa.

Tuesday 1st. Sept.

Drove to Goroka for the Annual Department  
of Native Affairs Field Staff Conference.

At Goroka.

Wednesday 2nd.  
to  
Monday the 7th.

At Goroka.

Tuesday 8th

Attended to office duties at Lufa.

At Lufa.

Wednesday 9th.

Lufa to Mengino Ghrs.

Slept at MENGINO.

Thursday 10th.

MENGINO to GUWASA 9.30 hrs.

Slept at MENGINO.

Friday 11th.

Census of NEBI, NAUGA, RUHAKUMO, LABUGIMO,  
KUBI and ORAI. Talked with the Village  
Officials. Weather fine.

Slept at GUWASA.

Saturday 12th.

Departed Guwasa 0700hrs. arrived GUSA  
0920hrs.. Census of KAIYABI and GUSA.  
Inspected hamlets and talked with several  
natives. Slight rain in the evening.

Slept at Gusa.

Sunday 13th.

Gusa to Liborei 2.30hrs.. Census KOR and  
LIBOREI. Talked with Village Officials and  
natives.

Slept at LIBOREI.

Monday 14th.

Liborei to MANI No III 1-30hrs.. Census of  
KUMARI, FIMONE and ASONIMLABA. Rain in the  
late evening.

Slept at MANI.

Tuesday 15th.

Mani to Ubagubi to check on village  
aid post thence to Agibu - total walking  
time 5.30hrs. Main party of the patrol  
went direct Mani to Agibu.

Slept at Agibu.

PATROL DIARY Cont

4

Wednesday 16th.

AGIEU to AGOTU Shro did C.I. 235 investigation in to an application by the Lutheran Mission. Convened the Court for Native Affairs under Reg 84 (2).

Slept at AGOTU

Thursday 17th.

Agotu to GONO - 0615 to 1300hrs. Census of GUILVE and NAGIALI. Visited Rev B. Wertz in the evening.

Slept at GONO

Friday 18th.

Conducted census all day.

Slept at GONO

Saturday 19th.

Completed census of the Gono groups and had a long talk with the Village Officials regarding their obligations to the Administration and to the native peoples under them.

Slept at GONO

Sunday 20th.

Gono to BEHA the main body of the Patrol by foot myself by motorbike and foot. Census of BEHA, HOBALI and KIOVI I. Talked to the natives about medical benefits.

Slept at BEHA.

Monday 21st

End of the Patrol at Lufa



## INTRODUCTION

5

1) The Labogai Census Division is bounded on the north by the Asaro river, which, after being joined by the Wahgi river is called the Tua. To the west a series of unpopulated ridges joins the Labogai to the Karimui. To the south there is a range of mountains, which, at its western extremity curves to the north to link itself to Mt. Michel, so forming both the western and southern boundaries.

2) The topography of the area is severely eroded limestone uplifts and folds, with a drainage pattern flowing generally north to the Tua river, where it turns and flows to the west south west. Vegetation is mainly secondary and primary tropical rain forest interspread with a variety of palms and ferns. Soil types have a high humus content and are capable of excellent production. Except for the Heroana region all areas are well drained.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS

3) The Labogai Census Division, as an individual unit, was created in 1955 by Patrol Officer J. Tayer. Previously it had been given intermittent attention from the Patrol Officer at Henganofi and at Kumlnava (now Okapa). The initial census was compiled in 1949 and completed in 1951. Tribal fighting ceased in about 1954 and the area was derestricted completely in 1956.

4) Natives which are censused from Lufa, Bena and Gono rest houses, are advancing both politically and economically. However, despite the fact that there is a concentrated effort by the European Medical Assistant at Lufa and by a government supported aid post at Gono the natives are slow in accepting the Administration's hospitality in medical benefits. The Village Official system is at present adequate to cope with the rate of advancement; however there have been several incidents of corruption which resulted in the imprisonment of a luluai and a tul tul from the Gono Area. When speaking to the natives emphasis was laid on the work which village officials had to do, and the importance of the example which they set to the community.

5) European influence stems mainly from the various missions within the area. Native attitudes to these people are outlined in paragraph 16. It is suffice to say that towards the Administration the natives of the Labogai Census Division show a respect and trust that has been induced by a peaceful but firm administration. Although the peoples have been censused since 1949 there has not been the development which has occurred in other parts of the district. Poor communications and contact which is limited to the Department of Native Affairs, missions and to a slight degree Public Health have been the cause of this. There has been little economic development which would in turn give stimulus to social development; and the fear of sorcery which is prominent in some places is restrictive to political advancement.

6) Only those cases both criminal and civil which were either too complicated or of too great a magnitude for the village people to settle are brought before the Patrol Officer. I gained the impression that on several occasions Village Officials brought forward old disputes to be arbitrated upon because they thought they would not be doing their job if there were no "courts".

6

7) The natives, although they are appreciative of the gains which the Administration brings, gave the writer the impression that they thought that our visits were merely transient; and in as much did not really effect their basic customs or way of life. In summarizing the peoples of the Labogai area are a primitive, backward group; but nevertheless capable of advancement under a firm secure administration.

8) Improvements Warranted

I) Communications are at present unsatisfactory for a virile economic community. However, the task of constructing a vehicular road through the area is of such a magnitude, that only a paid labour line working in conjunction with heavy equipment would be economical in terms of native goodwill.

II) The establishment of a permanent cash crop, such as coffee, with adequate supervision from planting to marketing. There is sufficient arable land for individual planting by the native people.

III) The extension of Public Health social services (infant welfare), which at present terminates at Lufa, and an increase in the number of Village Aid Posts in the area (two Administration and one government supported).

ROADS AND BRIDGES

9) At present there is only one vehicular road of approximately fifteen miles length within the Labogai Census Division. This is an extension of the main Goroka Lufa road. It is of medium to excessive grades and for the most is poorly surfaced with hand broken limestone. Little use is made of this road by Administration vehicles, traffic originating mainly from the Faith mission at Gono or the Faith mission at Fudidi. At present the road is in a reasonable state of repair.

IO) Between all other centres of population within the area, communication is by foot along cleared and partly graded tracks. Considering the degree of contact which these people have had, it is pleasing to see the amount of work which they have done to the roads within their area. Of the many rivers which the Patrol crossed there were but a few which were unbridged. The bridges in general were new or of good repair.

II) At this juncture I would consider it to be unsound for the Administration to extend vehicular roads into this area. Until such times as Lufa Patrol Post has reasonable transport, and is represented by all departments, it would be an uneconomical burden to the natives to build a road. In comparison with the amount of effort needed in the initial construction, the Patrol Officer and Medical Assistant, could not hope to give the people as much attention as they would deserve. The building of a motor cycle track throughout the Census Division would be a complete waste of time, energy and materials.

MISSIONS

IE) At present there are three different missions which are working in the area. Rev. I. Werts of the Faith mission has had a lease of approximately twenty one acres of land at Gono since 1953. Rev. H. Sellars, also of the Faith mission has submitted an application for an other lease near Lufa for approximately sixteen acres. Both these men are extremely competent and have had considerable



MISSIONS Cont.

and varied experience in mission work.

13) The Lutheran mission have applied for several different leases near Agotu rest house, and intend if possible to establish a permanent station which would be supplied by air craft. At present there is only one native evangelist in the area.

14) The Seven Day Adventist mission have applied for two leases here, one near Lufa and the other at Agotu rest house in close proximity to the Lutheran lease. It is their intention that both these stations will be staffed by native evangelists only. Pastors L. Bernard and L. Were have recently been through this area but their main object was to conduct a medical patrol in the Karigui area.

15) Relationships between the missions and the Administration is based on a sound official and social bases with cooperation between the two smooth and efficient. However intermission relationships are, although amiable enough, slightly strained at times.

16) Many of the natives have a suspicious and commercial attitude towards missionaries in this area; and it is at times exceedingly disheartening to all those concerned. Rev. H. Sellars is still introducing his mission to the natives. Lutheran and Seven Day Adventist native evangelists have never had a large following, and the Rev. B. Wertz whose mission has been the most competent in the past has received a major set-back in his school boys, eleven in number, leaving him in choice of village life.

17) I would consider this attitude to be complementary to a native people who had little Administration contact and little economic, social or political development. One cannot expect a primitive people to develop in one direction without a corresponding development in other spheres.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

18) As previously mentioned, except for a small area around Gomo and Lufa there have been no cash crops grown here. The Department of Agriculture has never shown any interest in the area and there never has been a patrol from this department through the census division; in fact the total time spent by an extension officer here is about two days.

19) In considering the increased number of peoples who visit the more advanced areas of this district and in comparison with their own villages it is to be expected that the Administrations store of goodwill will diminish.

20) Throughout the course of the Patrol it was necessary to travel over most of the foottracks either two or three times. In doing so I became quite familiar with the topography and would be inclined to disagree with previous officers who described this area as being without prospects. The drainage pattern is roughly south to north, with several high mountains and all of the region is covered with

dense forest. Thus one is firstly inclined to gain a wrong impression of the area. However there is ample virgin soil of a reasonable slope - angle of up to twenty degrees - available for the cultivation of cash crops.

21) Although introduced vegetables are rather scarce there is an abundance of high quality native foods. Agriculturally the poorest area in the Census Division is Mercara which I estimate to have a rainfall of near 200 inches per annum. Combined with poor drainage this factor makes cultivation extremely difficult. In all probability the area which has the most potential, and perhaps even enough for a European planter, would be Mengino No. II. There is a large valley, about two miles broad, with undulating slopes covered with heavy timber.

22) Again excepting for the area around Lufa and Gono, native livestock is extremely poor, there being few pigs and practically no hens. The natives claim that about fifteen to sixteen years ago, a disease, which has symptoms similar to anthrax, began to affect their pigs, and since then has steadily depleted the number of animals in the area. This disease has been a common complaint in several other areas through the Lufa Administrative Area, but as of yet no officer qualified in animal husbandry has examined any of the pigs. Several natives own goats, but they do not affect the general pattern of livestock. The Rev. B. Wertz at Gono owns horses, pigs, cattle, goats, turkeys, ducks and hens, and sells a portion of his stock to the local natives.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

23) As is to be observed from the census figures there were 349 deaths in the Labogai Census Division last year. Even though there is still an increase in the population this figure is to be viewed with concern. Factors which I attribute to this figure are: a severe epidemic of influenza, with only three first aid stations in the area (two village aid posts and a mission aid post) plus the hospital at Lufa to treat patients, and the fear of sorcery which precludes natives making long journeys to aid posts. The river which borders the area is at points below three thousand feet and is malarial, many of the natives having contracted this disease.

24) In the more remote areas i.e. Maiva westwards, many of the natives do not live in hamlets, but rather in high houses cultivating small gardens, and supplementing their food supplies with wild nuts and fruit. This is as opposed to natives cultivating nuts and eating them. Many of these people have distended stomachs and are in poor physical condition.

25) There has been only one medical patrol throughout the area, that being conducted by Mr. J. McClaydon under the supervision of Mr. P. O. Burnet. However the primary object of this patrol was to give anti yaws injections and not a general medical survey.

26) Two medical cases were sent to Goroka for treatment; from Mengino No. II a woman with a large goitre was sent



and successfully operated upon. From Guwasa a child with the frenulum linguae of its tongue attached to its lower lip causing the tongue to swell to one and a half inches in thickness, was also successfully operated upon. Both these cases should enhance the government's medical reputation in the respective areas.

27) Thus the Health for the most is fair, but there being too few Village aid posts, at least another three will be required, and their effectiveness being lessened by the fear of sorcery.

CARRIERS

28) Prior to 1959 all patrols had a permanent carrier line throughout the Census Division. However this year a permanent line was used only from Ubagubi rest house till the patrol was completed. I would recommend that in 1960 a permanent line be used only from Ubagubi till the Patrol reaches Guwasa rest house.

THE MIDDLE FIO AREA

29) Mr. P. C. J. J. Pickrel wrote in his report of 1956 that the Vari hamlet was only a days walk from Heroana rest house, but in reading Mr. P. C. I. D. Burnets report and in speaking to the local natives I found that it would have taken four days to go and come back. At the time the delay could not be spared and instead a native from that area, who was working at Iufa Patrol Post, was sent on ahead and brought back the one and only native that he could find. During a long conversation with the man I roughly traced out several genealogies of persons from the area and found that: the numbers of single men by far outnumber the single women, and that there was evidence of inbreeding amongst the people.

30) It is the writers contention that these peoples were originally from further south in Papua and that many years ago they migrated north in order to establish links in the trade route to the Highlands. This theory is held out by reports from Labogai natives that they obtained Mother of pearl and girigiri shell from Heroana. A glance at the map of this region will show that Heroana itself is completely out of line with the population pattern of the rest of the Census Division. These too I believe migrated to this area in order to establish another link in the route.

31) Upon the advent of the European to the Highlands and in their more efficient forms of communication came the collapse of the trade route. This removed the means of livelihood from the Middle Fio natives and so today they are either migrating back to Papua or are trying to eke out a miserable existence on Sago. This would explain how once there was a virile population here - as is evidenced by Burnets report of large old gardens in 1957 and now how it is being depleted - note the migration of the Waiyema clan of about 100 persons to Papua. This theory becomes more feasible

When one considers that the European prices for mother of pearl shell was at least four pigs plus a large amount of food stuffs.

32) Further detailed investigation will be carried out into this theory when the writer next patrols the Karimai area, which I believe to be in much the same position.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

33) The following statistics were obtained from the 1958 census revision of the Laboga Census Division.

- I) Birth rate : 43 in one thousand.
- II) Death rate 32 in one thousand.
- III) Natural increase : 16 in one thousand.
- IV) Increase in birth rate since 1953 : 8 in one thousand.
- V) Increase in death rate since 1953 : 18.43 in one thousand.
- VI) Increase since 1957 in deathrate: 7.1 in one thousand.
- VII) Decrease in natural increase since 1953 : 4.98 in one thousand.

34) As is shown by the above figures the population is still increasing but at a much slower rate than previously. An exceedingly high death rate of 349 persons is the cause of it. The majority of deaths were caused by a severe epidemic of influenza which took a heavy toll in the more backward areas not served by village aid posts.

35) Many natives are still living on land of which they are not the hereditary owners of; this being an aftermath of the disruption caused by tribal fighting. It will be several years before they are properly settled. (Note as per circular instruction only those migrations in and out of the Census Division are shown on the village population register, thus these internal movements will not be shown).

*The upper is the area mentioned in the area of study*

*R. B. Aitken*

R. B. Aitken P.O.

Lufa Patrol Post,  
Goroka Sub-District.

*ce*





# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....1954.....

Govt. Print—42/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL																													
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults																												
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M		F	M	F																										
		0-16		16-45		10-16		16-45																																																						
FO'URU	87	8	5	1											1	2																	5																	18	31	7	34	2	28	2.6	44	33	41	44	167	
FULELE	88	4	3																															1																	3	14	-	16	1	15	2.1	15	13	14	16	59
QUSA	89	1	1												2	1			1															2																	6	14	3	14	2	8	1.8	9	10	19	18	58
QUSAREVE	90	1	5												2																			2																	12	17	4	20	-	8	2.7	23	22	24	27	96
QUSERI	91	2	1												3	2																		2																	10	25	2	17	3	9	1.6	16	9	32	19	78
HADAGABEIA <sup>92</sup>	92	3	2												1		1	1			1													1									2								23	42	7	37	7	28	1.9	23	27	65	54	172
HAKWOI	93	10	1													1																		1																	19	36	7	34	4	25	2.5	47	39	50	44	181
HAUNUNAMU <sup>94</sup>	94	1	2																															3																	9	17	2	16	-	10	2.2	20	11	16	17	67
HOGABI	95	8	8												2	1																		1																	26	53	15	47	8	36	2.0	46	33	82	77	242
IBINIBI	96	4													1																			1																	8	18	6	22	3	17	1.7	17	16	24	34	91
INIBI	97		2													1																		1																	7	22	4	18	2	15	3.0	27	23	26	25	103
INIQI	98	3	5												2	1																		1																	16	42	9	39	9	24	1.9	33	30	56	50	169
ISK	99	1	1												1																			1																	7	16	5	12	4	9	2.0	17	13	21	20	75
KAIYABI	100	3													1	1																		1																	7	14	-	21	2	15	2.4	15	14	20	23	75
KASAGE	101	2	3												2	1																		1																	9	26	5	24	2	19	1.8	23	23	27	28	108
KEMERAKE <sup>102</sup>	102	3	2												1	2																		1																	8	25	4	31	5	27	1.5	17	17	34	42	115
KEMILGA	103		2												1	1																		4																	13	22	5	21	2	13	2.3	25	26	28	29	117
KIOBI	104	3	1													3																		2																	10	22	5	21	4	13	1.8	15	15	28	27	83
KIOSA	105	2	6													2																		2																	7	16	7	15	1	15	2.1	13	19	24	26	84











TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lufa Patrol Post  
Goroka Sub-District,  
Eastern Highlands District.  
1. 10. 59

PATROL REPORT - GOROKA No 2 OF 1958/59

LABOGAI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Conducted by:-	R. B. Aitken, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled:-	Labogai Census Division
Patrol Accompanied by:-	Europeans - 7 Natives - Police 5 Interpreters 1
Duration of Patrol:-	7. 8. 59 to 22. 8. 59 9. 20. 59 to 20. 9. 59 Thirty four days
Last Native Affairs Patrol to this area:-	September 1958
Last Medical Patrol:-	September 1953
Map Reference:-	Map of "Territory to be Administered by Lufa Patrol Post" dated 19th, May 1955
Objects of Patrol:-	Census revision, compile tax census sheets and General Administration.
Results of Patrol:-	Recorded Herein.

*R. B. Aitken*

R. B. Aitken

Lufa Patrol Post  
Goroka Sub-District



PATROL DIARY

Friday 7th. Aug.

Departed Lafa 0930hrs. inspected vehicular road to Gona. Visited Rev. R. Verts at Gona and proceeded on to MENDINO; arrived 1700 hrs. weather very bad with rain and mountain mists.

Slept at MENDINO

Saturday 8th.

Censused KBOIYO, XILOVI Nelli, MEXILO, and OFARAYU. Talked with Village Officials and inspected hamlets.

Slept at MENDINO

Sunday 9th.

Departed Mendino 0800hrs. arrived PIAMOTUVI 0930hrs. Censused HEABA and KASAGE. Talked with Village Officials

Slept at PIAMOTUVI

Monday 10th.

Departed Piamotuvi 0800hrs. inspected villages enroute and arrived HEDETU 1000hrs. Census of UAI, KANE and PO'HEU.

Slept at HEDETU

Tuesday 11th.

Census of OSEYA, KXNILAGA, YORA and ISE. Talked with Village Officials and inspected villages.

Slept at HEDETU

Wednesday 12th.

Departed HEDETU to Mani Shra. Censused UNASA, ORIVEDU and RARO. Talked with natives

Slept at MANI

Thursday 13th

Mani to AGOTU 40 minutes Censused RAREVE and ELI'ILABA.

Slept at AGOTU

Friday 14th.

Censused remaining units at AGOTU. Talked with Native Medical Orderly and Village Officials

Slept at AGOTU.

Saturday 15th.

AGOTU to MANI, 2 hrs. Census of AMENANO, UAVINA and LOWAL. Rain in afternoon. Talked with village natives.

Slept at MANI

Sunday 16th.

MANI to AGIBU Shra. rain and mist all day Day observed.

Slept at AGIBU.

Monday 17th.

Census of AGIBU and KIOBI. Rain and mist in afternoon. Talked with Village Officials.

Slept at AMIBU

PATROL DIARY CONT.

2

Tuesday 18th.

AGIEU to UBAOUBI 2.30 hrs. Census of Yerabisa, Paiya and Hakwai. Talked with the Village Officials about the Medical Aid Post. Arranged for a permanent Carrier line. Rain in the afternoon.

Slept at UBAOUBI

Wednesday 19th.

Ubagubi to Heroana 2.30 hrs.. A long walk with rain mist and leeches all day.

Slept at Heroana.

Thursday 20th.

Census of PAIYA, WULEN and ABUNG. Talked with Village Officials and inspected hamlets. That evening had a long discussion with a native from the Middle Rio area. Rain in the afternoon.

Slept at Heroana.

Friday 21st.

Heroana to Bush camp 8.30hrs. rain in the afternoon.

Slept under canvas.

Saturday 22nd.

Labour line with local natives worked at clearing a rough bush track. Rain in the morning and afternoon.

Slept at Bush Camp.

Sunday 23rd.

Bush Camp to Ubagubi 8.15. hrs.. Rain in afternoon.

Slept at UBAOUBI

Monday 24th.

UBAOUBI to MAIVA 2.30 hrs.. Census of AIGNWA, PAKIL and ORARATH. Talked with Village Officials. Rain and slight mist in the afternoon.

Slept at MAIVA

Tuesday 25th.

MAIVA to GUVASA 5 hrs. Mist and rain in the afternoon.

Slept at GUVASA.

Wednesday 26th.

Guvasa to MINGINO 0715hrs. to 1230 hrs.. Census of LIUNI and ABIAGWINA. Intermittent rain in the afternoon.

Slept at MINGINO.

Thursday 27th.

MINGINO to MAINAFU 3 hrs.. Census of LIONI, HAUMUNANG and GUESHEI. Rain in the afternoon.

Slept at MAINAFU

Friday 28th

Main body of the Patrol left at Mainafu to proceed independently to GUVASA. The writer with two police to AGIEU 9.15hrs. Rain in the afternoon.

Slept at AGIEU



PATROL DIARY Cont.

3

Saturday 29th.	Departed AGIEU 0630hrs. arrived Gono 1130 hrs. drove with Rev. R. Werts to Lufa.
	At Lufa.
Sunday 30th.	Attended to Office duties at Lufa.
	At Lufa.
Monday 31st.	Attended to office duties at Lufa.
	At Lufa.
Tuesday 1st. Sept.	Drove to Goroka for the Annual Department of Native Affairs Field Staff Conference.
	At Goroka.
Wednesday 2nd. to Monday the 7th.	At Goroka.
Tuesday 8th	Attended to office duties at Lufa.
	At Lufa
Wednesday 9th.	Lufa to Mengino Gha.
	Slept at MENGINO.
Thursday 20th.	MENGINO to GUVASA 9.30 hrs.
	Slept at MENGINO.
Friday 11th.	Census of NEBI, MAUGA, RUHAKUMO, LABUGIMO, YUBI and ORAI. Talked with the Village Officials. Weather fine.
	Slept at GUVASA.
Saturday 12th.	Departed Guvasa 0730hrs. arrived GUSA 0930hrs. Census of KAIYABI and GUSA. Inspected hamlets and talked with several natives. Slight rain in the evening.
	Slept at Gusa.
Sunday 13th.	Gusa to Liborei 2.30hrs. Census KORAANA LIBOREI. Talked with Village Officials and natives.
	Slept at LIBOREI.
Monday 14th.	Liborei to MANI NoIII 1-30hrs. Census of KUMARI, PINONE and AGONINIABA. Rain in the late evening.
	Slept at MANI.
Tuesday 15th.	Mani to Ubagubi to check on village aid post thence to Agiba - total walking time 5.30hrs. Main party of the patrol went direct Mani to Agiba.
	Slept at Agiba.

PATROL DIARY CONT

4

Wednesday 16th.

AGIRU to AGOTU Sere did C.I. 235 investigation in to an application by the Lutheran Mission. Convened the Court for Native Affairs under Reg 84 (2).

Slept at AGOTU

Thursday 17th.

Agota to GONO - 0615 to 1300 hrs. Census of OUILAVE and NAGIALI. Visited Rev B. Wertz in the evening.

Slept at GONO

Friday 18th.

Conducted census all day.

Slept at GONO

Saturday 19th.

Completed census of the Gono groups and had a long talk with the Village Officials regarding their obligations to the Administration and to the native peoples under them.

Slept at GONO

Sunday 20th.

Gono to BEHA the main body of the Patrol by foot myself by motorbike and foot. Census of BEHA, HOBABI and KIOVI I. Talked to the natives about medical benefits.

Slept at BEHA.

Monday 21st

End of the Patrol at Lafa



## INTRODUCTION

1) The Labogai Census Division is bounded on the north by the Asaro river, which, after being joined by the Wahgi river is called the Tua. To the west a series of unpopulated ridges joins the Labogai to the Karimui. To the south there is a range of mountains, which, at its western extremity curves to the north to link itself to Mt. Michel so forming both the western and southern boundaries.

2) The topography of the area is severely eroded limestone uplifts and folds, with a drainage pattern flowing generally north to the Tua river, where it turns and flows to the west south west. Vegetation is mainly secondary and primary tropical rain forest interspread with a variety of palms and ferns. Soil types have a high humus content and are capable of excellent production. Except for the Heroana region all areas are well drained.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS

3) The Labogai Census Division, as an individual unit, was created in 1955 by Patrol Officer J. Thyer. Previously it had been given intermittent attention from the Patrol Officer at Henganofi and at Kuminava (now Okapa). The initial census was compiled in 1949 and completed in 1951. Tribal fighting ceased in 1954 and the area was derestricted completely in 1956.

4) Natives which are censused from Lufa, Beha and Gono rest houses, are advancing both politically and economically. However, despite the fact that there is a concentrated effort by the European Medical Assistant at Lufa and by a government supported aid post at Gono the natives are slow in accepting the Administration's hospitality in medical benefits. The Village Official system is at present adequate to cope with the rate of advancement; however there have been several incidents of corruption which resulted in the imprisonment of a lubuai and a tal tal from the Gono Area. When speaking to the natives emphasis was laid on the work which village officials had to do, and the importance of the example which they set to the community.

5) European influence stems mainly from the various missions within the area. Native attitudes to these people are outlined in paragraph 16. It is sufficient to say that towards the Administration the natives of the Labogai Census Division show a respect and trust that has been induced by a peaceful but firm administration. Although the peoples have been censused since 1949 there has not been the development which has occurred in other parts of the district. Poor communications and contact which is limited to the Department of Native Affairs, missions and to a slight degree Public Health have been the cause of this. There has been little economic development which would in turn give stimulus to social development; and the fear of sorcery which is prominent in some places is restrictive to political advancement.

6) Only those cases both criminal and civil which were either too complicated or of too great a magnitude for the village people to settle are brought before the Patrol Officer. I gained the impression that on several occasions Village Officials brought forward old disputes to be arbitrated upon because they thought they would not be doing their job if there were no "courts".

6

7) The natives, although they are appreciative of the gains which the Administration brings, gave the writer the impression that they thought that our visits were merely transient, and in as much did not really affect their basic customs or way of life. In summarizing the peoples of the Labogai area are a primitive, backward group; but nevertheless capable of advancement under a firm square administration.

8) Improvements Warranted

I) Communications are at present unsatisfactory for a virile economic community. However, the task of constructing a vehicular road through the area is of such a magnitude that only a paid labour line working in conjunction with heavy equipment would be economical in terms of native goodwill.

II) The establishment of a permanent cash crop, such as coffee, with adequate supervision from planting to marketing. There is sufficient arable land for individual planting by the native people.

III) The extension of Public Health social services (infant welfare) which at present terminates at Lafa, and an increase in the number of Village Aid Posts in the area ( two Administration and one government supported).

ROADS AND BRIDGES

9) At present there is only one vehicular road of approximately fifteen miles length within the Labogai Census Division. This is an extension of the main Goroka Lafa road. It is of medium to excessive grades and for the most is poorly surfaced with hand broken limestone. Little use is made of this road by Administration vehicles, traffic originating mainly from the Faith mission at Gono or the Faith mission at Puidi. At present the road is in a reasonable state of repair.

10) Between all other centres of population within the area, communication is by foot along cleared and partly graded tracks. Considering the degree of contact which these people have had, it is pleasing to see the amount of work which they have done to the roads within their area. Of the many rivers which the Patrol crossed there were but a few which were unbridged. The bridges in general were new or of good repair.

II) At this juncture I would consider it to be un-sound for the Administration to extend vehicular roads into this area. Until such time as Lafa Patrol Post has reasonable transport, and is represented by all departments, it would be an uneconomical burden to the natives to build a road. In comparison with the amount of effort needed in the initial construction, the Patrol Officer and Medical Assistant, could not hope to give the people as much attention as they would deserve. The building of a motor cycle track throughout the Census Division would be a complete waste of time, energy and materials.

MISSIONS

12) At present there are three different missions which are working in the area. Rev. B. Werts of the Faith mission has had a lease of approximately twenty one acres of land at Gono since 1953. Rev. H. Sellars, also of the Faith mission has submitted an application for an other lease near Lafa for approximately sixteen acres. Both these men are extremely competent and have had considerable



MISSIONS Cont.

and varied experience in mission work.

13) The Lutheran mission have applied for several different leases near Agotu rest house, and intend if possible to establish a permanent station which would be supplied by air craft. At present there is only one native evangelist in the area.

14) The Seven Day Adventist mission have applied for two leases here, one near Lufa and the other at Agotu rest house in close proximity to the Lutheran lease. It is their intention that both these stations will be staffed by native evangelists only. Pastors L. Bernard and L. Wore have recently been through this area but their main object was to conduct a medical patrol in the Karisai area.

15) Relationships between the missions and the Administration is based on a sound official and social bases with cooperation between the two smooth and efficient. However intermission relationships are, although amiable enough, slightly strained at times.

16) Many of the natives have a suspicious and commercial attitude towards missionaries in this area; and it is at times exceedingly disheartening to all those concerned. Rev. H. Sellars is still introducing his mission to the natives. Lutheran and Seven Day Adventist native evangelists have never had a large following, and the Rev. E. Wertz whose mission has been the most competent in the past has received a major set-back in his school boys, eleven in number, leaving him in choice of village life.

17) I would consider this attitude to be complementary to a native peoples who had little Administration contact and little economic, social or political development. One cannot expect a primitive people to develop in one direction without a corresponding development in other spheres.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

18) As previously mentioned, except for a small area around Gono and Lufa there have been no crops grown here. The Department of Agriculture has never shown any interest in the area and there never has been a patrol from this department through the excise division; in fact the total time spent by an extension officer here is about two days.

19) In considering the increased number of peoples who visit the more advanced areas of this district and in comparison with their own villages it is to be expected that the Administrations store of goodwill will diminish.

20) Through the course of the Patrol it was necessary to travel over most of the foottracks either two or three times. In doing so I became quite familiar with the topography and would be inclined to disagree with previous officers who described this area as being without prospects. The drainage pattern is roughly south to north, with several high mountains and all of the region is covered with

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK CARE.

dense forest. Thus one is firstly inclined to gain a wrong impression of the area. However there is ample virging soil of a reasonable slope - angle of up to twenty degrees - available for the cultivation of cash crops.

21) Although introduced vegetables are rather scarce there is an abundance of high quality native foods. Agriculturally the poorest area in the Census Division is Heroana which I estimate to have a rainfall of near 200 inches per annum. Combined with poor drainage this factor makes cultivation extremely difficult. In all probability the area which has the most potential, and perhaps even enough for a European planter, would be Mengino No. II. There, is a large valley, about two miles broad, with undulating slopes covered with heavy timber.

22) Again excepting for the area around Lufa and Gono, native livestock is extremely poor, there being few pigs and practically no hens. The natives claim that about fifteen to sixteen years ago, a disease, which has symptoms similar to anthrax, began to affect their pigs, and since then has steadily depleted the number of animals in the area. This disease has been a common complaint in several other areas through the Lufa Administrative Area, but as of yet no officer qualified in animal husbandry has examined any of the pigs. Several natives own goats, but they do not affect the general pattern of livestock. The Rev. R. Werts at Gono owns horses, pigs, cattle, goats, turkeys ducks and hens, and sells a portion of his stock to the local natives.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

23) As is to be observed from the census figures there were 349 deaths in the Labogai Census Division last year. Even though there is still an increase in the population this figure is to veiled with concern. Factors which I attribute to this figure are: a severe epidemic of influenza, with only three first aid stations in the area ( two village aid posts and a mission aid post) plus the hospital at Lufa to treat patients, and the fear of a ferry which precludes natives making long journeys to aid posts. The Tsa river which borders the area is at points below three thousand feet and is malarial, many of the natives having contracted this disease.

24) In the more remote areas i. e. Maiva westwards, many of the natives do not live in hamlets, but rather in cash houses cultivating small gardens, and supplementing their food supplies with wild nuts and fruit. This is as opposed to natives cultivating nuts and eating them. Many of these people have distended stomachs and are in poor physical condition.

25) There has been only one medical patrol throughout the area, that being conducted by Mr. J. McClaydon under the supervision of Mr. P. G. Burnet. However the primary object of this patrol was to give anti yaws injections and not a general medical survey.

26) Two medical cases were sent to Goroka for treatment, from Mengino No. II a woman with a large goitre was sent



and successfully operated upon. From Guwasa a child with the frenulum linguae of its tongue attached to its lower lip causing the tongue to swell to one and a half inches in thickness, was also successfully operated upon. Both these cases should enhance the government's medical reputation in the respective areas.

27) Thus the health for the most is fair, but there being too few Village aid posts, at least another three will be required, and their effectiveness being lessened by the fear of sorcery.

CARRIERS

28) Prior to 1959 all patrols had a permanent carrier line throughout the Census Division. However this year a permanent line was used only from Ubagubi rest house till the patrol was completed. I would recommend that in 1960 a permanent line be used only from Ubagubi till the Patrol reaches Guwasa rest house.

THE MIDDLE FIO AREA

29) Mr. P. O. J. J. Pickrel wrote in his report of 1958 that the Yari hamlet was only a days walk from Herwana rest house, but in reading Mr. P. O. I. R. Burnet's report and in speaking to the local natives I found that it would have taken four days to go and come back. At the time the delay could not be spared and instead a native from that area, who was working at Lufa Patrol Post, was sent on ahead and brought back the one and only native that he could find. During a long conversation with the man I roughly traced out several genealogies of persons from the area and found that: the numbers of single men by far outnumber the single women, and that there was evidence of inbreeding amongst the people.

30) It is ~~the~~ writers contention that these peoples were originally from further south in Papua and that many years ago they migrated north in order to establish links in the trade route to the Highlands. This theory is held out by reports from Lobogai natives that they obtained Mother of pearl and girigiri shell from Herwana. A glance at the map of this region will show that Herwana itself is completely out of line with the population pattern of the rest of the Census Division. These too I believe migrated to this area in order to establish another link in the route.

31) Upon the advent of the European to the Highlands and in their more efficient forms of communication, came the collapse of the trade route. This removed the means of livelihood from the Middle Fio natives and so today they are either migrating back to Papua or are trying to eke out a miserable existence on sago. This would explain how once there was a virile population here - as is evidenced by Burnet's report of large old gardens in 1957 and now how it is being depleted - note the migration of the Waiyama clan of about 100 persons to Papua. This theory becomes more feasible

when one considers that pre European prices for mother of pearl shell was at least four pigs plus a large amount of food stuffs.

32) Further detailed investigation will be carried out into this theory when the writer next patrols the Karimai area, which I believe to be in much the same position.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

33) The following statistics were obtained from the 1959 census revision of the Labogai Census Division.

- I) Birth rate . 48 in one thousand.
- II) Death rate 32 in one thousand.
- III) Natural increase : 16 in one thousand.
- IV) Increase in birth rate since 1958 :  
8 in one thousand.
- V) Increase in death rate since 1958 :  
18.43 in one thousand.
- VI) Increase since 1957 in deathrate:  
7.1 in one thousand.
- VII) Decrease in natural increase since  
1958 : 4.96 in one thousand.

34) As is shown by the above figures the population is still increasing but at a much slower rate than previously. An exceedingly high death rate of 349 persons is the cause of it. The majority of deaths were caused by a severe epidemic of influenza which took a heavy toll in the more backward areas not served by village aid posts.

35) Many natives are still living on land of which they are not the hereditary owners of; this being an aftermath of the disruption caused by tribal fighting. It will be several years before they are properly settled. ( Note as per circular instruction only those migrations in and out of the Census Division are shown on the village population register, thus these internal movements will not be shown).

*R. B. Aitken*

R. B. Aitken P. O.

Lufa Patrol Post,  
Goroka Sub-District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lufa Patrol Post  
Geroka Sub-District,  
Eastern Highlands District.  
1.10.59

PATROL REPORT - GOROKA No OF 1959/60

LABOGAI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Conducted by:-	R. B. Aitken, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled:-	Labogai Census Division
Patrol Accompanied by:-	Europeans - Nil Natives - Police 5 Interpreters 1
Duration of Patrol:-	7.8.59 to 28.8.59 9.9.59 to 20.9.59 Thirty four days
Last Native Affairs Patrol to the area:-	September 1958
Last Medical Patrol:-	September 1958
Map Reference:-	Map of "Territory to be Administered by Lufa Patrol Post" dated 19th, May 1955
Objects of Patrol:-	Census revision, compile tax census sheets and General Administration.
Results of Patrol:-	Recorded Herein.

*R. B. Aitken*

R. B. Aitken

Lufa Patrol Post  
Geroka Sub-District

PATROL DIARY

Friday 7th. Aug.

Departed Lufa @930hrs. inspected vehicular road to Gono. Visited Rev. B. Werts at Gono and proceeded on to MENGINO; arrived 1700 hrs. weather very bad with rain and mountain mists.

Slept at MENGINO

Saturday 8th.

Censused NBOIYO, KIOVI NoII, MENILO, and ORARATU. Talked with Village Officials and inspected hamlets.

Slept at MENGINO

Sunday 9th.

Departed Mengino 0800hrs. arrived FIAMOTUVI 0930hrs.. Censused ETABA and KASAGE. Talked with Village Officials

Slept at FIAMOTUVI

Monday 10th.

Departed Fiamotuvi 0800hrs. inspected villages enroute and arrived KEBYTRU 1000hrs.. Census of UAI, NANE and PO'URU.

Slept at HEGETRU

Tuesday 11th.

Census of OBEVA, KEMILAGA, KORA and ISE. Talked with Village Officials and inspected villages.

Slept at HEGETRU

Wednesday 12th.

Departed HEGATRU to Mani 2hrs. Censused UWASA, ORIVNSU and RARO. Talked with natives

Slept at MANI

Thursday 13th

Mani to AGOTU 40 minutes Censused RANEVE and ELI'ILABA.

Slept at AGOTU

Friday 14th.

Censused remaining units at AGOTU. Talked with Native Medical Orderly and Village Officials

Slept at AGOTU.

Saturday 15th.

AGOTU to MANI, 2 hrs. Census of AMKIAMO, UAVINA and LOWAI. Rain in afternoon. Talked with village natives.

Slept at MANI

Sunday 16th.

MANI to AGIBU 2hrs. rain and mist all day Day observed.

Slept at AGIBU.

Monday 17th.

Census of AGIBU and KIOBI. Rain and mist in afternoon. Talked with Village Officials.

Slept at AGIBU



PATROL DIARY Cont.

2

Tuesday 18th.

AGIBU to UBAGUBI 2.30 hrs. Census of Yanabisa, Faiyu and Hakwei. Talked with the Village Officials about the Medical Aid Post. Arranged for a permanent Carrier line. Rain in the afternoon.

Slept at UBAGUBI

Wednesday 19th.

Ubagubi to Heroana 2.30 hrs.. A long walk with rain mist and leeches all day.

Slept at Heroana.

Thursday 20th.

Census of FAIYA, FULEE and ADJMO. Talked with Village Officials and inspected hamlets. That evening had a long discussion with a native from the Middle Pio area. Rain in the afternoon.

Slept at Heroana.

Friday 21st.

Heroana to Bush camp 2.30hrs. rain in the afternoon.

Slept under canvas.

Saturday 22nd.

Labour line with local natives worked at clearing a rough bush track. Rain in the morning and afternoon.

Slept at Bush Camp.

Sunday 23rd.

Bush Camp to Ubagubi 5.15. hrs.. Rain in afternoon.

Slept at UBAGUBI

Monday 24th.

UBAGUBI to MAIVA 2.30 hrs.. Census of AIGUWA FAMIL and ORARATU. Talked with Village Officials. Rain and slight mist in the afternoon.

Slept at MAIVA

Tuesday 25th.

MAIVA to GUWASA 5 hrs. Mist and rain in the afternoon.

Slept at GUWASA.

Wednesday 26th.

Guwasa to MENGINO 0715hrs. to 1230 hrs.. Censused LEDEI and ABIAGERIMA. Intermittent rain in the afternoon.

Slept at MENGINO.

Thursday 27th.

MENGINO to MAINAFU 3 hrs.. Censused LIONI, HAINUNAMU and GUERREI. Rain in the afternoon.

Slept at MAINAFU

Friday 28th

Main body of the Patrol left at Maimafu to proceed independently to GUWASA. The writer with two police to AGIBU 9.15hrs. Rain in the afternoon.

Slept at AGIBU

PATROL DIARY Cont.

3

IGR  
F  
Saturday 29th.

Departed AGIBU 0630hrs. arrived Gono  
1130.hrs. drove with Rev. B. Wertz to  
Lufa.

At Lufa.

Sunday 30th.

Attended to Office duties at Lufa.

At Lufa.

Monday 31st.

Attended to office duties at Lufa.

At Lufa.

Tuesday 1st. Sept.

Drove to Geroka for the Annual Department  
of Native Affairs Field Staff Conference.

At Geroka.

Wednesday 2nd.  
to  
Monday the 7th.

At Geroka.

Tuesday 8th

Attended to office duties at Lufa.

At Lufa

Wednesday 9th.

Lufa to Mengino 6hrs.

Slept at MENGINO.

Thursday 10th.

MENGINO to GUWASA 9.30 hrs.

Slept at MENGINO.

Friday 11th.

Census of MEBI, NANGA, RUHAKUMO, LABUGIMO,  
KUSI and ORAI. Talked with the Village  
Officials. Weather fine.

Slept at GUWASA.

Saturday 12th.

Departed Guwasa 0750hrs. arrived GUSA  
0930hrs.. Census of KATYABI and GUSA.  
Inspected hamlets and talked with several  
natives. Slight rain in the evening.

Slept at Gusa.

Sunday 13th.

Gusa to Liberei 2.30hrs.. Census KORA and  
LIBOREI. Talked with Village Officials and  
natives.

Slept at LIBOREI.

Monday 14th.

Liberei to MANI No. 11 I-30hrs.. Census of  
KUMARI, PINONE and AGONIMIABA. Rain in the  
late evening.

Slept at MANI.

Tuesday 15th.

Mani to Ubagubi to check on village  
aid post thence to Agibu - total walking  
time 5.30hrs. Main party of the patrol  
went direct Mani to Agibu.

Slept at Agibu.



PATROL DIARY Cont

4

Wednesday 16th.

AGIBU to AGOTU 3hrs did C. I. 235 investigation in to an application by the Lutheran Mission. Convened the Court for Native Affairs under Reg 84 (2).

Slept at AGOTU

Thursday 17th.

Agotu to GONO - 0615 to 1300hrs. Census of GUILVE and NAGIALI. Visited Rev B. Wertz in the evening.

Slept at GONO

Friday 18th.

Conducted census all day.

Slept at GONO

Saturday 19th.

Completed census of the Gono groups and had a long talk with the Village Officials regarding their obligations to the Administration and to the native peoples under them.

Slept at GONO

Sunday 20th.

Gono to BEHA the main body of the Patrol by foot myself by motorbike and foot. Census of BEHA, HOGABI and KIOVI I. Talked to the natives about medical benefits.

Slept at BEHA.

Monday 21st

End of the Patrol at Lufa

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INTRODUCTION

1) The Labogai Census Division is bounded on the north by the Asaro river, which, after being joined by the Wahgi river is called the Tsa. To the west a series of unpopulated ridges joins the Labogai to the Karisui. To the south there is a range of mountains, which, at its western extremity curves to the north to link itself to Mt. Mishi, so forming both the western and southern boundaries.

2) The topography of the area is severely eroded limestone uplifts and folds, with a drainage pattern flowing generally north to the Tsa river where it turns and flows to the west south west. Vegetation is mainly secondary and primary tropical rain forest interspread with a variety of palms and ferns. Soil types have a high humus content and are capable of excellent production. Except for the Heroans region all areas are well drained.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

3) The Labogai Census Division, as an individual unit, was created in 1955 by Patrol Officer J. Thyer. Previously it had been given intermittent attention from the Patrol Officer at Henganofi and at Kaminava (now Okapa). The initial census was compiled in 1949 and completed in 1951. Tribal fighting ceased in about 1954 and the area was derestricted completely in 1956.

4) Natives which are censused from Lafa, Bena and Gono rest houses, are advancing both politically and economically. However, despite the fact that there is a concentrated effort by the European Medical Assistant at Lafa and by a government supported aid post at Gono the natives are slow in accepting the Administration's hospitality in medical benefits. The Village Official system is at present adequate to cope with the rate of advancement; however there have been several incidents of corruption which resulted in the imprisonment of a lului and a tul tul from the Gono Area. When speaking to the natives emphasis was laid on the work which village officials had to do, and the importance of the example which they set to the community.

5) European influence stems mainly from the various missions within the area. Native attitudes to these people are outlined in paragraph 16. It is suffice to say that towards the Administration the natives of the Labogai Census Division show a respect and trust that has been induced by a peaceful but firm administration. Although the peoples have been censused since 1949 there has not been the development which has occurred in other parts of the district. Poor communications and contact which is limited to the Department of Native Affairs, missions and to a slight degree Public Health have been the cause of this. There has been little economic development which would in turn give stimulus to social development; and the fear of sorcery which is prominent in some places is restrictive to political advancement.

6) Only those cases both criminal and civil which were either too complicated or of too great a magnitude for the village people to settle are brought before the Patrol Officer. I gained the impression that on several occasions Village Officials brought forward old disputes to be arbitrated upon because they thought they would not be doing their job if there were no "courts".



7) The natives, although they are appreciative of the gains which the Administration brings, gave the writer the impression that they thought that our visits were merely transient; and in as much did not really effect their basic customs or way of life. In summarizing the peoples of the Labogai area are a primitive, backward group; but nevertheless capable of advancement under a firm secure administration.

8) Improvements Warranted

I) Communications are at present unsatisfactory for a virile economic community. However, the task of constructing a vehicular road through the area is of such a magnitude, that only a paid labour line working in conjunction with heavy equipment would be economical in terms of native goodwill.

II) The establishment of a permanent cash crop, such as coffee, with adequate supervision from planting to marketing. There is sufficient arable land for individual planting by the native people.

III) The extension of Public Health social services (infant welfare), which at present terminates at Lufa, and an increase in the number of Village Aid Posts in the area (two Administration and one government supported).

ROADS AND BRIDGES

9) At present there is only one vehicular road of approximately fifteen miles length within the Labogai Census Division. This is an extension of the main Goroka Lufa road. It is of medium to excessive grades and for the most is poorly surfaced with hand broken limestone. Little use is made of this road by Administration vehicles, traffic originating mainly from the Faith mission at Gono or the Faith mission at Pudidi. At present the road is in a reasonable state of repair.

10) Between all other centres of population within the area, communication is by foot along cleared and partly graded tracks. Considering the degree of contact which these people have had, it is pleasing to see the amount of work which they have done to the roads within their area. Of the many rivers which the Patrol crossed there were but a few which were unbridged. The bridges in general were new or of good repair.

II) At this juncture I would consider it to be unsound for the Administration to extend vehicular roads into this area. Until such times as Lufa Patrol Post has reasonable transport, and is represented by all departments, it would be an uneconomical burden to the natives to build a road. In comparison with the amount of effort needed in the initial construction, the Patrol Officer and Medical Assistant could not hope to give the people as much attention as they would deserve. The building of a motor cycle track throughout the Census Division would be a complete waste of time, energy and materials.

MISSIONS

12) At present there are three different missions which are working in the area. Rev. B. Werts of the Faith mission has had a lease of approximately twenty one acres of land at Gono since 1953. Rev. H. Sellars, also of the Faith mission has submitted an application for an other lease near Lufa for approximately sixteen acres. Both these men are extremely competent and have had considerable

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MISSIONS Cont.

and varied experience in mission work.

13) The Lutheran mission have applied for several different leases near Agotu rest house, and intend if possible to establish a permanent station which would be supplied by air craft. At present there is only one native evangelist in the area.

14) The Seven Day Adventist mission have applied for two leases here, one near Lafa and the other at Agotu rest house in close proximity to the Lutheran lease. It is their intention that both these stations will be staffed by native evangelists only. Pastors L. Barnard and L. Were have recently been through this area but their main object was to conduct a medical patrol in the Karimi area.

15) Relationships between the missions and the Administration is based on a sound official and social bases with cooperation between the two smooth and efficient. However intermission relationships are, although amiable enough, slightly strained at times.

16) Many of the natives have a suspicious and commercial attitude towards missionaries in this area; and it is at times exceedingly disheartening to all those concerned. Rev. H. Sellars is still introducing his mission to the natives. Lutheran and Seven Day Adventist native evangelists have never had a large following, and the Rev. B. Wertz whos mission has been the most competent in the past has received a major set-back in his school boys, eleven in number, leaving him in choice of village life.

17) I would consider this attitude to be complementary to a native peoples who had little Administration contact and little economic, social or political development. One cannot expect a primitive people to develop in one direction without a corresponding development in other spheres.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

18) As previously mentioned, except for a small area around Goro and Lafa there have been nomcaah crops grown here. The Department of Agriculture has never shown any interest in the area and there never has been a patrol from this department through the census division; in fact the total time spent by an extention officer here is about two days.

19) In considering the increased number of peoples who visit tthe more advanced areas of this district and in comparison with their own villages it is to be expected that the Administrations store of goodwill will diminish.

20) Throughout the course of the Patrol it was necessary to travel over most of the foottracks either two or three times. In doing so I became quite familiar with the topography and would be inclined to disagree with previous officers who described this area as being without prospects. The drainage pattern is roughly south to north, with several high mountains and all of the region is covered with



## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK Cont.

dense forest. Thus one is firstly inclined to gain a wrong impression of the area. However there is ample virgine soil of a reasonable slope - angle of up to twenty degrees - available for the cultivation of cash crops.

21) Although introduced vegetables are rather scarce there is an abundance of high quality native foods. Agriculturally the poorest area in the Census Division is Heroana which I estimate to have a rainfall of near 200 inches per annum. Combined with poor drainage this factor makes cultivation extremely difficult. In all probability the area which has the most potential, and perhaps even enough for a European planter, would be Mergino No. II. There is a large valley, about two miles broad, with undulating slopes covered with heavy timber.

22) Again excepting for the area around Lufa and Gono, native livestock is extremely poor, there being few pigs and practically no hens. The natives claim that about fifteen to sixteen years ago, a disease, which has symptoms similar to anthrax, began to affect their pigs, and since then has steadily depleted the number of animals in the area. This disease has been a common complaint in several other areas throughout the Lufa Administrative Area, but as of yet no officer qualified in animal husbandry has examined any of the pigs. Several natives own goats, but they do not affect the general pattern of livestock. The Rev. R. Wertz at Gono owns horses, pigs, cattle, goats, turkeys, ducks and hens, and sells a portion of his stock to the local natives.

## MEDICAL AND HEALTH

23) As is to be observed from the census figures there were 349 deaths in the Labogai Census Division last year. Even though there is still an increase in the population this figure is to be viewed with concern. Factors which I attribute to this figure are: a severe epidemic of influenza, with only three first aid stations in the area (two village aid posts and a mission aid post) plus the hospital at Lufa to treat patients, and the fear of sorcery which precludes natives making long journeys to aid posts. The Tui river which borders the area is at points below three thousand feet and is malarial, many of the natives having contracted this disease.

24) In the more remote areas i.e. Maiva westwards, many of the natives do not live in hamlets, but rather in bush houses cultivating small gardens, and supplementing their food supplies with wild nuts and fruit. This is as opposed to natives cultivating nuts and eating them. Many of these people have distended stomachs and are in poor physical condition.

25) There has been only one medical patrol throughout the area, that being conducted by Mr. J. McClaydon under the supervision of Mr. P. O. Burnet. However the primary object of this patrol was to give anti yaws injections and not a general medical survey.

26) Two medical cases were sent to Oroka for treatment, from Mergino No. II a woman with a large goitre was sent

MEDICAL AND HEALTH Cont.

and successfully operated upon. From Guwasa a child with the frenulum linguae of its tongue attached to its lower lip causing the tongue to swell to one and a half inches in thickness, was also successfully operated upon. Both these cases should enhance the government's medical reputation in the respective areas.

28) Thus the health for the most is fair, but there being too few Village aid posts, at least another three will be required, and their effectiveness being lessened by the fear of sorcery.

CARRIERS

28) Prior to 1959 all patrols had a permanent carrier line throughout the Census Division. However this year a permanent line was used only from Ubagubi rest house till the patrol was completed. I would recommend that in 1960 a permanent line be used only from Ubagubi till the Patrol reaches Guwasa rest house.

THE MIDDLE FIO AREA

29) Mr. P. O. J. J. Pickrel wrote in his report of 1958 that the Yari hamlet was only a days walk from Heroana rest house, but in reading Mr. P. O. I. B. Burnet's report and in speaking to the local natives I found that it would have taken four days to go and come back. At the time the delay could not be spared and instead a native from that area, who was working at Lafa Patrol Post, was sent on ahead and brought back the one and only native that he could find. During a long conversation with the man I roughly traced out several genealogies of persons from the area and found that: the numbers of single men by far outnumber the single women, and that there was evidence of inbreeding amongst the people.

30) It is the writer's contention that these peoples were originally from further south in Papua and that many years ago they migrated north in order to establish links in the trade route to the Highlands. This theory is held out by reports from Labogai natives that they obtained Mother of pearl and girigiri shell from Heroana. A glance at the map of this region will show that Heroana itself is completely out of line with the population pattern of the rest of the Census Division. These too I believe migrated to this area in order to establish another link in the route.

31) Upon the advent of the European to the Highlands and in their more efficient forms of communication came the collapse of the trade route. This removed the means of livelihood from the Middle Fio natives and so today they are either migrating back to Papua or are trying to eke out a miserable existence on sago. This would explain how once there was a virile population here - as is evidenced by Burnet's report of large old gardens in 1957 and now how it is being depleted - note the migration of the Waiyama clan of about 100 persons to Papua. This theory becomes more feasible



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THE MIDDLE PIO AREA Cont. 10

when one considers that pre European prices for mother of pearl shell was at least four pigs plus a large amount of food stuffs.

32) Further detailed investigation will be carried out into this theory when the writer next patrols the Karimi area, which I believe to be in much the same position.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

33) The following statistics were obtained from the 1959 census revision of the Labogai Census Division.

- I) Birth rate : 48 in one thousand.
- II) Death rate 32 in one thousand.
- III) Natural increase : 16 in one thousand.
- IV) Increase in birth rate since 1958 : 8 in one thousand.
- V) Increase in death rate since 1953 : 18.43 in one thousand.
- VI) Increase since 1957 in deathrate: 7.1 in one thousand.
- VII) Decrease in natural increase since 1958 : 4.98 in one thousand.

34) As is shown by the above figures the population is still increasing but at a much slower rate than previously. An exceedingly high death rate of 349 persons is the cause of it. The majority of deaths were caused by a severe epidemic of influenza which took a heavy toll in the more backward areas not served by village aid posts.

35) Many natives are still living on land of which they are not the hereditary owners of; this being an aftermath of the disruption caused by tribal fighting. It will be several years before they are properly settled. ( Note as per circular instruction only those migrations in and out of the Census Division are shown on the village population register, thus these internal movements will not be shown).

*R. B. Aitken*  
R. B. Aitken P. O.

Lufa Patrol Post,  
Goroka Sub-District.







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **EASTERN NEIGELAND** Report No. **ONE 4 / 59-60**

Patrol Conducted by **J.R. POHLE** Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled **NEHA NEHA Census Division**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **A.S.O. (17-9-59 to 25-9-59)**

Natives **Seven**

Duration—From **17** / **9** / **1959** to **9** / **11** / **1959**

Number of Days **54 + 12 days A.S.O.**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany **No**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **11** / **9** / **1959**

Medical **24** / **9** / **1959**

Map Reference **FOUNTL of KAHINI, NINEHA of GOROKA**

Objects of Patrol **Eye Collection, Census Division, Medical Inspection, Native Administration**

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16/12/1959

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation	£	.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund	£	.....
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund		.....
.....		.....
.....		.....

67-13-9

11th January, 1960.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

Patrol, GOROKA 4/59-60 - BENA BENA.

I am unable to locate the map that should have been submitted with this report.

The District Officer, Sepik District has initiated an excellent policy of following a tax/census patrol with a purely routine amicable-contact administrative patrol, i.e. a reasonable time after the tax collection. I fully realise that staff exigencies in some districts preclude such a policy. It is axiomatic to my mind that a tax collection effectively prohibits the friendly communication that is essential for an effective and successful administrative approach. Apart from the psychological disadvantages, the mechanics of the complicated book work alone tires the collector, dulls his mind and frays his nerves to an extent that he cannot possibly feel like promoting effective public relations after the routine is completed.

It is certainly dangerous to tell the people the moneys come back to them. Circular Instruction 282 was distributed to guide tribunals in such explanations.

Alteration of divisional taxation rates is a matter for your considered recommendation to this Headquarters. However, it is noted that a very generous percentage of exemptions were granted.

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





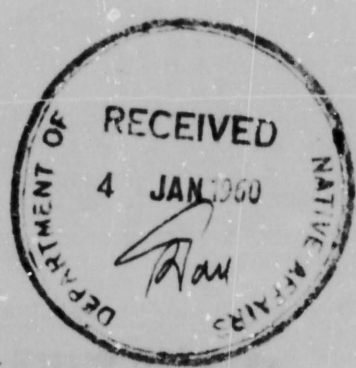
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-13-9. ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

IAH:mob.

No. 30-2-1.



District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

16th December, 1959.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

Subject : Patrol GOROKA 4-59/60. BENA BENA Census  
Division - Mr. J.E. POWKE, C.P.O.

Attached is a report of the above patrol and Village  
Population Register.

2. The patrol is adequately covered in a covering memo by  
the Assistant District Officer, GOROKA Sub-District, and I  
have nothing further to add to it. For an initial solo  
patrol six months after joining the Service, Mr. POWKE did well,  
and if his patrolling continues to be as good as his enthusiasm  
for this type of work he has the makings of a first class  
field officer.

(IAN A. POWELL)  
Acting District Officer.

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

Map?  
original of report?

IAH:mob.

30-2-1.

District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

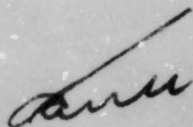
16th December, 1959.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

Subject : Patrol GOROKA 4-59/60, BENA BENA Census  
Division - Mr. J.E. FOWKE, C.P.O.

Attached is a report of the above patrol and Village  
Population Register.

2. The patrol is adequately covered in a covering memo by  
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and if his patrolling continues to be as good as his enthusiasm  
for this type of work he has the makings of a first class  
field officer.



(IAN A. HOLMES)  
Acting District Officer.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/1/2

Sub-District Office,  
Goroka, Eastern Highlands District.

3rd December 1955.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT - GOROKA No. 4 of 1955/60 - BENA BENA CENSUS DIVISION

J. B. FENNER, CASUAL PATROL OFFICER.

Forwarded herewith Mr. Fenner's report on his recent patrol of the Bena Bena Census Division of this Sub-District.

2. This is Mr. Fenner's first patrol and he is to be congratulated on the manner in which he has carried it out. I accompanied Mr. Fenner for the first 9 days of his patrol during which he worked under my tuition. When I returned to Goroka I was quite confident Mr. Fenner was competent to carry on alone. I did visit him on 5 other occasions during the patrol and was satisfied he was doing a competent job.

3. Mr. Fenner vividly impressed during the patrol was the time taken in the mechanical census and tax routine which is out of all proportion to its importance. It is very evident that despite talks and propaganda the emphasis throughout the patrol as far as the native people are concerned is on tax and census. I cannot see that this can be changed whilst for hours each day we are collecting tax. I am firmly convinced that it is now more important than ever before that there be at least TWO annual patrols to each census division - one patrol completely free from tax and census.

4. I found the writing work involved was even more lengthy and burdensome than the initial tax collection and completion of census. To some extent this arose from some basic faults in the registers themselves but primarily from checking, cross checking referencing and recording necessary in a multiplicity of books and papers on the patrol table. The following were the main faults found in the existing registers and steps have been taken to obviate them in registers still to be done.

- (a) Insufficient space for future entries.
- (b) Errors and omissions on the sheets themselves.
- (c) Technically incorrect information (particularly with reference to relationships of children to mother).
- (d) Obvious anomalies as to ages.

It was also noted that tax receipts held by natives who had been working on the coast bore particulars quite different to their correct name and village. Furthermore many youths who were shown as under 18 years of age in the Register had paid tax whilst away at work on the coast. Ages were amended when I was satisfied they were of tax paying age but a problem remains for tax collectors on the coast who have no means of knowing when they are under taxable age.

I would suggest that all tax paying males enlisting for work on the coast should always carry their current tax receipt with them and this should also form the basis of particulars on their agreements. Youths who have no tax receipt (those under 18 years) should have a slip of paper showing their name, father's name, village census unit and census division and what year they are eligible to pay tax. This could be simply arranged and would be helpful in many ways - in particular to tax collectors outside of this District.

5. I agree with Mr. Fowke's comment in para (8) of his report in that the tax rate of £1 is, in many cases, burdensome. However Exemptions can and are granted to meet cases of hardship.

6. It is most likely that a Council will be set up in the Bena Bena area in the near future. I consider it to be an area that will benefit greatly from the introduction of a council and believe that the Bena people are ready for its introduction.

7. The number of new names recorded by Mr. Fowke was pleasing but I do not think there are a great number still not recorded. I noted a number of cases where young girls betrothed to another village had their names deleted from the original book but never bothered to have them recorded in another book.

8. I agree with Mr. Fowke's remarks in para (22) in that the native co. I saw were generally overgrown, lacked shade and appeared neglected. There were exceptions but generally I was disappointed. I have taken this up with the District Agricultural Officer and I understand agricultural trainees have since visited the area.

9. The upper Bena Valley road will be of great assistance to the Bena area generally and I regard it as an important road link. As this road is entirely for the benefit of the Bena people themselves the natives should do as much as possible themselves on this road. I would like to see assistance given them in the form of a truck when gravelling is to be undertaken.

10. The Infant Welfare Sister asks native women to see her at the Bena bridge. Attendance has been poor but it was quite apparent to me that for most of these women it would mean a long walk to get there. I am sure more satisfactory attendance would result if the Welfare Sister could use the new Upper Bena Valley road and meet the women and children at BENA No. 1 and MOHOWETA No. 2 Rest houses. The welfare sister would like to do this but can not for the present fit it into her schedule and in any case I would not recommend it during the present wet season. It should however be considered as soon as road conditions make it practicable.

11. In general I believe conditions in the Bena Census Division to be quite good. Mr. Fowke has submitted quite a good report (his first) and he has conducted quite a well worthwhile patrol. Claims for camping allowance in respect of Mr. Fowke and myself are attached.

(K. W. Dyer)  
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,  
GOROKA,  
EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

Part 1 Report: GOR 4/1959-60

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### INTRODUCTION

(1) The BENABENA Census Division is situated roughly between the boundaries of the ASARO RIVER, GOROKA Township, M.T. OTTO continuing on along the BISMARCK Ranges to where these mountains meet the ASARO River, thus enclosing an area of approximately 264 square miles. A more detailed survey of this Census Division is set out in PATROL REPORT G.O.R. 4/57-58. This area embraces a population of 12,865 persons.

### NATIVE AFFAIRS

(2) GENERAL The general position of the BENA native is a backward one with much conflict between new and old ideas. This is shown clearly with regard to the proposed establishment of a council in the area. Several villages retain a negative answer to the proposal for a council mainly because the older element overrules the younger element. This area was the first to be contacted in the Eastern Highlands and is still the most primitive although law and order in the form of the Administration has been largely accepted.

(3) CRIME Crime is not wide-spread throughout the BENA and most cases brought forward involved fights over land, pigs gardens and wives. The township of GOROKA is in easy striking distance from all parts of the BENA, consequently few cases were brought forward on patrol. Any that did occur were forwarded to GOROKA for settlement by a magistrate. Complaints for further action re land were heard and the Claim for Registration of Native Lands Form was filled in and submitted.

### DIARY

17th September By vehicle from Goroka to SIGEIA<sup>y</sup> Rest House 1hr 35 mins. Accompanied by A.D.O. Dyer taxed SIGEIA & REIFA RA Census Units. Slept SIGEIA Rest House.

18th September A.D.O. Dyer taxed YANOTA & KOISIPA Census Units. First attempt at collection on NUMARONAGH Census Unit. Slept at SIGEIIA Rest House.

19th September Walked to MOHOWETO II Census Unit & collected tax. Returned to SIGEIIA C.U. One hour's good walking either way. Slept in SIGEIIA Rest House.

20th September To SAFANAGA Rest House. One hour's good walk. Day observed. Slept SAFANAGA Rest House.

21st September Collected tax from KOROPA C/U. A.D.O. Dyer taxed GAFARUGA C/U. Slept SAFANAGA Rest House.

22nd September Census revision. Tax collection of NEIYUFA C/U To MEGENARGU Rest House. Good walk of 1/2 hour.

23rd September. Lined MEGENARGU Census Unit. Slept MEGENARGU REST House.

24th September To BENA I Rest House. Collected tax from YOGIYOH I C/U. A.D.O. Dyer from MAPAIYUFA C/U. Slept BENA I

25th September To LIOROFA Rest House. Two hours good walking. Lined OREGEI and KOKALUGU C/U. Slept LIOROFA.

26th September A.D.O. Dyer left for GOROKA. Inspection of house line and tax collection from GINIBI and OIEFA'YUFA C/Us. Slept BENA I.

27th September Day observed. Slept LIOROFA.

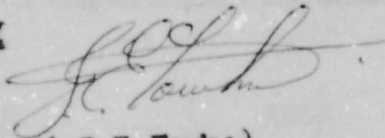
28th September Collection of tax from LIOROFA I & II C/U. Village inspection. Slept at LIOROFA.



- 29th September 1959. To MEGABO I Rest House. 1 hour's easy walk  
Lined KOGORAH I C/U. Slept MEGABO I Rest House.
- 30th September 1959. Lined FAGASAGUMO and MEGABO I C/U.  
Village inspection. Slept MEGABO I Rest House.
- 1st October. To SAFANOTA Rest House. Three hours hard  
walking. Carriers arrived three hours later. Slept SAFANOTA R.H.
- 2nd October Census revision of NUPANOTA and SAFANOTA C/U.  
Slept SAFANOTA.
- 3rd October To MEGABO II Rest House. First officer to at-  
tempt this walk. Nine hours hard walking. Village inspection  
en route. Slept MEGABO II Rest House.
- 4th October. Carriers arrived from SAFANOTA R.H. Day observed  
Slept MEGABO II Rest House.
- 5th October. Lined MEGABO II, NAMPAVO I & II C/Us. Slept  
MEGABO II Rest House.
- 6th October To KAFONAGA Rest House. Five hours' hard walking  
Slept KAFONAGA Rest House.
- 7th October Tax collection and Census revision of NAPAINI &  
KORITAPA Census Units. Slept KAFONAGA Rest House.
- 8th October A.D.O. Driver N.L.G.C. arrived LIOROPA Rest House.  
Day spent with him on Council promotion. Slept KAFONAGA REST H.
- 9th October Walked to BENA II Rest House to meet A.D.O. Dyer  
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- 18th October Day observed. Slept MARIA Rest House.
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- 20th October Tax collected from KENIMARC, MAKIA and NAPAMAGONA  
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- 21st October To MOHOWETO II Rest House. Half hour's good walk!
- 22nd October Census revision and tax collection from KERINAGA  
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- 23rd October A.D.O. DRIVER AND DYER arrived for full day  
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- 28th October Tax collection from KAPOGUI & SAFAYUFA C/U.s.  
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- 31st October Returned to HEGEBU Rest House in the afternoon,  
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- 1st November to HOFAGA Rest House. One and a half hours good  
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- 2nd November Lined HOFAGA & KAFETEQU C/U.s. Slept HOFAGA R/H.
- 3rd November To BENIMETO Rest House. One hour's good walking.  
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- 8th November Day observed. Slept KETAROBO Rest House.
- 9th November Tax collection from KETAROBO C/U. Patrol com-  
pleted and returned to GOROKA.

END OF DIARY

  
( J.E. Fowke )  
Cadet Patrol Officer,



65) TAXATION Tax was to be collected at the gazetted rate of £1 from all able-bodied males over 18 years. This was carried out and no resistance was shown to the collector. Only in one case was there any slight indication of ill-feeling, this was noticeable in the people from NAMPANO I C/U. who have their village right on the bank of the RAMU River and no European had visited the village apart from the writer. Station tax was collected at intervals throughout the patrol as shown in the Diary.

(6) Much good work was done by A.D.O. Holmes in regard to explaining the reason for tax in the BENA area. In patrol report GOR 4/58-59 the patrolling officer states that the people of this Census Division were cheerful in their attitude towards taxation but in most cases this attitude has changed and much of the work done by ADO Holmes has been disregarded and these people have developed their own ideas regarding taxation.

*This could be a dangerous way of explaining it. 1.282 was distributed to field officers in three explanations (3)*

The principle of taxation being that the peoples money would come back to them has been mis-construed to the extent that many of the tax-payers were expecting that at sometime during the year that has elapsed since the last tax collection, their money should have come back to them in the form they paid it to the patrolling officer. This point raised much discussion and pains were taken to explain that their money would not come back to them direct but in the form of increased health, road and education facilities

(3) In many cases throughout the BENA Census Division I would consider that the people are not able to maintain the gazetted rate of £1 per head. Those Census Unit along the main roads from GOROKA to KAINANTU; GOROKA to UPEGU through KAMILIRI back to GOROKA; to BENA I & BENA II Rest Houses and to RINTIBEE Mission Station are able to pay the tax as regular private enterprise vehicles are sent out to buy coffee, peanuts, passion-fruit and vegetables thus ensuring a regular income to these people, but those Census Units from LIOROPA, MEGABO through to SAFANOTA and MEGABO II who are a good eight hours walk from the nearest road are not able to pay the £1 tax. The only source of income for these people is from local employment and the Highlands Labour Scheme which has appreciably decreased in popularity over the past twelve months.

(9) The Census Division can roughly be divided into three income groups :- (1) Those people on the main roads who receive income by selling produce direct to GOROKA and to private enterprise are able to pay the full head tax.

(2) The people in the foothills who are some distance walk from the road and as a result are able to sell vegetables because of the carrying distance and the fear of the goods perishing. There are fine coffee gardens in this area but the majority have not reached the bearing stage. The only produce carried out of this region is the little coffee now produced and a small quantity of peanuts. These people, I consider, are not able to pay the full head tax.

(3) The third group embraces only a small population in the Upper BENA Valley region where the terrain is too rugged for coffee growing and the people live mainly by hunting and the few gardens they - primitively - cultivate. These people I consider unable to pay tax due to unavoidable hardship.

(10) TAXATION STATISTICS.

Total population	12,865	100%
Tax potential	3,242	25.12%
Taxed	1,543	11.91%
Exempt	1,477	11.47%
taxable absentees	218	1.70%
Prepaid	4	.04%
	<u>3,242</u>	<u>25.12%</u>

(11) COUNCIL PROMOTION A

As mentioned, throughout this report, there is much talk of a Council being established in the BENA. A.D.O. Driver N.L.G.C. had visited the patrol several times during its course. Reference is made to the above mentioned officer's report 42-3-1/25/57 in which he has set out in detail all relevant material for the establishment of a BENA Council. I feel that with the establishment of a Council the area will be advanced extensively apart from the fact that several minor groups oppose its inauguration.

(12) From my own observations and experience with councilors - which is limited - the people are very enthusiastic and many queries by these people have been brought to me. Those opposing the council have been reluctant to discuss the issue but I have spent time in questioning them and dispelling some of their fears but even with their points of argument eliminated they have closed the conversation with the statement "I have spoken and that is final." This is my basis for my assumption that old village officials have a sway over the people.

(13) These people are becoming more money conscious over the years and many of the points stressed in Council promotion talks have been on the subject of tax control by themselves; of increased contact with Administrative Officers from D.S.A.F. and tax of the construction of roads. Roads will make it possible for private enterprise to buy their produce on the road and will eliminate the arduous work of carrying produce to GOROKA. Control of their own tax money is the main point of interest and they are able to understand that at their own request - if funds are available - N.M.O's and teachers for schools and aid posts can be set up.

(14) Census and Statistics

Much of the old superstition in the BENA Census has disappeared. By this I mean in the BENA more than in any other part of the GOROKA Sub-District the people are reluctant to show themselves for census and many of them, ranging from new-born children to aged adults have not had their names recorded in the village book although these have been in existence and patrols have been through the area for the past ten years. On this patrol 42 new names were recorded in the books. Several young females were located, hiding in the bushes, within earshot. Acting on the information of an 'informant' police were sent out and on one occasion a whole family was located and their names recorded.

(15) Views have been expressed that once a person is too old to walk to the Rest House for census their names should be omitted from the books. I am afraid that many of the people who are apparently dead are still alive and in hiding during a patrol through the area.

(16) Strong words were used on this subject and on a promise of no action being taken people were brought forward by the village officials - who were in hiding or had remained in the village. I can find no reason for this hiding apart from the fact that young girls are allotted to an aged couple or man to look after them or him and as they or he cannot walk to present themselves for census the young girl stays with them and has not had her name recorded. This theory, however, is partly dispelled by the fact that many women thus engaged have their names recorded. Encouragement is the only means of drawing these people out from hiding and it will be many years before every person in the area is recorded.

(17) Relevant statistics are as follows:-

Total population 12,865 100%



(18) Relevant Statistics (cont'd)

Total Population	12,865	100%
Births	394	3.06%
Deaths	228	1.87%
Natural Increase	166	1.19%
Migrations - In	387	
Migrations - Out	290	
At Work - Inside District	257	
" Outside "	96	

(19) VILLAGES

Most villages are of the 'round house stockade' type where all houses are situated too closely together and an area of ground has been cleared round the site. Generally these villages were clean and well-kept with adequate latrines and sanitation but there is some doubt as to their usage, by the people, of these latrines. Few houses had to be re-built but original houses had to be removed from inside the house.

(20) In remote areas most houses are scattered over the tribal ground and are generally in a bad state of repair and have no sanitation. The old custom of sleeping with the pigs is observed and much ill-health is a result of this practise. Further contact with the people will be the only means of bringing them into a common living area thus eliminating to some extent the disease that is prevalent among these people.

(21) Generally speaking the officials listed were very helpful, co-operative and efficient. Many do not hold authority in their villages apart from the fact that they have been appointed to the position by the Administration and the people obey but do not respect them in view of the authority given them. Several of the old officials are re-actionaries to the new idea of a Council in the area and hold the people from giving their own opinions of a Council. What could be described as the Youth element is generally in favour of a Council but the old factor obeys the word of the Lulusi who is not prepared to sacrifice his brass and authority for fear that he will not be elected as a Councillor by his people. In all, there are eight of these officials who are opposed to a Council in the BENA but I feel that all the people are in favour of its establishment.

(22) NATIVE AGRICULTURE

Over the last twelve months the native cash economy has changed a great deal. In previous patrol reports GOR 4/57-58 and GOR 4/58-59 the work of D.A.S.F. Officer Mr. Ian Montgomery has been greatly praised. I can only contribute a little to this praise as much of his good work has been lost over the past twelve months. The number of native-owned coffee blocks has been increased but ~~many~~ those areas already started have been set back nine months owing to the lack of advanced knowledge on the natives' part.

(23) During the period which has elapsed between Mr. Montgomery's patrol in the area, 75% of the coffee planted under his supervision has gone back rather than come on. The native growers do not realise that coffee requires constant care, and where the coffee has generally taken a good hold they have not bothered to weed the plots, plant permanent shade or even replanted the temporary shade where it has died. Approximately 5% of the 260 acres of coffee planted during Mr. Montgomery's patrol or prior to the patrol is bearing. During the next twelve months another 5% will bear, while during the period 1961-64 75% will produce a marketable crop if the areas under coffee are looked after.

(24) The D.A.S.F. have, through the BENA area at the moment, a patrol led by a native of the Census Division who has been with this department in GOROKA for five years. This form of patrolling or supervision of coffee growing is the only satisfactory means of ensuring a medium grade coffee.

(25) Passion fruit growing in this area has not reached any stage of intensive agriculture but on most areas of ground which are not used for gardens passion fruit vines have been planted or come up wild. D.A.S.F. have been buying this fruit at 2d per lb. during the last month but the quantity is not great though it could be greatly increased by the better cultivation of this crop. The main area occupied with the growing of passion fruit is the MID-BENA Valley region round BENA I and BENA II Census Units.

(26) Other crops grown by these people as a source of cash income are peanuts, lettuce, potatoes, cabbage and other European ~~type~~ type vegetables. In recent months high-grade peanut seeds have been distributed in the Census Division but at the present moment with the high yields of southern crops no ready market has been afforded these native growers. This crop-as a result- has been consumed by the grower and has contributed greatly to varying the diet of these people. The growing of European type vegetables is widely spread throughout the BENA and in remote regions the produce is consumed entirely by the grower. All vegetables grown for sale have to be carried to GOROKA and, consequently, vegetables of the cabbage and lettuce type cannot be sold in Goroka in good condition to compete with those grown by Europeans with mechanical transport. Generally speaking all crops grown are of a high quality.

(27) Throughout the region the staple food crop still remains 'kau-kau' but in many areas there was a noticeable lack of the crop with, in many cases, serious effects on the people causing death to many young children from malnutrition. The most noticeable were the SAFANOTA → NUPANOTA areas and the UPEGU area. One is the direct opposite from the other, the former being of extremely rugged mountainous type with a heavy rainfall and the latter very flat unfertile country with a very low rainfall.

(28) Gardens generally throughout the BENA are good but not large or well-cultivated. In some cases intensive vegetable cultivation is being practised and the crops grown are of the highest quality. Coffee gardens are numerous but poorly kept while other crops such as sugar cane, kaukau, corn & bananas are cultivated with great skill.



(29) ANIMALS AND LIVESTOCK

In the villages closer to GOROKA the class of livestock kept is much higher than in other areas, for example, the UPPER BENA Valley where few domestic animals are kept. Pigs form the greater part of these peoples' stock but fowls and ducks are fairly widespread. Better strains for breeding have been introduced by the hiring or selling of pigs to natives by the D.A.S.F. and many private enterprise Europeans throughout the area. In one case the patrol encountered a bride price ~~settlement~~ settlement when two Canadian Berkshire sows were killed and the two would have weighed approximately 600 lbs dead weight between them. This is a small indication of the interest taken by native breeders over the past four years as both pigs were less than three years old. Higher quality fowls and ducks have been purchased to improve the quality of the poultry kept.

(30) EDUCATION

The limited education facilities in this area have not been improved to any great extent over the period which has elapsed since the last patrol in this area. The erection of a Government school at KORIFEIGU has quenched the education thirst of the people in and around the school but this school with its excess of pupils is not sufficiently large to cope with all those children wishing to be educated.

(31) The Mission Schools which have been established are of little benefit to these people. The Lutheran Mission at RINTIBEE does not cater to any great extent for BENA pupils and at the moment there are only two local pupils in attendance. This school is for the education of future teachers and the great bulk of its pupils are drawn from the coast, Papua and small areas throughout the Highlands. Another Lutheran establishment at MOHOWETO II has a mission teacher and twelve pupils are in attendance at classes.

(32) S.D.A. Mission activities have been restricted in the same way, catering only for furthering the education of pupils at other S.D.A. schools and as there are more of these in the BENA the local people have no opportunity to attend these higher education schools. There is one BENA pupil at the BENA II S.D.A. mission school. Both these schools are of no use to the people of the area and their presence causes much friction between the pupils and the native pig and property owner. There is much hostility towards Mission schools in the area as a result of pig killing and stealing practised by the pupils of these schools.

(33) As a result of this ill-feeling the request is still for schools but ADMINISTRATION School. The only factor which will limit the number of schools erected at the request of the proposed Council is the drastic shortage of teachers. Large numbers of mission-trained teachers will be turned out in the next few years but there are no Government teachers or pupils eligible to be trained as teachers in this area. The need for teachers of higher education standards is acute as once the pupils at schools can have no more from their teachers they will have to be turned out.

(34) ROADS AND BRIDGES

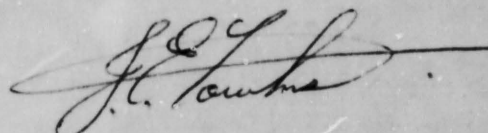
Much work has been done on roads and bridges in this area during the past twelve months. The road from M.D. Le LEADY's store on the GOROKA to KAINANTU highway to RINTIBEE Lutheran Mission has been opened up and vehicles have, for the first time, been able to pass in dry weather. Much more work is needed before this section becomes an all-weather road but it is still a major achievement as the RINTIBEE-BENA I-MEGABO area is in the UPPER BENA Valley and is the furthest removed from GOROKA. A further section is being constructed to BENA-

MEGABO but at the moment there are seven bridges to be constructed and several bad sections of the road to be re-graded. With the completion of these roads it will make it possible for the Infant Welfare Sister to visit these remote regions.

(35) The other roads in the BENA have all been serviced during the past twelve months by graders and trucks carrying surfacing gravel. The KORREFEIGU granite stone crushed has been re-opened and the surface of the GOROKA-KAINANTU Highway from the BENA Bridge to the HENGANOFI border has been laid with stone, thus making an all-weather road.

(36) Bridges are not numerous throughout the BENA and most are in good condition. All are of the wooded temporary type apart from the BENA Bridge which will have to be replaced due to the skewed angle of approach and the continuous washing of stone from its embankments. An experiment is being carried out in the LOWER ASARO with a new brick type bridge. Traffic has been using the bridge for two months but there has been no rain to test the foundations. If this bridge proves a success all bridges will be constructed on similar lines and will be permanent.

(37) The customary one day a week work on all roads is observed consequently they are in passable order all the year round except in sections where the stone sinks into the clay surface and vehicles find it difficult to pass in the wet.



(J. E. Fowke)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,  
GOROKA,  
EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

Patrol Report: GDR 4/1959-60

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### INTRODUCTION

(1) The BENABENA Census Division is situated roughly between the boundaries of the ASARO RIVER, GOROKA Township, MT. OTTO continuing on along the BISMARCK Ranges to where these mountains meet the ASARO River, thus enclosing an area of approximately 264 square miles. A more detailed survey of this Census Division is set out in PATROL REPORT G.O.R. 4/57-58. This area embraces a population of 12,865 persons.

### NATIVE AFFAIRS

(2) GENERAL The general position of the BENA native is a backward one with much conflict between new and old ideas. This is shown clearly with regard to the proposed establishment of a council in the area. Several villages retain a negative answer to the proposal for a council mainly because the older element over-ruled the younger element. This area was the first to be contacted in the Eastern Highlands and is still the most primitive although law and order in the form of the Administration has been largely accepted.

(3) CRIME Crime is not wide-spread throughout the BENA and most cases brought forward involved fights over land, pigs gardens and wives. The township of GOROKA is in easy striking distance from all parts of the BENA, consequently few cases were brought forward on patrol. Any that did occur were forwarded to GOROKA for settlement by a magistrate. Complaints for further action re land were heard and the Claim for Registration of Native Lands Form was filled in and submitted.

### DIARY

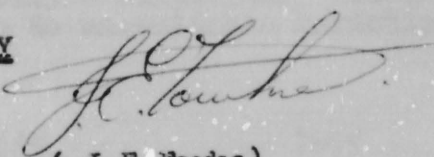
- Y
- 17th September By vehicle from Goroka to SIGEIA Rest House 1 hr 35 mins. Accompanied by A.D.O. Dyer taxed SIGEIA & REIPA RA Census Units. Slept SIGEIA Rest House.
- 18th September A.D.O. Dyer taxed YANOTA & KOISIPA Census Units. First attempt at collection on NUMARONAGH Census Unit. Slept at SIGEIA Rest House.
- 19th September Walked to MOHOMETO II Census Unit & collected tax. Returned to SIGEIA C.U. One hour's good walking either way. Slept in SIGEIA Rest House.
- 20th September To SAFANAGA Rest House. One hour's good walk. Day observed. Slept SAFANAGA Rest House.
- 21st September Collected tax from KOROPA C/U. A.D.O. Dyer taxed GAFARUGA C/U. Slept SAFANAGA Rest House.
- 22nd September Census revision. Tax collection of NEIYUFA C/U to MEGENAROU Rest House. Good walk of 1/2 hour.
- 23rd September. Lined MEGENAROU Census Unit. Slept MEGENAROU REST House.
- 24th September To BENA I Rest House. Collected tax from YOGIYUHI C/U. A.D.O. Dyer from MAPAIYUFA C/U. Slept BENA I
- 26th September To LIOROPA Rest House. Two hours good walking. Lined OREGEI and KOKAJUGU C/U. Slept LIOROPA.
- 25th September A.D.O. Dyer left for GOROKA. Inspection of house line and tax collection from GINIBI and GIEFA'YUFA C/Us. Slept BENA I.
- 27th September Day observed. Slept LIOROPA.
- 28th September Collection of tax from LIOROPA I & II C/U. Village inspection. Slept at LIOROPA.



- 29th September 1959. To MEGABO I Rest House. 1 hour's easy walk  
Lined KOGORAH I C/U. Slept MEGABO I Rest House.
- 30th September 1959. Lined FAGASAGUMO and MEGABO I C/U.  
Village Dispection. Slept MEGABO I Rest House.
- 1st October. To SAFANOTA Rest House. Three hours hard  
walking. Carriers arrived three hours later. Slept SAFANOTA R.H
- 2nd October Census revision of NUPANOTA and SAFANOTA C/U.  
Slept SAFANOTA.
- 3rd October To MEGABO II Rest House. First officer to at-  
tempt this walk. Nine hours hard walking. Village inspection  
en route. Slept MEGABO II Rest House.
- 4th October. Carriers arrived from SAFANOTA R.H. Day observed  
Slept MEGABO II Rest House.
- 5th October. Lined MEGABO II, NAMPAYO I & II C/Us. Slept  
MEGABO II Rest House.
- 6th October To KAFONAGA Rest House. Five hours' hard walking  
Slept KAFONAGA Rest House.
- 7th October Tax collection and Census revision of NAPAINR &  
KORITAPA Census Units. Slept KAFONAGA Rest House.
- 8th October A.D.O. Driver N.L.G.C. arrived LIOROKA Rest House.  
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- 25th October Day Observed. Slept BENA II Rest House.
- 26th October D.C. Mr. Foley, D.O. Holmes and A.D.O. Dyer attended meeting arranged between representatives of SDA Mission Groups at BENA II. Reference Education facilities in this area.  
Slept BENA II
- 27th October Lined MONIBI & SAFAI C/U.s. To KAPOGUI Rest House. One hour good walking. Slept KAPOGUI Rest House.
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- 30th October Tax collection from SOSIGU & MAGHIYUFA C/U.s.  
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- 31st October Returned to HEGEBU Rest House in the afternoon, by vehicle. Station tax collection. Slept HEGEBU Rest House.
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- 7th November To KETAROBO Rest House. One hour easy walking.  
All natives in GOROKA for weekly market. Slept KETAROBO Rest Ho.
- 8th November Day observed. Slept KETAROBO Rest House.
- 9th November Tax collection from KETAROBO C/U. Patrol com-  
pleted and returned to GOROKA.

END OF DIARY

  
( J.E. Fowke )  
Cadet Patrol Officer,



- (5) TAXATION Tax was to be collected at the gazetted rate of £1 from all able-bodied males over 18 years. This was carried out and no resistance was shown to the collector. Only in one case was there any slight indication of ill-willing, this was noticeable in the people from KAMPAYO I C/S. who have their village right on the bank of the KANE River and no European had visited the village apart from the writer. Station tax was collected at intervals throughout the patrol as shown in the Diary.
- (6) Much good work was done by A.D.O. Holmes in regard to explaining the reason for tax in the BENA area. In patrol report GOR 4/58-59 the patrolling officer states that the people of this Census Division were cheerful in their attitude towards taxation but in most cases this attitude has changed and much of the work done by A.D.O. Holmes has been disregarded and these people have developed their own ideas regarding taxation.
- (7) The principle of taxation being that the people's money would come back to them has been mis-construed to the extent that many of the tax-payers were expecting that at sometime during the year that has elapsed since the last tax collection, their money should have come back to them in the form they paid it to the patrolling officer. This point raised much discussion and pains were taken to explain that their money would not come back to them direct but in the form of increased health, road and education facilities.
- (8) In many cases throughout the BENA Census Division I would consider that the people are not able to maintain the gazetted rate of £1 per head. Those Census Unit along the main roads (from GOROKA to KAINANTU; GOROKA to UPEGU through KAMILIRI back to GOROKA; to BENA I & BENA II Rest Houses and to BINTIBESI Mission Station) are able to pay the tax as regular private enterprise vehicles are sent out to buy coffee, peanuts, passion-fruit and vegetables thus ensuring a regular income to these people, but those Census Units from LIGOWA, MEGABO through to SAFANOFA and MEGABO II who are a good eight hours walk from the nearest road are not able to pay the £1 tax. The only source of income for these people is from local employment and the Highlands Labour Scheme which has appreciably decreased in popularity over the past twelve months.
- (9) The Census Division can roughly be divided into three income groups :- (1) Those people on the main roads who receive income by selling produce direct to GOROKA and to private enterprise are able to pay the full head tax.  
 (2) The people in the foothills who are some distance walk from the road and as a result are able to sell vegetables because of the carrying distance and the fear of the goods perishing. There are fine coffee gardens in this area but the majority have not reached the bearing stage. The only produce carried out of this region is the little coffee now produced and a small quantity of peanuts. These people, I consider, are not able to pay the full head tax.  
 (3) The third group embraces only a small population in the Upper BENA Valley region where the terrain is too rugged for coffee growing and the people live mainly by hunting and the few gardens they - primitively - cultivate. These people I consider unable to pay tax due to unavoidable hardship.

(10) TAXATION STATISTICS.

Total population	12,865	100%
Tax potential	3,242	25.12%
Taxed	1,543	11.91%
Exempt	1,477	11.47%
taxable absentees	218	1.70%
Prepaid	4	.04%
	3,242	25.12%

(11) COUNCIL PROMOTION A

As mentioned, throughout this report, there is much talk of a Council being established in the BENNA. A.D.O. Driver N.E.C.C. had visited the patrol several times during its course. Reference is made to the above mentioned officer's report of 2-3-1/25/57 in which he has set out in detail all relevant material for the establishment of a BENNA Council. I feel that with the establishment of a Council the area will be advanced extensively apart from the fact that several minor groups oppose its inauguration.

(12) From my own observations and experience with councilors - which is limited - the people are very enthusiastic and many queries by these people have been brought to me. Those opposing the council have been reluctant to discuss the issue but I have spent time in questioning them and dispelling some of their fears but even with their points of argument eliminated they have closed the conversation with the statement "I have spoken and that is final." This is my basis for my assumption that old village officials have a sway over the people.

(13) These people are becoming more money conscious over the years and many of the points stressed in Council promotion talks have been on the subject of tax control by themselves; of increased contact with Administrative Officers from D.S.A.F. and tax of the construction of roads. Roads will make it possible for private enterprise to buy their produce on the road and will eliminate the arduous work of carrying produce to GOROKA. Control of their own tax money is the main point of interest and they are able to understand that at their own request - if funds are available - K.M.C's and teachers for schools and aid posts can be set up.

(14) Census and Statistics  
Much of the old superstition in the BENNA Census has disappeared. By this I mean in the BENNA more than in any other part of the GOROKA Sub-District the people are reluctant to show themselves for census and many of them, ranging from new-born children to aged adults have not had their names recorded in the village book although these have been in existence and patrols have been through the area for the past ten years. On this patrol 42 new names were recorded in the books. Several young females were located, hiding in the bushes, within earshot. Acting on the information of an 'informer' police were sent out and on one occasion a whole family was located and their names recorded.

(15) Views have been expressed that once a person is too old to walk to the Rest House for census their names should be omitted from the books. I am afraid that many of the people who are apparently dead are still alive and in hiding during a patrol through the area.

(16) Strong words were used on this subject and on a promise of no action being taken people were brought forward by the village officials - who were in hiding or had remained in the village. I can find no reason for this hiding apart from the fact that young girls are allotted to an aged couple or man to look after them or him and as they or he cannot walk to present themselves for census the young girl stays with them and has not had her name recorded. This theory, however, is partly dispelled by the fact that many women thus engaged have their names recorded. Encouragement is the only means of drawing these people out from hiding and it will be many years before every person in the area is recorded.

(17) Relevant statistics are as follows:-

Total population	12,865	100%
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(18) Relevant Statistics (cont'd)

Total Population	12,865	1001
Births	394	3.06%
Deaths	223	1.37%
Natural Increase	166	1.19%
Migrations - In	387	
Migrations - Out	290	
At Work - Inside District	257	
" Outside "	96	

(19) VILLAGES

Most villages are of the 'round house stockade' type where all houses are situated too closely together and an area of ground has been cleared round the site. Generally these villages were clean and well-kept with adequate latrines and sanitation but there is some doubt as to the usage, by the people, of these latrines. Few houses had to be re-built but original houses had to be removed from inside the house.

(20)

In remote areas most houses are scattered over the tribal ground and are generally in a bad state of repair and have no sanitation. The old custom of sleeping with the pigs is observed and much ill-health is a result of this practise. Further contact with the people will be the only means of bringing them into a common living area thus eliminating to some extent the disease that is prevalent among these people.

(21)

Generally speaking the officials listed were very helpful, co-operative and efficient. Many do not hold authority in their villages apart from the fact that they have been appointed to the position by the Administration and the people obey but do not respect them in view of the authority given them. Several of the old officials are reactionaries to the new idea of a Council in the area and hold the people from giving their own opinions of a Council. What could be described as the Youth element is generally in favour of a Council but the old factor obeys the word of the Lulusi who is not prepared to sacrifice his brass and authority for fear that he will not be elected as a Councillor by his people. In all, there are eight of these officials who are opposed to a Council in the BENA but I feel that all the people are in favour of its establishment.

(22) NATIVE AGRICULTURE

Over the last twelve months the native cash economy has changed a great deal. In previous patrol reports GOR 4/57-58 and GOR 4/58-59 the work of D.A.S.F. Officer Mr. Ian Montgomery has been greatly praised. I can only contribute a little to this praise as much of his good work has been lost over the past twelve months. The number of native-owned coffee blocks has been increased but ~~many~~ those areas already started have been set back nine months owing to the lack of advanced knowledge on the natives' part.

(23) During the period which has elapsed between Mr. Montgomery's patrol in the area, 75% of the coffee planted under his supervision has gone back rather than come on. The native growers do not realise that coffee requires constant care, and where the coffee has generally taken a good hold they have not bothered to weed the plots, plant permanent shade or even replanted the temporary shade where it has died. Approximately 5% of the 260 acres of coffee planted during Mr. Montgomery's patrol or prior to the patrol is bearing. During the next twelve months another 5% will bear, while during the period 1961-64 75% will produce a marketable crop if the areas under coffee are looked after.

(24) The D.A.S.F. have, through the BENA area at the moment, a patrol led by a native of the Census Division who has been with this department in GOROKA for five years. This form of patrolling or supervision of coffee growing is the only satisfactory means of ensuring a medium grade coffee.

(25) Passion fruit growing in this area has not reached any stage of intensive agriculture but on most areas of ground which are not used for gardens passion fruit vines have been planted or come up wild. D.A.S.F. have been buying this fruit at 2d per lb. during the last month but the quantity is not great though it could be greatly increased by the better cultivation of this crop. The main area occupied with the growing of passion fruit is the MID-BENA Valley region round BENA I and BENA II Census Units.

(26) Other crops grown by these people as a source of cash income are peanuts, lettuce, potatoes, cabbage and other European ~~type~~ type vegetables. In recent months high-grade peanut seeds have been distributed in the Census Division but at the present moment with the high yields of southern crops no ready market has been afforded these native growers. This crop-as a result-has been consumed by the grower and has contributed greatly to varying the diet of these people. The growing of European type vegetables is widely spread throughout the BENA and in remote regions the produce is consumed entirely by the grower. All vegetables grown for sale have to be carried to GOROKA and, consequently, vegetables of the cabbage and lettuce type cannot be sold in Goroka in good condition to compete with those grown by Europeans with mechanical transport. Generally speaking all crops grown are of a high quality.

(27) Throughout the region the staple food crop still remains 'kau-kau' but in many areas there was a noticeable lack of the crop with, in many cases, serious effects on the people causing death to many young children from malnutrition. The most noticeable were the SAFANOTA and NUPANOTA areas and the UPEGU area. One is the direct opposite from the other, the former being of extremely rugged mountainous type with a heavy rainfall and the latter very flat unfertile country with a very low rainfall.

(28) Gardens generally throughout the BENA are good but not large or well-cultivated. In some cases intensive vegetable cultivation is being practised and the crops grown are of the highest quality. Coffee gardens are numerous but poorly kept while other crops such as sugar cane, kaukau, corn & bananas are cultivated with great skill.



(29) ANIMALS AND LIVESTOCK

In the villages closer to GOROKA the class of live stock kept is much higher than in other areas, for example, the UPPER BENA Valley where few domestic animals are kept. Pigs form the greater part of these peoples' stock but fowls and ducks are fairly widespread. Better strains for breeding have been introduced by the hiring or selling of pigs to natives by the D.A.S.F. and many private enterprise Europeans throughout the area. In one case the patrol encountered a bride price ~~settlement~~ settlement when two Canadian Berkshire sows were killed and the two would have weighed approximately 600 lbs dead weight between them. This is a small indication of the interest taken by native breeders over the past four years as both pigs were less than three years old. Higher quality fowls and ducks have been purchased to improve the quality of the poultry kept.

(30) EDUCATION

The limited education facilities in this area have not been improved to any great extent over the period which has elapsed since the last patrol in this area. The erection of a Government school at KORIFEIGU has quenched the education thirst of the people in and around the school but this school with its excess of pupils is not sufficiently large to cope with all those children wishing to be educated.

(31)

The Mission Schools which have been established are of little benefit to these people. The Lutheran Mission at RINTIBEE does not cater to any great extent for BENA pupils and at the moment there are only two local pupils in attendance. This school is for the education of future teachers and the great bulk of its pupils are drawn from the coast, Papua and small areas throughout the Highlands. Another Lutheran establishment at MOHOMETO II has a mission teacher and twelve pupils are in attendance at classes.

(32)

S.D.A. Mission activities have been restricted in the same way, catering only for furthering the education of pupils at other S.D.A. schools and as there are more of these in the BENA the local people have no opportunity to attend these higher education schools. There is one BENA pupil at the BENA II S.D.A. mission school. Both these schools are of no use to the people of the area and their presence causes much friction between the pupils and the native pig and property owner. There is much hostility towards Mission schools in the area as a result of pig killing and stealing practised by the pupils of these schools.

(33)

As a result of this ill-feeling the request is still still for schools but ADMINISTRATION School. The only factor which will limit the number of schools erected at the request of the proposed Council is the drastic shortage of teachers. Large numbers of mission-trained teachers will be turned out in the next few years but there are no Government teachers or pupils eligible to be trained as teachers in this area. The need for teachers of higher education standards is acute as once the pupils at schools can have no more from their teachers they will have to be turned out.

(34) ROADS AND BRIDGES

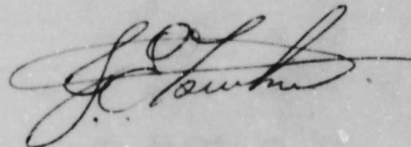
Much work has been done on roads and bridges in this area during the past twelve months. The road from M.D. Lee's store on the GOROKA to KAINANTU highway to RINTIBEE Lutheran Mission has been opened up and vehicles have, for the first time, been able to pass in dry weather. Much more work is needed before this section becomes an all-weather road but it is still a major achievement as the RINTIBEE-BENA I-MEGABO area is in the UPPER BENA valley and is the furthest removed from GOROKA. A further section is being constructed to BENA-

MEGABO but at the moment there are seven bridges to be constructed and several bad sections of the road to be re-graded. With the completion of these roads it will make it possible for the Infant Welfare Sister to visit these remote regions.

(35) The other roads in the BENA have all been serviced during the past twelve months by graders and trucks carrying surfacing gravel. The KOREFELUJ granite stone crushed has been re-opened and the surface of the GOROKA-KAINANTU Highway from the BENA Bridge to the HENGANOPI border has been laid with stone, thus making an all-weather road.

(36) Bridges are not numerous throughout the BENA and most are in good condition. All are of the wooded temporary type apart from the BENA Bridge which will have to be replaced due to the awkward angle of approach and the continuous washing of stone from its embankments. An experiment is being carried out in the LOWER AJANO with a new brick type bridge. Traffic has been using the bridge for two months but there has been no rain to test the foundations. If this bridge proves a success all bridges will be constructed on similar lines and will be permanent.

(37) The customary one day a week work on all roads is observed consequently they are in passable order all the year round except in sections where the stone sinks into the clay surface and vehicles find it difficult to pass in the wet.



(J. E. Fowke)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.





# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....

Govt. Print.—442/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M		F	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	
KOISIPA	18/9	1	2			1	1							2				2						3		12	24	14	33	2	33	2.6	28	27	31	42	133
KOKALUG- BEINAGA	26/9	3	1									1				2	2	4	7	2						9	54	6	45	2	29	2.1	23	24	53	46	155
KOKINAGA	15/10	6	3									2	1			2	10			2				5		33	89	19	95	7	63		57	55	133	125	377
KORITAPA	13/10	11	9			4						2	2			1	10	1	6	7						26	75	18	82	5	69		72	66	91	106	342
KOROPA	21/9	5	1			1	1									4	10	4	1	2						19	56	10	61	2	37	2.6	33	31	64	62	193
LIOROPA	28/9	10	9									5	3			2	1	1	9	5		1				63	105	50	80	2	68	2.1	62	50	108	100	335
LIOR- OPA No. 2.	28/9	3	4									1	2			1		1	7			2				14	65	9	47	3	36		30	34	85	68	226
MAGAHIY- UFA	30/10	1	5									3	2					3	6	6	5					10	43	7	47	3	40		30	31	52	62	180
MAKIA	21/10	2	2									1	2			3		4	1					1		10	31	11	40	3	24		21	31	44	55	153
MASAGU	22/9	3	2					1				1				3	8	1	2	3	1	1	1			14	28	2	24	1	20	2.2	22	14	35	30	106
MATA- USA NO1.	14/10	3	1									1	4			6	6	3	6	3		1				17	37	4	40		27		43	11	53	49	162
MATA- USA No. 2.	14/10		4					2				2	2					4	1	1		1				17	49	13	49	6	42		22	28	76	68	186
MEGABO. 1.	30/9	2	3							1		3	1			4	3	2	1	4				3		30	65	23	58	4	50	2.8	44	85	44	75	256
MEGABO2.	5/10											6	1			2	6	2	3	1		1				11	41	11	30	1	27		16	17	46	35	121
MEGENAGU	23/9	12	8	1	1	2	1					3	7	2		6	7	3	6	1				1		34	110	15	115	5	70	2.4	75	61	115	119	378
MIPOMO. 1.	22/9	5	1													3			4	1	3					18	40	4	34		33	2.1	33	19	49	45	154
MIPOMO. 2.	21/9	4	8	1				1	2			2				2	6	1	5	1		2				26	91	25	78	7	69	2.2	50	44	93	102	314
MOHOW- ETO Kol.	19/9	7	8			1				1		2				3	2	4	3	1	1			2		34	81	30	86	3	64	2.4	66	64	105	110	352

4/23









# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....**1959-60**.....

Govt. Print.—442/952—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS* (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-15		Over 15		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Per. of Child-bearing age		Child	Adults								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M			F							
		0-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F						
ARUPA	16/10	-	-			1	1											2	1	-	3	1				5	3	-	-	9	23	7	29	2	18			14	12	43
BENIMETO	5/11	1	2																	8				5	-	7	-	8	41	6	36	3	27			28	22	35	41	146
PAGABA	15/10	-	2			1						1				2	1	1	3	2				6				11	89	7	20	1	18			21	9	51	27	96
PAGASA- HUMO	30/9	2												1				1	1									7	9	2	12	1	8			4	5	20	17	46
PAFARUGA	21/9																	1	2			1						3	28	6	19	1	11			12	12	26	20	74
MINIBI	25/9	1	3			1												1	1			3				1		8	27	5	29			17	22	12	14	29	32	92
BOFAGA	2/11	3	8			1								1		1	3		5			1						12	47	17	46	1	37			42	58	57	67	226
BOFAGAI- ZUFA	24/10	1	3							2	1					2	2	2	1			4		1		3		23	52	17	53	4	46			35	43	68	63	222
KAFETEGU	2/11	5	2							2	1					2	5		7	5		2		6		1		16	56	13	57	5	46			36	33	61	68	212
KAFONAGA	7/10	4	3							4	5					6		2	8					4				30	80	23	52	5	48			46	51	111	83	303
KAIYUFA	16/10	6	3							1	1					1	1	1	5			5		1				15	49	11	48			36	28	27	69	91	206	
KAPUGUI	28/10	4	4											1		2	1	1	2			1				3		18	44	22	45	7	36			31	44	6	68	215
KAPUGUM→ BRIGI	4/11	1	8			1								1		1	6	2	5			20		21				34	83	33	87	9	66			63	60	76	121	366
KATAKU	5/11					1								1		1	4	4	5					2				14	48	12	49	2	42			35	32	61	73	208
KENINARO	21/10	8	3													1	1	4	7	1				5		4	1	15	46	9	50			35	34	57	61	198		
KERINAGA	22/10	5	2											2		2												5	38	11	36	2	26			30	26	48	48	152
KETAROBO	9/11	3	4			1	1									5	14	3	6	2				1		4		12	62	9	66	3	51			33	30	69	83	222
KOGORA ANI	29/9	4	2											5	2	1	3	7	10	4				4				33	73	11	59	2	46			53	43	93	70	266

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MIGRA  
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# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....

Govt. Print.—44/257—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Size of Family	TOTALS* (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				C-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults				
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F		M	F	M	F	
		0-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Govt.		Mission		0-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F			
KOISIPA	18/9	1	2			1	1			1						2	2					2				3		12	24	14	33	2	33	2.6	28	27	31	42	133
KOKALUG- REINAGA	26/9	3	1									1				2	2	4	7	2								9	54	6	45	2	29	2.2	23	24	53	46	155
KCKINAGA	15/10	6	3									2	1			2	10			2				5				33	89	19	95	7	63	2.6	57	55	133	129	377
KORITAFI	13/10	11	9			4						2	2			1	10	1	6	7								26	75	18	82	5	69	2.6	72	66	91	106	342
KOROPA	21/9	5	1			1	1									4	10	4	1	2								19	56	10	61	2	37	2.6	33	31	64	62	193
LIOROFI	28/9	10	9									5	3			2	1	1	9	5	1							63	105	50	80	2	68	2.1	62	50	108	100	335
LIOROFI OPA No. 2	28/9	3	4									1	2			1	1	7				2						14	65	9	47	3	36	2.1	30	34	85	68	226
MAGAHY- UPA	30/10	1	5									3	2					3	6	6	5							10	43	7	47	3	40	2.1	30	31	52	62	180
MAKIA	21/10	2	2									1	2					3	4	1				1				10	32	11	40	3	24	2.1	21	31	44	55	153
MABAGU MATA- USA No. 1	14/10	3	2			1						1				3	8	1	2	3	1	1	1					14	28	2	24	1	20	2.0	22	14	35	30	106
MATA- USA No. 2	14/10	4				2						2	2					4	1	1				1				17	49	13	49	6	42	2.1	22	28	76	68	186
MEGABO. 1	30/9	2	3									3	1			4	3	2	1	4				3				30	65	23	58	4	50	2.8	44	85	44	75	256
MEGABO. 2	5/10											6	1			2	6	2	3	1	1					5		11	41	11	30	1	27	2.1	16	17	46	35	121
MEGENAGU	23/9	12	8	1	1	2	1					3	7	2		6	7	3	6	1						1		34	110	15	115	5	70	2.4	75	61	115	119	378
MIPOMO. 1	22/9	5	1													3				4	3							18	40	4	34	3	33	2.1	33	19	49	45	154
MIPOMO. 2	21/9	4	8	1		1	2					2				1	6	1	5			2				2		26	91	25	78	7	69	2.2	50	44	93	102	314
NOHOW- ETO No. 1	19/9	7	8			1				2		2				3	2	4	3	1	1					2		34	81	30	86	3	64	2.4	66	64	105	110	352

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# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....

Govt. Print.—443/8.3—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Child	Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F				
		0-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Pregnant	Number of Children surviving age	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females							
MOHOKETO 2.	22/10	2	2													1	6	4		5		1				11	64	11	79	1	70	27	31	79	98	241	
MONIBI	27/10	1	2			2	1				1			2	2	3	9	2				4		12	51	24	30	1	24	24	35	71	47	183			
NAGAMITOGO	3/11	5	5								1	1		1	2	2	5	10		1		13		15	1	29	85	24	83	4	61	51	61	85	108	345	
NAIYUFA	22/9		1											1	5	1	3	10		4				2		29	38	13	43	2	24	24	39	24	44	50	164
NAGAMITO	18/9	5	2	1			2				2	2	1		6	1		2				1		20	56	14	58	9	52	1.9	41	43	71	75	233		
NAMPAVO.1.	5/10													1	3		1					2		7	15	2	12	1	10	12	5	19	14	53			
NAMPAVO.2.	5/10	3	2								3	5		13	3	1	1					2		11	32	6	25	3	23	40	24	36	30	132			
NAPAIINE	7/10	4	3											1	4	1	3	7				1		2		13	51	13	46	1	36	36	30	67	71	214	
NAPAIYUFA	24/9	3	4			2								3	5		3	7	4	2				1		6	42	8	42	2	27	2.4	22	23	36	42	137
NAPAMAGONA	22/10	4	2			1					1			33	25	1	3	1		1		11		19	63	21	60	3	47	37	31	83	99	263			
NUMARONAGA	18/9	1	3		2		2				2	1		1	1	2	3	5		5		1		25	53	18	50	1	33	2.5	47	45	59	61	223		
NUPA	3/11	1	1				1				1	1					2			4		21		1		9	36	15	43	35	43	41	26	50	186		
NUPANORA	2/10	2	2								2		1	8	3	2	2							10	32	5	25	20	31	9	40	30	110				
OIEFAIYUFA	25/9	2	3											3	4		1	4	3			1		2		9	50	7	47	1	28	2.5	29	29	50	47	165
OREGEI	26/9	3	1								1	5		3	12	14	3		3					2		13	58	13	47	2	32	2.6	34	32	60	55	189
REIFARA	17/9	2	1				1				1			1		2	1					2		4	16	7	12	9	1.9	8	13	19	17	60			
SABIRI	23/9				1									3			3					1		3	20	3	15	3	15	1.1	6	8	21	22	51		
SAPA 1.	27/10	3	3				1				2	3		3	2	1			2			1		6	60	17	49	2	40	25	39	77	70	214			

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# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959 - 60

Govt. Print.—443/958.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS * (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		At Work		Students		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M		F	M	F	M	F	M
SAFA No2.	23/9	6	2	1		1		1		1	1	4	3			5	1	1	5	14		2		2		1		37	86	14	70	4	49	2.160	43	101	86	309	
SAFAYUFA	28/10	5	2			1	1	1					3			1	1	2	11			1				9	56	16	47	30		38	43	59	66	218			
SAFARAGA 1.	16/10	4										1				2	2	4				1				5	18	3	24	1	20		17	8	33	31	90		
SAFARAGA 2.	21/9	6	2	1								1				4	6	5	7	1		1		4		14	48	10	42	4	44	1.8	30	32	47	54	176		
SAFAROTA	2/10	1	5									3	3			2	5	5	1					1		14	35	7	20	2	15		20	20	55	31	128		
SAMIGOI 'I	30/10	5	3														2					2	1	1		16	34	8	32	2	22		41	24	42	42	153		
SIGIYA	17/9	1	1							1		2				5	1	2	2		6			2		12	40	12	44	29	2.0	32	28	46	54	170			
SIGOIYA	24/10	4	4			1										5	7	2	4	1	2			12		19	66	24	62	4	48		54	35	75	74	252		
SIGOMI	15/10	1	4			1		1								1	2					2	1	1		6	19	2	21	3	17		8	14	31	30	86		
SOSIUSU	29/10	2	3					1					1			3	3	3				1				21	62	24	59	1	42		35	42	73	75	229		
UPEGU	6/11	1	2																			3				4	9	2	12	10		7	16	11	16	47			
YAROTA	18/9	1		1								2				2	2	1						2		10	22	7	21	2	12	2.0	12	15	28	29	87		
YOCIYONI	24/9	2	5							1		1	1			1	4	6	6	3	3			2	1	2	1	18	72	20	67	3	36	2.8	47	44	78	69	246

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# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....**1959-60**.....

Govt. Print.—443/9.58.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL								
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adult		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F		
ARUFA	16/10	-	-			1	1									2	1	-	3	1						5	3	-	-	9	23	7	29	2	18			14	12	43	40	118	
BENIMETO	3/11	1	2																		8						5	-	7	-	8	41	6	36	3	27			28	22	35	41	146
FAGASA	15/10	-	2			1						1			2	1	1	3	2						6				11	29	7	20	1	18			21	9	31	27	96		
FAGASA-GUMO	30/9	2										1				1		1											7	9	2	12	1	8			4	5	20	17	46		
GAFARUGA	21/9																	1	2		1							1	3	28	6	19	1	11			12	12	26	20	74		
GINIBI	25/9	1	3			1											1		1		3						1		8	27	5	29	17	22	12	14	29	32	92				
HOFAGA	2/11	3	8			1							1		1	3		5					1						12	47	17	46	1	37			42	58	57	67	226		
HOFAGAI-YUFA	24/10	1	3									2	1		2	2	2	1		4			1				3		23	52	17	53	4	46			39	43	68	63	222		
KAFETEGU	2/11	5	2									2	1		2	5		7	5		2		6				1		16	56	13	57	5	46			36	33	61	68	212		
KAFONAGA	7/10	4	3									4	5			6		2	8								4		30	80	23	52	5	48			46	51	111	83	303		
KAIYUFA	16/10	6	3									1	1		1	1	1	1	5				5				1		15	49	11	48		36			28	27	69	91	206		
KAPUGUI	28/10	4	4										1		2	1	1	2		1				3					18	44	22	45	7	36			31	44	66	68	215		
KAPUGUM- BRIGI	4/11	1	8			1						1	1		1	6		2	5		20		21						34	83	30	87	9	66			63	60	76	121	366		
KATAGU	5/11					1							1		1	4	4	6	5					2					14	48	12	49	2	42			35	32	61	73	208		
KENIMARO	21/10	8	3												1	1	4	7	1				5				4	1	15	46	9	50		35			35	34	57	61	198		
KERINAGA	22/10	5	2										2			2													5	38	11	36	2	26			30	26	48	48	152		
KETAROBO	9/11	3	4			1	1								5	14	3	6	2				1				4		12	62	9	66	3	51			33	30	69	83	222		
KOGORA'- AMI	29/9	4	2									5	2		1	3	7	10	4		4								33	73	11	59	2	46			53	43	93	70	266		
																																									3368		

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN NEUGLANDS Report No. GOROKA 6/59-60

Patrol Conducted by R. E. Astken Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KARIMA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. McSevancy E. M. A.

Natives Police 7 N.M.A. 2 Interpreters 2 Carriers 60

Duration—From 18/II/59 to 16/II/59

Number of Days 29

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services II/19 50

Medical II/18 59

Map Reference Map of "Territory to be administered by Lufa Patrol Post".

Objects of Patrol Locate and survey DCS airstrip site, census revision, consolidation of Administration influence.

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 ... ..

.....

.....

18th March, 1960.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT - GOROKA NO. 5/59-60.

Maps are much appreciated with all Reports as it enables me to follow progress. On a patrol such as this the submission of one is required and I would like a copy in due course.

Invariably the people take the suggested possibility of future intentions as a statement of fact. At this time the establishment of a Karimui Post is little more than a gleam in the Director's eye due to present and foreseeable future staff exigencies.

We cannot expect a complete cessation of internecine strife until a Post is established but the Report reveals a very satisfactory attitude towards the Administration, quite an improvement since 1952 when the people were unco-operative and even actually hostile.

The percentage of "morality" leaves a lot to be desired! I do not think there is sufficient data at present available to decide with any certainty overall population trends at this time, initial censuses are notoriously unreliable.

Mr Aitken does not elaborate on the fact that these people formerly wore no clothes. The only areas previously reported where the people lived in complete nudity before control were the Upper Leron (Wantoat) Morobe District and the Upper Sepik - a most unusual practice with primitives anywhere.

I agree that the patrol could have stayed longer amongst the people but I think the report comprehensive and informative marred by the lack of a map of the area traversed.

(T.G. MITCHISON)  
a/Director.



67-13-11 ✓



30-2-15

District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

1st March, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT.

PATROL REPORT - GOROKA No. 5/59-60  
KARIMUI CENSUS DIVISION.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report.

2. From the census which was taken, no real trend can be ascertained.
3. No map was submitted with the report. This makes his quite well done plan of the airstrip virtually useless in that the proximity cannot be identified. Please have Mr. Aitken submit a map forthwith.
4. This patrol, which was little more than explanatory in the degree of contact the natives visited have had, was too rushed. The officer should have spent more time in each village visited.
5. Relevant extracts of the report have been forwarded to departments concerned.

(E. FLOWER)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

cc. Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

Copy forwarded for your information, please.

*Flower*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

J-1-4/61 (374)

FID  
Headquarters,

Sub-District  
G O R O Islands District.

Eastern  
Dary, 1960.

15th

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
G O R O K A.

J. 5/ 59-60 - KARAMUI C.D.

PATROL REPORT, AITKEN, P.O.

MR

... of a patrol conducted by Mr R. B. AITKEN,  
The above report forwarded herewith in Duplicate.  
Patrol Officer, is

2. Some comments follow:

Paragraphs 3 and 4. It is pleasing to see the co-operation and assistance given to clearing the strip site, particularly by these people who have not seen many patrols. The fact that they are prepared to come to LUFA, should, I feel not be overlooked and when the Patrol to establish the post is ready to fulfil their wishes. Even if brought in a few weeks prior, the time spent would undoubtedly have good results, particularly as these people appear so backward agriculturally.

Paragraph 1. I agree with Mr AITKEN's views. In fact I feel this Patrol could have advantageously stayed longer in the area. On a Patrol of an area such as this, the few extra days taken by remaining longer at camps pays handsome dividends administratively.

Paragraph 2. I cannot agree that the decrease would be 3.2% because only half the area was consumed. To average this figure, the decrease would have to be treble the amount in the other half or be 4.6%. There is no indication of any epidemic in the area, yet the decrease increased from .75% to 3.2% - 2.45% which seems excessive.

B. General. No map accompanied the Report. Mr AITKEN has been asked to submit a map on future reports of this nature.

A ground plan of the proposed strip accompanies the Report. Unfortunately its location cannot be tied into any map.

Generally the Patrol has been well conducted, if a little rushed and the concise report submitted is most interesting. Mr AITKEN is to be complimented.

*F. G. DRIVER*  
( F. G. DRIVER )

Assistant District Officer.

cc:  
P. C. I. C.,  
LUFA.



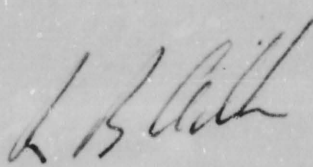
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lufa Patrol Post,  
Goroka Sub-District,  
Eastern Highlands  
District.

PATROL REPORT - GOROKA No 89/60

KARIMUI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Conducted by: R. B. Aitken, Patrol Officer.  
Area Patrolled: Karimui Census Division.  
Patrol accompanied by: Mr. W. McSeveny E. M. A.  
60 carriers.  
7 police.  
2 Native Medical Orderly.  
2 in terpreters.  
Duration of Patrol: 18/II/59 to 16/II/59  
29<sup>th</sup> days.  
Last Native Affairs Patrol: November 1958.  
Last Medical Patrol: November 1958.  
Map Reference: Map of the "Territory to be  
administered from Lufa Patrol  
Post" dated 19<sup>th</sup> May 1955.  
Objected of the Patrol To locate and survey an  
airstrip site suitable for  
a DC3 aircraft, census  
revision and consolidation  
of Administration influence.

  
R. B. Aitken P. O.

Lufa Patrol Post,  
Goroka Sub-District.

INTRODUCTION

1) The Karimui Census Division has an average altitude of approximately 4,000ft., and is situated to the north and south west of Mt. Karimui. Topography is divided into two distinct segments: one the region to the north of Mt. Karimui, which is undulating with narrow, but widely spaced, steep-sided gullies throughout; while to the south-west the country is more mountainous with many sheer rock faces. Vegetation is secondary with some primary forest interlaced with patches of grassland. Drainage is to the north where the streams join the Tua river, thence they flow due west later turning to the south then east again; so forming the northern western and southern boundaries. To the east the country again becomes mountainous.

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PATROL DIARY

Wed. 18th. Nov.

Departed Lufa 1100hrs. by vehicle to Faith Mission Fudidi, thence by vehicle to the Faith Mission Gono - lunch at Gono thence to Mengino NoI - Gono Mengino NoI 2.20hrs..

Slept at Mengino NoI.

Thur. 19th. Nov.

Departed Mengino NoI 755hrs. arrived Agibu 1010hrs, thence to Maiva arrived 1150hrs..

Slept at Maiva.

Fri. 20th. Nov.

Departed Maiva 755hrs. arrived Guwasa 1400hrs..

Slept at Guwasa.

Sat. 21st. Nov.

Guwasa to Mengino NoII 6.30hrs..

Slept at Mengino NoII.

Sun. 22nd. Nov.

Day observed.  
Labourline given malarial suppressive.  
Five rounds of ammunition issued to police and instructions given for its use.

Slept at Mengino NoII.

Mon. 23rd. Nov.

Departed Mengino NoII 6.45hrs. arrived Wena 1400hrs.. Inspected two communal houses enroute - walking track was fair. That night a carpet snake, about 18 inches long was found in the labourers hut, in the confusion the house was knocked down - noone injured.

Slept at Wena.

Tues. 24th. Nov.

Rain in the morning. cloud, ground level to two hundred feet, visibility poor. Re-inspected houses had talk with natives weather cleared at 1100hrs.. Departed Wena 1130hrs. arrived Naiyo 1400hrs. conducted census but many people absent.

Slept at Naiyo.

Wed. 25th. Nov.

Naiyo to Walio 2 1/2 hrs.. Census conducted intermittent rain in afternoon clearing in the evening, slight wind from the south east.

Slept at Walio.

Thurs. 26th. Nov.

Walio to Pelia 1 1/2 hrs.. Resthouse in unusable condition, all the patrol under canvas - clear sunny day with clouds all around on the horizon, rain on Mt. Karimui. Labour line worked at clearing survey tracks for the airstrip site.

Slept at Pelia.

PATROL DIARY Cont.

- Fri. 27th. Nov. Labour line continued cutting survey tracks.  
Slept at Pelia.
- Sat. 28th. Nov. Pelia to Boisiomali 3hrs..  
Upon arrival at Boisiomali cleared ground and constructed camp, heavy rain stopped work in afternoon.  
Slept at Boisiomali.
- Sun. 29th. Nov. Conducted census light rain and mist all day.  
Slept at Boisiomali
- Mon. 30th. Nov. Boisiomali to Iogoromalu 4hrs..  
Set up camp in the rain - weather cleared in the afternoon and census was conducted - several lines did not turn up.  
Slept at Iogoromalu.
- Tues. 1st. Dec Iogoromalu to Diwe 150hrs..  
Made camp and myself with one interpreter climbed onto a ridge top to try and take bearings - thick bush prevented this. There were not enough natives to census so a medical inspection only was made.  
Slept at Diwe
- Wed. 2nd. Dec. Diwe to Wai 3hrs..  
Visited Sogo Hamlets, continued on and made camp on a ridge above Wai. The people claimed that they had no food but later in the evening brought enough food for the labour line. The track which we had followed that day had been continually ascending - level country had finished and had become mountainous. From the ridge top took bearings on Mt. Michel Mt. Flimbari and Mt. Ialibu - weather excellent.  
Slept at Wai.
- Thur. 3rd. Dec. Wai to Tilege 1 1/2 hrs..  
Track went south south west of Wai, rough in places and had to cut road - passed stands of sago palms. The patrol made camp on a ridge overlooking several Tilege houses. In the afternoon we went over and talked with the natives - they were extremely afraid - this was the second time that they had seen Europeans. Natives brought food for sale in the afternoon and seemed quite pleased to do so.  
Slept at Tilege.



PATROL DIARY - Cont.

Fri. 4th. Dec.

Tilege to Tua to Masi then<sup>o</sup>  
to Negabo, 4.30hrs..  
Only one hour at Tua and this  
was deserted - myself the E. M. A.  
three police and an interpreter  
to Masi. The visit was well  
received the natives being at  
ease and communicative, several  
women brought food from Masi  
to Negabo.

slept at Negabo.

Sat. 5th. Dec.

Attempted to conduct census  
but very poor turn up.

Slept at Negabo

Sun. 6th. Dec.

Negabo to Iogoromalu 4hrs..  
Medical inspection in the  
afternoon. During our absence  
the natives had erected crude  
huts an all the previous tent sites.

Slept at Iogoromalu.

Monday. 7th. Dec.

Iogoromalu to Pelia 6hrs..  
Made camp.

Slept at Pelia.

Tues. 8th. Dec.

In our absence the pelia natives  
plus those from surrounding  
villages had cleared the strip  
and dug out about one hundred  
stumps. Labour line again  
cleared strip

Slept at Pelia.

Wed. 9th. Dec.

Surveyed airstrip site and  
continued clearing.

Slept at Pelia.

Thur. 10th. Dec.

Pelia to Wena, 4.20hrs..  
Conducted census in the after-  
noon. During the last three  
days there had been heavy rain  
each night, it appears that the  
wet season was just starting.  
Had had difficulty in crossing  
the Sena river earlier in the day.  
Slept at Wena.

Fri. 11th. Dec.

Wena to Mengino II 7hrs..

Slept at Mengino No. II

Sat. 12th. Dec.

Mengino No II to Guwasa 5hrs..

Slept at Guwasa.

Sun. 13th. Dec.

Day observed.

Slep at Guwasa.

Monday 14th. Dec.

Guwasa to Maiva, 5hrs..

Slept at Maiva.

Tues. 15th. Dec.

Maiva to Gono, 6hrs..

PATROL DIARY Cont.

Wed. 16th. Dec.

Gone to Lufa Patrol Post 3hrs..

End of Patrol



NATIVE AFFAIRS

2) There were three main objects to this patrol: one, the selection and survey of an airstrip site which it is anticipated to serve a patrol post; two, to assess the native attitude towards it and thirdly to ascertain the customs and language of the people and, if any, tribal migrations which had taken place before European culture was known.

3) Pelia rest house, which was the third one visited, was chosen as a probable site for an airstrip and extensive clearing was done by the patrol carriers. It was soon evident that a good one way D3 strip could be constructed, and no large excavations or fillings would be necessary. During our first stay, we spent several days more on the return journey, the natives did not offer their services in clearing the survey marks; this was not out of distrust or antipathy, but merely because they did not grasp what we were doing. However, during our absence of nine days the Pelia natives plus others from surrounding villages worked industriously in clearing the site and well over one hundred stumps, some four foot in diameter, were taken out. Half a bag of salt was given as a reward for their work and all were pleased at this.

4) When the natives had finally appreciated the fact that a patrol post might be established they were enthusiastic, and wanted to know a definite date so as they could come to Lufa and carry the equipment in. This attitude made the writers work easier, but I felt that it was not expressed from a desire for peace and security which would inevitably come, but rather, that sickness, which has ravaged these people, would then be controlled. Either way the natives are willing to help construct an airstrip and station.

5) Natives of the Karimai Census Division are I believe, a conglomeration of highland natives, Papuans from the north of the Gulf District and from the Southern Highlands District. There was probably an extremely small population about two hundred years ago which has been built up by migrations from these other areas.

*This is  
Sumner.  
CA.  
12/3*

*Migrations  
Sum.  
P.A.  
12/3*

6) Upon first entering the area my questions regarding the origin of these peoples met with the same answer, that they came from the junction of the Kaguel and Tua rivers (see R. M. Claridge's patrol report Ialibu No 1 of 54/55). This indicates that the people were from the Southern Highlands, or from the south of Minj. When the Patrol moved further west the answer to this question became more varied, some stated that their fore fathers came from the Lower Bomai (Gumine Patrol Post), some from the west on the Tua river and some from a place which they called lake Kebwa. From the direction and the description which they gave me of this lake I believe it to be Lake Tebera in the Gulf District. In tracing genealogies of these people many of the men, of thirty to forty years, said that their prents came from within the area which is known as the Karimai Census Division but that their grandfathers came from other parts. This would indicate that these people migrated here about seventy five to one hundred years ago; unless of course in telling me these stories the natives have left out a few generations.

7) As reported by Mr. P. O. J Mater in his patrol report of the Karimai 57/58, there are two languages spoken in the area. Upon investigation it was found that the natives from Wena, Naiyo, Walio and Pelia rest House spoke a language called YASA; while the remaining majority spoke what was called the DARIBI language. On return to Lufa Patrol Post The Karimai interpreter



NATIVE AFFAIRS Cont.

who speaks Daribi, a youth who speaks Yasa and a native from the Middle Fio are were questioned as to their language. It was found that there was only a slight dialectal difference between the language spoken throughout the Middle Fio and the west Karimui. Listed below is a simple vocabulary to illustrate.

	1 DARIBI	2 YASA	3 YASA
man	bidi	doi	kehei
woman	werape	ul	ur
house	be	haburo	haburo
garden	gi	moni	moni
pig	kibu	ya	ya
water	oi	sa	sa
hill	burutu	uno	uo

Column number two is that of the western Karimui, while column number three is that of the Middle Fio. There is no constant line of communication between the Karimui and the Middle Fio, however some women have been known to marry into the area and occasionally natives go to the Middle Fio and cut sago palms.

8) Native foods, although of a poor quality were in plentiful supply, and natives always provided enough in exchange for salt, face paint and beads. Even when the Patrol visited the Masi, enroute to Negabo rest house, the people brought food in and upon learning we were not staying carried it for one and a half hours to Negabo.

9) The poor reaction to census is not indicative of the general native situation. The people are at a stage where they have gained an appreciation of the ways of the Administration, and are anxious for more attention than can be given at present by the Patrol Officer in Charge Lufa.

10) Despite protestations by the natives that they had given up fighting several pointers, such as trees newly felled and shields cut out of them, contradicted their sincerity. However Luluai OROBA of Diwe came forward and said that he wished to court the natives of Iogoromalu for stealing a girl (the girl I learned however had gone of her own free will). He was told that the patrol would first have to visit Negabo, and on our return to Iogoromalu he could join us and there I would hear his court. I made sure that he was not afraid to go to Iogoromalu, and that he would be able to find out when we reached Negabo. All this he assured me he was capable of but he did not come to Iogoromalu. This does show however that they are trying to break their old habits and conform, with what they realize, to be the laws of the Administration.

II) GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR 1960 PATROL

This patrol should spend at least two months in the area. Upon reaching a rest house the first task would be to locate every house which is censused from it; then decide which census units will be lined at the rest house, and which should be lined in their village. The basic task will be to educate the natives in the importance of census and stress to them that they must line every year. After the Patrol leaves Diwe it should stop at every house and issue a Village Register. From Tilege the patrol should move north west to the Tua river, then follow the river till they have contacted all the population in this area. Then it should move back to Masi and from there explore and contact all the population which can be found. Upon completion there should then be a more accurate estimate of the population of the Karimui Census Division.



## AGRICULTURE

12) The Karimui natives are poor subsistence agriculturalists who grow as little as they possibly can and supplement their diet with wild nuts and game. The staple foods are sweet potatoes and bananas with some pumpkin, sugar cane, taro and yam. When a person wishes to make a garden he will fell all the trees in a block of about four acres; then he will clear the undergrowth and small branches within two acres, and will finally plant about one. The soil is not tilled nor are the crops laid out in rows, the gardener merely shoves a stick into the ground and plants the seed; after this the garden is left and will not be cultivated. When the crop has matured it will be harvested and a new garden will be made. P.O Mr. I. D. Burnet issued several spades to help in constructing walking tracks, and when clearing the airstrip site these were brought forward for use. I would hazard to say that the natives had never used these in their gardens, illustrating my belief that they do not till or cultivate the soil.

13) Pigs are now quite common in the area and appear to thrive in that environment. It is believed that the majority of these were brought in from the gumine area, probably in exchange for bird plumes. Dogs are kept as pets but none of these animals have a true bark. The noise which they make has been likened to the scream of a child or that of a woman, and is quite frightful to listen to. No other animals except those aforementioned were domesticated.

14) The Karimui offers exceptional promise for native and non-native agricultural development. The soils so far as can be ascertained are good, the area is well drained, vegetative covering is not hard to clear, there are no major obstacles in developing communications and there is a small population. Climatic factors, though no definite statement can be made, also appear favourable: there being a fairly heavy rainfall and not too much sunlight (coffee) and due to the altitude, average 3,500 to 4660ft., it is more temperate than coastal regions.

15) A tremendous amount can be done by the Department of Agriculture in the development and progress of these peoples, they being one of the few people of the Territory who are ignorant of the basic principles of farming.

## MISSIONS

16) There is only one mission which has shown active interest in this area, and that is the Seven Day Adventists. Pastor L. Barnard and L. Were, in October 1959 completed a medical patrol through this region; the results of which have been passed on to the Administration. This is the second patrol which this organization has done here and it is their intention to establish a base hospital at Pelia, to be supplied by aircraft in the event of a strip being constructed. Should this come into being it would undoubtedly be a great help in developing the area. The Lutheran mission have applied for several leases in the Labogai Census Division at Agotu, and may extend their operations to the Karimui if there is a post there. The Roman Catholic Mission which includes the Lower Bomai in its Dirima parish, (Gumine Patrol Post) may also be interested in this region.

17) As can be seen although there are three different organizations, which have reasonable access to the Karimui, none have done any extensive mission work and there are no native Christians in the area.

## COMMUNICATIONS

18) For the first four days the Patrol used a cleared and graded walking track through the Labogai Census Division; on the fifth day a rough bush track took us over the dividing range into the Karimui, and thereafter the Patrol followed uncleared



4

COMMUNICATIONS Cont.

native tracks. It is apparent that the Karimui natives do not have permanent roads. Every five or six years, or less, when their houses are abandoned a new road is cut. This testifies to the fact that the topography is not a limiting factor, there being few places where roads must follow a set course. I do not envisage any really serious hazards to a Patrol Officer, stationed at Kabimui, in building vehicular roads throughout the area.

MEDICAL

19) During 1959 there were two medical patrols through the Census Division; one was conducted by the Seven Day Adventists, and the other by Mr. McSeveney the E.M.A. stationed at Lufa. Pastor L. Barnard reports that there are many cases of leprosy in the area but that pneumonia and malaria were the main causes of deaths. Mr. McSeveney who accompanied the writer reports that influenza, old age, and tropical ulcers caused the majority of deaths.

20) Because of the poor reaction to census it is impossible to correctly ascertain the number of deaths and thus the percentage of mortality. However it is obvious that the population is declining and that a more concentrated effort is required to stop this trend. Under the present conditions this is practically impossible; the distance from main centres, the unpredictable attitude of the natives to a village aid post and other demands on the Public Health staff at Lufa restrict activities to the annual Public Health and Native Affairs patrol. Recommendations have been made that a hospital be established by a European Medical Assistant and that after twenty one months it should be left in the care of two or three medical orderlies. This is the most practical solution to the problem.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

21) Only fifty per cent of the censused population was revised and the statistics obtained would give an approximate idea of the situation when doubled.

1959 Natural decrease	1.6% doubled 3.2%
1958 Natural decrease	0.75%

Of the total of 2501, 67 were included in a census unit not previously recorded and there were 43 more migrations in than migrations out, reducing the actual total to 2391. There were 63 deaths recorded in the 50% of the population whose census was revised, thus if the proportion of deaths was as large in the other half of the Census Division the actual total would be about 2330 in comparison to 2431 in 1958.

22) The total population of the Karimui is about 4,000 to 5,000 plus another 1,000 in uncontacted regions.

ANTHROPOLOGY

23) During this patrol the writer questioned several natives as to the movement of trade through their area, and where it originally came from; the results of which are revealed below.

Tul tul TAUWI of Pelia claims that his forefathers obtained mother of pearl shell from a place called Kebwa (see Nat. Aff. section) which was to the south of the most western extremity of the Karimui.

An old man of Tilege, which is in the west of the Karimui Census Division, and whose name is not known to the writer, claimed that his father originally came from Kebwa (see above) and it was from there that the people obtained their mother of pearl shell.

*John Pauline  
S.S. n.  
C. &  
1959*



5

ANTHROPOLOGY Cont.

An old man, from Negabo, whose name is also unknown claims that his father came from another Negabo (here called Negabo NoII) to the west in the Tua valley. This man wore no clothing and the people of that area grew no crops and had no artifacts what so ever. Debris floating in the Tua river made them curious as to what was at the headwaters so they followed the river upstream till they came to Gumins. There the Chimbu natives taught them how to make clothes, how to grow crops and also gave them their first stone axe. Upon his return to Negabo NoII this man married a woman from Soboro (near Negabo NoI) and went to live in her village. It was after he went to live there that the people started to trade with the natives to the south for mother of pearl shell and native black beads. Some of the items obtained in trade plus bird plumes were offered in trade to the Chimbus for stone axes.

*This man  
refers to a  
legend.  
E.A.  
18/3.*

24) These three stories give some idea as to the history of the region. Where possible information was crosschecked but there were no means available to determine the approximate date of their happening and as mentioned before it is quite possible in narrating the native left out several generations.

*True.  
E.A.  
18/3.*

MIDDLE FIO

This area has been patrolled twice from Lufa, and P.O. J. Thyer in 1957 explored the area to the south of Mt Karimui. None of these patrols contacted any significant population. More auspicious results would be obtained if a patrol starting from Masi went due south till it reached the Tua and followed the river till it was joined by the Fio then moved north along the Fio till they reached Heroana in the Labogai Census Division. As shown in paragraph seven of the Native Affairs section the Fio is a natural annex to the Karimui, and unless there is an objection from those in charge of the Gulf District that area bounded by the Tua and Fio rivers should be controlled from Lufa or the Karimui Patrol Post.

CONCLUSION

The patrol was successful in its main objects and found a fairly peaceful and co-operative attitude throughout. There is still a great deal of work to be done in consolidating the Administrations position in this area and it can only be done fully by an Officer posted permanently to the area. Native and non-native development will only expand under these conditions.

*R. B. Aitken*

R. B. Aitken P. O.,

Lufa Patrol Post,  
Goroka Sub-District.

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959

2477  
D.K.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES			Child	Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F							
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		Prenatal	Number of Child-bearing women	M		F		M		F																				
ALANI	1959	2	2			1	3							3	1			2	7		1					1				12	29	6	34	2	25	43	82	32
SOGU	1959	3	2			1	1									4	3											6	17	1	20	2	15	20	17	22	25	47
ADYU	1959	1			1							2	1			1	5	1	2									8	27	4	29	2	26	19	17	22	26	108
UWYU	1959	1	1					1						5	3													10	26	5	19	1	16	24	17	27	42	91
IMUUI	1958	1							1																			7	20	4	15	1	15	13	7	23	19	72
WIKIO	1959	1			2					1	1	3	4			3	3	1	1									13	22	3	26	1	23	26	15	41	22	63
NUKUNU	1959	1	1									3	2			2	2	2	1									9	17	3	25	1	17	18	15	25	23	91
MEU	1958															6	30	2	25									6	30	2	25	3	25	13	10	15	30	118
PERUA	1958															11	35	1	28	3	23							11	35	1	28	3	23	38	22	59	40	139
SOBORO	1958															11	44		13									11	44		13		10	22	11	17	17	67
HAI	1958															9	17	1	20									9	17	1	20		16	29	10	22	21	82
BUKABU	1959													1		6	3	1										6	15	1	7		5	8	4	18	11	41
SOKIMUUI	1958															9	24	5	29	2	19							9	24	5	29	2	19	24	18	36	24	112
WAIH	1958															6	41	6	19	4	19							6	41	6	19	4	19	15	11	26	25	79
KOPOKUM	1959															5	18	6	21	1	16							5	18	6	21	1	16	11	10	22	25	76
WAIMA	1959												2			2												8	23	1	1	1	6	12	8	28	10	58
WAIMU	1959																											12	15	2	20		17	16	9	20	22	67
DAIA	1959	1	2																									11	25	2	25	1	23	22	19	29	30	100

NEW BOOK







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-13-12

# PATROL REPORT



District of **EASTERN HIGHLANDS** Report No. **GOR. No. 6 1959/60**

Patrol Conducted by **JOHN EDWARD FOSKE, Cadet Patrol Officer.**

Area Patrolled **UPPER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION,**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Nil.**

Natives **Five.**

Duration—From **8 12 / 1959** to **27 / 3 / 1960.**

Number of Days **85.**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany **NO.**

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

Medical **/ / 19**

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol **Taxation, Census Revision, Health Inspection and Routine Administration.**

Director of Native Affairs,  
FORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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



67-13-12

13th May, 1960.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6/59.60.

All Reports from Divisions under area administration describe the progressive impetus that Council establishment gives the people.

Although the income potential may be there, I agree that the tax should not be increased at this stage. The analysis of the Assistant District Officer makes this clear.

Mr. Foxke should give more attention to his English expression. He has accomplished successfully most tedious work but slovenly presentation of his observations can have an injurious effect on his future career.

I look forward to his next report which I hope will do justice to his competent work in the field.

(J.K. ~~McArthur~~)  
Director

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Sub-District Headquarters,  
G O R O K A  
Eastern Highlands District.

20th April, 1960.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
G O R O K A.

67-13-12

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 1959-60  
UPPER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION - J. E. FOWKE, C.P.O.

The above report, submitted in triplicate is attached.  
Some comments follow:

Taxation:

I cannot agree with Mr FOWKE that "in no part of the Upper ASARO Census Division is there a taxable male who cannot easily pay the ten shillings annual head tax. These people are so far distant from town markets that their income is dependant on:

- (a) Coffee production
- (b) Sale of local produce
- (c) Wage labour.

Elsewhere in the report the writer states that coffee production is practically non-existent as a result of immaturity of trees. Sale of local produce is limited to local demands and a very little brought into the market due to distance and lack of transport. Thus the main source of income is wage labour. This is available from three sources

- (a) Labour outside District.
- (b) Local labour
- (c) Contract or day labour picking coffee.

Of these three, only (b) would provide a constant source of income to a chosen few and their close relatives. (a) is dependant on labourers returning and would be intermittent, whilst (c) is seasonal employment. In the future (a) will decrease due to the lack of interest shown in outside employment, whilst (c) will increase to a certain level and remain stable. Even now, over 66% of the labour employed is employed within the Sub-District.

Knowing the amount of propoganda which preceded the initial tax collection in 1958, I doubt if these people assumed taxation was a "Patrol Officer's fad", but well knew that it was an annual event. I am further convinced of this because these people had the ready money to pay the tax. This preparedness to pay, resulting from accumulated monies and reserves ( these people hoard monies although they may not appear to do so) have, I feel led Mr FOWKE into an illusion that they can well afford to pay 10/- annually without "feeling the pinch". Thus I cannot recommend an increase in the rate. It must also be realized that this tax is the 1959 collection only, not for 1960.

Local Government:

Local Government since its inception in 1958 has developed the Lower ASARO Census Division to such an extent that that area is now advanced far beyond its neighbouring Census Divisions. I feel that the more backward Upper ASARO people should be formed into a Council. Higher population would offset the lower income derived through Council taxes. Whilst the survey and initial talks were being given to the Lower ASARO people, many of the Upper ASARO people attended and even then these people wanted a Council established. Their desires do not appear to have changed, thus it is recommended that the survey at present being conducted be completed and a



Council proclaimed at the earliest. These people would not only advance at a more accelerated rate, but would gain materially from such a move.

Native Agriculture and Livestock:

The figure of 400% increase in quality and population of pigs and fowls appears extremely large and is exaggerated. Internal sales of produce are not uncommon in any community, thus sales of peanuts is not surprising. At the present time there is the annual shortage of food in the Lower ASARO and it is not uncommon to see local natives buying at the market foods which they normally grow.

Missions:

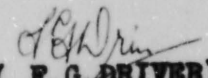
There are two Administration Schools in the area - one at ASARO and the other near KORFENA Plantation- these by no means supply the demand for education in the area. Mission Schools generally do not fulfil the requirements of the educational demands of the people and unless the Administration can increase its educational services in the area there will be a higher degree of illiteracy among these people than in any other Eastern Highlands Census Division.

There are approximately 6000 children of school age in the Division, only 160 attend school - 16%.

General:

The patrol was, from my own observations well conducted, but unfortunately this was not disclosed in a poorly presented report. Grammatical errors, spelling errors and poor composition and factual errors all add up to make a poor presentation of a good patrol.

Voucher for Mr FOWKE's camping allowance is attached for favour of your signature.

  
( F. G. DRIVER )  
Assistant District Officer.

to you that the Chimbu Sub-District alone could take immediately an additional 600 teachers - the whole of the Maril Valley with 37,000 natives has about sixty children attending school. I shall forward an extract of the report and your comments to the District Education Officer as I repeat, I entirely endorse your remarks.

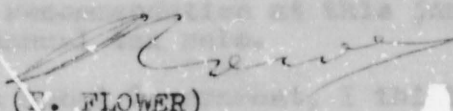
6. Generally, I think Mr. Fowke carried out quite a good patrol. As stated, I had personal contact with him at frequent periods throughout his patrol and I think his patrol report could have been perhaps more comprehensive. In fact, as you state, I agree that it is "a poor presentation of a good patrol".

7. Claim for camping allowances has gone forward approved.

(E. FLOWER)  
District Officer.

c.c. The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONKROBU.

Copy of patrol report forwarded for your information, together with the Assistant District Officer's comments.

  
(E. FLOWER)  
District Officer.



EF:mcb.

30-2-1.

District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

4th May, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

Subject : Patrol Report No. 6-59/60 - UPPER ASARO  
Census Division - Mr. J.E. FOWKE, C.P.O.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report, together with your covering comments, with thanks.

2. You will recall that Mr. Fowke was already on patrol when I took over as District Officer here, and that on my first visit to him on patrol I instructed him that the method of patrolling in this District was to be changed in that it was an officer's duty to visit every village and not the duty of the people to go to the Rest House for the payment of tax and annual census check. I want you to ensure that this is continued and that every officer patrolling merely uses Rest Houses as a base from which to operate, and that he visits every village and every hamlet conducting each village census in a situation which is suitable to the people themselves.
3. I entirely endorse your remarks regarding taxation and would not countenance any recommendation at this juncture for an increase in their annual tax rate.
4. Under your remarks on Local Government, I think that I know these people fairly well from my weekly road run in their area during the course of which I have contacted a great proportion of them and, as you know, conduct Court cases right the way along the road. From my observations these people have been somewhat neglected for a considerable time administratively, and I feel that any action towards the implementation of Native Local Government in their area should be deferred at least until the beginning of next year. As a result of Mr. Fowke's long patrol and my constant contact with them I think they are realising the importance of the Administration to them and will therefore be ready for Local Government at a much earlier date than would otherwise have been the case. We must also realise that we would just not have the staff to get a Council functioning here before 1961.
5. Under the heading of Missions, you refer to Administration schools in the area. It appears strange to me that after 25 years at Asaroka the Lutheran Mission have virtually nothing to show educationally amongst these people. I entirely agree that we should step up education in the area but on a District basis I also realise and would point out

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

GSD 30-1-2.

PATROL DIARY

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA,  
Eastern Highlands District.

December 5th, 1959

4th April 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA,  
Eastern Highlands District.

Left Goroka 1.30 p.m. by vehicle.  
Rest of day spent in arranging

December 9th, 1959

Tax collection and Census of GINISAKI No.1 and ASASOBU.  
Discussion with officials. Slept ASARO.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA No.6 of 1959/60.

December 10th, 1959

Visited KINA KINAWAKIVI, UPIKAVI and NIPOKAVI. Inspection of  
three Villages. Slept ASARO.

INTRODUCTION	Pages 1.
TAXATION	Pages 2.
COUNCIL PROMOTION	Pages 3.
GENERAL, NATIVE AFFAIRS.	Pages 4.
LABOUR	Pages 5.
NATIVE AGRICULTURE.	Pages 6 & 7.
ROADS AND BRIDGES.	Pages 8 & 9.
HEALTH	Pages 10.
PLANTATION	Pages 11.
MISSIONS	Pages 12.
CENSUS STATISTICS.	Pages 13.
APPENDIX "A" H.L.S.	Pages 14.

Patrol Diary.

December 15th, 1959

Visited GIMENOKA, GIMYUNA and OROKKA. Inspection of  
villages and discussion with officials. Slept SAMATAKA.

December 16th, 1959

Supervision of construction of new road through Mt. YODUMBI  
plantation. Slept ASARO. Slept SAMATAKA.

*J.E. FOMKE*  
(J.E.FOMKE.)

Cadet Patrol Officer.



NATIVE AFFAIRS

PATROL DIARY

Page No.1

December 8th, 1959

ASARO Bridge Rest House. Left Goroka 1.30 p.m. by vehicle. Arrived at Rest House at 2.10 p.m. Rest of day spent in arranging camp. Slept ASARO.

December 9th, 1959

Tax collection and Census of GIMISAVI No.1 and ASAROWHA. Discussion with Lulnais and inspection of two Villages. Slept ASARO.

December 10th, 1959

Lined HIMAWAKIVI, LUFIKAIVI and NIPOKAVI. Inspection of three Villages. Slept ASARO.

December 11th, 1959

To KORFENA Ford to repair damage done after heavy night rain. One and half hours walking this way. Slept ASARO.

December 12th, 1959

Census and Tax Collection of GENENTISAROBIE and KOMONIVEI. Heavy rain prevented inspection of Village. Slept ASARO.

December 13th, 1959

Rain eased and Village inspection was carried out. Day observed. Slept ASARO.

December 14th, 1959

To SAMATARA Rest House. Half of the cargo was moved by vehicle and the rest carried through. Two hours walk. Discussion with officials and opening of this new Rest House. Slept SAMATAKA.

December 15th, 1959

Lined GIMENONA, GIMIYUHA and OROMEKA. Inspection of villages and discussion with officials. Slept SAMATAKA.

December 16th, 1959

Supervision of construction of new road through Mr. W.O'BRIEN plantation. C.I. 235 investigation for Mr. McFARLANE of BUSINESS LEASE at ASARO Bridge. Slept SAMATAKA.

January 9th, 1960

Work to KAPUYUNA. Timber harvested. Work continuing on Rest House. Settlement of minor disputes. Slept SAMATAKA.

over -

January 17th, 1960

Day observed. Slept SAMATAKA.

over -

NATIVE AFFAIRS

PATROL REPORT CONT.

Page No.2

December 17th, 1959

to MANDO Rest House. No repairs had been done to the Rest House. Supervision of minor repairs. Discussions with officials. Slept MANTO.

December 18th, 1959

Census and Tax Collection of YOYOWEI, KAFUNOROBBI and MAKIYUFO. Inspection of Villages with officials. Slept MANTO.

December 19th, 1959

Lined WOFOFA and NODOFONOJOFA. Heavy rain in the afternoon. Slept MANTO.

December 20th, 1959

Inspection of the two Villages omitted yesterday. Day observed. Slept MANTO.

December 21st, 1959

Tax Collection and Census of ANDAVIYUFA Village. Hearing of minor complaints. Inspection of Village. Slept MANTO.

December 22nd, 1959

To GOROKA as instructed by the A.D.O.

December 23rd, 1959 to January 6th, 1960

Spent in GOROKA. Observed on appropriate days. One week spent on finalisation of land investigation and purchase documents.

January 7th, 1960

To KORFENA by vehicle. Left Goroka 10 a.m. arrived at Rest House at 11 a.m. No officials present. Day spent in contacting them and settling in of patrol. Slept KORFENA.

January 8th, 1960

Section of Rest House collapsed over night. Day spent in renovation of same. Inspection of MARAFUNGA Timber Lease road. Slept KORFENA.

January 9th, 1960

Minor work to MARAFUNGA. Timber Lease road. Work continuing on Rest House. Settlement of minor disputes. Slept. KORFENA.

January 10th, 1960

Day observed. Slept KORFENA.

over -



NATIVE AFFAIRS

PATROL DIARY CONT.

Page No. 4

January 21st, 1960

Land purchase conducted for T.A.L. Lease for Robert A. Sears and Co. Village inspection of AHUKAVI, GIMISEIYUFO and ASARIYUFA II. Slept KORFENA.

January 22nd, 1960

Village inspection of AMIYUFA II and ANDIVIYUFA. Maintenance to KORFENA Ford. Slept KORFENA.

January 23rd, 1960

To GOROKA for consultation with A.D.O.. Slept Goroka.

January 24th, 1960

Day observed. To KORFENA. Slept KORFENA.

January 25th, 1960

C.I. 235 investigation at KATAGU. To MIRUMA Rest House - 2 hours walk. Arrived 5.30 p.m. Slept MIRUMA.

January 26th, 1960

Council promotion talks by A.D.O. Bottril. Slept MIRUMA.

January 27th, 1960

Census and Tax Collection from MEPENKA and GUBCNGOSC. Inspection of Villages. Slept MIRUMA.

January 28th, 1960

Tax Collection and Census from AFOIA and KURURUMBA. Village inspection. Slept MIRUMA.

January 29th, 1960

Census and Tax Collection of URAIMO and GONGGOKO. The District Officer and the A.D.O. to MIRUMA for KORFENA Ford inspection. Slept MIRUMA.

January 30th, 1960

Day spent on maintenance to KORFENA Ford per A.D.O.'S instructions. Slept MIRUMA.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS

PATROL DIARY CONT.

Page No. 3

January 11th, 1960

Day spent in maintenance of KORFENA Ford as per instructions of the A.D.O. Slept KORFENA.

January 12th, 1960

Maintenance to KORFENA Ford. Work complete. Slept KORFENA. Tax Collection and Census of OFOYUFA and FONDIWEI. Inspection of the villages. Slept KORFENA.

JANUARY 13th, 1960

Tax Collection of ASARIYUFA I and ANDAGAFODO'UPO. Proceeded to Census and Tax Collection of NOSABE and AMBUSAWAKABE. Village inspection of two lines with officials. Slept KORFENA.

January 14th, 1960

Lined YAMBIKAVI, AMBIANGWI and UPOMENDOAVI and collected Tax and revised census of same. Village inspection with officials. Slept KORFENA.

January 15th, 1960

Walked to MARAFUNGA - 3 hours walk. Few workers on road. Slept MARAFUNGA. Census and Tax Collection of GONABUDO and INAUKANI. Village inspection and settlement of minor disputes. Slept KORFENA.

January 16th, 1960

Walked back to KORFENA. Visit by the D.O. Am to remain on road until Tax Collection from Collins Bros. cargo boys at MARAFUNGA. Slept KORFENA.

January 17th, 1960

Day observed. Slept KORFENA. Extremely wet and road difficult. Slept KORFENA.

January 18th, 1960

Census and Tax Collection from AMIYUFA 11 and ANDIVIYUFA. Council promotion talks given by A.D.O. Bottril. Slept KORFENA.

January 19th, 1960

TO MARAFUNGA. Road progressing slowly. Very poor attendance. Census and Tax Collection from AHUKAVI and GIMISIYUFO. Council promotion talks by A.D.O. Bottril. Slept KORFENA.

JANUARY 20th, 1960

Walked down from MARAFUNGA and assembled all the people to give them a Census and Tax Collection of ASARIYUFA 11. Proceeded to WATABUNG on A.D.O.'S instruction to clear road of land slides. Slept KORFENA.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS

PATROL DIARY CONT.

Page No. 5

January 31st, 1960

Day observed. Slept MIRUMA.

February 1st, 1960

Day spent on maintenance to KORFENA Ford. Work complete. Slept MIRUMA.

February 2nd, 1960

Census and Tax Collection of ASARIYUFA 1 and ANDAGAFODO'UFO. Proceeded to KORFENA for work on KORFENA to MARAFUNGA road per A.D.O'S instructions. Slept KORFENA.

February 3rd, 1960

Cargo carried through from MIRUMA. Road in a very bad state. Supervision of labour. Slept KORFENA.

February 4th, 1960

Walked to MARAFUNGA - 3 hours walk. Few workers on road. Slept MARAFUNGA.

February 5th, 1960

Walked back to KORFENA. Visit by the D.O. Am to remain on road until work is finished. Slept KORFENA.

February 6th, 1960

Supervision of labour on road. Extremely wet and road difficult. Slept KORFENA.

February 7th, 1960

Day observed. Slept KORFENA.

February 8th, 1960

To MARAFUNGA. Road progressing slowly. Very poor attendance. Slept MARAFUNGA.

February 9th, 1960

Walked down from MARAFUNGA and assembled all the people to give them a talk on the importance of this road being finished in a hurry. Hard work with few labourers. Slept KORFENA.

over -

NATIVE AFFAIRS

PATROL DIARY CONT.

Page No. 6

February 10th, 1960

Supervision of road work- 225 present for work. About four (4) miles of road cleared of slides but not trafficable. Slept KORFENA.

February 11th, 1960

About two (2) miles passable by vehicle. About 50 men present for work. Rained over night and five new slides came down. Slept KORFENA.

February 12th, 1960

Supervision of road work. Slept KORFENA.

February 13th, 1960

Supervision of road work. Slept KORFENA.

February 14th, 1960

Day observed. Slept KORFENA.

February 15th, 1960

To GOROKA for consultation with A.D.O. Slept GOROKA.

February 16th, 1960

To KORFENA. A.D.O. Bottril accompanying for continuation of Council promotion talks. Slept KORFENA.

February 17th, 1960

Supervision of road work. Slept KORFENA.

February 18th, 1960

Supervision of road work. Slept KORFENA.

February 19th, 1960

Supervision of road work. Slept KORFENA.

February 20th, 1960

Supervision of road work. Settlement of minor disputes. Slept KORFENA.



NATIVE AFFAIRS

PATROL DIARY CONT.

Page No. 7

February 21st, 1960

Day observed. Slept KORFENA.

February 22nd, 1960

To GOROKA for consultation with the A.D.O. Slept GOROKA.

February 23rd, 1960

To KORFENA by vehicle. Supervision of road work. Slept KORFENA.

February 24th, 1960

Supervision of road work. Slept KORFENA.

February 25th, 1960

To KONGI - Left KORFENA 1.05 p.m. arrived KONGI 3.15 p.m.  
3 hours 10 mins walk. Slept KONGI.

February 26th, 1960

Discussion with Village officials and allocation of days  
for census. Slept KONGI.

February 27th, 1960

Village inspection and settlement of minor disputes.  
Slept KONGI.

February 28th, 1960

Day observed. Slept KONGI.

February 29th, 1960

Census and Tax Collection for WONOBQJUPA and MANDEFUHUPA.  
Village inspection. Slept KONGI.

March 1st, 1960

Lined KUFIAGANE and KAMBASAKUYUPA. Inspection of Villages.  
Slept KONGI.

March 1st, 1960

Census and Tax Collection from GEMEMBIYEHEI and KONOBUYUPA.  
Slept KONGI.

over -

NATIVE AFFAIRS

PATROL DIARY CONT.

Page No. 8

March 3rd, 1960

Tax Collection and Census of MANDEHU and ISEFUYUFA. Census Units. Slept KONGI.

March 4th, 1960

Census and Tax Collection of GIMESIYUFA. Census Unit. Heavy rain prevented further work. Slept KONGI.

March 5th, 1960

To GOROKA - one hours walk to MIRUMA - vehicle arrived 11.30 a.m. Slept GOROKA.

March 6th, 1960

Day observed. Slept GOROKA.

March 7th, 1960

Preparation for Supreme Court Hearing. Slept GOROKA.

March 8th, 1960

Day spent in office awaiting news of Circuit Judge. Slept GOROKA.

March 9th, 1960

Word arrived that the Judge was not expected for 14 days. To return to Goroka on 18th March. To MIRUMA by vehicle - one and half hours to KONGI. Slept KONGI.

March 10th, 1960

Census and Tax Collection from MAIYEVE, GIMISEVI and ANIGHIYUFA. Census Units. Slept KONGI.

March 11th, 1960

Tax Collection and Census of WANDERI and GANDEGA. Census Units. Inspection of Villages. Slept KONGI.

March 12th, 1960

To NOMBA two and three quarters hours walk. Discussions with village officials. Slept NOMBA.

March 13th, 1960

Day observed. Slept NOMBA.



NATIVE AFFAIRS

PATROL DIARY CONT.

Page No. 9

March 14th, 1960

Census and Tax Collection from UREFEYUFO and ONOBUYUFA. Census Units. Slept NOMBA.

March 15th, 1960

Tax Collection and Census of INDEROVE and LONOPORGUNEL. To RUNUMBE two and half hours walk. Discussion with Village officials. Slept RUNUMBE.

March 16th, 1960

two hours good walk. Census and Tax Collection from ANAGIVI. Village inspection. Tax Collection and Census of OGUPON and IGISOWO. Census Units. Slept RUNUMBE.

March 17th, 1960

Lined UREFEYUFO and MESIYUHO Census Units for Tax Collection and Census. To GOROKA for Supreme Court Hearing. Slept GOROKA. Slept RUNUMBE.

March 18th, 1960

Supreme Court Hearing. Slept GOROKA

Patrol completed - to GOROKA by vehicle.

March 19th, 1960

C.I. 235 investigation. Slept GOROKA.

March 20th, 1960

Day observed. To RUNUMBE by vehicle. Slept RUNUMBE.

March 21st, 1960

Census and Tax Collection from OGUPONUFO Census Unit. Heavy rain prevented further work. Slept RUNUMBE.

March 22nd, 1960

Lined AMAIYUFA 1 and ORUFYUFO Census Units for Census and Tax Collections. Slept RUNUMBE.

March 23rd, 1960

AMAYUFO and OLIGURAUFO Census Units censured and Tax collected. Villages inspected. Slept RUNUMBE.

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PATROL DIARY CONT.

March 24th, 1960

Tax Collecti~~ons~~ and Census of ~~W~~ONUPEYUFO and AMBILISAYUFO.  
Census Units. Slept RUNUMBE.

March 25th, 1960

Census and Tax Collection from OLUFONGAUFO and NAMBAMUNA  
Census Units. Slept RUNUMBE.

March 26th, 1960

To ANANGUE two hours good walk. Census and Tax Collection from  
ANAGIVI, ASARIYUFA and MONIVI Census Units. Slept ANANGUE.

March 27th, 1960

Lined GEPEYUFO and MESIYUHO Census Units for Tax Collection  
and Census. Inspection of Villages. To RUNUMBE two hours walk.  
Slept RUNUMBE.

MARCH 28th, 1960

Patrol completed - to GOROKA by vehicle.

END OF DIARY

  
J.E.FOWKE.



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INTRODUCTION

The people of the Upper Asaro Census Division are a well contacted and forward people. Although the area is completely under the control of the Administration there are vastly contrasting divisions of Administrations favoured.

This has been brought about by the varying degrees of European penetration and influence. These people have more done for them than any other people in the Eastern Highlands and the degrees of appreciation of this fact is astoundingly varied.

The writer's patrol of this Census Division did not follow the usual pattern of patrols in the Sub District, but due to an acute shortage of staff, tasks varying from collecting tax at KONGI to removing land slides from the Goroka-KUNDIAWA Highway at WATABUNG had to be undertaken. As the result of this the writer was constantly on the move throughout the Census Division, and, in some cases beyond, and much good was accomplished by this constant retracing of steps. (It made possible the following up of instructions given to one village while doing the task which warranted the move.) Throughout the full period of <sup>the</sup> patrol each rest house was visited at least twice.

All complaints brought forward by the people were dealt with, those coming under the N.R.O. were sent to Goroka with a covering letter or assembled on the day on which the District Officer or Assistant District Officer could be expected on a road inspection run into that area. The patrol was visited several times by the District Officer. Few serious charges were brought before the writer indicating the degree of pacification and acceptance of Administration control in the area.

Nearly all the ever present bickering over pigs, wives and land were the most common. The people appear to be the conservative type, apt and willing to learn new things but again this pattern changes greatly throughout the area depending on the proximity of roads, plantations, missions, aid posts and nearness to Goroka.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS: Cont.

COUNCIL PROVISION.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: Cont.

Recently a survey was carried out to assess the possibility of establishing a Native Local Government Council in the area of the Upper Asaro Census Division.

TAXATION.

The assistant District Officer, who carried out the survey, accompanied the native patrol for several days, at intervals throughout the patrol. Before the survey was carried out the desire for a council by the people of some villages was expressed by the head men.

A general attitude of astonishment was felt by the writer with regard to the reception of <sup>the</sup> Tax Patrol. These people regard taxation as something the first Patrol officer had a fad for, but when another officer comes along and demands ten shillings tax per head there is some worry and query <sup>ing</sup> regarding this. At all centres a talk was given to the people regarding taxation - its purpose - how it benefits the people - where the money goes - etc., but many natives came to the Police accompanying the Patrol and asked them what was their "cut" of the taxation money. From observation and reports this attitude seems to be common to all the people but nothing more can be said to them or done to impress the principle of taxation. At each Rest House a delegation of Village officials was admitted to audience with the request that the existing ten shillings tax should not be increased. In no part of the Upper Asaro Census Division is there a taxable male who cannot easily pay the ten shillings annual head tax. This position prevails now <sup>even</sup> when there is little producing <sup>from</sup> coffee in the area and the only income is from the sale of peanuts, passion fruit, small quantities of coffee potatoes and a few vegetables.

Nearly all young men in the area have been to the coast as cargo boys or worked locally on Plantations. This money hungry attitude has changed a great deal as shown by those <sup>volunteering</sup> for the Highland Labour Scheme, so these people must think that there are easier sources of income than working for it, although there are a great many employed within the Goroka area.



NATIVE AFFAIRS:Cont.

COUNCIL PROMOTION.

Recently a survey was carried out to assess the possibility of establishing a Native Local Government Council in the area of the Upper Asaro Census Division.

The Assistant District Officer, who carried out the survey, accompanied the ~~writers~~ patrol for several days, at intervals throughout the patrol. Before the survey was carried out the desire for a council by the people of some villages was expressed by the head man. The general reasons were, we are one people with the lower Asaro, who have a N.L.G.C. so we must have one too. They have prospered both economically and materially with the building of schools, aid posts, roads the purchasing of a tractor and many other things. The people of the Upper Asaro want all these things also but the main point of their emphasis ; we do not want the existing rate of tax to be increased from 10/- for three years.

The principle of the N.L.G.C. was pointed out to them and how the system of taxation worked in the building of schools and aid posts. When this point was clear in their mind, a division appeared among the people, those who want the council established now, and those who want it established in three years time. There does not appear to be any dissatisfactory division of the people on this point, but it would appear that those who were willing and energetic, in planting coffee three years ago, and who can afford the increased council tax want it established now. Those who have no source of income are anxious to plant coffee now, so that it will be producing in three years, and they will be able to participate in the activities of the council.

At no point was there an outright hostility to the mention of a council being established, although some groups unanemously agreed to wait three years or ~~establish the council~~ establish the council now.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Little interest has been shown in the Highland Labour Scheme by the natives. The position of the native of the Upper Asaro has been bettered considerably during the past twelve months. He has progressed economically by the planting of coffee, which is common to all Villages, but is of no monetary value to him at the moment but will provide a regular income to him in the next three years. The establishment of a saw mill at MARAFUNGA which will buy kau-kau and vegetables for native labourers, while employing those who are willing the work, has also contributed to their betterment. His health has been bettered by the reconstruction and enlargement of all Aid Posts in the area, to accommodate all patients who must be hospitalised. A new Aid Post has been opened to the 2,500 people of the KONGI area with a further Aid Post proposed at WONOBUYUPA. The staff of A.P.O. has been increased by three throughout the area. Educationally by the opening of a new Catholic Mission School at TAFITO which is staffed by an Infant Welfare Sister and a European teacher. The School is for Primary children but will be enlarged to a secondary School when the pupils at the school have reached that standard. About 32 children of both sexes are being educated there at present. Last year's census. The present total is 110.

With the establishment of the proposed N.L.G. Council and the facilities that will be a result of this, these people will be among the most advanced in the Eastern Highlands.



NATIVE AFFAIRS

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

LABOUR

Little interest has been shown in the Highland Labour Scheme by the people of the Upper Asaro C.D. although there has been no drop in the labour potential of the area.

Four volunteers were received for coastal labour. Most young men are content to work on local plantations during the coffee season while a few seek labour in and around GOROKA. The customary one day a week work on roads throughout the area is well observed by the people involved. Most Planters are requesting female labour during the coffee picking months as they claim the female workers are less inclined to talk while working and by the amount of coffee picked and they are much more industrious. No difficulty is felt in this field of recruiting female labour. This provides an extra source of income for the native family as the wage for females is the same as the male employee.

On the present census there are <sup>369</sup> 318 men working inside the district and 36 females. The number working outside the District at the centres of WAU, RABAU, LAE and PORT MORESBY has risen by 107 from last years census. The present total is 170.

Due to the extreme distance from Goroka very little passionfruit is cultivated as all fruit will only be purchased by COFFEES IED., when it is bought into Goroka by the people. This does not make the growing of this crop worth while, although some villages near BUNYEN do grow the fruit and carry it into Goroka.

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NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Much interest has been shown by the people in recent years with regard to the establishment of a cash agriculture economy.

Extended agriculture patrols have been through the area in the past two years, although little interest was taken in the advice given them at the time. The people are becoming aware of the ever increasing pattern of life in the Asaro Valley. This awareness has come about as a result of the plantations in the area and the increasing prosperity of the Lower Asaro people.

There is no producing coffee in the Census Division, but the area of ground under coffee and cash crops has almost trebled in the past twelve months. Much astonishment was shown by the people on the repeated visit by of the tax collecting patrol and the people realize that if they are expected to pay tax each year, they must have a regular source of income whereby they will not feel any hardships in paying their annual head tax.

Many new coffee groves have been planted and nurseries are a common sight in villages. Although groves are small they are numerous and any man who is anything in his village has a small patch of coffee sometimes as small as twenty trees.

All areas now planted will be producing marketable coffee within two years, some in less than six months. Fertilization is an unknown thing, but will not have to be carried out for three or four years on the most advanced blocks. By that time sufficient money will have been earned by the planter to make fertilization a paying proposition.

Due to the extreme distance from Goroka very little passionfruit is cultivated as all fruit will only be purchased by COTTES LTD., when it is bought into Goroka by the people. This does not make the growing of this crop worth while, although some villages near RUNUMBE do grow the fruit and carry it into Goroka.



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NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK : Cont.

Peanuts have been planted but with the present glut<sup>on the</sup> Australian market it is impossible to sell the product. All peanuts grown are consumed by the grower, but a remarkable thing was noticed by the writer at KORFENA and nearby areas. Bunches of peanuts were bought and sold to those people who have not their own peanut garden. <sup>Peanuts on the stalk.</sup> Bunches weighing two pounds ~~on the stalk~~ were sold for a shilling. This is an extremely high price when it is considered that two pounds of peanuts as they are sold by the natives make a quarter of a pound of kernel, which amounts to approximately £448 per ton. This selling of peanuts does not increase the amount of money in the area but it ensures a more even distribution of it, as those who grow peanuts have no <sup>Coffee production.</sup> ~~producing coffee~~ and are some distance from European populations.

<sup>Remarkable</sup> Vegetables are grown but again being a good days walk from Goroka, the vegetables perish before they reach the market. Generally the typical agricultural pattern of the Highland native prevails.

<sup>existing</sup> The population and quality of pigs and fowls has increased 400% in the last twelve months. It is now a common sight to see each house in the village with its own fowl pen and numerous new pig houses dot the hill sides. Pigs and fowls are an indication of a mass wealth and are kept more for prestige than food value. Although, <sup>with</sup> this, is the regular feasts are held which provide adequate supply of protein to maintain <sup>a sound</sup> ~~the ground~~ state of good health of the people. The quality of these pigs and fowls has increased by the availability of D.A.S.F. amenities in the form of introduction of new and better sires and better strains of fowls. Anthrax is still a big killer among the pigs ~~of the~~ <sup>area</sup> but the death rate has decreased appreciably from this disease.

which otherwise they would not have been able to sell; increased interest has been shown in the work of clearing sides and graveling the road.

The road can easily provide access to the Upper Chimbu Valley as far as POMPOREI which can now only be reached in the "dry" by vehicle, through KUMIANA. This road will shorten the trip by 30 miles.

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ROADS & BRIDGES.

An efficient network of roads weaves throughout the area, many having been constructed by planters in the area, and since have been maintained by the Administration. No rest house in the Census Division with the exception of KONGI and ANANGUE has not a gazetted road passing within five minutes walk of it.

In the past twelve months seven miles of new road has been constructed. This road, providing access to the recently purchased MARAFUNGA timber lease, is a remarkable feat of engineering. Although only seven miles in length it rises from 6,000 feet to 8,900 feet and in the "dry" season any four wheel vehicle can attain the height. This road in the future will eliminate the existing DAULO Passroad, which provides access to CHIMBU and the Western Highlands, as on the Daulo road there are 37 bridges and two fords which are continually demanding repair and frequently being washed away. The MARAFUNGA road has a much better gradient having been put in by Messrs Collins Bros., bull dozer, and over the full length there are only three bridges and two fords none of which have been damaged this "wet".

Land slides are common, both roads, but with the widening of the new road these will be minimized. The local people have a reluctance to maintain this road, but since the Messrs Collins Bros. have been purchasing Kau-Kau, potatoes, pumpkins and other vegetables, which otherwise they would not have been able to sell, renewed interest has been shown in the work of clearing sides and gravelling the road.

This road can easily provide access to the Upper Chimbu Valley as far as POMPONERI which can now only be reached in the "dry" by vehicle, through KUNDIAWA. This road will shorten the trip by 30 miles.



ROADS & BRIDGES :Cont.

A new access road to the upper regions of the Asaro Valley has been suggested to the people of the KONGI area who are very anxious to have an Administration school established there. Construction has already commenced and the road is trafficable as far as the MIRUMA Aid Post. Posts are not regarded as something of value by the

All construction is being done by the people of KONGI. Administration esteem is very high in this area and the people feel "left out" with regard to economic development and much good would be accomplished by the construction of this road.

In recent weeks road contact with CHIMBU has been limited, as a result of the weakening of the ASARO bridge and damage to alternate road bridges and fords. Preparations are under way for the reconstruction of the Asaro Bridge. The existing KORFENA ford has been a constant source of worry, as the least rain in the mountain regions, which feed the stream, wash away the foundations of the ford. Little can be done to provide

a permanent crossing until a bridge is built at a site of suitable ~~site~~ approximately 200 yards on the up-stream side

<sup>Site</sup> All roads are generally well maintained and can be classed as all weather roads.

to all corners on the roads and treats children brought in. Again all co-operation is very much lacking, with all these health amenities in a recent outbreak of malaria over a hundred people died during the epidemic which swept through the valley. The net work of Aid Posts is very effective and the rights for two new ones marked out by the writer at the request of the people.

The existing Aid Posts are at the ASARO bridge, KORFENA ford, KONGI, MIRUMA, KOWRA and RUMORA. The two new ones are proposed for KARDU and further up the KONGI valley at GOROTUPA. Two more are being planned at A.T.S. in GOROKA and have eighteen months training to go until they can be sent to the new areas.

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Health.

Generally the health of the people of the Upper Asaro is very good as there is an efficient chain of Aid Posts throughout the area. All A.P.O.s are conscientious and efficient although full co-operation is not given them by the people. Aid Posts are not regarded as something of value by the older people of the villiages who are content to put a piece of leaf over an infected wound and hope for the best because their fathers used to do it that way. Young men, their wives and families are the most regular Aid Post visitors and occasionally the very old person whose son has carried or enticed him to the aid post bed.

All types of medicines are dispensed and the usual types of complaints of these people are not as common as they used to be, such as scabias, infected wounds, burns and tropical ulcers.

Throughout the patrol a N.M.O. accompanied the detachment. NOT one person had to be sent to Goroka for immediate attention, although there were a few serious cases of malnutrition in small children. Two cases of tropical ulcers were uncovered, and most children were given ointment for scabies. The Infant Welfare Sister makes regular weekly visits to all centers on the roads and treats children brought in. Again full co-operation is very much lacking. With all these health amenities in a recent outbreak of Asian Flu over a hundred people died during the epidemic many within sight of the nearest Aid Post. The net work of Aid Posts is very effective and the sights for two new ones are marked out by the writer at the request of the people.

The existing Aid Posts are at the ASARO bridge, KORPEEA Ford, KONGI, MIRUMA, NOMBA and RUNUMBE. The two new ones are proposed for MANDO and further up the KONGI valley at ONOBUYJFA. Two lads are training at A.P.T.S. in Goroka and have eighteen months training to go until they can be sent to the new areas.



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PLANTATIONS

Coffee plantations are numerous throughout the Census Division and have helped the indigenous population in many ways. As previously mentioned the construction of roads by plantation owners have opened up new areas and provides easy access to villages.

The growing of coffee in small gardens by the people has been encouraged by the planters and there are few villages without coffee gardens in <sup>nearly</sup> close proximity. This provides a new source of income for the people as the planters frequently buy the dried coffee from the people and then ship it away with their own produce.

The health of the people has been bettered by the plantation owners as each estate has its own dispensary and often provides amenities for the people with no Administration Aid Post in close proximity. It is a regular practice of the growers to bring sick children into Goroka for treatment or bring the monthly supply of medicine for the local Aid Post from Goroka to the N.M.O. in charge.

Most plantations do not have regular employees to pick coffee as it is seasonal and it would not be a paying proposition, but during the coffee picking months it is common for each owner to hire up to one hundred men at a time. This provides a regular income for the people and often the more primitive men of the hills come down to work and leave new men <sup>as a result of</sup> the experience they have gained and new ideas they have learned.

There are six coffee plantations scattered throughout the area, none having boundaries adjoining, having between 250 and 300 acres of land under coffee.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS

APPENDIX "A" to Summary Report GOROKA No. 6 OF 1959/1960.

MISSIONS

Very little interest has been shown in the Highland Labour Scheme during this patrol. The reason being that there are 173 men already working on the coast and if the young men now in the villages were to leave there would be a serious shortage of labour for local plantations.

Those who offered themselves for employment on the coast were

Much good has been accomplished by the efforts of the Missionaries in the area regarding schools and schooling facilities. The two main missions are CATHOLIC and LUTHERAN. With the difference in beliefs of these two denominations they have served to divide the people on the grounds of religion, which means very little to most and nothing to others. It is a common sight to see children sitting in the CATHOLIC school for lessons and then go to the LUTHERANS for religious instructions and vice versa.

Generally the native teachers employed by the Missions are locals but in three cases there are Coastal natives who have been in the area for 10 years and can speak the local dialect teaching in schools at KONGI and KORFENA.

For your consideration please.

The figures indicated by Census for children attending Mission schools is very high compared with those attending Administration schools, but in both cases it appears that only those who attend school regularly were not present for Census and the Mission schools are more local and numerous than Administration schools. Those attending Mission schools were given at 100 males varying in age from 20 years to 3 years and 21 females varying in age from 13 years to 3 years.

Administration Schools are very popular with the people but there are none in the Census Unit. There is only one European Mission settlement in the area and that is at MIRUMA, but in recent months a Lutheran missionary has applied for a piece of land at RUNUMBE His purpose is to live with the people for 15 years and during that time to learn the local language and translate the Bible. All seem very enthusiastic at the moment.























TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **EASTERN HIGHLANDS** Report No. 7 **59/60**

Patrol Conducted by **M.A. Lynch, Cadet Patrol Officer**

Area Patrolled **LOWER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives..... **19**

Duration—From **29** / **2** / **1960** to **29** / **4** / **1960**

Number of Days..... **32**

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **MARCH** / 19**59**

Medical **JANUARY** / ..... / 19**59**

Map Reference **PATROL REPORT, GOROKA No. 9, 57/58.**

Objects of Patrol..... **CENSUS REVISION & ROUTINE**

**ADMINISTRATION SUPERVISION OF COUNCIL TAX COLLECTION**

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 ....

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67-13-13

30th June, 1960.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

Patrol Report No. 7/50-60  
Lower Asora Census

Your comments under the heading of "Health" have been brought to the attention of the Director of Public Health. Unfortunately this reported neglect of Council Aid Posts is not unusual, not because the Officers are negligent but because no firm policy has been promulgated. We are requesting a decision by that Department so that the Local Government Section will know where they stand. The Executive Officer welcomed the general information contained in the report.

The attitude to the improvement of their live stock is most unusual, especially the importation of day old chicks - an excellent example of the well known initiative of these people.

I am glad to see that Mr. Lynch is implementing Circular Instructions Nos. 141 and 306. Some Officers neglect this most important aspect of advice and exhortation to the ultimate confusion of the natives towards area administration.

It is always as well to hold an election even if only one nominee is received. On some occasions it has been obvious that opposition has been latent, if not actually under the surface. In any case no harm is done by inculcating some training in electoral procedures. Pre-selection balloting has been known to occur in modern societies too.

The objective is not the avoidance of over-night stops in villages but to stay with each group whenever possible. Lightning day visits serve no useful administrative purposes.

A useful piece of work well reported.

(J. K. McCarthy)  
ACTING DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 67/2/2

67/13/13

Sub-District Headquarters,  
G O R O K A.  
Eastern Highlands District.

30th May, 1960.

RECEIVED

14 JUN 1960

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
G O R O K A.

PATROL REPORT No. 7 - 59/60. LOWER ASARO CENSUS  
DIVISION . M.A. LYNCH, C.P.O.

The above report is submitted in triplicate for  
your perusal, please. Some comments follow:

**HEALTH.** The Council has to date completed 4 Aid Posts. 3 of  
these have been staffed and are functioning satisfactorily. The  
fourth is awaiting painting, whilst a fifth has been commenced.  
One more remains to be built this year which will make a total  
of six erected by the Council. Other than this one native  
material building Aid Post remains at BOGDIMIOVE. Due to  
inaccessibility of the post it is likely it will be moved to  
a better site or replaced.

The posts are visited regularly by Officers of this  
Department. At least once a week each post is visited.  
Unfortunately, although the Orderlies are doing a good job, the  
lack of visits by their own Departmental Officers gives them  
little encouragement. I would like to see these posts visited  
regularly by members of the Department of Public Health. All  
posts are on a vehicular road and are no more than half an  
hour from GOROKA by vehicle.

A further point is that orderlies have to come to  
GOROKA, draw new drugs etc. and get them back the best way  
they can. This need not be the case if regular visits are  
made to the posts, the vehicle carrying the necessary replacement  
drugs. The Aid Posts are among the best in the Territory and  
it is a pity to see what appears to be a lack of interest in  
them and in the orderlies.

A hygiene rule was passed by the Council earlier  
this year. It has had a marked effect on the cleanliness of  
the villages generally, latrines (previously non-existent)  
have been built and are being used. Pigs no longer wander at  
random in the village square and housing has vastly improved.  
The Hygiene Committee is about to commence its second  
inspection. I do not anticipate many charges laid under the rule.

The known infant mortality figures in such a  
primitive area as this is most pleasing and reflect credit  
on the excellent job done by the Infant Welfare Sisters.

**AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:** The coffee survey just completed  
shows a total area of 501 acres planted up, based on 621 trees  
per acre, this gives 311, 121 trees planted. Not all of this  
is in bearing, nor have we seen the end of planting up. Nurseries  
planted last "wet" will be ready for planting out next "wet" and  
judging from the number of nurseries one can expect an  
increase of up to 20,000 trees next year.

The native market, supported mainly  
by these people of the Lower ASARO and nearby BENA BENA Census  
Units, still provides a lucrative source of income each week,  
estimated turnover is in the vicinity of £150 weekly. The market  
functions mainly every Saturday, but small amounts of produce are  
brought in daily. This daily sale is on the increase and before  
long will become larger.

*DNA  
memo 32/15  
9/6/60 refer  
Please attach  
plans*

*Extract to be included*

*See our file 39-1-0 + advise  
Do that matter has also been  
taken up with DPH.*

*25/5/60  
ML*

*67/13/13*

(2)

Livestock in the form of pigs and fowls and a few goats are all showing the result of improved strain. The increased economy and desire to progress is shown by the fact that these people are now importing day-old chickens from Australia, buying Pedigree pigs from private persons as well as from the Department of Agriculture and having sows served by quality boars. Recently as a result of a job done by three of the Councillors, one private planter has donated to them a good quality boar. The three Councillors have agreed to retain this pig for breeding. One can foresee a vastly improved strain of pig develop in that area.

The tractor purchased this year has, with the end of the "wet" been able to commence ploughing. A few gardens have been ploughed and requests for more gardens to be ploughed are continually coming in. The advent of mechanical tilling of the soil will, I hope, alleviate the lean period experienced every year between November and December, as larger gardens will result and so an abundance of food. Hire rate for ploughing is £1 per hour and 10/- per hour for harrowing. This permits coverage of running costs and allows a small margin of profit.

EDUCATION: At the close of last year an application was made for 7 new teachers, 5 needed to enable a normal intake in the existing schools and 2 to open a new school. The Council area received no new teachers at all resulting in no new intakes at the established schools and none being opened. It is hoped that the position will improve somewhat before 1961 and the Council can open new schools during that year. At least 4 more two-teacher schools are required in the Council area to cater for children.

CENSUS FIGURES: These show an overall increase even though "migration out" exceeded "migration in". A nett increase of 172 people in the Census Division would, I think be average. The marked increase last year was caused by many returning to their own areas from outside the Census Division when the Council was established. This marked increase in the first year of area Administration will, I feel take place elsewhere as a Council is established - people want to return to be in any benefits.

GENERAL: The writer established this Council just under two years ago and has had the opportunity to watch it develop. Improve and prosper it has done. Estimated income for the current year is over £10,000. Works programme, although held up for a while due to lack of a carpenter is now going ahead.

The people generally have benefited and much of their development and improvement can be put down to the close and continual contact afforded by area administration, which does give closer and more continued contact than single Village administration.

The report, well composed, indicates that Mr LYNCH has carried out a good patrol - his first - and I feel he is to be complimented on both his patrol and his submission of the report.

Mr LYNCH's claim for camping allowance is attached for favour of your approval.

*F. G. Driver*  
( F. G. DRIVER )  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.



67-13-13. ✓

EF:mme.

30-2-15.

District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

9th June, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

Subject : Patrol Report No. 7-59/60. LOWER ASARO.  
M.A. Lynch, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report.

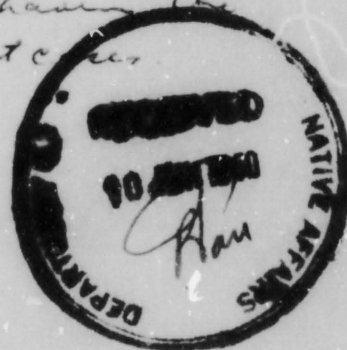
2. I agree with your remarks regarding the visits by Officers of the Department of Public Health to Council Aid Posts, and the matter will be pursued with the Regional Medical Officer.

3. It is particularly pleasing to note that Mr. Lynch, on his first patrol, was so able to grasp certain native attitudes, especially regarding their own Council.

4. Generally, it is quite a good report and written in good style.

5. Care should be exercised in having the Councillors attend to any Court cases.

(E. FLOWER)  
District Officer.



c.c. The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

Copy for your information, please, together with census figures and Assistant District Officer's covering memorandum.

*Flow*  
(E. FLOWER) District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
Goroka.  
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT - Goroka No. 7, 59/60.

Lower Asaro Census Division.

Patrol conducted by :- M. A. Lynch, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled :- Lower Asaro Census Division.

Patrol accompanied by :-  
1 RPNOC Constable.  
4 Lova Council Constables.  
2 Lova Council Clerks.  
12 Lova Council Councillors.

Duration of patrol :-  
29.2.60 - 4.3.60  
7.3.60 - 11.3.60  
14.3.60 - 16.3.60  
23.3.60 - 25.3.60  
28.3.60 - 1.4.60  
4.4.60 - 8.4.60  
20.4.60 - 21.4.60  
26.4.60 - 29.4.60.

Area last patrolled :-  
Native Affairs, March 1959.  
Dept. Public Health, January 1959.

Map reference :-  
Patrol report, Goroka No.9, 57/58.

Objects of patrol :-  
Census revision and routine  
administration. Supervision of  
council tax collection.

*M. A. Lynch*  
(M.A.Lynch, Cadet Patrol Officer.)



Census (cont.)

There were dozens of instances in which parents were claiming children belonging to other couples. From the outset of the patrol, an effort was made to record the names of the true parents of all children and this necessitated many changes in the census books. There were also several attempts by young couples to have their babies as being recorded as belonging to someone else. In all cases where it was at all practicable or desirable, it was advised that the real parents look after their own children and, if not, that at least the children should come as theirs to the census.

The following figures have been derived from the ~~XXXXX~~ census ~~XXXXXX~~

results :-	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Increase</u>
<u>Males</u>	58	155	97
<u>Females</u>	55	143	88
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>185</u>

This natural increase was somewhat depleted by the excess of migrations out over migrations in (257 as against 244).

Anthropology.

The natives of the Lower Asaro with their constant contact with Europeans and European influence have tended to discard most of the more neurotic customs of the past - the influences of missionaries in the area has also furthered this tendency.

One case of abortion was discovered but this proved to have been perpetrated by a woman who had married in from the Unggai and had taken place when she returned for a while to her home. There was nothing unusual in her method which consisted of pummelling herself with a stone until the foetus was expelled, assisted by her parents and brother. One instance of suicide was uncovered in which a woman hung herself after the death of both her husband and child of different illnesses within a month of each other.

Council Hygiene Committee.

At the commencement of the patrol and as often as possible thereafter, the writer accompanied the committee on its inspections of the villages to set and maintain a high standard throughout the area.

Council Hygiene Committee (cont.)

Upon completion of each day's inspections, the committee reported conditions to me and then each member would give a talk to the villagers, giving praise where due and admonishments where it was not. All sub-standard homes were condemned. Villages without an adequate and hygienic sanitary system or that still allowed pigs into the villages were given a limited time to have these requirements met. Normally, the writer gave a short talk emphasising the importance of the committee's work. Some committee members chose at the same time to talk on other subjects ranging from children at school to undesirable liasons between unmarried couples. As these talks proved to be quite sound, no interference was offered.

In fact, the work of this committee was the most gratifying aspect of the whole patrol. The councillors chosen for the task were very able. It is proposed that the committee alone shall revisit all villages again in three months to check that all improvements have been completed and it is hoped that the precedent established on this occasion will be continued.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I feel it truthful to say that this patrol, my first, was very well received throughout the area. Perhaps this was somewhat due to the fact that these accompanying all played their part in establishing good relations and close liason with the people being visited.

*M. A. Lynch*

(M. A. Lynch)

Cadet Patrol Officer,

Goroka Sub-District,

Eastern Highlands.



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Introduction.

The Lower Asaro Census Division of the Goroka Sub-District, Eastern Highlands, is that which contains within its boundaries the activities of the recently formed Lowa Native Local Government Council.

Formerly part of the earlier Asaro Census Division, which was subsequently split into the Upper and Lower Asaro Census Divisions, the Lower Asaro received an additional six census units from the Bena Bena Census Division in 1959, at the time of the inception of the Native Local Government Council.

The Lower Asaro is bounded by the Upper Asaro to the north, the Bena Bena in the east and the Unggai in the west. It is roughly shaped like a boomerang or which the northern end is broader than the southern. The Asaro River flows down the centre, fed by tributaries from both sides, until it joins the Bena River several miles east of the divisional boundary.

The country consists of comparatively level ground in the valley floor on either side of the Asaro River, the vegetation consisting mostly of kunai grass and pit-pit with scattered groves of casuarinas.

The remainder of the area features gradually steepening hills as one leaves the valley floor. These hills are initially covered with kunai grass which gives way to forest as the valley is left behind.

Patrol Diary.

Monday, 29.2.60.

Departed Goroka 8.40 a.m., walked to Asarozuha Village (10 mins.).  
Revised census of ASAROZUHA I Census Unit.

Mr. F.G. Driver, Assistant District Officer, Goroka Sub-District,  
assisted during afternoon.

Heard several complaints and inspected Asarozuha and Kamogiyufa  
hamlets during afternoon with the five members of the Council  
Hygiene Committee.

Returned Goroka 6.15 a.m. Overnight Goroka.

Tuesday, 1.3.60.

Departed goroka 9.30 a.m. per 2-ton truck for Himitove Village.

Completed census of HIMITOVE Census Unit, heard native complaints  
and inspected village with Hygiene Committee.

Returned Goroka per 2-ton truck 2.0 p.m. Overnight Goroka.

Wednesday, 2.3.60.

Departed Goroka 8.30 a.m. per 2-ton truck for to Seigu Village.

Revision of Seigu and Fanaiyufa Census Units completed despite  
heavy afternoon rain. Heard complaints and inspected Seigu hamlets  
with Hygiene Committee but postponed inspection of Fanaiyufa until  
following day.

Returned Goroka on foot, arriving 5.0 p.m. Overnight Goroka.

Thursday, 3.3.60.

Departed Goroka 8.00 a.m. for Kami I Village per Landrover to within  
40 minutes walk of village.

Census of Kami I and II Census Units. Hygiene Committee inspected  
Fanaiyufa, Kami I and Kmai II, reporting conditions.

Returned to Goroka on foot, arriving 5.0 p.m. Overnight Goroka.

Friday, 4.3.60.

Departed Goroka 8.30 a.m. per Landrover for Nagamizuha II Village.

Carried out census of ZAGOMAZUHA, NAGAMIZUHA I and II Census Units.  
Heard complaints; Hygiene Committee inspected all hamlets and reported.

Returned Goroka per Landrover, arriving 4.0 p.m. Overnight Goroka.

Weekend at Goroka.

Monday, 7.3.60.

Departed Goroka 8.30 a.m. per Landrover for Kama Village.

Revised census of GEPAHIMA, GOMEQUVE and GEHAMOZUHA Census Units.  
Hygiene Committee inspected all hamlets and reported. Heard complaints.

Returned Goroka per Landrover, arriving 4.30 p.m. Overnight Goroka.



Patrol Diary (cont.).

Tuesday, 8.3.60.

Departed Goroka 8.30a.m. on foot for Census of KOMU and KOMIYUFA Census Units (20 mins. walk). Despatched 1 Council Constable to apprehend an evader.

Heard native complaints; Hygiene Committee inspected hamlets and reported.

Returned Goroka on foot, arriving 4.15 p.m. Overnight Goroka.

Wednesday, 9.3.60.

Departed Goroka 8.30 a.m. per Landrover for Aipos Village. Census of OKUZUHA and MUKIGUKAZUHA Units completed.

Heard several complaints. Hygiene Committee inspected all hamlets and reported. Council Constable returned with evader who subsequently collapsed with fright but paid tax.

Returned Goroka per Landrover, arriving 3.0 p.m. Overnight Goroka.

Thursday, 10.3.60.

Departed Goroka per 5-ton truck with patrol gear and personnel to top of town water-race. Patrol equipment despatched per carriers to Samogoni while patrol proceeded to Kavevi Village Councillor's house for census of KAVEVI. (One hr. walk on extremely slippery track.)

Departed Kavevi 1.30 p.m., arriving Nupaha Village 2.20 p.m. Census of NUPAHA. Heard complaints and Hygiene Committee inspected hamlets and reported at both places.

Departed Nupaha during heavy, continuous rain at 4.50 arriving Samogoni 6.30 p.m. Overnight at Councillor's house, Samogoni.

Friday, 11.3.60.

Census of SAMOGONI, GAMEYUFA and ARATUGUYUFA at Samogoni.

Heard complaints. Hygiene Committee inspected and reported.

Departed 3.0 p.m. with carriers, arriving Goroka 4.30 p.m. Paid carriers. Overnight Goroka.

Weekend at Goroka.

Monday, 14.3.60.

Departed Goroka per Landrover 8.30 a.m. and proceeded to census of GELHA and SEUZUHA at Seuzuha Village.

Heard complaints and inspected both villages with Hygiene Committee.

Returned Goroka per Landrover, arriving 3.0 p.m. Overnight Goroka.

Tuesday, 15.3.60.

Departed Goroka 8.30 a.m., proceeding to census of HORIPOKAVE, GANUKUZUHA and MEGUSAZUHA Census Units at Gekuzuha Village, per Landrover.

Heard several complaints and inspected village homes with Hygiene Committee.

Returned Goroka on foot, arriving 4.0 p.m. Overnight Goroka.

Patrol Diary (cont.).

Wednesday, 16.3.60.

Departed Goroka 8.30 a.m. per Landrover for Manimave Village.

Completed census of WANIMAVE and SAMILIZUHA Units. Heard complaints and inspected with the Hygiene Committee.

Returned Goroka per Landrover 3.30 p.m. bringing one seriously ill woman in to the Goroka Native Hospital. Overnight Goroka.

Patrol interrupted for three days as writer required to attend Supreme Court sittings at Goroka and interrupted for a further two days while one of the council clerks sat for examinations.

Wednesday, 23.3.60.

Departed Goroka 9.0 a.m. per 2-ton truck and proceeded to Kortuni.

Completed census of LAHINAZUHA, SOGOMIZUHA, BEHAZUHA and LAGOMISI Census Units. Heard complaints; Hygiene Committee inspected and reported.

Returned on foot to Hove Rest House (4 hr.). Overnight at Hove.

Thursday, 24.3.60.

Census of HOVE, GOLOHANOTA and NAGAMIZA Units at Hove Rest House. Heard complaints; Hygiene Committee inspected all hamlets and reported.

Overnight at Hove.

Friday, 25.3.60.

Departed Hove per 2-ton truck 8.15 a.m. and proceeded to Gehamo Village where GEHAMO and OKESANA Units were censused.

Heard complaints; Hygiene Committee inspected and reported. Work impeded by steady rain.

Returned Goroka per 2-ton truck, arriving 3.0 p.m. Overnight Goroka.

Weekend at Goroka.

Monday, 28.3.60.

Departed Goroka 9.0 a.m. per 2-ton truck for Kabiuyufa.

Completed census of GORAROVE and GOROVUYUFO. Heard complaints. Hygiene Committee inspected all hamlets and reported.

Returned on foot to Notohana Rest House, arriving 4.0 p.m. Overnight at Notohana.

Tuesday, 29.3.60.

Visited site of new council aid post at Notohana to organise clearing of ground etc. and then proceeded to Arikazaha Village for census of ANU'AZUHA and ASAROUHA II.

Heard complaints and inspected with Hygiene Committee.

Returned to Rest House, re-visited aid post site to check on progress and returned again to Rest House. Overnight at Notohana.

Wednesday, 30.3.60.

Visited aid post site and returned to Rest House for census of SAMOGGYUFA, GAHUKUZUHA II and GOTE'GEMAZUHA. Hygiene Committee inspected all hamlets and reported. Heard complaints until 6.45 p.m.

Overnight at Notohana.



Patrol Diary (cont.)

Thursday, 31.3.60.

Departed Notohana 8.30 a.m. per 2-ton truck with C.P.O. R. Andrews to Anapayufa Village for census of ANAPAYUFA, EZAGAYUFA, GOROHAYUFA and GAKAYUFA.

Heard complaints. Accompanied Hygiene Committee on inspection of Anapayufa but received reports on the others.

Departed 3.30 per 2-ton truck for Notohana. Mr. Andrews returned Goroka. Overnight Notohana.

Friday, 1.4.60.

Departed per 2-ton truck 3.45 a.m. with Mr. Andrews and proceeded to Uhto Village for census of MEGUSAYUFA and SOGAYUFA.

Heard complaints; Hygiene Committee inspected all hamlets and reported.

Returned Notohana per 2-ton truck, collected gear, and departed for Goroka arriving 4.30 p.m. Overnight Goroka.

Weekend at Goroka.

Monday, 4.4.60.

Departed Goroka 8.45 a.m. per 2-ton truck, accompanied by C.P.O., K. Cleary, and proceeded to Yufiyufa Rest House which was in a poor condition. Leaving gear and one policeman to organise improvements, patrol continued to Gohikave.

Completed census of Gohikave I and II Census Units; heard complaints and inspected with Hygiene Committee.

Returned per Landrover to Yufiyufa Rest House which had been well renovated. Mr. Cleary returned to Goroka. Overnight at Yufiyufa.

Tuesday, 5.4.60.

Departed Rest House on foot for Geremiyufa Village for census of RAKOMIYUFA, GEREMIYUFA and GEREKUKOVE. Was accompanied by Mr. Cleary. Arranged for a badly burnt villager to be transported to Goroka for treatment.

Heard several complaints; Hygiene Committee inspected hamlets and reported.

Returned to Rest House on foot; Mr. Cleary returned by vehicle to Goroka. Overnight Yufiyufa.

Wednesday, 6.4.60.

Departed Rest House 8.30 a.m. and walked to Metayufa Village for census of GOHOYUFO and METAYUFO. Inspected with Hygiene Committee and heard numerous complaints.

Returned on foot to Rest House, arriving 3.45 p.m. Overnight Yufiyufa.

Thursday, 7.4.60.

Census of GOTIYUFO I and RASAKOVE Census Units at Rest House. Inspected with Hygiene Committee and heard complaints until 3.30 when patrol departed in light rain for Akumeku (90 min. walk). Paid carriers.

Overnight Akumeku.

Friday, 8.4.60.

Completed census of FOYUFO, MESIYUFO, NAMABILOBILO, NAMALUMOTENA, SAMOYUFO, WANDE, GONOPIYUFO II, GURHOIYUFO and ARIKIYUFO Census Units at Rest House.

Departed Akumeku 2.40 p.m. on foot, reaching main road 3.20. Arrived Goroka per 5-ton truck 4.10 p.m. to bank over \$900 tax collected during week. Overnight Goroka.

Patrol Diary (cont.).

Weekend at Goroka. Patrol interrupted until recuperation of writer from a leg injury.

Monday, 20.4.60.

Departed Goroka 9.0 a.m. per 2-ton truck to Mr. Greathead's property and proceeded from there on foot to Akumeku Rest House.

Completed census of this area with the revision of ARINIPAYUFO and FOSIMICVE. Hygiene Committee inspected all hamlets and reported. Heard complaints and disputes until 6.30 p.m. Overnight at Akumeku.

Thursday, 21.4.60.

Heard complaints in the morning until 10.0 and then proceeded on foot to the proposed site of a council school and aid post to purchase trees, bamboo and sweet potato which was in the way of the council road being built from the main road to the site. Heard several more disputes before departing for Goroka per 2-ton truck, arriving 2.30 p.m.

Friday, Weekend and Anzac Day at Goroka.

Tuesday, 26.4.60.

Departed Goroka 9.30 a.m. per 2-ton truck and proceeded to impassable Lapeigu Bridge from where the patrol continued with carriers to Heubve Rest House (2 hours walk). Paid carriers.

Completed census of ULEHEYUFO Census Unit during afternoon; heard complaints; Hygiene Committee inspected all hamlets and reported. Overnight at Heubve.

Wednesday, 27.4.60.

Departed Rest House 7.30 a.m. on foot for Emagave Village where HEUBVE, EMAGAVE, GOTIYUFO II and GOSAYUFO were censused. Heard complaints and disputes. Hygiene Committee inspected all hamlets and reported.

Returned to Rest House (90 min. walk), arriving 4.30 p.m. Overnight at Heubve.

Thursday, 28.4.60.

Census of GONAPIYUFO III and IV completed at Rest House. Heard complaints; Hygiene Committee inspected villages and reported.

Patrol departed 3.0 p.m. with carrier line for Lapeigu Village - arrived 5.50 p.m. Paid carriers. Overnight at Counsillos's house at Lapeigu.

Friday, 29.4.60.

Census of EZAGAVE and GITUNUHA at Lapeigu Village. Heard several disputes; Hygiene Committee inspected all villages and reported.

Departed 1.30 arriving Lapeigu Bridge 2.0 p.m. Experienced difficulty in transporting gear and personnel to Goroka, eventually walking in most of the way and sending a vehicle back that evening. Ordered into Goroka those involved in an "indecent manner" charge, the defendant receiving 2 months I.H.L. in the Goroka District Court.

COMPLETION OF PATROL.



### Native Affairs.

The main aspect of native affairs in this census division at the present time is that of the people's feelings, reactions and thoughts on the Iowa Native Local Government Council, especially now that they have had an opportunity to see how a council functions and exactly what benefits may be derived from it.

One aspect that has impressed these people considerably is the material progress achieved by their council since its inception a little over a year ago. There have been four brick aid posts completed with another under construction, while four schools staffed by Government teachers have also been opened. In addition, the council has purchased a tractor which is being used on road contracts, thereby increasing the council's income. This is appreciated all the more when they realize that this work has all been undertaken with their own tax that they have paid to the council. Quite often, village spokesmen stated that they were no longer reluctant to pay tax as they could see the direct benefit being derived from it.

Immediately prior to the commencement of this patrol, the writer was engaged for three weeks in giving election talks and accepting nominations for the second council elections. At this time it was almost entirely the material benefit that these people had received during the past year that had impressed them. So much so, that almost all the councillors were re-nominated unopposed despite the fact that a few were evidently not performing very well.

However, now the people are coming to accept this material progress as something to be expected from their tax and are beginning to realize the results of other changes brought about by the introduction of the council. They are learning that it is useless to blame their councillor if the council is not proceeding satisfactorily - they have elected their own member and promised him their support. If they have elected a poor councillor this time they will have to make sure that they do not make the same mistake again. Each village does not want another to

Native Affairs (cont.)

forge ahead and all are striving to keep abreast of each other which, in my opinion, is a very healthy situation with the whole area advancing simultaneously.

Furthermore, these people are just beginning to realise the extent of their councillors' powers and its ramifications. The councillors have power to pass laws concerning those within the council area; it has instituted a five-member Hygiene Committee with considerable powers to enforce some of these laws. In addition, on matters upon which laws are not passed, the councillors are often advised as to the best course to take on these problems and how to explain this to their own villagers. There is also an ever-increasing amount of responsibility being accepted by the councillors as far as trying to settle disputes among themselves are concerned. Many times during the patrol arbitrary complaints were first referred to the councillors concerned and then, if they were unable to straighten the matter, the case would then come to the writer for settlement.

Of the many bride-price disputes that arose during the course of the patrol, approximately 80% were settled by the two or three councillors involved, to the mutual satisfaction of all parties. Towards the end of the patrol when there were a few surplus councillors accompanying us, it was arranged that all courts should first go to them - minor ones to be settled if possible; very old or previously heard courts to be rejected; or all necessary witnesses to be assembled in half-attended cases and for all more serious cases to come to the writer. This system proved very satisfactory, many time-wasting factors being eliminated and, more important, the councillors had an excellent opportunity to practice these disputes and complaints with ready advice and guidance at hand. It also proved to be a helpful training ground for a few of the less-experienced councillors interested enough to take part.

The attitude of the people towards the patrol itself proved to be most pleasing in almost all areas. In the places where the reception was not quite so enthusiastic I felt it was a reflection upon the attitude and enthusiasm of the councillor or perhaps the committee of the village rather than on the people themselves. Areas which did not have a very good councillor tended to be less co-operative in some ways and



Native Affairs (cont.).

to bring up many trivial matters for settlement which other councillors had no difficulty in settling.

Once a patrol routine had been more or less established, a very good spirit of co-operation was established amongst the councillors and their police to have things run smoothly without constant supervision. Each man had his allotted task and went about his work efficiently. This spirit was reflected in the attitudes of the villagers who also co-operated in like manner. Councillors would come over to watch the census, courts and tax collection in one village and go back to tell his own people what had to be done.

On the whole, despite a few minor incidences, the patrol was very well received, being regarded by the people as being "their" patrol as much as the "Government's" - as in actual fact it was. In general the native situation is quite satisfactory and should further improve if and when the more useless councillors are replaced. Some villages have definitely made a mistake in re-electing their old councillor and it is to their own detriment as well as the Administration's. However, it is a mistake that is good to make early so that it may be learnt and benefited from.

Finally, the people are beginning to realize that their own thoughts and ideas can be brought up and discussed and even used, if at all practicable, by their councillors, whereas they would have previously been somewhat smothered by an over- or under-enthusiastic Lulua or Tul-tul. Many of these Lower Asaro natives really believe that this council will prove to be the open door that will lead them onto a better understanding, acceptance and adoption of our attitudes and way of life. I hope they are not disappointed.

Medical and Health.

In comparison with the other areas I have seen in the Eastern Highlands, the standard of health in the Lower Asaro was very good - and so it should be with the generous number of excellent aid posts in the area and the close proximity of the large Goroka Native Hospital.

However, evident throughout the patrol was a most ~~staggering~~ disconcerting attitude and reluctance among the people as regards taking children to aid posts when ill - at times when the aid post is within a few hundred yards. Although only one prosecution for neglect resulted from the patrol, there were many borderline cases where the parties concerned were only saved by the fact that the patrol had arrived before the condition of the children was sufficiently bad to warrant prosecution.

Right from the commencement of the patrol, the procedure was adopted of sending all parents with children who were sick or badly infested with scabies etc. and who had not been taken to aid posts for treatment - often in spite of repeated entreaties from the local N.M.O. to do so - to the Goroka Native Hospital, with a note, for treatment. The approximate total number of cases sent in was 70, almost all involving babies and young children. For every one of these cases there were another eight or nine ordered to the nearest aid posts for treatment of their sores, burns and infected ears etc. Once word spread that this was the procedure, many children lining for the census had had their wounds etc. washed, cleaned and dressed that morning or the day before. While a good thing in itself, it was realised that this was merely to avoid the walk into the Goroka Hospital and tried to impress upon the people the importance of going more than once for treatment.

As can be seen in the census figures, ten babies in the 0-1 month bracket died during the year, only two of them at the Goroka Hospital. Considering that there were 298 births in this period, putting the known infant mortality rate at 1 in 30, the situation could be not worse. The death of one young woman in child-birth was recorded.



Medical and Health (cont.).

In a few of the more isolated villages, last year's influenza was somewhat ~~sari~~ late in arriving and taking effect. Consequently, in these instances there was a slightly higher than usual death rate of ~~elderly~~ elderly people.

All things considered - the increased monetary wealth of these people, their improved pigs and increasing number of poultry, greater variety of their diet with the consumption of many locally grown European-type vegetables, and the increased and excellent medical facilities available - it is felt that the health standards cannot help but improve, particularly if the Council Hygiene Committee continues its excellent work and if the people can be made to realize the importance of immediate and regular treatment of all ailments.

Native Agriculture.

The Lower Asaro Census Division is reasonably fertile with most of it being ideal for coffee. It is possible that it produces more native-grown coffee than any other census division in the territory but figures are not yet available from the survey at present being conducted.

At the time of the patrol, a trained native coffee specialist was carrying out a census of coffee in the area and instructing the people in the proper construction and care of coffee nurseries.

However, the normal pattern of subsistence agriculture is still present with a recent increase in the realization of the value of cash-cropping in the form of European-type vegetables which are sold at the Goroka market. These vegetables are grown in all parts of the census division. The most widely grown varieties are potatoes, corn, tomatoes, cabbage, peas, beans, pumpkin, a poor type of lettuce, spring onions and fruits such as pineapples, pawpaws, lemons and bananas.

Evident throughout the patrol was the increasing financial confidence of the villagers, based almost entirely upon the prospects of good returns from their coffee. Provided this confidence is not shaken, this is a good sign, lending itself to an increased settling and stabilising

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Native Agriculture (cont.)

influence on the lives of these people.

Livestock.

As in the past, pigs still occupy the most important position in the animal world of the area. The pedigree strains that have and are still being introduced are giving rise to a gradual and noticeable improvement in the quality of these animals. They are still very important as objects of exchange and are still killed, with few exceptions, only when some form of exchange, celebration or mourning is entailed.

The second most important source of meat supply is from the fowls that are now to be found in every village in ever-increasing numbers. The quality of the meat, from personal experience, ranges from a poor to quite a good standard, although by no means better than European-raised poultry. Very few ducks were seen. The main deterrent to increasing numbers of poultry has been a small cove of village dogs which found the meat tasty. However, the tendency has been for these culprits to be killed by their owners once their guilt is proved. It is personally felt that if something could be done to improve the quality and quantity of these birds in a similar way that the pigs are being improved, poultry could be invaluable as a form of regular, nourishing meat supply.

No anthrax was seen throughout the patrol. There were many disputes involving trespassing of pigs in gardens and the indiscriminate shooting of same but all were settled satisfactorily.

Education.

As can be seen in the census figures, 228 males and 86 females are attending Administration schools. There are also 253 males and 104 females attending mission schools in the area whose standard vary from some who are on a par with the government schools to a rather low class standard of village school. This means that 67% of the approximately 2,400 children of school age - a little less than a third - are being educated.



Education. (cont.)

Noticeable among the people in all areas was the desire for more and bigger schools. Some councillors spoke to the villagers of every hamlet of the importance of encouraging those children attending school, not hinder those that wanted to go, and to send as many as possible to the schools to be enrolled. These talks were purely upon the councillors' own initiative, and was evidently the result of discussions among themselves. Another factor that is tending to increase the desire for more education is that some of the earlier students are beginning to take jobs as minor clerks etc. and parents are able to see the direct benefit to be derived from the education of their children - benefit to both parents and children.

Roads and Bridges.

The whole area patrolled is well serviced with roads and bridges although many of these were in need of repair as the wear and tear of the "wet" season was drawing to a close.

As road runs and payments were carried out by other D.N.A. personnel from Goroka during the patrol, the writer did not have much direct contact with complaints, problems and possible improvements in this field. The roads were used as much as possible during the patrol for the transport of equipment and gaxmasak personnel. This also obviated the necessity of staying overnight in many areas which could be censused and taxed quite satisfactorily in day trips by vehicle with a minimum of equipment.

Council Officials.

As stated previously, most officials were very co-operative and pleasing to work with, while a few were not so co-operative and lacked the same initiative, this generally being reflected in the attitudes of the villagers in that area.

The same councillors did not accompany the patrol throughout - some being changed at the council meeting held towards the end of March.

Council Officials. (cont.)

However, there were a few constant workers who did not change; a couple of the money-counters and money-wrappers stayed on, as did three members of the Hygiene Committee - Ohonite, Javilo and Akiho. Ohonite did a particularly good job and although he has had no formal education etc., he is one of the most impressive of councillors - a respected warrior in his time, not too old, an extremely energetic and tireless worker and an apparently clear thinker.

In contrast to the President of the council, who showed very little interest in the patrol and tax-collection, the new Vice-president, Mogoniha, (Bigaus), accompanied the patrol throughout although not required to do so. He often filled-in for an absent or sick councillor and performed much minor and preliminary court work. He normally made his own speech to each village, either praising them for their co-operation or deprecating them for their lack of it or the poor condition of their villages. Despite the fact that this gentleman was attempting to build up personal prestige, he helped a great deal to keep things running on a smooth basis. He liked to think that he was always personally backed by the writer in all he said, but when disagreements were explained he appeared to accept this and to see the point. Although at times a little over-dramatic, his enthusiasm seemed to spread to some of the more contented members of the council.

One pleasing outcome of the patrol and the necessity of councillors from various areas having to work together is that there seems to be a greater feeling of unity engendered amongst them which I hope will not dissipate during the coming year.

Census

The census of most villages ran smoothly and to schedule with an effort on behalf of the patrol to come as near as possible and practicable to the homes of the people. One case in which a man attempted to hide his wife and child was discovered; several new names were recorded - mostly of children who were claimed to have been at school for the last few years -; two evasions occurred - both of young men who had had difficulty in obtaining tax money.



Census (cont.)

There were dozens of instances in which parents were claiming children belonging to other couples. From the outset of the patrol, an effort was made to record the names of the true parents of all children and this necessitated many changes in the census books. There were also several attempts by young couples to have their babies as being recorded as belonging to someone else. In all cases where it was at all practicable or desirable, it was advised that the real parents look after their own children and, if not, that at least the children should come as theirs to the census.

The following figures have been derived from the ~~same~~ census ~~results~~

results :-	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Increase</u>
<u>Males</u>	58	155	97
<u>Females</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>88</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>185</u>

This natural increase was somewhat depleted by the excess of migrations out over migrations in (257 as against 244).

Anthropology.

The natives of the Lower Asaro with their constant contact with Europeans and European influence have tended to discard most of the more neurotic customs of the past - the influences of missionaries in the area has also furthered this tendency.

One case of abortion was discovered but this proved to have been perpetrated by a woman who had married in from the Unggai and had taken place when she returned for a while to her home. There was nothing unusual in her method which consisted of pummeling herself with a stone until the foetus was expelled, assisted by her parents and brother. One instance of suicide was uncovered in which a woman hung herself after the death of both her husband and child of different illnesses within a month of each other.

Council Hygiene Committee.

At the commencement of the patrol and as often as possible thereafter, the writer accompanied the committee on its inspections of the villages to set and maintain a high standard throughout the area.

Council Hygiene Committee (cont.).

Upon completion of each day's inspections, the committee reported conditions to me and then each member would give a talk to the villagers, giving praise where due and admonishments where it was not. All sub-standard homes were condemned. Villages without an adequate and hygienic sanitary system or that still allowed pigs into the villages were given a limited time to have these requirements met. Normally, the writer gave a short talk emphasising the importance of the committee's work. Some committee members chose at the same time to talk on other subjects ranging from children at school to undesirable liasons between unmarried couples. As these talks proved to be quite sound, no interference was offered.

In fact, the work of this committee was the most gratifying aspect of the whole patrol. The councillors chosen for the task were very able. It is proposed that the committee alone shall revisit all villages again in three months to check that all improvements have been completed and it is hoped that the precedent established on this occasion will be continued.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I feel it truthful to say that this patrol, my first, was very well received throughout the area. Perhaps this was somewhat due to the fact that these accompanying all played their part in establishing good relations and close liason with the people being visited.

*M. A. Lynch*

(M. A. Lynch)

Cadet Patrol Officer,

Goroka Sub-District,

Eastern Highlands.









# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1960

Govt. Print. - 43/9,55 - 10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Average Size of Family	Total		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F			
GORAVIYUPA	28.3	1	1												1	6	1	7							1		7	1	13	34	6	33	4	28	21	43	53	58	166		
ARIKAZIHA	29.3		2														7	3									9	2	5	30	4	31	2	24	23	17	6	39	175		
ASARUZURA	29.3		1														8	1					1				7	2	4	11	5	16	2	13	8	11	20	26	75		
SANAMUZURA	30.3	1	1												1	1		1	1							2	1	4	9	5	12	1	6	7	6	17	13	52			
SANDAOZURA	30.3		2															4	2			1				8		9	14	3	19	2	11	17	13	27	37	105			
GOTESEMAYUPA	30.3	4	3	1											1	3	3	5	2			1				4	5	3	23	3	23	3	21	11	15	34	46	118			
EZABUYUPA	31.3	3	4			1											3	2	2					5		9	2	9	5	15	33	14	37	1	21	19	26	3	51	181	
GAMAYUPA	31.3	2	1														3	2	6	3							10	4	1		10	22	5	28	2	21	10	17	31	51	147
GOROMAYUPA	31.3		1												1	4									3	2			18	2	18	3	8	7	6	23	28	69			
ANAYUPA	31.3	1	2												3	3		3							3	5			2	21		18	1	8	7	10	35	29	89		
MEKUSAYUPA	1.4																2		3	3							2	7			4	13	6	10		9	2	3	22	24	63
SOGAYUPA	1.4		1												2	2									1		2	2	3	8	4	11	1	8	10	9	14	17	55		
GONIKAVE I	4.4	5	5												1	8		4					3		1		8	2	9	4	15	35	1	35	29	42	67	62	214		
GONIKAVE II	4.4	3	2														2	1							3		4		6	24	4	13	3	13	16	21	39	38	121		
GENEXUOVE	5.4		2												2	2									2		1		3	5	1	8	1	5	7	12	14	14	50		
GEREM IYUPA	5.4	1																	2						4		3	2	9	18	7	1	1	13	13	15	28	31	96		
GONOP IYUPA	5.4		1												1		2	4					1		2	2	3	6	9	19	9	12	3	11	9	18	40	35	123		
MAKEM IYUPA	5.4	1	1																				1		1	4	2	2	5	3	4	8	1	7	6	15	26	17	74		
MEIYUPA	6.4	2	1														3	6	1	3	3			2	9		2		28	33	12	39	1	23	28	52	63	196			

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1960

Govt. Print.—44 9.50.—10,000

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Program		Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F
GHOYUFA	6.4	1	4												4	2	1	5	5							8	2	1	11	44	4	36	4	24	23	37	51	53	180
GOTIYUFA	7.4	3	3		1	1									1	5	1	5	2	2						5	4	3	10	22	5	26	1	22	18	12	39	44	129
RASAKOVB	7.4	1	4			1									1	3	8	5			1				3	5	1	4	18	9	17		16	15	24	24	27	100	
FOYUFO	8.4	1	2								2	1			1	1	1										5	14	18	3	9	1	7	15	10	27	18	75	
MESSEYUFA	8.4		2														6	5	1							1	7	12	3	8	1	3	16	14	21	21	74		
NAMABIBOBILO	8.4	1									1					2	3	2			1					3	2	9	23	9	21	2	17	23	19	31	30	111	
NAMALUHOTENA	8.4	2	1				1								1	2	2				1							9	8	3	9	1	6	22	10	15	16	64	
SAMUYUFO	8.4	1	1		1										1	2	1	1								4	1	9	16	4	15	1	13	20	17	28	28	98	
WANDE	8.4	3	3		1		1	1										1	1			1			7			24	22	9	17	2	13	38	24	34	33	138	
GROPIYUFO	8.4	1	2												2	2		3										17	15	11	17	2	13	28	22	32	31	113	
GURHOIYUFO	8.4	1	1		1												2											5	5	4	5		4	11	13	10	11	45	
ARIKIYUFO	8.4	1	1			1					1	1			1	1	4	2				2				1	10	37	7	19		17	22	16	20	23	84		
FOGILIOVB	20.4	2									1					1	4	2								4	1	13	25	19	24	4	21	21	34	44	41	148	
ARINIPAYUFO	20.4	1	1												1	4			4		1							5	19	9	14	1	13	13	18	27	28	90	
ULEREYUFO	26.4	5	1									1			3	6		2	6						1	1	1	21	43	16	41	2	25	56	44	80	77	266	
EMAGAVE	27.4	1														2											4	1	9	13	3	10		7	10	8	27	28	74
A SUBVE	27.4	5	3													5		3										16	23	4	25	1	13	27	19	43	40	129	
GOTIYUFO	27.4	3	1													2	2	7	6							3	24	23	9	12		12	35	23	37	26	130		
GOSAYUFO	27.4	2	6		2	1					1		2		5	4	1	6	3	1	11					5	33	53	3	36	6	38	54	42	68	63	247		

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-13-14

Department of Native Affairs,  
Headquarters,  
KONEDOBU.

21st July, 1960.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA

PATROL NO. 8-59/60 - GOROKA

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of :-

- \* ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
- \* Patrol Report No. 8-59/60 Goroka .

covering patrol by... Mr. R.J. Andrews .....

(J.K. McCarthy)  
~~(A.A. Roberts)~~,  
a/ Director.

\* Delete as necessary.

Amount  
Returned  
to Store



COPY

67-13-1A ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



No. 67/2/2.

Sub-District Headquarters,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

27th June, 1960.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8-59/60.  
MR. ROY J. ANDREWS - CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Forwarded in triplicate is the above report.

The basic aim of this brief patrol was to purchase and stockpile logs for bridging needs during the coming year. I now propose to have all logs so assembled, categorised as to size and length and treated with creosote so that they can be used to best advantage.

There is little other comment on this - Mr. ANDREWS' first patrol. His submission is quite fair.

Claim for camping allowance is attached for favour of your approval.

(Sgd.) F.G. Driver.

(F.G. DRIVER)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

MINUTE :

Assistant District Officer,  
GOROKA.

File No. 30-2-1.  
District Office, GOROKA.

6th July, 1960.

Receipt is acknowledged.

Mr. Andrews did what was expected of him.

(E. FLOWER)  
District Officer.

c.c. The Director, D.M.A., Konedobu.  
For your information, please.

(E. FLOWER)  
District Officer.

Territory Of Papua and New Guinea.

REPORT ON PATROL HELD BETWEEN THE DATES OF 6th & 17th JUNE, 1960.

**Purpose:-** To purchase timber for bridging and stockpiling in the KWONGI-MIRIMA and the ASARO BRIDGE -DAULO areas.

**Patrol Diary:-**

- June 6th. Monday, Departed Goroka by truck for Mirima, walked into Kwongi arriving about 3 p.m.. Sent word out to all Luluais to assemble lines at the rest house first thing in the morning.
- " 7th. Tuesday, Only about a dozen people responded to request. Upon no response to further requests Police were sent to ask the people to assemble. All assembled. Explained proposition to all assembled but due to the inaccessibility of the timber and due to the fact that a man was killed fetching timber about 2 years ago resulting in a prohibition for these people to visit the area in which the deceased was killed, they said they would be unable to supply the timber. I talked the matter over with them for some hours but to no avail. Heard several disputes which were settled amicably. Stayed night at Kwongi.
- " 8th. Wednesday, departed for Mirima to try and obtain the required logs there. Mirimas had all gone to Kwongi for a Singaing and would be returning the following Sunday. Two Luluais remaining stated that that the Mirimas would be willing to supply the timber. Walked to the Asaro Bridge and had courier sent up Daulo Road for all Luluais to be waiting on the road next day. Heard disputes. Slept night at Mirima.
- " 9th. Thursday, Spent day on Daulo Road informing all lines of timber required. All lines willing to provide timber. Slept night at Mirima.
- " 10th. Friday, Spent day hearing disputes. Slept night at Mirima.
- " 11th. Saturday, Returned to Goroka.
- " 12th. Sunday, Observed day.
- " 13th. Monday, Observed day.



## Patrol Diary cont.:-

- June 14th. Tuesday. Returned to Mirima with District Officer, Mr. Flower, D.O. spoke to Luluais and all lines are to commence cutting timber in the morning. Slept night at Mirima.
- " 15th. Wednesday, Constable Poli went with Mirimasto mark timber sizes required and to ~~check~~<sup>watch</sup> safety factors in the cutting and pulling of timber. Spent ~~the~~ day at Lunipe supervising repairs to the road. Slept night at Mirima.
- " 16th. Thursday, was to spend day purchasing timber on the Daule Road but no vehicle was available. Spent day at Lunipe on road and repairs to a broken bridge. Constable Mangan and Constable Poli supervising at Mirima. Stayed night at Mirima.
- " 17th. Friday, Returned to Goroka. Constables Mangan and Poli remained at Mirima and on Sunday they are to go to Kwongi and summons all Kwongis to Mirima by Tuesday morning as ~~with~~ the D.O., Mr. Flower wishes address them and arrange supply of the necessary timbers for the Upper Asaro Bridge. Payments for timbers is to be made to the Mirimas on the 21st of June and to the Daulos on the 23rd of June.

END OF DIARY.

*R.J. Andrews*

(R.J. Andrews.)

Cadet Patrol Officer.  
23rd June, 1960.

GENERAL SUMMARY:-

Although the Kwongis stated quite emphatically that the reason they would not fetch timber was that the terrain was too rugged and dangerous and since a man was killed fetching timber the area was prohibitive, I consider, from what I observed, that this is only part of the story.

When I entered the area, the people, guessing work was afoot either refused to report or went bush. When, with police assistance, I ultimately got them all together, they said they would like the money (although they did not appear to be too interested even on this score) but for the above reasons they could not fetch the timber. It is interesting to note that when the Pandanus nuts are in season there is no hesitation what-so-ever to go up the mountains to collect the nut. This score may discount their arguments that the area is too rugged and that it is a prohibited area since the fatality.

Judging from the reception I received when I first arrived, I tend to put their refusal to cut and haul timber down to sheer ~~inability~~ above any other reason they may offer.

*R. J. Andrews*  
(R. J. Andrews.)

Deputy Patrol Officer.

23rd June, 1960.



1. I certify that I am single.
2. I certify that no Administration messing facilities were available and that no cook was provided by the Administration.

*R. J. Andrews*  
(J. Andrews.)

C.P.O.

I certify that the Officer camped out for the period stated and that no messing facilities were available.

(F.G. Driver.)

Assistant District Officer.