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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: GULF

STATION: KAIN TIBA, 1963 - 1964

Original documents bound with reports
for: Kukipi, volume 3.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Kukupi, Kaintiba]

PATROL REPORT OF: KUKUPI - GULF DISTRICT 3
 ACCESSION NO. 496
 VOL, NO: 3 : 1963-1964 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 6

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 4 OF 1963/64	1-10	M.A. PRYKE CPO	KUKUPI & TOARIRI		26.9.63 - 18.10.63
[2] 5 "	11-19	P.G. WHITEHEAD PO	FROM KAINITIBA PATROL POST TO KUKUPI REHEL POST.		3.11.63 - 6.11.63
[3] 6 "	20-35	P.G. WHITEHEAD PO	PART TOARIRI & KOVIMONI DIVISIONS, TAURI RIVER	MP	14.1.64 - 21.1.64
[4] 7 "	36-64	R.E. WEBER PO	HANDSET & WE'ARU S/D KOVIMONI C/D.	MP	12.4.64 - 26.6.64
[5] 8 "	65-73	M.D. DAY CPO	PART TOARIRI, PART KOVIMONI DIVISIONS, TAURI RIVER	MP	22.6.64 - 26.6.64
[6] 1 OF 1963/64	74-100	P.G. WHITEHEAD PO	KABERUPE C/D.	MP	2.7.63 - 21.8.63
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[Kaintiba]

PATROL REPORTS GULF DISTRICT

KUKIPI & KAINIIBA

1963/64

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
4-63/64	M. A. Pryke	Kaipi and Toaripi
5-63/64	P. G. Whitehead	Kaintiba to Kukipi
6-63/64	P. G. Whitehead	Part Toaripi and Kovimoni C/Ds
7-63/64	R. E. Weber	Hamdei and We'abi - Kovimoni C/D
8-63/64	M. D. Day	Parts Toaripi and Kovimoni C/Ds
<u>KAINIIBA</u>		
1-63/64	P. G. Whitehead	Kaberibe Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Duplicate held.

District of GULF Report No. KAINTERA 1/1963-64

Patrol Conducted by P.G. Whitehead Patrol Officer Gr. 1.

Area Patrolled KABEROPE Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives 7 R.P. & N.G. Constables

Duration—From 2/7/1963 to 21/8/1963

Number of Days 51

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Aug/61 to Jan 62 (Yaba Massacre)

Medical Nil /1963

Map Reference WAW Sheet, Army Strat Series, 4mls to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Contact people; Conduct initial census; Compile Common Roll; Explain Administration & its policies; Consolidate control; Investigate possible airstrip sites; General Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-2-3

27th November, 1963.

The District Officer,
Gulf District,
KERRA.

KAINTIBA PATROL REPORT NO. 1-63/64:

The above report is acknowledged.

Mr. Whitehead has produced a worthwhile report of a patrol conducted in difficult country under arduous conditions and the detail he has provided will be of considerable use to the officer conducting the following visit to locate the small pockets of population not seen on this occasion. It is noted that the patrol was not unduly hurried and that the officer remained for a few days in the NUMUNKA/KAIWA/EBABIA area in an endeavour to contact the people. This is the only approach that will produce results in such situations, even if not initially successful.

The difficulties discussed by Mr. Whitehead under the heading "Law and Order" are appreciated. Once the people grasp the concept of individual responsibility for crime and begin to accept it substantial progress has been made but it is difficult in localities such as the KABEROPE. However, this end must be pursued and although measurable progress frequently appears small it is an essential basis for future development.

Your general remarks on the report are noted. The effort Mr. Whitehead has obviously put into the patrol, the report, the map and anthropological research is appreciated and the latter will be analysed by the Government Anthropologist.

Mr. Fisher to Mr. H.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67.2.3

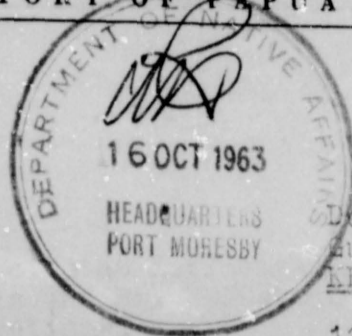
Telegram

Telephone

Our Reference 67.2.7(PR1)

If calling ask for

Mr. _____



Dept. of Native Affairs,
Gulf District Headquarters,
KEREMA.

12th October, 1963.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

KALNTIBA PATROL REPORT NO.1/63-64.

The above report is forwarded in duplicate please.

Mr. Whitehead has conducted a most satisfactory patrol and his report is most informative.

Native Affairs

The effects of regular patrols are being observed for the first time now and the reward is pleasing. The attitude at Pau is probably a final fling to demonstrate the past superiority which the people enjoyed.

Although Kaintiba is being closed as a Patrol Post, I am quite confident that close contact will be retained with the area by regular patrols from Kukipi which will be responsible for that area east of the Tauri River. Similarly I am of the opinion that the area west of the river will be coped with quite adequately from Kerema as a result of staff reorganization.

The use of the term Kukukuku will be difficult to replace I think. The selection of a common name suitable to all will be an interesting exercise in the degree of co-operation between the peoples who make up the total population.

Mr. Whitehead's comment concerning the break-up of the Kaberope Census Division is interesting and I think that we should apply his recommendation. I shall await his separate correspondence on the subject.

Economic Development

I cannot foresee any development of this area for a considerable period to come. The very isolation of the area retards attempts to develop any cash crop. Communications will be an essential to any economic development of this area.

Roads and Bridges

These will develop as contact and awareness of the Administration is increased. But whether there is any immediate need for a permanent, or even ~~semi-permanent~~ bridge across the Tauri is, to my mind, doubtful. In the distant future, the need could arise.

L.F.P. 10/10/63
 T.F. 10/10/63
 10/10/63
 10/10/63
 10/10/63

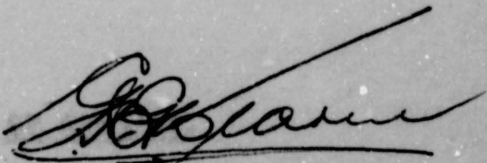
Airstrips.

The site at Kaidanga has been reported upon by previous patrols and Mr. Whitehead's remarks fully support those previous observations.

Anthropological Data

Mr. Whitehead has obviously carried out much research during this patrol and his notes will be of assistance to future patrols whose work for a considerable time to come will involve the recording of names.

District Officer,



(G.R.G. WEARNE)
District Officer.

Mr. Whitehead's report is forwarded H/F in triplicate and one detail form at present held here.

I have heard that their had been a ... this information was obtained from ... on the ...

67-2-4

Sub-District Office,
KEREMA.

2/10/63.

District Officer,
KEREMA.

KAINTEBA P/R. NO.1 OF 1963/64.

Mr. Whitehead's report is and camping allowance claim is forwarded H/W in triplicate plus quite a good map showing more detail than at present held here.

I once heard that there had been a Base Camp in the PAUARE in 1939. This information was obtained from the people on the UYEI creek.

(P.K. MOLONEY)
Assistant District Officer.

ERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-2-1

Kainteba Patrol Post,
Kerema Sub District,
GULF DISTRICT.

30 August 1963

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
Kerema.

PATROL REPORT No 1 of 1963/64

- KABEROPE CENSUS DIVISION

Please find attached three copies of the above report. Delay in completion of this report was caused by the purchase of the Kainteba Station land, and the hand-over/take-over procedures. Delay may also be encountered in the mails.


In reference to page 5, parr. 5, and page 6 parr. 3, the patrol program (refer my 67-2-1 of 25/1/63) has been altered to permit the Handel Sub-Division patrol (assistance with walking track construction, HAUWABANGA) to proceed to the SURE Creek area, possibly the headwaters of the M'BWEI River, and return through PAU. However with the closure of the Kainteba 'strip, and the possibility of further P.W.D. construction work, this program may have to be amended further.

Despite this the SURE Creek area will maintain its position of first priority on the Patrol Program.

An additional copy of the Village Population Register is attached to the Head Quarters copy.

Two additional copies of the Indigenous Squatters Appendix (refer the District Officers 67-1-1 of 7/2/63) for the District Commissioner are attached.

For your information, please.


P.G. Whitehead
Officer-in-Charge

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Kainteba Patrol Post,
Kerema Sub-District,
GULF DISTRICT.

23rd August, 1963.

PATROL REPORT No. 1 OF 1963/64.

Area Patrolled:

KABEROPE Census Division

Duration:

7 weeks.

Purpose:

Contact and establish relations
with people;
Conduct initial census and compile
Common Roll;
Explain Administration and its
policies;
Investigate murders, and consolidate
control;
Investigate possible airstrip sites;
General Administration.

INTRODUCTION.

The KABEROPE Division is situated to the West of the TAURI (KORLTE) River, extending from the Papua/New Guinea border in the north, towards to the coastal foothills of the Papua Gulf.

The independent demeanor and attitudes of these people impressed itself. The women, especially in the less contacted areas, showed no sign of fear and were as outspoken as the men.

Every opportunity was taken to explain to the people what the Administration is, what the aims and policies are (to help and assist the people); the need to settle down and be law-abiding; and the fact that development will not occur overnight, will depend on their own efforts and interest, and will involve no little effort.

DIARY:

This is a summary from my Field Officer's Journal, mainly of items of interest to future patrols.

JULY, 1963

Tuesday 2nd

Departed Kainteba PM, 1 hour over graded and well cut track, 40 minutes over very muddy, steep track to MINGIA Rest House.
People are grouping around the three mission settlements - advised that latrines will be

required in these groups in future.

Wednesday 3rd

MINGIA to KAINGO Rest House over good walking track, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

People are grouping around Lutheran Mission 10 minutes to north of Rest House. Discussed future walking tracks, movement into villages and need for latrines.

KAINGO to GEMANTUA Rest House over cut walking track, steep in parts, 2 hours.

Discussions with people from SUGAWIANGA, WAWPINI, UDIDANGA, YA'A, UDIDANGA, and GEMANTUA on future walking tracks, need for latrines if people group into villages.

Thursday 4th

NAKUTANGA Range, $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. Steep descent through bush, mud, mist and leaches to HAUWABANGA, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

Good reception by people, who claim they are going to build a new Rest House above Seven Day Mission school (inspected). Discussions.

Friday 5th

Departed HAUWABANGA, crossed UYEI Creek near KOTIDANGA $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, entered KWYA hamlet (of KARANGAI) 3 hours later. Descended through stands of oak to site of M.T. Stean's cane bridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, (YAMGINA) built 1961, nothing remaining. Crossed to south of UYEI Creek and followed KORLTE (TAURI) River for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to log bridge over KORLTE. Bridge consists of two spans 35 and 30 feet about 15 feet above river, but not above flood level, approached from east down a steep 100 feet long, 5 feet high cleft in rock. Strengthened and crossed bridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Steep ascent through gardens, over logs to EWYNYA, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Total HAUWABANGA/EWYNYA $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Saturday 6th

Attempted Census, but many people absent. Discussions. Seven Day Mission has visited this village, and intends to return. People intend to build their houses around the Mission site. Pig bought and shot before assembled people.

Sunday 7th

Compiled census and common roll. Discussions.

Monday 8th

Departed EWYNYA, crossed ridge $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, crossed PWIN Creek 2 hours later, and ascended to HAMINGAPAI Village after surveying NUMUNGA Village/Group, total 6 hours walk.

Tuesday 9th

Initial Census of this previously uncontacted group. People want to build a Rest House on a site central to NUMUNGA, HAMINGAPAI, KAIWA and EBABIA groups. Apprehended suspected murderers, NUMUNGA.

Wednesday 10th

Assisted with construction of Rest House. Information that PAU Village/Group intend to attack if patrol enters their area. Attempts to contact groups in this area failed - apparently apprehension of suspects has made them afraid.

(3)

Thursday 11th

Heavy rain for most of day. Discussions with a few people from KAIWA hamlet.

Friday 12th

To junction of PWIN and HAVING Creeks, surrounded by gardens of KAIWA, NUMUNGA and EBABIA groups, but few people seen. A group from WOMAKAIWU arrived, and said they would all return for census tomorrow.

Saturday 13th

Construction of Rest House continued. No people from WOMAKAIWU seen.

Sunday 14th

Rest House completed. Report of a murder near KWAMBEGA. Contact with two men of PAU who claim that there is a patrol at KWAMBEGA - suspect they expect me to bypass PAU and go direct to KWAMBEGA.

Monday 15th

Departed HAVINGAPAI/NUMUNKA/KAIWA/EBABIA, following HAVING Creek to ridge top, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, by a round about track. Suggest next patrol insist on going direct to gap at head of HAVING Creek, which was reached $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after reaching ridge top by following down ridge. Descended and crossed numerous tributaries of YOYEN Creek before crossing YOYEN and ascending to WOMAKAIWU, total 3 hours walk.

Tuesday 16th

Initial census of this previously uncontacted group. Discussions and construction of Rest House.

Wednesday 17th

Departed WOMAKAIWU, crossed YOYEN Creek at Junction with WOMAKAIWU Creek, and recrossed near TSANGAI'WA Creek, below A.D.O. Jordon's camp and site of WOMAKAIWU Village before many were killed by PAU people. Followed poor track to PAU Rest House which has almost collapsed, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Few people seen.

Thursday 18th

Following rumour that the PAU Village Constable was murdered, sent for his two wives, and for the people in general. About 20 men arrived late in day.

Friday 19th

About 20 men arrived, and no others seen till late in afternoon. Village Constable NUNAMA arrived. Examination of wives deceased Village Constable. Discussions.

Saturday 20th

Census conducted. Of 80 people seen, only 19 females. During discussions, mention of a low level bridge over KORLTE (TAURI) River below UA or PIWA hill.

Sunday 21st

Rest House construction started. Attempts to contact more people little success.

(4)

Monday 22nd

Rest House completed late afternoon.
Few more people contacted.

Tuesday 23rd

Departed PAU over poor track to HALAI Village/Group, 4 hours. Village Constable KWANIBANGA appointed by Mr Brown for upper Wenna River area has settled here. After considerable discussion, set up camp in valley.

Wednesday 24th

Census conducted. Discussions, and anthropological studies.

Thursday 25th

Census of IPAI'U hamlet, uncontacted previously, and who had run away previous day. Discussions. Departed for KWAMBEGA Base Camp 1 hour, start on new ~~line~~. Rest House
A number of people seen.

Friday 26th

Censused KWAMBEGA group. Discussions. Census of INYA group who asked that patrol not visit their village as short of food for carriers. They said they would build a Rest House for future patrols.

Saturday 27th

Departed KWAMBEGA $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to top of HU'UI Range. Descended to WENNA River and YANDATI 2 hours. Census conducted. Discussions.

Sunday 28th

Construction of Police/Carriers quarters.

Monday 29th

Departed YANDATI, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to KORIDANGA 'strip site. Surveyed strip site. Reports that people have run away because two men made sorcery against the patrol, and because there is wanted murderers in their group. They have shifted gardens to APAI'A valley in any case.

Tuesday 30th

To KEVAIWA 1 hour. Census conducted. Discussions.
People want to build Rest House 20 minutes south of present site.

Wednesday 31st

Departed KEVAIWA, 3 hours to MEIWARI over poor track by river. Rest House burnt by KEKAIWA people. Census and discussions.

AUGUST 1963.

Thursday 1st

Departed MEIWARI for PAINA, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Census conducted. People want to split into three groups, WOMBIO, PAINA and HAU'WATA, each with a separate Rest House.

Friday 2nd

Departed PAINA, crossed WENNA and arrived top of SAMBO Range $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours later. To SAMBO Hamlet, 1 hour. Discussions, say they want

(5)

to be censused at UKUAMINA. Descended to old AGUMINGA Rest House site, total 5 hours walk.

Saturday 3rd

As MERAPU people are absent at initiation ceremonies, decided to go to KEREMA with murder suspects. To IVANA which will be used as Base Camp for patrol, 4½ hours.

Sunday 4th

Departed IVANA, 1 hour to WINGA Rest House site, 2 hours to PUNGA, 2 hours to MAMURU, to Kerema by canoe 3 hours. Reported to A.D.O., Mr.P.K.Moloney.

Monday 5th

At Kerema.

Tuesday 6th

At Kerema.

Wednesday 7th

At Kerema.

Thursday 8th

Departed Kerema, 3¾ hours to MAMURO, 2½ hours over wet track to PUNGA.

Friday 9th

Departed PUNGA, arrived WINGA 3 hours, IVANA 2 hours new line Carriers had constructed two buildings of use for any movement between KAINTEBA and KEREMA. There is no need for tentage for people moving direct now.

Saturday 10th

Departed IVANA, 2 hours up AGUMINGA track before branching off and later following IBAI Creek to ascend NABO (or IWANGO) Range 3½ hours later. Arrived MUTUA in headwaters of MURUA River. 5 hours slow walk over logs and through rain.

Sunday 11th

Census, Common Roll, and discussions.

Monday 12th

Departed MUTUA for MERAPU, crossed UWAINI and IAWIA Creeks, 1½ hours. Census and discussions.

Tuesday 13th

Investigated murder suspects. Heavy rain. My leg swollen. Discussions with people.

Wednesday 14th

Departed MERAPU, crossed BWAIYA Creek under water fall, and ENNA Creek, 1 hour, crossed divide and descended to UKUAMINA. Total 1½ walk. Census, common roll, discussions.

Thursday 15th

Departed UKUAMINA, ¾ hour steep descent to WENNA River, which was in flood. Built bridge. Ascended to center of MAIWI gardens. New line only 1 man and 1 child seen. Possibly recent police party in area to find escaped prisoners has disrupted area.

Friday 16th

Departed MAIWI followed range and started descending 1 hour later. Crossed underground stream 20 minutes later, and passed through garden (ORKIBONGKAWU's) from where KEREKI Group could be seen. No people. Police party

apprehended some people here recently. Passed through old gradens, and descended to new gardens of TOMANIWA Group above MEA Creek, total 4 hours walk.

People are very scattered (WOWA hamlet to north, KORNAI'U and KWI'APA to S.East, and HITUKWI to south.) 20 people seen. Discussions. Claim this is first patrol in MEA Creek area, though two men have seen patrol in WENNA Valley.

Saturday 17th

To MEA Creek, 10 minutes. Built bridge, and crossed ridge to YAIBA Creek, 2 hours. To WANU'YA Village/Group, 3 hours total walk. Discussions with this new group.

Sunday 18th

Ascended, followed, and descended ridge to TAURI River TAURI/YABA junction. 2 1/2 hours. Started repairing old cane bridge over flooded TAURI River.

Monday 19th

Completed bridge, crossed and camped by flooded YABA Creek.

Tuesday 20th

Built log bridge over YABA Creek. To HAPAIMANGA 6 1/2 hours.

Wednesday 21st

To IMENDU Rock 1 hour to PATAEWA Rock 1 1/2 hours later. Arrived Kaintaba total 6 hours walk.

I do not consider the above situation serious on a long term one. Discussions were had with the few people seen from the above groups, and they were requested to pass the information along, and the next patrol may well have a better reception.

The only administrative attitude was not at all. These people have occupied a position on the west side of the HAPAI River similar to what is known as the west side. They have a long pre-administrative history of fighting with their neighbours, and driving them off. They are bitter because they cannot maintain their customary position and that fighting has been prohibited, and across a number of refugees indicate that they will return to their father's land from which they were driven off.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

A) Administration/ Native relationship-

One of the main purposes of the patrol was to establish the location of Village/Groups, make contact, and establish friendly relations with the people.

Due to a delayed start, the need for myself to return to Kainteba in time to take over as O.I.C., and lack of information of the area, a few pockets of population were not visited by this patrol. Often information concerning them was not received till well after the patrol had left the area.

However, it is considered that quite a good picture of the centers of population was achieved. For details see the narrative on Census, the census statistics, the map and appendix 'A', 'Notes on Village/Groups'.

Reception accorded to the patrol, the degree of contact made, and the relationships established varied, and can be divided into three groupings:-

- a). Nil contact.
(i) With the groups in the SURE Creek area (their existence was not known to me until the patrol was south of Pau - they will be visited in the near future), (ii) with the NUMUNKA/KAIWA/EBABIA groups, and with the PATAI and KEKAIWA groups in the APAI'A Creek area.

In regards to the last two groups, they were apparently afraid of the apprehension and possible apprehension of suspected law breakers - this is one of the problems of combining a police patrol with a contact patrol. It was felt that friendly contact could not be established if the patrol followed the people around their various hide-outs. The patrol remained in the NUMUNKA/KAIWA/EBABIA area for a few days hoping that they would return, but to no avail. With this in mind, and due to the fact that the patrol had to return to Kainteba by mid-August, only one day was spent in the PATAI/KEKAIWA area after messengers had been sent out with no success.

I do not consider the above situation serious or a long term one. Discussions were had with the few people seen from the above groups, and they were requested to pass the information along, and the next patrol may well have a better reception.

- b) The only anti-Administration attitude was met at PAU. These people have occupied a position on the west side of the TAURI River similar to that of HAWABANGA on the east side. They have a long pre-Administration history of fighting with their neighbours, and driving them off. They are bitter because they cannot maintain their dominant position now that fighting has been prohibited, and because a number of refugees indicate that they will return to their father's land from which they were driven off.

(6)

The good reception accorded to Mr. Brown's 1961 patrol was apparently largely due to the dominant personality of a leader who invited him there, and is now deceased.

Night guards were detailed for the first two nights at PAU, but generally they were regarded as unnecessary - the people have reached the stage where they run away rather than show force without provocation.

Following a threat to attack the patrol a number of days were spent at PAU, and though the situation is improved, it is intended to pass through PAU when the SURE Creek people are visited in the near future.

(c)

The majority of people welcomed the patrol, especially so at EWYNYA, KWAMBEGA, YANDATI, KEVAIWA, PAINA, MERAPU and UKUAMINA. Good contact was made, and it is hoped that the discussions held will infiltrate to the groups under 'a' and 'b' above, and influence their attitudes for the better.

On the whole, the situation is encouraging for future progress, especially if intensive patrolling attends to the situations detailed under 'a' and 'b' above.

(3) General attitudes:-

The sophistication of the people varies. Some of the groups were contacted for the first time by this patrol (though all had heard of the Administration, and a few individuals had observed patrols elsewhere). A few individuals who have been employed outside the district discussed such matters as when and how missions and the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries could be influenced to visit the area; when, how and where could walking tracks and rest houses be built; etc.. Though these individuals are the exception, they are discussing these matters with others in the Division.

(C) Law and Order:-

Three murders were investigated, and in two action is being taken. Information was received from an unreliable source that female adult KITI'AI of PATAI (WOMKAIWA) was murdered by male adult KORKI'A, her husband, because of marital trouble, about 16 months ago. The PATAI people moved over into the IVORI River watershed on the approach of the patrol.

This illustrates the difficulty of carrying out jointly an administrative patrol and a police patrol in an area where collective responsibility is accepted as the basis of (customary) justice, and guilt is shared by the whole group. Also of course, the two types of patrols are contradictory in that an ordinary patrol must advertise itself to be successful, whilst the opposite is the case with a special investigatory patrol.

In this case, I consider that the PATAI people had heard of the apprehension of suspected murderers in the NUMUNGA area, and on the basis of collective guilt decided to remove themselves. I consider that any action

(9)

to follow them would have jeopardised attempts to peacefully contact them and other groups.

With regards to the attitude of collective guilt mentioned above, there is a growing realisation that our system of justice is not based on it (this was discussed in all villages). This is illustrated by the people of MERAPU sending three suspected murderers to the patrol whilst it was still one days walk away.

Sorcery of the 'black magic' type is rife throughout the area, and the motive for a number of murders in the past, and possibly will be in the future.

A few minor disputes were settled out of court. The social system is such that the wife must suffer without complaint any maltreatment at the hands of her husband. Divorce is virtually unknown. I feel that as our social system and law on these matters makes itself felt, there will be an increase in complaints on these matters. In conjunction with the disciplining of the females it could be mentioned that the people are ready to see adultery in the most innocent of actions by males.

(D) TERM 'KUKUKUKU'!-

Though the people of this Division realise that the term 'Kukukuku' is the coastal term for themselves (they claim it was once 'KUKIMANUA'), and though they associate no specific derogatory significance with it, they dislike its use because it is not correct.

During discussions they claim that they should be called "KAMI'A". However they have never considered the matter previously, and do not appear certain. They were requested to discuss the matter amongst themselves, and inform the next patrol of any decisions.

The matter will be investigated in other parts of the Kainteba Patrol Post Administrative area, and made the substance of separate correspondence.

(E) Breakup of KABEROPE Census Division:-

As recommended by the Director's 67-2-23 of the 7th November, 1963, the possible division of this Census Division into areas that provide for patrols limited to approximately 25 days was investigated.

His remark that this re-delineation would assist with more intensive and detailed administration of the area is definitely concurred with.

This matter will be taken up in separate correspondence detailing the recommendations for the entire administrative area. Suffice to say that the people north of KWAMBEGA are referred to and call

themselves 'WENTA', and those to the south and in the WENNA Valley are called 'WEN', and that the re-delineation of the KABEROPE Division into these two areas would prove two Census Divisions of approximately 1,000 people each, each of which would take 25 - 30 days to patrol with reasonable attention to detail and contact.

(F) Summary:-

The area is not as advanced as those nearer the Kainteba Patrol Post as regards understanding the Administration, its aims, and the fact that there are different and possibly better cultures than their own. Future patrols will have to continue to concentrate on these basic matters.

Whilst it is true, as was impressed upon the people during discussions, that progress and development largely depend on the people's perceptiveness, efforts and willingness to develop and change, I was impressed by their intelligence and interest during discussions, and feel that the rate of development in this area will also depend on the interest of the Administration in them, and the amount of intensive patrolling it is willing to undertake in the future.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

(A) Subsistence

There appears to be no seasonal shortage of food, though occasionally individuals can suffer slight shortages during the change over from old to new gardens if constructions of the new garden was delayed by heavy rain, etc..

The staple food varies throughout the area. In some of the northern villages banana is predominant, whilst in others taro is the staple. Throughout the area sugar is grown extensively, together with varying amounts of a poor variety (degenerated?) of sweet potato.

Supplementary foods (limited in quantity), consist of Chinese Taro, Pit Pit, a little sago and bread-fruit in the lower areas, and the leaves of a plant called "ABIKA" in pidgen, but which is yellow, and has the appearance of young sunburnt coffee - possibly a species of Amarantaceae.

Pandanus, marita, betel and galip nuts are highly prized. There is a small amount of Psophocarpus tetragonolobus (?) pea and a long thin black leguminous pod, and various ferns and leaves from the forest are eaten raw or cooked in bamboo.

Recently introduced crops include a dark yellow fleshed variety of sweet potato (from the Kapau area, gradually moving across the southern section of the Division in a westerly direction), paw paw (some I suspect is stolen from coastal gardens 4 - 6 days walk away), raw eating banana

(11)

(indigenous species have to be cooked, I suspect that some of these raw eating bananas were stolen from the coastal people), and pumpkin. The small amount of peanut introduced by Mr Brown (?) was enjoyed so much that the people foolishly ate all the first crop leaving none for seed - they requested more and stated that they would ensure that seed supplies were set aside next time.

(B) Livestock:

Pigs and dogs are the only domesticated animal. Wild pigs, birds, opossums, rats, frogs, lizards and almost any insect that has a little meat are hunted and enjoyed.

(C) Economic development:

Nil. There is a potential for either low land or high land cash crops, as most villages have land in the low (2,000 feet ASL) valleys as well as on the higher ridges (4,000 feet to 6,000 ASL). Soil fertility varies, but there are good areas, especially in the WENNA Valley to the west, and in the southern valleys.

Three enquiries were received concerning cash cropping.

The main problems are:-

- (1) isolation, both in relation to transporting any cash crop to a market, and the fact that these people are removed from other areas of development.
- (11) shortage of technical staff.

(E) Summary:

Whilst there is no actual shortage of food bulk, I consider that there is a deficiency in protein, which, taking into account the cooking methods and other factors, could be partly combated at this stage by the introduction of peanuts.

Whilst the introduction of cash crops immediately would be premature, now is the time to commence planning. The factors creating interest in cash cropping in the Kainteba area, and areas near the New Guinea border (noted in Kainteba 51-2-1 of 19/6/63 to the A.D.O. Kerema) are starting to penetrate into, and influence the people of this Division. There is an obvious need to decide as soon as possible as to type of crop etc. to be introduced to the Division, in order that there is no delay once the people show a definite desire for economic development.

FORESTRY:

A large proportion of the area is under natural forest. However there are few stands of very large trees. This would appear to be due to:-

- (1) The semi-nomadic gardening system, whereby the area with the largest trees is selected for new gardens - the end result being that many trees are cleared for gardens when they reach the age of 30 years.

(11)

Of the trees situated on the higher ridges of on ground otherwise unsuitable for gardening, they also do not generally survive beyond 30 - 40 years of age, but collapse at the base and fall to the ground. This may be due to the very high rainfall and the moss and debris that collects around the base of the trees causing rotting, or to the effects of insects, or to the cumulative effect of all these factors.

Among the many varieties of trees in the area there were noted many pure stands of oak at the 2,000 feet - 3,000 feet ASL level.

In the forest of the MURUA Valley from MAMURO to IVANA there appears to be a fair incidence of large hardwoods, but the cost of building access roads may be prohibitive, though it should be noted that the forest starts from the navigatable section of the MURUA River.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

There are no roads, walking tracks, or bridges within the Division. The walking tracks cleared by Mr Brown have become overgrown in many sections. It is tentatively planned that as the construction of walking tracks near the Kainteba Patrol Post nears completion towards the end of this year, the people in this division will be encouraged to construct walking tracks, and tools be made available on loan.

There were four unsolicited enquiries about how, when, and where walking tracks would be built.

The lack of a permanent high level bridge crossing the TAURI River makes it impossible to guarantee that a patrol can enter the Division at any time. This patrol was lucky to be held up for only one day by the River - at the northern crossing the river was low, and logs were placed between stones, at the southern crossing an old cane suspension bridge was repaired and used before rising flood waters removed it.

AIRSTRIPS:

The potential airstrip site at KORIDANGA was investigated, and I consider that a strip 3,000 feet X 100 feet could be constructed, if D.C.A. permitted permanently flowing drains to be built under the airstrip.

The airstrip site is situated on river flats between the WENNA River and the foothills, and the main problems associated with the site are:-

- (1) Much of the site is low, and damp. Draining would help, and there is a large quantity of small river stones that would assist consolidation. Despite this it may be necessary to impose limitations after a certain rainfall.
- (11) Due to the steep hills on the west side, and the river on the east it is doubtful if an airstrip wider than 100 feet could be built.
- (111) The site has good approaches from the north, but would have a 2% slope north/south. Light aircraft may be able to land from the south.

The site is well located in relation to the centers of population, the soil appears quite fertile, and building materials appear reasonable (oak stands across the river, Kunai grass above the site), and whilst no full investigation was carried out, I consider the land could be made available without detriment to the owners. In other words, if administratively desirable, a station could be established in conjunction with an airstrip at KORIDANGA.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

See appendix 'A' and 'B' for short notes on village/groups and village officials.

There are no villages in the accepted term. The people live in scattered hamlets of from one to five houses surrounded by gardens, in family or extended family groups.

A problem was to ensure that the patrol camped in a central site acceptable to the people, bearing in mind that future patrols will probably be guided to that site. An attempt was made to use initiation and ceremonial sites, but also to camp near or in one of the larger hamlets in order to gain the greatest possible contact.

A number of rest houses and/or police barracks were built by the patrol, however the matter was not emphasised, as it is useless building if the people do not look after them. Those built could be used as 'test examples' - if they are kept in repair, other groups could be encouraged to build. Wherever buildings were built, the people were requested to look after them. All those built by Mr Brown's patrol have fallen down.

EDUCATION:

Nil. There were two enquiries as to where and when children could be sent to school. Children should not be encouraged to attend schools on the coast, as there is no (?) malaria in the area, and resistance is low. The alternative is for children to go to MENYAMYA mission schools, or KAINTEBA mission schools if and when established.

HEALTH:

The general health is surprisingly good,

(12)

though I suspect that many sick people did not visit the patrol.

Three YAW cases were seen. One case of secondary yaws was taken to Kerema, two cases of primary (?) yaws to Kainteba.

The main disease problems are various skin diseases, cuts and various other sores, some of which are quite serious. When they develop into tropical ulcers. With greater movement to the coast in the future, it is to be expected that malaria will be introduced.

A number of cases of epilepsy were noted, non of them serious, and in all cases the convulsions last for a short period only. It is suspected that there are a number of less obvious but serious diseases in the area.

The child mortality rate is high. It is not unusual for a woman under the age of 32 years to have one, possibly two children alive, and up to four or five deceased.

Especially in the villages that have a diet mainly of bananas and sugar, or sweet potato and sugar, there are signs of diet deficiency.

A.P.O. Grade 11 MEMAFU KAKE accompanied the patrol for two weeks.- Medical attention was given to all persons seen that required it. It is recommended that at least one of the Aid Post Orderlies posted to Kainteba should be of local origin - i.e., have a knowledge of the language, customs and ideas associated with disease. The lack of this knowledge is the main barriers between the Medical staff and the patients. There is trained medical staff both at Kerema and Menyemya who come from this language group.

CENSUS:

A total of 1,204 people were censused, and there is an estimated population of 2,380. For a break up of these figures see Appendix 'A' and the Village Population Register.

As expected, there is a higher proportion of males censused, the females being more reluctant to appear. I also suspect that a number of children stayed with their mothers, and thus were not censused.

No resentment was encountered to the actual taking of census once friendly relations had been established and an explanation given. However, as expected, there was some difficulty in finding the 'true' name, especially of the females, there being certain prohibitions on referring to a person by his or her 'true' name in the presence of certain relations. See appendix 'C', Anthropology, for a preliminary report on the system of names etc..

The birth rate appears high, and may be due to:-

- (1) The fact that this was an initial census, and a number of babies may have been just over a year old, but were included as new births.
- (11) There is social pressure to have family of three or more, and due the suspected high mortality rate, especially amongst children, there is a pressure to have more children to act as 'replacements' as older ones die.

The fact that only a little over half the population was censused was expected. Apart from the persons who ran away, this was the first patrol that has attempted to assemble all the people at the one time. A number of people would arrive early and become tired of waiting and depart prior to the census, whilst others would arrive after the census had been taken. The desirability of all persons assembling at the one time was explained, but it is envisaged that it will not be till the third or fourth census that this is understood.

CONCLUSIONS:

This patrol is regarded as one of many necessary to bring these people completely under control and create satisfactory Administration/Native relations. No spectacular results were expected, and the good reception met with in many villages is balanced by the lack of contact in a few and the situation at PAU Village.

The main achievements were the compilation of the initial census, contact with previously uncontacted groups, and the almost complete coverage of the Division by a single patrol.

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APPENDIX (A)

KAINTEBA 1/63-64

NOTES ON VILLAGE GROUPS:

Village	Enumerated	Population Estimated Total	Notes
EWYNYA	125	200	Claim they will build rest house and Police barracks. Good reception.
HAMINGAPAI	62	100	Rest house and Police barracks built. Good reception.
NUMUNKA/ KATWA/EBABIA		110	Ran off after apprehension of suspected murderers. Possibly can be regarded as hamlets of HAMINGAPAI.
WAMAKAIWU	55	70	Rest House. Good reception.
PAU	61	150	Rest House and Police barracks. Many ran off after threatening to fight, good relations with those seen.
HALAI	115	180	Reasonable reception, despite apprehension of suspected murderers.
KWAMBEGA	78	110	Police barracks. Claim they are moving their gardens back around old base camp.
INYA	73	100	Claim they will build Police barracks.
YANDATI	94	125	Police Barracks. Scattered population gave good reception.
KEVAIWA	72	90	Police barracks on new site. Good reception, but no one from TIKITAIKA hamlet to south seen.
MEIWARI	64	80	Claim children of KAKAIWA burnt old rest house.
KAKAIWA		100	Ran away, presumably afraid after children burnt rest house.
WOMAKAIWA		190	Ran away, possibly afraid of arrests of suspected murderers.
PAINA	176	300	People considering division into three groups - WOMBIO, PAINA, HAU'WATA.
MERAPU	146	180	Good reception.
UKUAMINA	83	120	Good reception. SAMBO hamlet not seen.
MAIWI		80	Most ran off - apparently afraid of repercussions from small brawl over pig last year.
KERERU		30	Ran off after recent Kerema Police party re-apprehended escaped detainees.
TOMANIWA		40	Very scattered group. Good relations established with this newly contacted group.
WANUYA		30	As for TOMANIWA
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>1,204</u>	<u>2,380</u>	

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

There are three Village Constables in the Division. None are outstanding. Their main function appears to consist of acting as watch dogs for the Administration, reporting on their general areas occasionally. They are of some assistance to ~~the~~ patrols, from which they gain desirable prestige. Some instruction was given as to their functions and duties, and the people generally informed of same.

No recommendations are made for the appointment of more Village Constables.

Village	Name	Comments
HALAI	KWANIBANGA APEROKWAM	Speaks Motu, has some standing, but is not on his own land. Was previously appointed for MEIWARI Village, but his land is north of PAU Village - he is a refuge from fighting at PAU. He is exercising usufructory rights over his wife's father's land.
INYA	NUNAMA	Speaks Motu, has standing and is an influence and of assistance to patrols. He is a bit of a politician, claiming ignorance of small matters that he wishes not to be known. However nothing serious, as long as some of his statements are checked on.
UKUAMINA	DAGAU (TOKAWU'O)	Speaks Motu, has standing in his own village, but of little influence elsewhere. He has little idea of his duties. Accompanied the patrol to Kainteba and visited some of the better villages in the Hamdei area.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:i) Naming System -

Two generalizations can be made in relation to the naming system of these people. Firstly, at various stages during a persons life he changes his name. Secondly, despite the changes in names, the person keeps the name given to him in early childhood.

Upon the adoption of the first 'new' name, the childhood name becomes secret, and should not be mentioned allowed, especially in the presence of his close relations. Part of the reason for this prohibition is found in the involved sorcery systems of the area - a person knowing the true name of another has a hold over that person.

The changing of names is not made indiscriminately. On reaching puberty a person loses his original name which was given to him by his mother on birth or shortly after. (There can be a delay of up to two years if the child is sickly, and the child is known as 'child').

The names taken after puberty are descriptive ones, referring to him as the elder brother (or sister), the mother, father, uncle, etc., of an appropriate child, or referring to him in relation to his possessions such as pigs or dogs. This is done by using the name of the appropriate relative or pig, etc., followed by a suffix describing his relation to that relative or pig, etc..

Herewith a list of the more common suffixes:-

{pig's or dog's name}	plus -KAWU (male owner)
{ " " " " }	plus -KAI (female owner)
{child's name}	plus -KANGO (father)
{ " " }	plus -KANA (mother)
(younger brother's or sister's name)	plus -KATA (older brother)
(younger brother's or sister's name)	plus -KANANI (older sister)
(cousin's name; that is, mother's brother's child or father's sister's child)	plus -KATAWA (male cousin)
(cousin's name; that is, mother's brother's child, or father's sister's child)	plus -KATAIVA (female cousin)
{sister's child's name}	plus -KAM (maternal uncle)
{brother's child's name}	plus -KAI AI (paternal uncle)
{grandchild's name}	plus -KAWU (grandfather)
{grandchild's name}	plus -KAI (grandmother)

It will be noted that the suffix meaning grandfather or grandmother (KAI AI and KAI) is the same as the suffix meaning pig or dog's owner. However pigs and dogs are never given names similar to those given to children, and the two situations are differentiated by the different primary name.

When a child reaches puberty and loses his name, the adult relative is no longer known in connection with the child's name. However in the case of a man's younger sister, or a man's sister's child, when the female child reaches puberty, the older brother or maternal uncle can

be called thus:

HITA (young lady) plus -KATA (older brother)
 HITA (young lady) plus -KAM (maternal uncle)

Later, if this girl should die, the brother and uncle would be called:

PIA (dead female) plus -KATA (older brother)
 PIA (dead female) plus -KAM (maternal uncle)

The above list of combinations of names does not exhaust the vocabulary, but the examples give an idea of the functioning of the system.

There are cases where a child, especially female children, are given the following names:

(name of clan) plus -APAKI (woman of....clan)
 (name of clan) plus -AMA or -ME'A (man of...clan)

In some cases the above two names are taken on after puberty ~~is~~ when the childhood name is discarded from common usage, and are not used from birth.

ii) Clan System-

Social organisation within the Division is based primarily on the family and extended family unit. The exact functions of the clan system, and its situation within the social system will require further investigation - to date only uncorroborated information has been collected.

It is suspected that the clan system does play an important part, possibly in relation to land tenure.

Of interest is the fact that whilst all persons know their clan name, they often do not know the name of their own father.

The following list of clan names is not necessarily complete, and it should be noted that, due to slight differences in pronunciation between various groups of the entire linguistic area (from the Watut through Aseki and Kainteba to the coast behind Kerema), these clan's names are not pronounced the same in all areas.

APAI'A	SANSA (TSA'TSA)
AMGAMDIA	TETAMIA
HAMDIA	TITOMA
HINGOPAIR	TOUSIA
INYETA	TOUYA
KAPITA	WOTRA
KARMIA	YAKORTA
KAMKATA	
KORTIRA	
NAUTSIA	
PATAI'A	
PAI'YA	
PWEGA	

Membership of the above clans is by the patri-line, females taking their father's clan, her children her husbands clan.

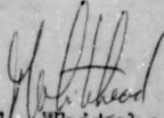
PATROL REPORT KAINTEBA 1/1963-64

APPENDIX D.

INDIGENOUS SQUATTERS.

No indigenous squatters were noted in the Kaberope Division by this patrol.

The refugees from the pre-Administration fighting around PAU Village, who have settled in the KWAMBEGA/WENNA River area, are using usufructry rights.


P.G. Whitehead
Patrol Officer Gr 1.

SCALE : 1" = 4 miles
REST HOUSE ..

6. HAMBIA
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
7. YAA/DIDIMANGA
8. WAWAPINI
9. GEMANTUA
10. HAUWABANGA
11. KWOI'IMNGA
12. ATA
13. HUWAWIA
14. KARANGAE
17. EWA/UDIDANGA
18. SUGAWIANGA

