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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EASTERN HIGHLANDS

STATION: GOROKA

VOLUME No: 10

ACCESSION No: 496.

1957 - 1958

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: CORONA E.H.P.
ACCESSION NO. 495
VOL, NO: A : 1957-58. NUMBER OF REPORTS: 11.

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1957-58	1-34.	E.R. JOHNSON P.O	KAMANUNTINA-GAFUTINA CD.		4.7.57-25.7.57.
[2] 2 "	35-64	I.A. BURNET P.O	LABOGAI DIVISION & MIDDLE FIO	MP	6.7.57-24.8.57
[3] 3 "	65-107	E.R. JOHNSON. PO	BUNUNTINA CD.	MP	3.10.57-24.10.57
[4] 4 "	108-133	I.A. HOLMES. ADO	BENA BENA CD.		18.9.57-16.10.57
[5] 5 "	134-176	A.T. COTTLE PO.	UPPER ASARO.		20.1.58-16.3.58
[6] 6 "	177-198	W.E. TOMASETTI ADO	WATABUNG CD.		3.3.58-15.3.58
[7] 7 "	199-223	R.B. AITKEN. CPO	IAGARIA CD		20.2.58-28.3.58
[8] 8 "	234-269	E.R. JOHNSON PO.	FAYANTINA CD & FRIGANO VALLEY.		20.2.58-19.4.58
[9] 9 "	270-271	L.A. HOLMES. ADO	LOWER ASARO.		25.3.58-2.5.58
[10] 10 "	272-273	A.T. COTTLE. P.O	UNGGAI		7.5.58-26.5.58
[11] 11 "	274-292	J.J. PICKRELL PO.	LABAGOI CD & SOUTH WEST MT MICHAEL.		7.5.58-24.8.57
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Checked 19.11.57

PATROL REPORTS EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT - 1957/58

G O R O K A

Patrol No.	Patrol Conducted by	Area Patrolled
Goroka 1-57/58	E. R. Johnson	Kamanuntina/Gafutina Census Division
" 2-57/58	I. D. Burnet	Labogai Division & Middle Fio
" 3-57/58	E. R. Johnson	Dununtina Census Division
" 4-57/58	I. A. Holmes	Bena Bena Census Division
" 5-57-58	A. T. Cottle	Upper Asaro
" 6-57/58	W. E. Tomasetti	Watabung Census Division
" 7-57/58	R. B. Aitken	Iagaria Census Division
" 8-57/58	E. R. Johnson	Fayantina Census Division & Frigano Valley
" 9-57/58	I. A. Holmes	Lower Asaro
" 10-57/58	A. T. Cottle	Unggai
" 11-57/58	J. J. Pickrell	Labagoi Census Division South west Mt. Michael

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GORONA SUB DISTRICT REPORTS I(a

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No GOROKA 1 / 57-58

Patrol Conducted by E. R. JOHNSON PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled KAMANUNTINA / GAFUTINA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 5 R.P.&N.G.C. 1 INT. 1 NMA.

Duration—From 4../..7../19.57 to 25/..7.../19.57..

Number of Days 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? NO

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

Medical ..../..11.../18.54.

Map Reference BENA BENA FINIMTEGU, KAINANTU & GONOMI STRAT. SERIES.

Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS REVISION

2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19 .....

District Commissioner

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

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

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

30/16/78

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
29 OCT 1957
PORT MORESBY

In Reply Please Quote

WETjmc

No. 30-2-1/50 (1318)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

23 October, 57.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P.R. GOROKA 1/57-58.

Your memo. N.A. 30-16-78 dated 8 October, 57, refers.

2. Existing arrangements for coffee marketing in this Census Division are in my opinion adequate. The situation will be noted from time to time and if new marketing arrangements become necessary because of inadequate prices or irregular services the possibilities already discussed can be further investigated and if necessary concrete recommendations will be made.

29/10/57

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

C.C:
A.D.O., Goroka Sub-District.
P.O.I.C., Henganofi.

P/A

Anthropologist

NA.30-16-78

Your attention is invited to Appendix "E" of Patrol Report No.1 of 1957/58 - Goroka.

T. G. Aitchison

(T.G. Aitchison)
Chief of Division
(Government and Research)

Actioned. C.F. 9/10.

P/A 9/10

30-16-78

8th October, 1957

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

Patrol Report No. ? of 1957/58 - Goroka

I concur in your remarks that for the present the marketing of native produced coffee to local European purchasers is quite satisfactory.

2. Your remarks to the Assistant District Officer, Goroka, adequately cover matters raised in the Patrol Report.

3. Mr. Johnson has submitted a Report containing most useful data and his comments assist this Headquarters in assessing the situation prevailing in the area patrolled.

4. What action is being taken to provide local markets for native produced coffee - can the local traders cope with the situation? Will they in future be able to provide the necessary buying agencies.

5. A well presented Report containing valuable information.

J. K. Mc

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

30/14/78

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
2 - OCT 1957
PORT MORESBY

WTw

In Reply Please Quote
No. 30-2-1/47(1031).

District Office,
GOROKA:
Eastern Highlands District.

30 September 57.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P.R. GOROKA 1/57-58 - KAMAMUNTINA-GAFUTINA CENSUS DIVISION.

1. Herewith the above document (in duplicate) and copy of my memo. 30-2-1/46(1030) dated 30 Sep 57 to the A.D.O. GOROKA S.D.. The map is being reproduced and a copy will be forwarded after receipt here. Claim for camping allowance has not yet been received.

2. Necessary agricultural and health matters have been referred to the district representatives.

3. Comments on the report are in the attachment.

4. The suggestion for a cooperative society will be further discussed and I will advise any recommendations. At present I feel the marketing of native-produced coffee to local European purchasers is quite satisfactory as they provide a reasonable service and pay fair prices.

5. This is a thoughtful and useful report.

(W.E.Tomasetti.).
Acting District Officer.

cc:
A.D.O.,
GOROKA S.B..

30-2-1/46(1030).

WTwt

District Office,
GOROKA:
Eastern Highlands District.

30 September 57.

A.D.O.,
GOROKA S.D.

P.R. GOROKA 1/57-58 - KAMAMUNTINA-GAFUTINA CENSUS DIVISION.

1. Thank you for the above document and your verbal comments thereon.

2. Some comments follow :-

(A)(15) As the land constituting the airstrip was never alienated its reversion to cultivation is a good idea. Individually owned areas should be encouraged. Coffee seems the obvious crop and assistance of D.A.S.F. officers should be sought to ensure proper establishment.

(B)(16) This luluai should be commended for his action.

(C)(21) As you know, road maintenance arrangements are now under review.

(D)(35) The use of cash in the role of an additional "valuable" is not, in my view, objectionable. Such use has the positive values of raising the demand for cash (thereby stimulating productivity) and familiarising people with its use. If traditional valuables are no longer being manufactured the losses that inevitably occur must be replaced and cash is the most obvious choice. Cash can replace traditional valuables in all their functions (including decoration) but the reverse is certainly not true.

(E)(37) The main aim regarding pigs is to reduce the damage they cause if not confined. It is true that the veterinary aspects of the problem have lagged behind the social aspects.

(F)(39) The present policy on coffee extension permits of assistance to natives who express a desire to plant coffee with administration advice and assistance. It also restricts the active encouragement by the Administration of new plantings.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 30-2-1/10

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

26th August, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
Goroka Sub-District,
G O R O K A.

PATROL REPORT - GOROKA 1/57-58

Area Patrolled. Kamanuntina/Gafutina Census Division

Patrol Conducted By. K.A.Johnson Patrol Officer

Personnel Accompanying. L/Cpl. Kombo No.
Const. Lemang No.
" Laki No.
" Daloi No.
" Gaiahano No.

Interpreter Kiemi
E.M.A. Laku

Duration. 4/7/57 to 25/7/57

No. of Days 25

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision
2. Routine Administration

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I trol Diary

Thursday 4th July	At Henganofi Patrol Post. Inspected villages of the Ababe-Henaru group. Coffee plots inspected in afternoon.
Friday 5th July	Census of Ababe, Hapanofi, and Keka villages completed. Talks with V.O.'s in p.m.
Saturday 6th July	Departed Henganofi 0800 hours and arrived Avani R.H. 1100 hours. Inspection of Gafutina river bridge project and talks with V.O.'s of the Avani area.
Sunday 7th July	Inspection of coffee plots and talks on road maintenance with various village officals.
Monday 8th July	Census of Haiyafaga, Sabiya and Iganofi villages completed. Inspection of these villages in p.m.
Tuesday 9th July	Census of Avani, Koruvani and Avaninofi Village completed. Inspection of these villages in p.m.
Wednesday 10th	Ascent of Mt. Krebiga (alt. 6,800') for mapping purposes. Supervision of Gafutina river bridge project in p.m.
Thursday 11th	Ascent of Mt. Yanngutega (alt. 8,050') for purposes of mapping. Inspection of Haiafaga Village carried out en route.
Friday 12th July	Patrol departed Avani 0800 hrs for Kinkio R.H. arriving 1100 hrs. Census of Yulinofi, Kafe and Katigi villages completed.
Saturday 13th	Census of Krufinofi, Kinkio, and Kiriginabi Villages completed. Inspection of villages and coffee plots in P.M.
Sunday 14th July	Inspection Of Yulinofi, Kafe, and Katigi villages together with inspection of coffee plots.
Monday 15th July	Census of Iagusa Village completed. Talks with village official's and arbitration cases settle
Tuesday 16th July	Departed Kinkio 0700 hrs and followed Ramu-Purari Divide to Habai R.H. - arriving 1600 h Land dispute between Katigi and Barola natives settled.
Wednesday 17th	Census of Zaraguna, Limpona and Tankuiue villages completed. Inspection of villages p.m
Thursday 18th	Census of Tusinofi, Habai, Tebinofi and Agafintegu Villages completed - inspection of these villages in afternoon.
Friday 19th	Inspection and marking of five extended river or creek claims (Form 3 of Mining Ord. 1928) on the Upper Kamamuntina river.
Saturday 20th	Departed Habai 0700 hrs arriving Finintegu R. at 1100 hrs. Census of Numuyafove, Faganinofi and Pagonofi Villages completed.
Sunday 21st	Inspection of the above villages, and talks with the Village Officials.

Monday 22nd July	Census of Finintegu, Yohobe and Komuina Villages completed - inspection of same in afternoon.
Tuesday 23rd July	Departed Finintegu Rest House 0700 hrs arriving Henganofi Patrol Post 1100 hrs. Census of Inhotegabi, Katu, Iontebe, Henganofi and Abigirebebe villages revised in afternoon. Talks with officals during evening.
Wednesday 24th	Census of Numuyagave and Segemafamo villages revised - village inspection carried out that afternoon.
Thursday 25th	for Departed/Abigirebebe Village per Land rover and returned to station inspecting Inhotegabi Katu, Iontebe and Henganofi villages en route. Returned station 1730 hrs.

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End of Patrol

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Introduction

1. The Kamamuntina/Gafutina Census Division is that part of the Eastern Highlands District administered from Henganofi Patrol Post, bounded by the Dumuntina/Kamamuntina Divide to the west, and the Hamu/Purari Divide to the north and east. In brief, this Division is contiguous with the river valleys of the Kamamuntinaand Gafutina rivers.

2. Socially, it is part of the Kamano or Kafe linguistic group, though within this division there are nine sub-tribal groups. The conditions, both economic and social existing within these groups will be outlined and commented on in this report.

3. These people have had a comparatively high degree of contact stemming from the early attempts of prospectors, traders, missionaries and Administration exploratory patrols to contact the populous regions further west. These two valleys were, in effect, the gateway to the Highlands proper.

4. During the past six years, these people have been subjected to an ever-increasing pressure for outlets, both in economic and social fields. This pressure, though rather involuntary in earlier years, is only now manifesting itself in increased demands by the ~~papin~~ people for more economic opportunities and extensions of welfare services. The causes and effects will be discussed later, though it is apparent to the writer that a more positive and controlled policy must be inaugurated, if only to nullify the possible effects of a "laissez faire" attitude developing amongst ~~these~~ these people (vide Gor. P/R 10/56-57 page 3).

5. The main object of the patrol was census revision, however detailed inspectionsof most coffee plots was undertaken with a view to determine the disease incidence amongst young trees, and also to ascertain the extent of using banana trees as permanent shade for the coffee plants. A review of these conditions can be found in the Agricultural Section of this report (page 12).

Native Affairs

6. Linguistically and culturally, this division belongs to the Komnne group, a group which extends from Kainantu Sub-District to the Bena-Bena river and numbers some 30,000 people. The social framework of the people in the South-west Hengnofi census division has already been commented on (ref. P/R 10/ 56-57 Goroka), and to a certain extent there is some over-lapping of tribal groups between the S.W.Hengnofi, Kamamuntina/Gafutina and Dumuntina census divisions - this is clarified by Appendix ~~XXXX~~ "D" of this report.

7. There are nine tribal or sub-tribal groups within the division and for a diagrammatic break-up, attention is drawn to Appendix "D". The Ababe-Hemaru group, which numbers 930 people are a very compact group inhabiting the precipitous slopes of the Gafutina river gorge adjacent to Hengnofi Patrol Post. Agricultural land of any appreciable area is at a minimum, and gardens whether subsistence or ~~commercial~~ commercial, are located either on small bays along the river, or on ridges adjacent to the clan hamlets. Their small, though main, source of income has been in the construction and maintainance of the Highlands Highway which runs for approximately 4 miles through their area. Their work on this section is worthy of high praise as it is by far one of the most difficult sections of the road - especially so in the wet season.

8. Adjacent to this group are the Ababe-Haiyafaga group of 627 people. This group appears to be a break-away from the Ababe Hemaru group, though knowledge of this is denied by both sections. These people also inhabit the slopes of the Gafutina river, thought the country is not as rugged as is their neighbours. Gardens as well as economic cash crops are located on hillsides where evidence of exposure to both wind and sun ~~x~~ can be seen. The main road runs for a distance of approximately three miles through their land areas, and is again the main source of income for these people.

9. The Avani group are concentrated in the lower portion of the Gafutina river valley proper - there being no hamlets and few gardens on the surrounding hillsides. This is made possible physically by the relatively broad valley and socially, by the cessation of tribal fighting in the area. It has also made a fertile area for numerous disputes originating from land resources and problems of free-grazing of pigs and goats. This group has had a chequered history of land complaints, and it is apparent that they have not abided by the decisions of previous officers. They were informed that if any trouble between them and adjoining groups occurs, they would be technically guilty of contempt of court - providing that the source of contention was previously settled by a Court for Native Affairs.

10. The Krebenofi group inhabit approximately the remainder of the Gafutina Valley. The group totals 1194 people and there is hardly an acre of land not under some form of land use. Again land disputes are at a maximum and in spite of their repeated statements that they all live as "one happy family" it is readily evident that individual clans have to always keep one eye on their land areas.

11. A dispute that could assume major proportions exists between this group and the Barola natives of the Kainantu Sub-District. This dispute was settled in 1950-51 by Mr. Carey - then Officer in charge Hengnofi - and both litigants stated that they were ~~x~~ satisfied with the "mark". Of recent months there has been charge and counter charge of gardening on the "wrong" side of the mark; of killing trespassing pigs, and the ownership of a rather extensive timber stand on the dividing range. A land enquiry was

Native Affairs (Cont.)

not held as the natives were told that Mr. Carey's decision on this matter would be the final word - there being no injustice evident - and that nothing the natives would do could change that fact. The people were also told of the adequacy of the law to deal with the complaints mentioned above. It is thought that this is still a trouble spot, and regular attention will be given to these people on the "weekly road runs" through the area concerned.

12. The Gafutima Valley or "Kompfe" valley as it is loosely called, ranks with some of the finest agricultural land in the Northern Highlands District. As mentioned previously (para 10.), practically every acre of the valley floor is under some form of land use, whether it be subsistence or commercial gardens, or village/hamlet sites. Population pressures are evident, although they have not reached the proportions of other areas in this District. These looming problems should not, however, be overlooked as with the impetus of the considerable cash return on marketed coffee, more land is expected to be placed under some type of permanent tree crops - whether it be officially or surreptitiously instituted.

13. Adjoining the Krebenofi group are a portion of the Naresomeru group - the remainder being incorporated within the Kainantu Sub-District. These people have only a small area of the Gafutima Valley and possibly their biggest potential remains with the heavily timbered ridges of the Namu-Purari Divide. Extensive use has already been made of this stand both for bridge bearers and pit sawn timber decking.

14. The Tebega group of 1581 people are located at the head of the Kamamuntima Valley, and are only now becoming conscious of the economic possibilities of coffee - requests for coffee seedlings inundated the patrol with the result that the people were told that seedlings were at the moment unobtainable and there was little likelihood of supplies being obtainable this year. Gold-mining is carried out in this area and whilst at Habai the patrol marked out and recorded five extended river or creek claims - two of which are run by Markham natives. Interest in this sphere is increasing, though any large scale exploitation would have to be actively discouraged, as there would be problems of adequate gardening land in years to come.

15. Adjoining the Tebega group are the small Kamanonka group of 680 people located adjacent to Finintegu airstrip. Interest in coffee as an economic crop is high and several plots in good condition were seen. Now that Finintegu airstrip has been closed by the Dept. of Civil Aviation, and there is little likelihood of it ever being re-opened, a proposal by this group should be given due consideration. The proposal is that the airstrip of approximately 20 acres should be given over to either coffee or citrus culture. The crop to be marked out as individual holdings and the marketing responsibilities to be under the control of a Co-operative Marketing Society similar to the one advocated in para 46 of this report.

16. A small outbreak of cargo-cult was reported from this area, after the patrol had returned to the station. Investigations were carried out and convictions under Regulations 83(b) and 85 of the Native Administration Regulations, 1924 as amended to date, were recorded against one BEBERUJA of TIRUKABI village in the Kainantu Sub-District. The circumstances, briefly, were the following:- Beberuja had acquired approximately £12 worth of trade items from a trade store at Kainantu, bringing them to the Kamononka area where he stored them in a small shack by the river. He then sent out word for the Lulumis and Tal Tuis of the area to see what his ancestors had given him to give to

Native Affairs (Cont.)

certain people whose names were in a book (Lutheran Mission reader) The Luluai of Yaintega then confiscated the goods and informed the writer of the occurrence. By doing this, this Luluai came into a good deal of criticism from his fellow villagers who erroneously thought that they were onto a "good thing". The motive behind this outbreak was the wish of BEBERUJA to be hailed as a "big man" - no other motive was reported or deduced by the people concerned.

17. TIRUKABI village has had a history of this cult, the last organized outbreak being stamped out by Mr. I.Skinner (then A.D.O. Kainantu), sporadic outbreaks, however, have occurred since and from information received, have been instigated by BEBERUJA. The Assistant District Officer at Kainantu has been advised of the occurrence and the convictions recorded.

18. This affair, small as it was, demonstrates the increasing need for further developmental and welfare programs to be carried out in this area - not because of Beberuja's activities, but because of the interest he aroused amongst certain members of the Kamanonka group.

19. The patrol after leaving the Kamanonka group returned to Henganofi Patrol Post, where the census of the FONEUREMABI (pop. 986), Numuyagave (pop. 213) and part of the Mesemarimabi (pop. 181) groups were carried out. These people, like the Ababe-Henaru group live adjacent to this Patrol Post and show the benefit - both materially and socially- of this close contact. The people are very interested in the Henganofi Sports Club and weekly football matches are arranged , by the committee, between the Administration employees and the neighbouring native groups. They are receptive towards the Administration, as is evidenced by their clean villages, and the frequent calls on the writer to act as an arbitrator in small inter-village or village disputes - be it concerning pigs, women, or land.

. . . . . .

20. Generally, the area is in a state of enthusiasm. There is no evidence of apathy on the part of any group, and that they are becoming more economically or materially minded is evidenced by the frequent land disputes, constant requests for trade stores to be established, and the increased interest in coffee culture. Socially, much needs to be done. The status of women, the condition of villages, and the education, both medically and agriculturally, poses constant problems and indeed some frustration for Administration Officers.

. . . . . .

21. Other aspects of the native situation that were noted were the following:-

(a) The demands of both time and labour on the part of the inhabitants to maintain the main and feeder roads through the area.

(b) The rather frustrating adoption proce dure practised by these people.

(c) The use of money both in bride "payments" and other duties previously settled by payments or exchanges of shell, pig, and similar other items.

(d) The pleasing adoption of the "Pig Policy" previously received from the District Officer, Goroka.

Native Affairs (Cont.)

XX.
(a) Roads and Bridges - maintenance.

22. The Highlands Highway runs for 17¾ miles through this Division, and is maintained by six tribal groups who have a combined population of 5,102 people - ie 282 per mile of road. Certain sections of this road are maintained by villages outside this division. These villages, Tigunta and Kafenofi, Krefabi and Orobigona do not even own the land through which the road passes and are purely used as a labour supply on sections where a relatively sparse population exists.

23. The only other road within the Division is the Kamanuntina Valley road of 11½ miles running from the Patrol Post to Habai Rest House. The population along this road numbers some 2,500.

24. For details of groups, mileages concerned, and payments received, attention is drawn to Appendix "C" (1) and (2) of this report.

25. The prevailing attitude to these roads is not constant, and where, once again, anomaly occurs for the groups ~~xxxxx~~ with the hardest and most difficult sections to maintain are generally more enthusiatic than those who have flat platform type sections astheir responsibility. An example would be the Ababe-Henaru group who have approximately four miles of mountain bench road to maintain, often work three days a week - the offical day being Monday. The Krebenofi group, on the other hand, hardly ever appear on Mondays - their section being the flat platform type, - with the result that their section is not in as good condition as the former's.

26. The feeder road, naturally, does not have the same amount of attention as the main road, though approximately seven miles of this road have been voluntary surfaced by the adjacent communities.

27. There are twenty five bridges ranging from 20 feet to 80 feet in length on the Highlands Highway. With one exception all have had to be built, and replaced, with timber. When one realizes that this Division is approximately 90% de-forested, the availability of suitable timber presents a major problem. One bridge, now under construction, has been delayed due to the necessity of manually hauling timber from areas in the South-west Henganofi Division and the Kainantu Sub-District - both being approximately 10 miles from the actual bridge site. In the past, villages have accepted nominal contracts for such haulage however due to the number, and size of the logs the natives requested that "cargo-boys" (at 1/- daily) be employed. This was done and the cost of hauling this timber will be in the vicinity of £150 - the timber itself has then to be purchased.

28. Bridges on the feeder road are not the substantial structures that exist on the main road - there being no traffic of over 30 cwt using this road. Problems of the nature described above do not occur, though nominal payments for bridge construction have to be made.

29. The time is soon approaching when the native will loose all enthusiasm and interest in maintaining the road, and if the Administration continues with its policy in this regard, problems that will be manifested in other spheres will be found. There is need, first and foremost, for adequate quarterly maintenance payments to bemade - this should be based on the road classifications, and the various road types. Secondly, there is need for some form of permanent mechanical equipment such

Native Affairs (Cont.)

as a tractor and trailer for gravelling sections of road which at necessitates long and arduous hauls for natives engaged in manual gravelling. Examples would be the Dumuntina/Kamamuntina Divide, the Ramu/Purari Divide, and the Gafutina river gorge sections. Such equipment would prove invaluable in carrying timber decking and other items for bridge construction.

(b) Adoption Practices

30. A full account (Anthropological) of the adoption customs as practised by these people can be found in appendix " " of this report. From a practical native administration view point, the custom has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. The main advantage is that the child is sure of a secure upbringing. Large families are not often recorded as the children -generally female - have been adopted either by childless couples or couples with only one or two children. Disadvantages are that the child - often only two to three months old - is taken away from the parents and only returned to the mother to be breast-fed. Often the tie is completely broken with the child being wet - nursed by its adopted mother.

31. This custom is rather frustrating to the census checking Officer in that it entails considerable altering of registers each year, and accounts for a major proportion of migrations which are either inter-village, inter-group, or even inter-district.

(c) Use of Money

32. The use of money by these people is not solely confined to the purchase of items from trade stores. Money has invaded their traditional culture to a remarkable extent, and to a point where this system of exchange has reached alarming proportions. Money is increasingly being used in bride "payments", with the constant reduction ofthe value at placed on shell and other items. It has not replaced the pig exchange, as this has more the feature of a fertility invocation (Ref. P/R Goroka 10 p.17). Payments of up to £30 have been asked, and received, for young girls of marriageable age. It is also interesting to note that the father receives not one penny for his daughter.

33. Money has invaded other fields, where by custom, recompense or compensation was provided for by traditional means. In the case of the death of a relative, the relations often ask the people in whose village the relative died to pay compensation. Amounts of up to £30 have again been noted.

34. In adoption practices the same occurs. When the ~~father~~ father allows his child to be adopted, he often has to send, with the child, five or six pounds to the adopting family.

35. Thus, within native society, there is a relatively high turnover of money and is not, as commonly thought, salted away in tins and locked trade boxes. Whether this practice is good or bad is a debatable question. If too high an insistence is placed on money for the above functions, it can lead to an outbreak of petty crime within native society, and it certainly does not encourage the practice of saving or valuing money. In other words the modern monetary system has been subjected to the traditional economy. If the status quo of our own society is the goal for these people, they need education in the value of money and its uses - experience may be the best teacher.

Native Affairs (Cont.)

36. The patrol attempted to restore the traditional forms of exchange for the functions mentioned above in all such arbitration cases heard. Whether any success was obtained is, however, a matter for conjecture.

(d) Pigs

37. Pig problems and disputes appear to be indigenous to the Highlands; and as a means of clarifying and combating this problem, the District Officer recently, in his 17-4-1/5 2935 of the 19th March, 1957, advocated that policy be directed towards the enclosure of all pigs. The legal aspects are contained in Regulations 101 and 101A of the Native Administration Regulations 1924, as amended to date.

38. The contents of the abovementorandum have been promulgated to all communities visited by the patrol, with the result that numerous cases of trespassing pigs, and damage to crops, were brought to the patrol's attention. Since then a number of cases have been settled out of court. It is debatable whether this is the answer to the problem, if the ultimate be achieved, the disease factor will be increased, consequently the people will have to be taught proper animal husbandry methods - a difficult problem in itself.

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Coffee Culture

39. The present Administration policy of not encouraging further plantings of native coffee is a negative answer to a vital economic issue. It is stated - and possibly quite correctly - that "present plantings postulate a supply well in excess of demand". Further, it is common knowledge that in the existing Highlands context, coffee is the only high density crop with an assured economic return. There is also no law which can stop plantings of coffee by natives, in fact laws have been passed to encourage native plantings of cash crops.

40. Restrictions, in the writer's opinion, should not be summarily placed on native cash outlets until after a thorough survey of local marketing conditions and trends, together with a similar survey of other coffee producing areas of the the world.

41. The ability of a native producer to show a profit long after his European competitor has gone bankrupt is a well known and an admitted fact. If then, the present plantings are well in excess of demand, the people who will suffer first and foremost will be the European producer whose comparitively huge overhead necessitates a stable market and price.

42. From this it appears that the European and native producer are on opposite ends of the scale. The question poses itself:- Which one is to take precedence? As this is at the root of racial relations any policy put forward by the Administration will be a very contentious subject. At present it favours the European producer as his investments must be protected. - why ?.

43. Competition is healthy, and native and European competition marks a healthy community. If one is subjected to the other the seeds of later unrest and racial discrimination are sown a hundred-fold.

Native Affairs (Cont.)

44. If the natives are to be successfully taught crop management and practice, experience is the best (though expensive) teacher, and after a period, native coffee should rank as equal to the European produced product.

45. Again, there should not be a selective market. Coffee, whether native or European, should be tested as coffee regardless of how and where it is grown. If the price drops, the European buyer may not concern himself in buying native coffee as he will be risking too much on weight and grading losses. The answer is for the native growers to set up their own marketing organization. This, in the interim period, would deal with the European coffee buyer, and if prices fall, the organization would still function and be able to deal directly with the importing firms.

46. The present native situation and economic development existing among the natives of the Avani, Krebanofi, and Naresomeru groups (Cafutina Valley) dictate a positive policy in this regard. A co-operative marketing organization could be established without trouble in this area - preferably at Kinkio village. The interest, finance, and economic outlets are there, and it would be possible to form a co-operative having three hundred to six hundred members at shares of five shillings to a pound each. This organization would combine with a trade store where the people, if they preferred, could accept payment in goods rather than money. The co-operative could then sell the crops - be it coffee, corn, European vegetables or passion-fruit to interested buyers. The profit to be turned back to revenue and issued as bonuses each year or retained in order to purchase capital improvements such as machinery, transport and other items. In time, the Co-operative as well as employing the necessary native clerk could employ men trained in coffee culture who could work amongst the growers in much the same manner as the two native agricultural assistants are doing at Henganofi Patrol Post.

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Census and Statistical Summary

47. All Village Register Books were in good condition, as new books were issued at the last census of this area during 1955 - 56. A number of errors such as wrong additions were noted, however these will be clarified later. A census patrol of this Division was attempted during December of last year, this was, however, disregarded by the patrol as only six villages were revised.

48. The enumerated population of this Division is now 7,973 compared with the 1955-56 total of 7,620. The increase is accounted for as follows:-

Grand Total 1955-56	7,620
plus actual natural increase	308
plus new names	14
plus surplus migrations	10
plus wrong additions (1955-56)	22
minus duplications	- 1
Grand Total 1957-58	7,973

Census and Statistical Summary (Cont.)

49. The break-down of the Age and Sex Distribution figures, per thousand, are as follows. For actual totals see appendix "A" of this report.

	0 - 10	10 - 16	16 - 45	Over 45	Total
Males	138.8	79.8	227.55	54.3	500.32
Females	135.4	58.5	228.3	80.2	499.68
Total	274.2	138.3	455.85	134.5	1000.00

50. Births total 453 which represents an annual natural increase of approximately 2.84% or 28.4 births per thousand head. Deaths total 145 which represents an annual death rate of .905% or 9.05 deaths per thousand head.

51. Actual natural increase is approximately 1.9315% or 19.315 units per thousand people.

Medical and Health

52. The entire enumerated population was examined by the Native Medical Assistant accompanying the patrol. Appendix "B" provides the figures of treatments and disease incidence for each village within this Division.

53. 9.96% of the population were treated for some ailment, though this figure does not take into account those already admitted to the aid-posts at Ababe, Kinkio, Habai, Finintegu and the base hospital at Henganofi Patrol Post. These aid-posts are doing a good job, and would do better if the people would have some faith in the aid-post Orderly's. Generally the people seek treatment when their own "native" cures are to no avail by which time the matter is often taken out of the Orderly's hands, andthe patient admitted to hospitals at Kainantu or Goroka - depending on transport.

54. The base hospital at Henganofi is functioning well, though again the people wait until the last minute to bring sick people for attention. Over the past three months approximately ten young children and babies have died owing to to this practice. Resort has been made to Regulation 67A of the Native Administration Regulations, 1924 - 55, in the hope that such neglect will be diminished.

55. Generally, the health of the area is quite good, though the high incidence of Yaws should be the subject of a special medical patrol.

56. Child welfare clinics are held each fortnight at Henganofi, Ababe, Kinkio and Finintegu. These are not well attended due mainly ti the inability of the Child Welfare Sister to keep to regular schedules. Recently the Sister made an abortive trip to the Upper Dumuntina area, cutting out one fortnightly visit to the above areas. Many people, including the writer, were not told of the change and mothers waited in vain for the arrival of the ambulance. It would be appreciated if the District Medical Officer would contact the Officer-in-Charge, Henganofi, before any changes are made to the existing schedule.

Medical and Health (Cont.)

57. The comparatively low infant mortality rate shows the valuable work done by the Child Welfare Sister in this regard. A comparison between this Division and the South West Hengnanofi Division - where there are no such welfare services - is enlightening.

South West Hengnanofi Division - Figures based on P/R Cor. 10.

Of 476 births - (16.6% died before reaching a one month old
(21.2% " " " a year old

Kamauntin/Gafutina Division

Of 453 births - (6.6% died before reaching a month old
(9.0% " " " a year old

58. Village hygeine and sanitation is very poor. Resort was made to Regulation 112A of the Native Administration Regulations on a number of occasions, and it is hoped that this may be a stimulant for other villages where no such action was taken.

Education

59. Educational services are provided by the Administration and the Lutheran and Seven Day Adventist missions. The Administration has a boarding school for 107 pupils - including 5 girls - at Hengnanofi Patrol Post, and it is the proud boast that not one child has had to be expelled or has run away from this institution since its inception eighteen months ago. This fact is directly the work of the native teachers and the present European teacher - Mr. Cerda Pavia. Indirectly it shows the high regard held for Administration educational services held by the people of this area.

60. The missions have village schools throughout the two valleys. The Lutheran mission has schools at Ababe, Avani, Kinkio, Mabai and Finintegu, whilst the Seven Day Adventist have schools at Koruvani, Tobinofi, Iontebe and Sevenfamo. All teachers report that they are having difficulty in retaining their pupils. This position is unfortunate, as, firstly, they do not have European teachers, secondly, they are day schools and not boarding establishments, and thirdly, they do not teach English. The people appear to be comparing the Mission schools with the Government school and find the former sadly lacking.

Missions

61. The Lutherans and Seven Day Adventist Missions are active in the area and are expanding rapidly. The Lutheran Church has been conducting many baptismal ceremonies through parts of the Division and in nearly every pro-Lutheran village, palatial churches can be found.

62. It is felt that these "conversions" would be more lasting if a European missionary was continually in the area. At present Rev. Flierl pays his congregation visits at monthly or two monthly intervals. The Seventh Day Adventist pastor has never paid a visit to any village since the writer has been at Hengnanofi.

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.

Agriculture

(1) Subsistence

63. The predominant form of subsistence agriculture is the bush fallow system; the natives wherever possible leaving their gardens to secondary growth after an approximate three to five years of use. The fallow period generally lasts for some seven to eight years. This, however, is not general, as population pressures on existing land resources dictate a much tighter cycle. In these areas, the fallow period is as short as three years.

64. Gardens are also planted on hill slopes, and by custom, all have their furrows running at right angles to the hillside contours - that is the furrows run with the slope. Attempts have been made to explain the wastefullness of ~~xxxi~~ this practice, however for a fuller control to be exercised, an Agricultural Extension Officer is required.

65. The "cyclas formicarius" or ant weevil has extensively damaged sweet potato crops through-out the Division. It has been advised that large scale chemical methods of control are unpracticable, and the natives have since been advised to pay more attention to cultural techniques such as increased hilling of tubers; rotation of crops; burning all infected material and wherever possible to plant their crop in moister areas.

(2) Commercial

66. There are approximately 40 acres of coffee within this division of which approximately 10 acres are in their first or second year of bearing. The ages of the coffee trees very from circa 1945 to the present date. The condition of the coffee trees varies with the soil & type, irrigation, care and attitude of the ~~xxxx~~ owner. For a comprehensive report on the condition of all trees attention is drawn to the report of Mr. D.Montgomery who conducted an Agricultural patrol through this division during August of last year.

67. The patrol, though not actively concerned with the care and treatment of the plants, noted the following existing conditions that were prevalent in the majority of blocks:-

(a) Bananas being used as permanent shade.

(b) Insufficient temporary shade with no permanent shade planted.

(c) Lack of irrigation.

(d) Pest and Disease Incidence.

(e) Planting techniques.

(a) Bananas as shade trees.

68. This practice has its advantages in that whilst providing adequate shade for the plant, it doubles as a source of food for the people. Its disadvantages far out-weigh its value as a food crop as it drains from the soil the chemicals and compounds which alone ensure a full life for the coffee tree. Such a practice prematurely brings the need for artificial fertilization which, at the moment, the native can neither comprehend or afford. It has been found that in Guatemala banana trees "drain a tremendous

Agriculture (Cont.)

amount of water and minerals from the soil, actually twenty times the amount required by the coffee plant" - "Tea and Coffee Trade Journal" June 1956 page 20 -, and after ~~Xxxxxx~~ "ten years the land is next to worthless for cultivation of coffee" - ibid.

(b) Insufficient temporary shade

69. Discussing this aspect with the growers attention was drawn to the fact that if Crotelaria spp. was used, it had to be continually re-planted otherwise long and spindly growth results. Permanent shade planting was used as a lever to encourage the planting of Casuarina trees which in time would serve the triple purpose of providing adequate shade, firewood and building materials.

(c) Lack of Irrigation

70. This facet applies to places where with a little work irrigation could be made possible, and also to those places that are beyond the present resources of the grower. The use of kunai mulch was explained and advice given that the heaviest mulch should be used on sloping gardens as well as those where irrigation was not practicable.

(d) Pest and Disease Incidence

71. Black scale (Saissetia nigra) and Sooty Mould was evident in most blocks - more so in the gardens where coffee was growing in the line of the temporary shade than between these shade lines.

72. The Coffee Ring-Barking beetle has reached severe proportions within the Division. A conservative estimate being 25% of all trees being afflicted with this pest. It principally attacks ~~xxxx~~ young trees setting back the growth and often killing very young trees. Spraying may be the remedy and it is thought by reputable people that a .5% of a 15% solution of Dieldrin may be the answer - approximate cost per acre would be seven pounds. The habitat and life cycle of this beetle is not known by the writer, and it would be appreciated if information on this subject could be received. Whether this beetle is indigineous to coffee, or spreads from other host plants (such as pit-pit,) is also not known. In any case, the future of native coffee is at stake and if priority could be given to remedial measures it would be appreciated both by the writer and the growers.

(e) Planting Techniques

73. Generally, planting of coffee has been carried out under the supervision of the two native agricultural assistants stationed at Henganofi, however some blocks have been planted out by the growers themselves. In these areas, the coffee plant has been planted too deep thus unnecessarily weakening the plant and decreasing its effective life.

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74. In harvesting and processing techniques, the native grower is at a disadvantage as he possesses no fermenting boxes, machinery, or outside guidance other than the periodic ~~xxxx~~ visits both by the Patrol Officer, and Mr. Casey - coffee buyer. Fermenting is done in bamboo pipes with the result that although the top 4 inches or so have fermented properly. the remainder has been over fermented. This ensures a poor product.

75. Likewise in drying the coffee bean, the growers do not pay sufficient attention to this phase of processing. Mr. K.

Agriculture (Cont.)

Caley has conducted experiments with native coffee and estimates that 50% of the coffee weight is moisture content.

76. The marketing of native coffee has not, as yet, unduly concerned the native, but will be a major problem in years to come if the present haphazard arrangements are to continue. The practice has been for the buyer to set a day when he will collect and buy coffee - the growers then readying their crop for that day. This has not been successful, as the native cannot seem to abide by the set day, but often presents himself the following day to say that he has coffee and would the buyer please come and get it. The remedy, and the only remedy that is in line with Native Affairs policy is for the growers to set up their own marketing organization - not only for coffee, but for other cash crops. If reliable figures and amounts could be obtained, there would be no difficulty in contacting interested European buyers for such produce.

Livestock

77. Pigs, fowls, ducks and goats are represented within the division, and all show some cross-breeding with European strains. The station boar at Henganofi has sired some excellent litters as is evidenced by the price ranges for pigs. For a "kanaka" pig of say three years the price is approximately £3 compared to £6 for a similar pig of European cross.

Fisheries

78. Extension work has been carried out in this field over the past three months. Fourteen native ponds have been constructed with ten being stocked from the fish pond at Henganofi. Interest in this sphere is increasing and the native assigned to the Fisheries Extension branch will be kept busy for months to come in supervising this work.

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Conclusion

79. The native situation can be termed satisfactory, however much needs to be done in improving the overall medical and agricultural picture of this area.

80. There is, as can be seen, an urgent need for Dept. of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and Public Health Officers to be stationed at Henganofi. When this is done the people will then begin to progress socially, economically and politically.

Appendix "A"

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION FIGURES

KAMANUNTIN / GATUTIN DIVISION.

1957-58

Village and/or local Group	Males 0-10	10-16	16-45	over 45	Total	Females 0-10	10-16	16-45	over 45	Total	Grand Total
Finintegu.	32	14	40	8	94	24	15	42	11	92	186
Yohobe.	25	15	47	15	102	36	9	52	18	115	217
Numuynfove.	2[illegible]	21	37	13	93	23	14	42	21	100	193
Fagaminofi.	[illegible]	17	47	13	106	27	11	55	12	105	211
Fagamofi.	27	15	48	12	102	24	13	51	16	104	206
Komuina.	43	28	60	16	147	26	15	62	27	130	277
Tusinofi.	48	26	69	15	158	33	23	58	20	134	292
Habai.	24	29	44	15	112	27	20	53	23	123	235
Tebinofi.	19	22	52	14	107	38	15	52	22	127	234
Zaraguna.	21	19	56	17	113	31	15	48	24	118	231
Limpona.	36	21	73	19	149	40	11	63	29	143	292
Panku'o.	29	16	39	16	100	22	10	36	18	86	186
Agafintegu.	21	9	25	6	61	8	9	22	11	50	111
Iagusa.	23	11	56	13	103	24	12	64	18	118	221
Katigi.	22	10	52	5	89	25	8	51	6	90	179
Krufinofi.	42	14	83	11	150	50	12	84	27	173	323
Kinkio.	53	13	76	12	154	45	7	72	24	148	302
Kiriginabi.	24	9	33	13	79	29	10	31	20	90	169
Tulinofi.	42	9	62	17	130	35	16	58	28	137	267
Kafe.	19	9	40	12	80	29	11	38	19	97	177
Sabiya.	32	14	39	5	90	33	16	46	20	115	205
Iganofi.	15	18	44	7	84	19	8	43	17	87	171
Awani.	19	20	46	11	96	27	10	39	17	93	189
Koruvani.	19	14	36	3	72	24	11	30	8	73	145
Avaninofi.	29	19	55	11	115	31	11	54	23	119	234
Haiyafaga.	55	21	79	24	179	47	23	81	29	180	359
Keka.	43	17	61	13	134	31	29	54	20	134	268
Ababe.	60	52	90	21	223	65	29	101	29	224	447
Mapanofi.	33	28	57	21	139	24	14	48	21	107	246
Iahotegabe.	34	20	61	8	123	33	15	59	7	114	237
Numiyagave.	25	13	36	7	81	21	9	34	6	70	151
Katu.	6	4	15	4	30	8	4	16	4	34	64
Iontebe.	51	16	53	13	133	38	11	58	15	122	255
Henganofi.	29	21	36	7	93	26	5	40	13	84	177
Abigirebebe.	23	17	26	6	72	23	5	29	8	65	137
Segamafamo.	33	13	40	9	95	24	11	45	6	86	181
TOTALS	1101	[illegible]	[illegible]	433	3488	1010	467	1811	697	3985	7,973

Appendix"B".

MEDICAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS.

VILLAGE.	YAWS	SCABIES	DIARRHOEA	RINGWORM	DYSENTERY	T.U.	ABCESS	INJURIES	INFLUENZA	PNEUMONIA	ARTHRITIS	MEASLES	LEPROSY	BURNS	OPTHALMIA	NEO INFA	TOTAL
Finifegu.	I	II				4	I	9	I							I	28
Yomobe.	I0	8				I	I3	II	4	I					2		50
Numuyafove.	3	4					2	7					I				I8
Faganinofi.	5				4	2	I	3						2			I6
Faganofi.	3				2			8						2			I6
Komuina.		I9						I8	2			I			I		4I
Tusinofi.	6	I7			2			3	2						7		35
Habei.	I0	I4	I			4		6						3	3		4I
Tebinofi.	8	I3			I			I0							7		40
Zumaguna.	4	I8		I			I	9							7		42
Limpoma.	4	I0						4							5		23
Tanku'o.	6	9			I			2							6		24
Agafintegu.	3	6						I						I	4		I5
Laguna.	4	9						3									I6
Katigi.	8	9				5		6									28
Krufinofi.	7	9	I					9									26
Kinkio	5	I0			I	4	I	I0							I		32
Kirigimabi	5	I						8									I4
Yulinofi.	6	3				2		5									I6
Kafe.	6		I				I	4							I		I3
Sabiya.	5	5				I		2									I3
Iganofi.	2							I									3
Avani.	3	6					I	I									II
Koruvani.	4							2									6
Avaninofi.	4	2					I	I							I		9
Haiyafaga.	2				I			3									6
Keka.	5	3				I	2	5								I	I7
Ababe.	I2	9						5									26
Hapanofi.	2	2				I		4									9
Iahotegabi.	I5	I2	I				3	I0							2	2	43
Numuyagave.	2	2					2	I	I		I						9
Katu.	3	6				I	I	3									I4
Iontebe.	6	I0	I				2	4				I	I	I	I		26
Henganofi.	I2	6					3	8									29
Abigirebebe	I	9					I	3					I				I5
Segemafamo.	I	3						I					I				5
Grand Total		I8I	248	3	3	8	27	36	I97	9	I	I		I	2	I3	49	4	783

Appendix "C" (1)

ROADS - GROUPS, MILEAGES AND PAYMENTS

HIGHLANDS HIGHWAY — from 1/1/57

Group	Pop.	Miles	Road type	Cont* Pay.	Quart Pay	Bridge* Pay	Total
Formusmbi	963	4	Mt. Bench	£15.10	nil	£39	£54.10.
Ababe-Henaru	930	4½	"	£ 8.0.	£20.5.	£ 6	£34.0.
Ababe-Maiya.	627	3	"	£84.0.	£12.0	nil	£96.0.
Avuni	944	2¾	Flat platform	£140.0.	£12.5.	£60	£212.5.
Krebenofi	1194	2	" "	£24.10.	£ 6.10.	£24	£56.0.
Naresomeru	444	(2 (1	" " Mt. Bench	£36.5.	£10.0.	£89	£135.5.
							£508.0

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"C" (2) KAMANUNTINA VALLEY FEEDER ROAD

Formuemabi	610	3½	Flat platform	£4.10.	nil	nil	£4.10.
Kamanonka	620	1¾	" "	£3.10.	"	"	£3.10.
Tebega	1581	(5 (1	" " Mt. Bench	£8.10.	"	"	£8.10.
							£16.10.

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+ Includes piece work and villagers working for wages of a 1/- a day per man.

* Includes payment for trees, haulage and labour, as well payment for the pit sawn timber decking.

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APPENDIX "D"

KAMANO OR KAFE TRIBE

FORMURENABI SUB TRIBAL GROUP

FAGAMINOFI LOCAL GROUP
FAGAME (CLAN)

FAGANOFI LOCAL GROUP
BENEGA, FAGANOFI } CLANS

IONTEBE LOCAL GROUP

HENGANOFI, ABIGIREBEBE } LOCAL GROUP

KAMANONKA SUB TRIBAL GROUP

FININTEGU LOCAL GROUP
RAREGENAFU, HENGAGENAFU } CLANS

YOHOBE LOCAL GROUP
MEGUSANOFI, HANINOFI, EGASINOFI, KREGO, JOGA, ANIEPU } CLANS

KOMUINA LOCAL GROUP
HAIYAFANOFI, KOMUINA } CLANS

NUMUYAFOVE LOCAL GROUP
BAGANOFI, KAREBEREGU } CLANS

TEBEGA SUB TRIBAL GROUP

TUSINOFI LOCAL GROUP
ASIER, TUSINOFI } CLANS

HABAI LOCAL GROUP
HOFARANOFI, HABAINA } CLANS

TEBINOFI LOCAL GROUP
TERFAROMI, GUGUNI, CAFENONI } CLANS

ZARAGUNA LOCAL GROUP
HAREMOFI, TOUMENOFI } CLANS

LIMPONA LOCAL GROUP
KINDINA, KARAGA } CLANS

TANKUO LOCAL GROUP
UNANOFI, VARANENOFI } CLANS

AGAFINTEGU LOCAL GROUP
AGAFINTEGU, KRUFENOFI } CLANS

NARESOMERU SUB TRIBAL GROUP

YULINOFI LOCAL GROUP
BUGA, YULI, BERRABELENI } CLANS

KREBENOFI SUB TRIBAL GROUP

IAGUSA LOCAL GROUP KAFE
IAGUSA) CLAN

KAFE LOCAL GROUP
ORIENABI } CLANS

KATIGI LOCAL GROUP
KATIGINOFI, KATIGI } CLANS

KRUFINOFI LOCAL GROUP
KRUFINOFI, IAGUSA } CLANS

KINKIO LOCAL GROUP
KINKIO, KEKA } CLANS

KIRIGINABI LOCAL GROUP
KIRIGINABI, TUAHO■ } CLANS

AVANI SUB [illegible] GROUP

SABIYA LOC
SABIYA, FIKAFENOFI }

IGANOFI LO
GENKANOFI, FUEGARO }

AVANI LOCAL
AVANI)

KORUVANI L
KORUVANI)

AVANINOFI L
BAZANOFI, ANINOFI, FAGU }

KAFE TRIBE

SOMERU SUB TRIBAL GROUP

NOFI LOCAL GROUP
} CLANS

KAFE LOCAL GROUP
ORIENABI
UP KAFE } CLANS

ABABE- HAIYAFAGA SUB TRIBAL GROUP

HAIYAFAGA LOCAL GROUP
HAIYAFAGA
HANINOFI } CLANS

KEKA LOCAL GROUP

KEZERMARINARI SUB TRIBAL GROUP

MEIHENAVI LOCAL GROUP
SEGENAFAMO) CLAN

ABABE-HENARU SUB TRIBAL GROUP

ABABE LOCAL GROUP

HAPANOFI LOCAL GROUP

IAHOTEGABI LOCAL GROUP

NUMUYAGAVE SUB TRIBAL GROUP

NUMUYAGAVE LOCAL GROUP
KATI
NUMUYAGAVE } CLANS
ATIRE

AVANI SUB TRIBAL GROUP

SABIYA LOCAL GROUP
SABIYA
FIKAFENOFI } CLANS

IGANOFI LOCAL GROUP
GENKANOFI
FUFUGAZO } CLANS

AVANI LOCAL GROUP
AVANI) CLAN

KORUVANI LOCAL GROUP
KORUVANI) CLAN

AVANINOFI LOCAL GROUP
BAZANOFI
ANINOFI
FAGU } CLANS

Appendix "E"

ANTHROPOLOGICAL DATA

Adoption

81. Extensive Anthropological research was not carried out by the patrol, however the following account of the customary adoption procedure may be of some help to future Officers who will be patrolling this area.

82. Adoption is widely practised amongst these people with the result that la[illegible]y groups are seldom seen - if they are, they are generally si[illegible]le children. Male children are seldom, if ever, adopted. This is primarily due to the the position of the male in this society. He is needed to preserve the social solidarity of the group, to help in communal activities such as gardening, hunting, and fighting. The importance of the male can be seen by the fact that if a widow returns, with her children, to her village, when the male children reach puberty, they are taken brought back to the villageof their birth. - femal children are allowed to remain with the mother.

83. There are no rigid rules governing adoption, rather it is a case of voluntary association. Children aredopted either between clans, villages, local groups, and even between tribes. There is no insistence on reciprocal rights or duties between the true parents and the adopted parents. After the adoption, the child may never see its parents again, though quite often such visits are arranged.

84. Again, the child is not supposed to know that it has been adopted - speaking about the adoption is "taboo" and often means banishment for the guilty party.

85. There does not appear to be any set age at which adoption of children takes place. Children from the age of a three months to eight years are adopted - the young baby often being wet-nursed by its adopted mother.

. . . . . .

Noted:
E.J.
9/10.
Second copy of Appendix "E" removed to Anthropology file.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957 - 58

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission			Males		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					10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Children under 5 years		M	F	M	F	M+F
KAMANONKA TRIBAL GROUP																																						
FININTEGU	22.Y.57	2	8	1										2	2		1	2		3	1		1		3				14	40	15	42	4	48	1 8	42	39	47	53	186
YOHOBÉ	"	4	8											11				2	3	3	11		12		2		6		15	47	9	52	4	58	2	35	45	36	70	217
NUMUYAFO'E	20.Y.57	1	5											1	2			2	1	6	12	2	1		6		1	1	21	37	14	42	3	50	2 1	37	37	36	60	193
FAGAMINOA	"	8	6														1	8	1	3			7		2				17	47	11	55	x	69	1 9	44	48	53	67	211
FAGANOFI	"	3	7		1		1							3	1		2	6	1	3	5	1	12		6		3		15	48	13	57	1	56	2 1	55	37	41	66	206
KOMUINA	22.Y.57	8	7	1		1						1		2			3	13		6	6		8		2		4		28	60	15	62	1	69	2 1	63	41	60	89	277
GROUP TOTAL		26	41	2	1	1	1					1		9	5		7	28	6	24	35	3	41		21		14	1	116	279	77	304	17	348		269	237	278	405	1298
TEBEGA TRIBAL GROUP																																						
TUSINOFI	18.7.57	11	9		2	1		1						1			4	10		4	7		1		1				26	69	23	58	3	62	2 1	73	56	76	78	292 + 4 NA
HABAI	"	5	4		3			1						1				6	3	5	4								29	44	26	53	4	56	2 2	53	47	55	76	233 + FINN. 4 15
TEBINOFI	"	4	12					1						1				2	1	8	10	1				3	2		22	52	15	52	6	60	2 2	37	53	57	71	284
ZAFAGUNA	17.7.57	3	4		1			1			1			1	5		1	9	1	6	8								19	56	15	48	3	51	1 9	39	46	66	72	231
LIMPONA	"	15	8	1	1		1	1						2	1		1	7	1	8	8		3				6	1	21	73	11	63	3	67	1 8	54	51	78	91	292
TANKVÓ	"	3	9				1					1	1				1	4	7	8	4						1		16	39	10	36	1	42	2 1	45	32	50	54	186
AGAFINTEGU	18.7.57	3	1											1	1			3	1	2			2						9	25	9	22	3	25	1 9	4	17	30	33	111
GROUP TOTAL		44	47	1	7	1	2	5			1		1	7	8	1	7	41	14	41	41	1	6	1	1		10	3	142	358	93	332	23	363		330	302	412	475	1581

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1951 - 58

Govt. Print.—7103/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students											
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females				Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
KREBENOFI TRIBAL GROUP																																							
IAGUSIA ✓	13.7.57	5	4	1										2	2		1	3	1	7	9		13				2	1	11	56	12	64	6	69	2.1	32	35	47	82	221
KATIGI ✓	12.7.57	2	3	1										1				2		4	3						2		10	52	8	51	5	50	1.9	32	33	52	57	174
KRUFINOFI ✓	13.7.57	9	8	1		1				1					1			8	1	7	9		20	4			4		14	83	12	84	8	86	1.9	53	59	68	110	323
KINKIO ✓	"	14	12			2		2	1		1				2		5	12		7			3	2	1		4	1	13	76	7	72	5	86	2	61	62	85	94	302
KILIGINABI ✓	15.7.57	4	6											1				4		2			8				6		9	33	10	31	4	36	2.1	27	29	28	59	169
GROUP TOTAL		34	33	3		3		2	1	1	1			4	5		6	29	2	27	21		44	6	1		18	2	57	300	49	302	29	327		205	218	285	396	1194
NARESOMERU TRIBAL GROUP																																							
YULINOFI ✓	12.7.57	5	11	1	2					1				1				4	2	4	4		1				1		9	62	16	58	6	64	1.9	51	51	73	86	261
KAFE ✓	"	7	8	1	1													5		4	8						2		9	40	11	38	4	40	1.8	27	40	43	57	177
GROUP TOTAL		12	19	2	3					1				1				9	2	8	12		1				3		18	102	27	96	10	104		78	91	116	143	444

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58

Govt. Print.—7403/10.58.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission			Males		Females		Pregnant	Nursing (Child under 1 year)		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
AVANI TRIBAL GROUP																																					
SABIYA ✓	8-7-57	9	6											4			1	5		4	5	1	6			5	2	14	39	16	46	3	54		41	47	33	65	205
IGANCFI ✓	"	3	3					1						2				6		6	1		10		1	6	2	18	44	7	43	2	48		26	25	40	60	171
AVANI ✓	9-7-57	2	5											2			1	3		5	2		10			20	4	20	16	10	39	1	40	2	20	34	44	55	189
KORUVANI ✓	"	2	3														1	3		3	1		1			5	1	14	36	11	30	1	32	2	28	33	37	39	145
AGANINCFI ✓	"	4	4			1		1						1	2			2	1	3	6	3			6		1		19	55	11	54	1	61	2	41	39	6	77	234
GROUP TOTAL		20	21			1		2						9	2		3	19	1	21	15	4	27		7		37	9	85	230	55	212	8	232		156	228	215	396	944
ABABE - HAIYAFAGA TRIBAL GROUP																																					
HAIYAFAGA ✓	8-7-57	7	5			2				1				1				4	1	2	4		1	6	1		2		21	79	23	51	4	73	12	72	70	90	109	359 / 268 / 286
IKRA ✓	5-7-57	9	10			1					1	1		1	2		1	5	1	9	1			2		17	1	17	61	29	54	3	62	21	52	59	54	74	
GROUP TOTAL		16	15			3				1		1	1	2	2		1	9	2	11	13		15	1	8		19	1	38	140	52	105	7	135		124	129	144	182	627
ABABE - HENARU TRIBAL GROUP																																					
ABABE ✓	5-7-57	9	3			1		1						2	3		4	7	2	2	4		16	4	8		11	1	32	90	29	101	2	102	21	96	95	89	124	447
HAPANCFI ✓	4	8	2			1			1								3	5	1	7	3		11		4		8	1	20	57	14	48	2	52	19	57	38	56	64	246
IAHOTEGABI ✓	23-7-57	1	1						1					2				13	1	4	7	3	12		6		3	1	20	61	15	57	1	62	18	42	47	48	63	37

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58

Govt. Print.—7461/10.58.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students						Pregnant	Nursing Child (under 1 year)		Child		Adults	
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
GROUP TOTAL		26	27	3		2		1	2					6	3		7	25	4	13	14	3	39	4	18		22	3	100	208	58	118	11	222		200	179	192	257	930
NUMUYAGAVE TRIBAL GROUP																																							
NUMUYAGAVE ✓	24 7 57	6	5												3		1	4	1	2					3		5		13	38	9	34	3	36	1·9	32	30	41	40	151
KATU ✓	23 7 57	1												1			1	2	1	3	3	2			3		4	1	4	16	4	16		18						
GROUP TOTAL		7	5											1	3		2	6	2	5	3	2			3		9	1	17	54	13	50	3	54		40	41	56	68	213
PANCFI TRIBAL GROUP																																							
ILNTEBE	23 7 57	11	9											3	2		1	7	2	3	6		2		4	1	10	1	16	53	11	58	2	61	1·9	65	48	53	72	255
NGANCFI ✓	"	5	9		2		2										2	7	1	8	2				9		5	1	21	36	5	40	1	42	2·1	38	31	39	52	177
ABIGIREBEBEV	"	7	6		1				2								1	3	3	6	3				7	4	3		17	26	5	29	1	30	1·5	30	20	29	37	137
GROUP TOTAL		23	24		3		2		2					3	2		4	17	6	17	11		2		20	5	18	2	54	115	21	127	4	133		106	109	121	161	569
MEIMENAVI TRIBAL GROUP																																							
SEGENAFAMO ✓	24 7 57	6	7	1	1										6			2	3	3	2		8		2		2	1	13	40	11	45	3	47		44	35	37	50	181

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children in suckling age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	13-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
TRIBAL GROUP TOTALS																																					
KAMANONKA		26	41	2	1	1	1					1		9	5		7	28	6	24	35	3	41		21		12	1	110	279	77	304	17	340		260	237	273	405	1,290
TEBEGA		44	47	1	7	1	2	5			1		1	7	8	1	7	41	14	41	41	1	6		1		10	3	142	358	103	332	23	363		330	302	412	437	1,581
KREBENOFI		34	33	3		3		2	1	1		1		4	5		6	29	2	37	21		4	6	1		18	2	57	300	49	302	28	327		205	216	285	394	1,194
NAKESOMERU		12	19	2	3					1				1				9	2	8	12		1				3		18	102	27	96	19	104		78	91	116	143	428
ABANI		20	21			1		2						9	2		3	19	1	21	15	4	27		7		37	9	85	220	55	212	8	232		156	178	215	296	944
ABABE-HAIYARAGA		16	15		3			1			1	1		2	2		1	9	2	21	13		15	1	8	1	19	1	38	140	32	135	7	135		124	129	134	182	627
ABABE-HENARU		26	27	3		2		1	2					6	3		7	25	4	137	34		39		18		22	3	130	208	58	118	11	222		200	178	192	257	930
RANOFI		23	24		3			2	2					3	2		4	17	6	17	11		2		20	5	19	2	54	115	21	127	4	133		126	103	121	161	569
NUMUYAGAVE		7	5											1	3		2	6	2	5	3	2			3		9	1	17	52	13	50	3	54		40	41	56	58	213
MEIHENAVI		6	7	1	1										6			2	3	3	2		8		2		2	1	13	40	11	45	3	47		44	35	37	50	181
GRAND TOTAL		214	229	12	18	8	3	13	5	2	2	3	1	42	36	1	37	185	42	170	167	13	188	11	81	6	152	23	634	1,514	467	1,811	114	1,957		1,563	1,512	1,841	2,421	7,973

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No GOROKA 2/ 57-58

Patrol Conducted by I.D.Burnet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled LABOGAI DIVISION & MIDDLE FIO

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr R.Mc.CLAYDON E.M.A.

Natives 69

Duration—From 16/ 7/19 57 to 24/ 8/19 57

Number of Days 40

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/8/19 56

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

Map Reference Map of "Territory to be Administered from Lufa Patrol Post" dated 19/5/55 also sketch map accompanying

Objects of Patrol Census revision and news extrea dication LABOGAI Division. Exploration of Middle Fio area.

.....

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 ....

.....

.....

.....

WAGHI RIVER

GOINO

TUA RIVER

YAGASA

MAIVA

MANI

UBAGUBI

AGOTU

TIMBERED MOUNTAIN
DIVIDE 8000'

RIVER

TIMBERED MOUNTAIN
DIVIDE 8000'

YAGU RIVER

Undulating
Forest country
4-5000'

Undulating
Forest country
4-5000'

BASALT
PLAINS

KOKOMO
River

BASALT
PLAINS

Sample ②

BASALTS

Sample ①

Sample ③

air
STRIP
SITE

4,300'

HEROANA

FIO
River
Gorge

Sample ④

ulating FORESTED Ridges observed From HEROANA

abandoned
FAR Station

FIO RIVER
odd Falls

BASALT PLAINS

Sample ②

BASALTS

Sample ①

Sample ③

air strip site

HEROANA

④ 4,300'

FIO River Gorge

Sample ④

ulating forested ridges observed from Heroana

abandoned FAR hamlet

FIO RIVER

odd sago stands along riv

Patrol Route

Territory Border

FIO RIVER

abandoned HAHI hamlet

LUFA

MT Michael

HEROANA LANDS

MT KABUSO

LEGEND

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile

area of immediate interest.

Taken from "Map of territory to be Administered by Lafa Patrol Post" by J.L. Thyer PO 19th May 1955

N

MT. KADUSO

LEGEND

Scale 1 inch = 1 mile

area of immediate interest.

Taken from "Map of territory to be Administered by Lufa Patrol Post"
by J.L Thyer P.O
19th May 1955

N

I.D Burnett
5.1.58

TSOMA RIVER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

WETjmc

No. 7-5-3/5 (25)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

3 July, 58.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

LABOGAI CENSUS DIVISION STATISTICS.

Your memo. NA. 30-16-84 dated 30 May, 58, refers.

2. The census was revised and a copy of the Village Population Registers are attached hereto.

...

W.E. Tomasetti
(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

-84

30-16-84.

30th May, 1958.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

Patrol Report No.2. 1957/58-Goroka.

Although "Census revision" is listed as one of the objects of the above patrol, no census statistics appear to have been forwarded with it.

Please advise and, if statistics were compiled, forward a copy to this Headquarters.

(J.K.McCarthy)
Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 17th December, 1957.

The Anthropologist, Dept., Native Affairs.

MINUTE

Govt. Print.—218/9.57. File No. A 30-16-84

SUBJECT: Patrol Report No.2. 1957/1958 - Goroka.

Your attention is invited to Paragraphs 26,27,32,33 37-40 of this Patrol Report.

(J.K.McCarthy)
Acting Director.

Patrol C.J. 13/1.

30-16-84

17th December, 1957.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

Patrol Report No.2. 1957/58-Goroka.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

Your remarks contained in memoranda to this Headquarters and to the Assistant District Officer adequately cover the contents of the Report.

The Patrol has been well reported and obviously well performed.

The notes on Nativism (Cult) have been passed to the Anthropologist for his comment.

(J.K.McCarthy)
Acting Director.

30/16/84

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEC 1957

In Reply Please Quote
No. 30-2-1/53
(1857)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

9th December, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P.R. GOROKA 2/57-58 - LABOGAI CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith the above document, copy of A.D.O., GOROKA Sub-District covering memo. 29-1-4 dated 18th November, 1957 and a copy of my memo. 30-2-1/54 dated 9th December, 1957, to him. The claim for camping allowance is also attached.

2. The Patrol is programmed for July and it was so commenced.

3. The map has not yet been received but a copy will be forwarded in due course.

4. Comments are in the attachments.

5. Where necessary matters have been and are being referred to the District departmental representatives.

6. Mr. BURNET has done very well.

for (H.W. West)
Acting District Officer.

C.C:
A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District (2).

Encl.

File: GSD 29-1-A

Sub-District Office,
GOROKA.

18th November, 1957.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District.

P/R GOR 2/57-58 : Mr. I.D. BURNETT, P.O.
LeBOGAI Census Division & Middle FIO Area.

1. A concise and realistic report of a well-conducted patrol. I apologise for its late forwarding, owing to my own patrol absences.

2. Until intensive administration can be extended to the Middle FIO, little significant improvement in health, mental stability or the general native situation can hardly be expected. (paras 4, 29-34, 40-1). Cultist tendencies resulting from its sudden, yet shallow, contact with the XXth Century will probably long prevail. Only the lack of a specific officer precludes completion of the projected KARIMUI airstrip and base camp; I would, however, like to proceed with unsupervised clearing of the MIKAURU site first-proposed -- if you agree. Consolidation work in his own area must needs remain first priority for POIC, LUFA.

3. Could the DAO please be requested to survey the suitability of the LUFA-GONO area for native coffee? (para 8).

4. As you know, in conjunction with a proposed overshot water-wheel which I am anxious to build and install from local potential given the necessary funds from the Highlands Development Scheme, a saw bench has been requested for LUFA. (para 9). Nothing further has been heard anent the request.

5. Personally I give logs little chance of surviving the PURARY and HATHOR gorges in recognisable form. (para 10). However, costing nothing, the experiment proposed merits trial. If ADO, BEARA, could please give the matter some publicity we will proceed; small trade rewards can be made available from our stocks to any Papuan finder, if required.

6. I would like to see some <u>cautious</u> publicity given to the HEROANA lands. (para 11). Also, if possible, their closer inspection by an agriculturalist, in view of para 22. They may well prove interesting to a well-capitalised rubber, etc., concessionaire despite the sparse local population. Might not the 'speculative' Administration purchase of several square miles now be to our later advantage?

7. The Veterinary Officer confirms the anthrax symptoms in MENGINO II pigs. (para 22).

8. I do not consider the death rate unduly high, nor health poor. (para 13). I recommend the evacuation of the KARIMUI Hansenites now and, unless you desire otherwise, will notify the POIC accordingly. (para 15).

9. The badges required have been sent to LUFA. (para 28). The Tultul appointments recommended have been approved. (para 29). Approval of the 8 provisional Luluais is requested, please.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Assistant District Officer,
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT.

c.c. POIC, LUFA.

30-2-1/5h
(1659)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

9th December, 1957.

A.D.O.,
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT.

P.F. GOROKA 2/57-58 - LAMOGAI CENSUS DIVISION.

Thank you for the above document, some comments follow.

(A) The area patrolled, and it should have been shown as such, is the LAMOGAI Census Division plus the MIDDLE FIO area. Pending a patrol of the GIMI Census Division of the KAINANTU Sub-District, and more knowledge generally of the area, the final disposition of the MIDDLE FIO area cannot be decided.

(B) The map has not yet been received.

(C) The term "clan" and "group" should not be used where census unit is intended. A relevant instruction has been issued and should not be ignored. (1-2-1/55 (802)).

(D) What law provides a sanction for the orders regarding road construction. The people are apparently working as volunteers and the distinction should not be blurred.

(E) (3-5) The age of 13 is probably only an estimate. I think the custom should be eroded than than exploded.

(F) See below.

(G) (11-24) Development should precede the construction of an airstrip rather than the reverse. Funds available at present are insufficient for work in hand and it is unlikely funds or staff are available for this venture.

(H) I am pleased to note the badges are now issued.

(I) (9-10) Go ahead with the test. The trees must be bought from the owners. Ensure I get information copies of all correspondence.

2. I have discussed the evacuation of the Hansenides with Dr. SYMES and they should not be moved at present.

3. Mr. BURNET has done extremely well and has added considerably to our knowledge of this part of the District. It is a pity the map was not forwarded with the report. Please give him a copy of this memo.

for (H.W. West)
Acting District Officer.

C.C:
Director of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Lufa Patrol Post,
Goroka Sub-District,
E.H.D.

29th September, 1957.

PATROL REPORT - GOROKA 2/ 1957-58

LABOGAI LINGUISTIC GROUP & MIDDLE FIO AREA

Patrol Conducted by:	I.D.Burnet, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled:	South West of Mt Michael.
Patrol accompanied by:	Europeans - Mr R. Mc.Claydon E.M.A. Natives - 52 Carriers 9 Police. 6 Native Medical Orderlies 2 Interpreters.
Duration of Patrol:	16/7/57 to 24/8/57 Fourty days.
Last Native Affairs Patrol:	July 1956.
Last Medical Patrol:	Nil.
Map Reference:	Map of "Territory to be administered from Lufa Patrol Post" dated 19/5/55 /Also sketch map accompanying report.
Objects of Patrol:	Census revision and yaws eradication LABOGAI Division. Exploration of Middle Fio area.
Results of Patrol:	Contained herein.

I.D.Burnet.
(I.D.Burnet)
Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol reported covers two distinct areas. The greater part of the patrol was spent in the LABOGAI Division attending to routine matters, particularly Census revision and yaws eradication. From HEROANA, the most southerly of the LABOGAI groups the patrol explored the upper reaches of the Fio River and later followed a north westerly course to DILEDO north ~~west~~ east of Mt KARIMUI.

The LABOGAI Division extends from LUFA Patrol Post where the Kunai merges with forest on to the south west to the cold, 6,700', densly forested, but still accessible settlement at GONO, on south west for 20 miles to MENGINO and south 20 miles to the isolated group at HEROANA.

Beyond GONO despite a decline in altitude the country remains rugged and inhospitable. There is virtually no flat land. The hills are all heavily timbered. At GUSA near the TUA river there are some fine stands of KINKI Pine. In all it was rather depressing to find such a tractable and virile people, bent on advancement, having so few natural resources.

South of th LABOGAI Division beyond a range of mountains rising 10,00' there is an area which has been referred to in previous reports as the Middle FIO. This area is contained by the entire length of the FIO river to the east and south and by Mt KARIMUI in the west. The area is not as rugged or as high as the LABOGAI nevertheless the population is very sparse. The people roam from one sago patch to another without building permanent houses or establishing gardens.

This area had not been patrolled from the north before and there was no information about the area at Lufa. There was evidence in the area of previous patrols. These were probably conducted by A.P.C. Although Administration influence in the area is negligible, there are no village books or village Officials there is a considerable European influence as a result of the natives own explorations. Many natives have visited Kikori and Port Moresby. Motu was widely understood. Most of the men were dressed in shorts and shirts.

North west of the FIO the results of the exploration were largely negative. What was reported to be a considerable population turned out to be very sparse indeed. This information however is quite pertinent to the proper sighting of the Karimui Patrol Post which is due to be established this financial year.

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PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday, 16th July, 1957.

Departed Lufa 0900, by track to BEHA, arrived 1130. Inspected the proposed road to the KUKONO Gorge and beyond. Convened the Court for Native Affairs to adjudicate in a dispute involving the payment of compensation to a Lufa clan for a man who had left to live at BEHA. Revised census for KIOVI clan. Rain preventing further revision.
Overnight at BEHA.

Wednesday, 17th July, 1957.

Long delay due to rain. Revised census for BEHA and HOGABI clans. Departed BEHA 1210, by track to GONO, arrived 1430. Census revision postponed owing to rain. Visited Rev Wertz of Faith Mission. Accompanied by Mr Wertz I inspected the proposed re-routing of the road to provide a safer crossing of the YARI and UNUTAPI rivers.
Overnight at GONO.

Thursday, 18th July, 1957.

Revised census for NAGIALI, YAGASA, MEROSUWANA, IBINIBI, NORUGABU and GUSELEVI clans rewriting three books.
Overnight at GONO.

Friday, 19th July, 1957.

Revised census for INIGI, YAUMA, AKARI and FLANO clans. Addressed Village Officials and others and issued instructions to open the road from GONO to the KUKUNG Gorge.
Overnight at GONO.

Saturday, 20th July, 1957.

Departed GONO 0900, by track to MENGINO I, arrived 1130. Revised census for MENILO clan and inspected housing. Rain prevented further census revision.
Overnight at MENGINO II.

Sunday, 21st July, 1957.

Observed.
Overnight at MENGINO I.

Monday, 22nd July, 1957.

Revised census for FBOIYO, ORARATU and KIOVI clans. Departed MENGINO I 1300, by track to FIAMATAVI, arrived 1420. Inspected houses.
Overnight at FIAMOTAVI.

Tuesday, 23rd July, 1957.

Revised census for ETABA and KASAGE clans. Departed FIAMOTAVI 1100, by track to HEGETRU, arrived 1300. Revised census for KORO and U'AI clans.
Overnight at HEGETRU.

Wednesday, 24th July, 1957.

Revised census for FO'URO, OSEVA, NAME, ISE and KEMIGA clan. Departed HEGETRU 1200, by track to RARO, arrived 1320. Revised census for AGOTU and MANI clans. Inspected houses.
Overnight at RARO.

PATROL DIARY cont.

Thursday, 25th July, 1957.

Revised census for HOGAI ARO clan. Departed RARO 1000, by track to ARULAI, arrived 1100. Revised census for NEMIMO, FLI-ILABA, RANEVE and INIBI clans. Inspected houses.
Overnight at ARULAI.

Friday, 26th July, 1957.

Departed ARULAI 0900, by track to MANI, arrive 1100.
Revised census for HERO-IOWAI, U'AVINA and AMENAMO clans.
Overnight at MANI.

Saturday, 27th July, 1957.

Departed MANI 0900, by track to AGIBU, arrived 1100.
Revised census for KIOSI and AGIBU clans. Inspected housing.
Overnight at AGIBU.

Sunday, 28th July, 1957.

Departed MANI 0900, by track to MAIVA arrived 1100.
Rested.
Overnight at MAIVA.

Monday, 29th July, 1957.

Revised census for FAMILILI, ORARATU and AIGUWA clans.
Departed MAIVA 1030, by track to UBAGUBI, arrived 1200.
Revised census for YANABISA, HAKWOI and FAIYU clans.
Overnight at UBAGUBI.

Tuesday, 30th July, 1957.

Departed UBAGUBI 0730 walked steadily untill 1415.
Const TOMAS had been sent ahead to obtain food from HEROANA and to prepare a camp at the site used by Patrol Officer J. Thyer in 1955.
Under canvas.

Wednesday, 31st July, 1957.

Broke camp 0800, two and a half hours easy walking to HEROANA. Inspected houses and gardens.
Overnight HEROANA.

Thursday, 1st August, 1957.

Revised census for FAIYU, ADUNO and FUIFIE clans.
Inspected possible airstrip site. Final preparations for Middle Fio.
Overnight at HEROANA.

Friday, 2nd Augus, 1957.

Departed HEROANA 0800. Followed a south westerly course for seven hours. For the first two hours the patrol followed a good track through undulating country which had in earlier times been used for gardens by the HEROANAs. Thereafter the track became a good deal steeper as the patrol a descended to the KIPIGINA river. This river soon joined the FIO and the patrol followed the Fio untill 1500. We had seen no natives during the day but there were some shelters seen near sago stands.
Overnight Fio river.

PATROL DIARY cont.

Saturday,3rd August,1957.

Broke camp 0800. The patrol followed the FIO a short distance and then climbed a ridge to the west and met the river YAI'INA. From the top of this ridge we saw three houses. Our guides told us that these houses were deserted but I decided to confirm this for myself. With two police and our guides we followed the river upstream to the houses while the main body of the patrol went on down stream. Along the river we saw tracks and also evidence of people diverting the flow to trap fish. The houses had been deserted for a long time. They were somewhat reminiscent of the single story MIKAURU dwelling but with some coastal influence also apparent. The houses all had a pitched roof. Nails had been used sparingly in all of them. In each house there was a partition dividing it in two. This partition also occurs in the MIKAURU houses where it serves to segregate the sexes. In one house we found a sago bag containing a well cleaned skull. This way of treating remains is also characteristic of the MIKAURU. There was a track away from the houses which L.L KUGE of HEROANA said led to two abandoned villages and then on to KARIMUI. Then we returned to the main body of the patrol further down the YAI'INA. They were resting at another abandoned hamlet where they had fared well from the old gardens. Shortly after we rejoined the FIO which we followed until 1300. We made camp near a blump of sago. During the afternoon we made contact with some natives who had been processing sago nearby. These people told us of a cult organized by an ex police constable named TOLITI which was flourishing further down in Papua. They said that natives from throughout the Middle Fio and Mt KARIMUI areas had joined in a pilgrimage to see TOLITI. The natives were well dressed and in trading bird plumes they showed that they knew the value of money and bird plumes for that matter. I purchased a sago palm from one of them. During the afternoon Interpreter AFO shot a Cassowary, a welcome addition to the carriers diet.

Overnight Fio river Altitude 3,500' ASL.

Sunday,4th August, 1957.

Sunday observed. The coastal police and the local natives demonstrated the art of processing sago to the carrier line. The palm was immature and the results dissappointing. about 150 lbs of wet sago. The FIO at this stage was about 50 yards across with large deep pools between rapids. The water was clear and ideal for swimming. The Fio has great potential as a trout stream.

Overnight Fio river Altitude 3,500' ASL.

Monday,5th August,1957.

Broke camp 0815. Followed the FIO south east all day. Wewere accompanied by six local natives and met some more , including women and children along the way. Eventually we left the river and followed a small creek a short distance to an abandoned hamlet named HAHU. The houses were perched on ahigh ridge. They were surrounded by gardens consisting mainly of pumpkins. There was also some kaukau,and pineapples. There were even some small coconut palms. One of the houses was not completed and it was explained that the hamlet had been abandoned when TOLITI called for all to gather at his village to meet the end of the world. From the ridge it was possible to look westward toward the valley of the FIO. According to the map this meant that we were now on the Territory border.

Overnight at HAHU Altitude 2,500' ASL.

PATROL DIARY cont.

Tuesday, 6th August, 1957.

Departed KAHU 0800. Rejoined the FIO and followed a track parallel to the river. We saw no signs of habitation and eventually made camp at 1500. It was raining quite hard at this stage, there was no food on hand and so xxx rice and meat had to be issued. Spent a very cold wet and uncomfortable night under canvas.

Wednesday, 7th August, 1957.

Broke camp 0730 and followed a track which was veering away from the FIO now to the North west. Our guide PARO of YARI had promised to find a suitable sago clump for us but it turned out that it had been recently cut. I sent Cpl BARAGU back to process a palm I had seen further back. The main body of the patrol went on. At 1100 we found another abandoned hamlet. This hamlet had been abandoned some time but it was interesting to see the workmanship that had gone into the houses. Many of the timbers were squared, some were fitted xx by pins and sockets. Nails were prevalent. In the garden,which was more extensive than any other seen so far there were some pumpkins and bananas also a few pineapples. Here we found a new track whcih heade directly north west toward KARIMUI it was said. We followed this track some hours and eventually made camp near a clump of sago palms at 1500. During the afternoon Const TAGARA reported finding a European camp a short distance to the north.

Thursday, 8th August, 1957.

Departed 0815. At 1130 the patrol arrived at a stand of mature sago palms and I decided to start processing these whilst waiting for Cpl BARAGU to catch up with us. The sago working went on at a depressing pace that barely seemed to keep pace with consumption. At 1700 Interpreter APO who had been sent ahead to spy out the land returned having made contact with a small group of natives named KAI ANA. With this group was a KARIMUI native named KAKAPE who had previously visited Lufa and had accompanied me on the IAGARIA patrol during February. KAKAPE agreed to guide the party to KARIMUI. He explained that he knew the road well and that there was plenty of food to be had.

Friday, 9th August, 1957.

The day was spent processing a second sago palm and waiting for Cpl BARAGU. Six local natives had appeared by now and a lot of time was spent talking to them. One of these was suffering from yaws the first case seen for the entire patrol. Cpl BARAGU arrived 1700 his party party not only brought sago but also a lot of produce from a garden they had uncovered in the bush. The uncertainty was now over. The patrol had been on the point of turning back. It was a great relief to have a reliable guide at last and also the promise of adequate food.

Saturday, 10th August, 1957.

Broke camp 0800. Made good progress to the northwest. At 1030 we crossed the river O where the DOLO and UI natives were camped. These natives were living in a small sago lean to. They were quite friendly and sold us a quantity sago. In one leanto I found two women who were very frightened. They enveloped themselves in their tapa cloaks and turned their backs on us , moaning slightly the while. During the afternoon we sighted a KIKAURU style house which it seemed had once been occupied by the WALIO clan. Four DOLO natives agreed to accompany the patrol to Lufa

PATROL DIARY cont.

Sunday, 11th August, 1957.

Broke camp 0800. The patrol made good progress walking for six hours and sighting more people than had been seen in the previous six days put together. The people were all MIKAURUs making a slow trek back to their hamlets after their abortive pilgrimage to TOLITI. At one camp just across the river U the people took to the bush as soon as they heard the patrol approach. Our guides persuaded them to come forward and there was mild rejoicing when the people discovered that the patrol did not come from Papua but was led by their own tame kiap from Lufa. We passed numerous other MIKAURU camp sites and finally made camp at one of these at 1430.

Altitude 4,200' aSL.

Monday, 12th August, 1957.

Broke camp 0800. The patrol saw no more natives but from the number of bush shelters it was obvious that we were following a much used track. The area seems to be a permanent source of sago for all the MIKAURU groups north of Mt KARIMUI. At 1200 we crossed a very large river named NYE flowing south to the FLY. Made camp at a MIKAURU shelter 1420.

Tuesday, 13th August, 1957.

Broke camp 0800. Climbed to 5,900' and followed a divide in a westerly direction for three hours reaching as high as 6,150'. Descended slowly toward Mt KARIMUI. Arrived at DOLEDO or HWAIYU hamlet at 1620. The hamlet was almost deserted but the few aged persons at home provided ample food. Taro and bananas were a welcome change from sago which had given many of the carriers diarrhoea.

Overnight at DOLEDO.

Wednesday, 14th August, 1957.

Departed DOLEDO 0800. KAKAPE had undertaken to show the patrol a new route to MENGINO II. This would make it unnecessary to go on to WENA which is the usual point of entry for the MIKAURU. The patrol took half an hour to cross the swiftly flowing SENA river. For the next six hours the patrol followed a north easterly course over remarkably level country. Then the patrol ascended a mountain which rose to 6,500'. From the top it was an hours walk down the other side to join the main track from MAIMAFU to MENGINO II. Finally reached MENGINO II at 1835. The carriers were quite exhausted and it was a great credit to their spirit that they managed this final days walk of ten and a half hours on top of the previous twelve days very difficult going. Const AISARA who had turned back at HEROANA with a foot injury had reached MENGINO II the previous day with supplementary cargo.

Overnight at MENGINO II.

Thursday, 15th August, 1957.

Rested MENGINO II.
Overnight at MENGINO II.

Friday, 16th August, 1957.

Revised census for LAULI and NINIWARA clans. Departed MENGINO II 1030. Two hours to ABIAGERIMA where the census was revised in the village. Departed ABIAGERIMA 1335 by track to MAIMAFU, arrived 1435.

Overnight at MAIMAFU.

PATROL DIARY cont.

Saturday, 17th August, 1957.

Revised census for HAUNINAMU, LIONI and GUSALEBE clans.
Departed MAIMAFU 1100, by track to GUWASA, arrived 1300.
Revised census for LABALIBA, KJSI and LABUGIMO clans.
Overnight at MAIM GUWASA.

Sunday, 18th August, 1957.

Rested.
Overnight at GUWASA.

Monday, 19th August, 1957.

Revised census for RAHAKUMO and ORAI clans. Departed GUWASA 1030, by track to GUSA, arrived, 1230. Inspected houses and revised censys for GUSA and KAIYABI clans.
Overnight at GUSA.

Tuesday, 20th August, 1957.

Departed GUSA 0800 by newly made track to KORA=LIBORFI, arrived 1030. Inspected houses . Revised census for KORA and LIBOPFI groups.
Overnight at GUSA

Wednesday, 21st August, 1957.

Departed KORA=LIBORFI, 0800, by track to MANI. Inspected housing. Revised census for KUMARI xxx, FIMONF and MANI clans.
Overnight at MANI.

Thursday, 22nd August, 1957.

Departed MANI 0830, by track to MAIVA, arrived 1030.
Thence two bags to AGIBU.
Overnight at AGIBU.

Friday, 23rd August, 1957.

Departed AGIBU 0830, by track to MENGINO I, arrived 1000.
Thence to GONO arrived 1230. Visited Mr and Mrs Wertz of the Faith Mission.
Overnight at GONO.

Saturday, 24th August, 1957.

Departed GONO 0900, by track to Lufa , arrived 1230.

END OF PATROL DIARY

LABOGAI DIVISION.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: 1 That part of the LABOGAI Division lying west of Mt Michael was only removed from the restricted category in July,1957(Gov Gaz No 31 of 5/7/56). The area was initially censussed during 1949-52. Recent reports from this division speak of a virile, tractable, pro-government people bent on advancement. In all the process of initial contact and consolidation of government influence has been carried out with marked success.

2 Pacification is now complete. The only untoward incidents reported from the LABOGAI during the last twlve months involved individuals and in each case there appeared to be contributory insanity. There has been no group violence since Mr J. Mater dealt with incidents at MEGETRO, GUGALEBE and MENGINO during his patrol in 1956. Census is now virtually complete. I doubt if more than two hundred people evaded the patrol. If recommendations made in this report are approved then almost every census unit in the division will have a properly appointed Village Official. Walking tracks too have been improved to a degree that is probably not justified by the use made of them by government and native.

3 The elementary stages of Administration are therefore virtually complete. There is,at present,roon for increased activity in the field of health, but beyond that there appears to be little the Administration can do beyond maintain the staus quo. It is my impression that vehicular roads cannot be built beyond GONO. Even if roads were possible there appears to be very little land that would lend itself to cash cropping. The outlook for the future is therefore bleak. I think the Native Situation will steadily deteriorate in future unless authority provides the people with some sort of an outlet that could be construed as progress.

4 The currently satisfactory Native Situation is reflected in the response by LABOGAI natives to TOLITI's cult. (see Middle FIO section of report). By the time the story reached GONO it appears to have assumed the classic form of a cargo cult. The natives' ancestors had been consigning cargo to their descendents still living but the Europeans had changed the labels. There was also some talk of earthquakes leveling out the land. L.L YARI of GONO said that he had had experience of that kind of thing before. When YARI was very young a prophet had build a secret house in the bush where he said he was going to turn stone into M.O.P shell and bamboo into rifles. After an extended trial YARI's father had lost patience with the prophet and had had the house burnt down. In all the LABOGAI natives regarded the talk as something peculiar and foreign. At MENGIMO II and HEROANA there is no doubt that attempts were made to persuade the people to go down to Papua to see TOLITI. In each case the Papuan emissaries were rebuffed beause the groups concerned were thouroughly orientated towards Lufa and wanted nothing to do with Papua.

5 Child marriage is still widely practiced,particularly beyond GONO. I am satisfied that these marriages are usually consumated very soon after puberty and sometimes before. In one case Mr R.Claydon R.M.A diagnosed a thirteen year old girl as being pregnant. Previous patrols have discouraged this and although this has been effective in part it has also been met by reshuffling the girls for census purposes or by hiding them altogether.

At most Rest Houses myself and L.I NAMBANAMBA of LUFA, who had come along to talk about Prince Philip's visit to LUFA, pointed out that girls could be prematurely aged by early childbearing and that child brides often caused trouble by running away to other men when they grew up. On several occasions Village Officials responded by producing child marriages and asking that the force of the law be used to break them up. They were usually a bit downcast when it was explained that there was no law. During the patrol I found only one example of a young boy married to a mature woman. This kind of marriage was once fairly common in the area.

6 Migrations recorded were few. It appears that only the HERO-LOWAI clan are unsettled. This clan was chased off land it occupied at HEROANA in 1954. The clan has at present built houses near MANI but during the patrol they pointed out ground between MAIVA and AGIBU which they claimed as their own. The clan intends to move to this ground fairly soon. It is worth recording that Village Officials from AGIBU and MAIVA conceeded that this land did once belong to HERO-LOWAI.

7 The LUFA group are the most advanced in the LABOGAI. At LUFA it has been interesting to note a considerable dissatisfaction on the part of the younger men, with their Luluais. There have been two examples recently of luluais taking extra wives. In each case it seemed to be the women who were taking the initiative but nevertheless the young men felt that the Luluais were abusing their authority. It is not the luluais that are departing from tradition for headmen have always had a few perprerogatives such as taking extra wives.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

8 The natives at GONO and X LUFA are particularly keen to plant coffee. When the road is built to the KUKUNO Gorge with possibly a motor cycle track to GONO there will be vehicular access to the 3,500 natives of LUFA, BEHA and GONO. Two native Agricultural Assistants are currently at work establishing nurseries at HAIRO and when these are complete it is proposed that they start at LUFA and later go on to GONO and BEHA. The land at LUFA and GONO particularly is not very level and before the project is commenced it is requested that an Agricultural Officer be sent to confirm that the proposed coffee land is suitable.

9 The new road to KUKUNO will rise to 7,000' along the slopes of Mt Michael where it skirts extensive stands of hardwoods, particularly YOMBA. Rev Wertz is already successfully operating a saw bench at GONO and I think there would be even more scope for one at LUFA. There are already signs that pit saw teams have cut cut thereadily accessible soft woods. Houses made entirely of soft woods are not really permanent anyway. There will be an extensive building programme at Lufa in the next few years and there will also be a considerable demand for hardwood bridge decking.

10 Along the valley of the TUA river in the GUSA - KORA area there are extensive stands of KLINKI Pine. There will never be vehicular access to this area but it is my contention that if logs were thrown into the TUA at GUSA they would eventually arrive at the mouth of the PURARI. I would like permission to cut a dozen logs of assorted sizes, paint them bright red, and throw them in the river. It would be interesting to see if they arrived at the Gulf of Papua in a millable condition.

11 South of the ranges at HEROANA there appeared to be some 20 square miles of good undulating land, altitude 4,300', which might be suitable for plantation agriculture. If it were an airstrip could easily be constructed there. I would like to

try out an assortment of tree crops there, particularly rubber and coffee.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. 11. Now that the new road to MUPURU has been completed I intend to devote the recourses of the station to opening the road to GONO. This road has already been surveyed to either side of the KUKUNO gorge. From KUKUNO to GONO a fairly wide bench has already been cut and the road is passable to motor cycles. On the LUFA side of the gorge the road has also been partially benched. Rev Wertz has recently aquired a second jeep which he intends to keep permanently on the GONO side of the gorge. The crossing of the YARI and UNATAPI rivers has been rerouted to ~~xxxxiaexxx~~ reduce the bridges to a safe height.

12. Walking tracks in the area are now complete between all Rest Houses exept UBAGUBI and HEROANA and ARULAI and HEROANA. These tracks are all in first class order. They reflect the zeal of all Village Officials in the area.

HEALTH. 13. Deaths recorded during the patrol numbered 234 which is equivalent to 24.9 per thousand per annum. This compares most unfavourably with the number of deaths recorded by Mr Mater in 1956. He recorded only 123 deaths. I cannot account for this increase in the death rate. Apart from a sharp increse in the number of adult male deaths the age distribution of deaths is much the same as that recorded last year. In April of this year there was an outbreak of respiratory infection in the FRIGANO valley of the IAGARIA Division which led to many infant deaths. Mr C.Laughlin of the Faith Mission reported a similar outbreak at GONO.

14. Over 9,000 natives were treated with Penicilin as part of the anti-yaws campaign. No active cases of yaws were seen in the division.

15. Two Hansenites were found amongst natives who had hitherto succeeded in evading census. These natives hid because they were afraid of being sent away from their homes. Eradication of the disease will be hindered by the few that remain in hiding. It would be worthwhile settling now whether Hansenites in the KARIMUI Division should be compulsorily sent to hospital before census in the area is 100%.

16. There are Administration Aid Posts at LUFA and ARULAI. Natives can also obtain treatment at the Faith Mission at GONO. A.P.O FIAMULI is doing a very creditable job at ARULAI and he receives reasonable co-operation from nearby communities. There are at present two more A.P.O's in training from the LABOGAI Division. If these could be sent to KANI and GUNASA eventually the Aid Post situation would be fairly adequate.

17. Mr R.Mckenzie Claydan F.M.A accompanied the patrol and he has submitted sr separate report on health in the area.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

18 The only European Mission in the area is the Faith Mission at GONO. This Mission was opened by Rev Wertz in 1955. Since then he has been joined by Mr Cleon Laughlin. The mission is doing useful work in the fields of health and Education. The GONOs fully appreciate the value of this work and the mission is very popular.

19. There are numerous Native Evangalists in the area. The Seventh Day Adventists have stations at LUFA, HOGABI(BEHA) MENGINO, BIGETRU, AGIBU and MANI, whilst the Lutherans have stations at BEHA and LUFA. The S.D.A school at LUFA recently stopped functioning, largely as a result of competition from the Administration School at LUFA. There are no schools at the other places mentioned.

20. There are 49 boys ~~xixxxxixxx~~ from the LABOGAI Division attending the Administration School at Lufa and another 50 are attending the Faith Mission School at GONO.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK. 21. Vegetable seeds issued by MR Mater on his last patrol have produced poor results. There were very few European vegetables available at all. Peanuts and perhaps cucumbers seem to be the only items that have been added to the native diet.

22. Pigs were plentifu l , fowls were scarce. At MENGINO II there were reports of pigs suffering from a disease thought to be anthrax. The symptoms being a swelling of the neck and continuous panting. The disease appears to be endemic to the entire Lufa Administeative Area.

23. At LUFA and GONO there are a large number of pigs sired by the stud boar kept at the Patrol Post.

AIR STRIPS 24. There would appear to be a suitable site for an air strip at HEROANA. The site I inspected followed the walking track north four hundred yards from the Rest House. The site lies on a slight ridge which has no discernable dip from end to end although there is a moderate slope away from the sides. I think a strip 400 yards by 50 yards could be built with little difficulty. The site has good drainage and consisting of old gardens would be easily cleared.

25. The advantages of building this strip would be as follows.

a/ An Aid Post could be properly maintained and supervised.

b/ It would be possible to supervise trial plantings of tree crops.

c/ Being a long way from anywhere, 50 miles south of Goroka it might be useful as an emergancy landing strip.

d/ There is a large area of undulating land that might be suitable for development.

e/ From HEROANA it would be possible to stock the FIO River with trout.

There is only one real disadvantage as I see it and that is that the small population of HEROANA , 245 persons, ~~would not wxxx~~ might not warrant so much attention.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

26. In the past Sorcery has been a frequent cause of tribal fighting. Even the more sophisticated natives from Lufa and GOKO showed that they were very much afraid of sorcery. In the unknown country along the FIO river the carriers from GONO and Lufa invariably excreted over running water so that their faeces would not be left where the local natives could find them and use them for sorcery. In another instance the Luluai of GUSA was most upset when he lost a small bilum containing his personal effects. He feared that the theif would destroy him using his effects as a charm. Luluai KUGF of HEROANA wanted to move his entire house line three miles to the north because he feared socery

socery on the part of the HERO-LOWAI clan that he chased away in 1954.

27. It was interesting to observe at BERA that when a man moved his abode from one group to another a transaction very akin to bride price was required to compensate the group he was leaving. It was said that if a man died whilst away from his group he would not be able to assist his group from the hereafter. In consequence a payment is customary ~~ifxaz~~ to compensate the clan who would have to do without his assistance. In this case the Village Officials wanted to settle the issue straight away without waiting for the death of the native. Three M.O.P. Shells, one bird plume and £2.10.0 changed hands quite amicably

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. 28. Headmen in the LABOGAI Division set immense store on holding badges of office. At present there are many headmen holding Village Books who have no badge of office and others who have been appointed Luluai hold only a Tultul's badge. Many of these men have been promised badges for a long time but I have been unable to obtain any. These men have worked very hard on roads and rest houses and have fully earned their badges. If badges are not found for them soon it will constitute a serious breach of faith on the part of myself and the Administration and the native situation will probably deteriorate as a consequence.

29. The following are recommended please.

Name	Census Unit	Group	Office
LIGA	GUSILEVI	GONO	Tultul
ARABA	MENILO	MEGINO	Tultul
RAMAYA	KASAGE	HEGETRU	Luluai
LASE	KORA	HEGETRU	Luluai
HAGIKABE	NAMU	HEGETRU	Luluai
MONAMO	U'AI	HEGETRU	Luluai
KENAFOI	ISE	HEGETRU	Luluai Tultul
WAITHOINA	KEMAGA	HEGETRU	Luluai
ADJAMO	OSEVE	HEGETRU	Tultul
ASIGIGABO	INAROWEI	HEGETRU	Tultul
PARA'UNA	HERO-LOWAI	MANI	Luluai
YOGABA	AGIBU	AGIBU	Luluai
LIPAMIEVA	KAOVI	AGIBU	Luluai
MENI'I	FUKELE	HERUANA	Tultul
WAITHINIMIJE	ADUMO	HERUANA	Tultul.

MIDDLE FIO AREA

29. One of the objects of the patrol was to explore an area referred to as the Middle Fio in previous reports. This area is contained by the entire length of the FIO River to the East and South and by Mt KARIMUI and an unnamed range of mountains in the west and north. The area amounts to some 300 square miles of which nearly 100 square miles lies south of the Territory border. The patrol route firstly followed a south easterly course from HEROANA to the point where the FIO turns suddenly west and thence in a north westerly direction to the north east of MT KARIMUI. Total walking time was 46 hours and the distance covered approximately 50 miles. It is not known whether an Administration patrol has been through the area although it is well established that at least one A.P.C party has been through.

30. The entire Middle FIO and Mt KARIMUI area has been recently affected by a cult further down in Papua. The impressions I received therefore are probably not typical of the normal situation.

31. When I visited KARIMUI last May I was surprised at the large numbers of natives who were away from their villages. It was said at the time that they were away gathering sago. It now appears that there was an extensive pilgrimage being undertaken to the seat of a cult somewhere in the Gulf District. The Middle Fio people were similarly affected and at the time I patrolled through the area the two groups were returning to their own lands and beginning to settle down again.

32. The cult originated at a point some 10 days walk south of YARI hamlet, at the junction of the FIO and IANI rivers. (This seems inconsistent with the map I posses but it is exactly how the natives re lated it to me). It seems that a former police constable nammed TOLITI had prophesied the end of the world. God was going to appear on earth and so were the ancestors of the people. All the KARIMUIs, YARIWANEs (YARI hamlet) and KURA'OWANAs were to come to TOLITI because their own land was going to be shaken by earthquakes, burnt by lightning and engulfed by salt water.

33. There were conflicting reports of how the pilgrimage developed. It seems that many were turned back by the Fio which was in flood. Some reached TOLITI and settled down to do his bidding for a while. The YARIs say they ran away eventually because they feared they might be eaten by the KARIMUIs when they too became disillusionned with TOLITI. Most of the KARIMUIs denied having reached TOLITI at all. One native NAGAWANA of KWIWANA said that he reported the whole thing to the District Office in KIKORI and that a Patrol Officer came to break up the cult and send TOLITI to jail in Port Moresby. At this stage everyone went home.

34. In recent years all the Middle Fio people seem to have been decimated by fighting and disease. The natives say that it is only in recent years that they have been contracting malaria. It seems that the people once built permanent houses and cultivated large gardens. I saw considerable evidence of this myself. Now, however, the people live on sago and small game living in crude leantos at each sago clump. Mr J.Thyer P.O received reports of some thirteen hamlets in the Middle Fio area. The KWIWANAs recognized most of the names and the fate of these hamlets seems to typify the decline of the entire group.

SUWAILA clan	Not known
WAIYANA clan	A fairly large group (100 perhaps) that has migrated down to a controlled area in Papua
KWIYA	Consists of two men and a woman who went south with the WAIYANAs.

BI clan	These people have been attacked six times in the last twenty years by the MASI group south of MT KARIMUI. The last attack occurred in April 1957 when five men were killed and two women abducted.
MAILIA clan	Consists of six men ,two women an one child. I saw a magnificent KARIMUI type house which once belonged to this caln. Now they roam wherever the sago is mature.
PO clan	Consists of ten men, two women and nine children. They work sago south of the Fio.
JELI clan	South with PO clan. Five men, five women and no children.
WIL clan	One man seen with KAIWANAs. In all three men, one woman and four children.
SOL clan	No real information,thought to have moved well into Papua.
TUL clan	Thought to be confused name of river.
YARI clan	A large line seen second day out from HEROANA
JEMATO clan.	Not known
TUROLAI clan	At the head of the river O. Consists of six men, three women and two children.

35. There are doubtless other sm all clans in the area but I think it is fairly definite that the population of the New Guinea sector of the Middle Fio is less than threehundred.

36. The terrain is not as rugged as that north of the ranges where the population is fairly dense. For the most part the country is undulating. In the depressions the heavy rainfall creates swamps in which there form clumps of sago. I could see no reason why this area should not be supporting a fairly large population. The old gardens I saw seemed to have flourished at one time and remnants from these gardens made a valuable addition to our food supplies. Every sago stand I saw showed some evidence of having been worked and I think it the sago potential of the area is fully worked not only by the Middle Fios but also by the KARIMUI people and possibly by Papuan groups from the south.

37. The Middle Fio people show a resemblance to the KARIMUIs. This resemblance is most marked away from the Fio and is least apparent amongst the more sphisticated YARIs on the upper reaches of that river. The people all speak the YASE language and "YASE" is the only group name I could find for them. The YASE language overlaps into the MIKAUEU where it is spoken as a second tongue by the OYEBE group. Those who still went in for shell adornments wore their decorations in a manner identical with the KARIMUIs. The hair being shaved back from the forhead to make room for bands of shell. It was interesting to learn that the KARIMUIs and Middle Fios once cooked their bird plumes and possum skins with the rest of the carcass and that it is only within living memory that they learnt the value of these items in exchange for shell. Before they had shell they used bone for ornamentation, particularly boar tusks.

38. Housing is also similar to the KARIMUI type. One old communal house I saw was bigger and higher than any I had seen in the KARIMUI. The YARIs seem to be the only people that live in permanent houses any more. The resemblance that their dwellings bore to the KARIMUI house has been discussed in the diary.

39. The few women I saw were very shy and similar in appearence to the KARIMUI women. They wore a tapa bark cloak , identical to that used in the KARIMUI, in which they enveloped themselves completly when the patrol approached.

40. The sophistication of the YARI group was remarkable. All the men wore shorts and shirts, most spoke Motu and they all new the value of money which was the most acceptable basis for trade. They seem to be affiliated with the KAWAI'A group on the middle PURARI. They make frequent trading trips to KIKORI by canoe. Some have roamed as far afield as Port Moresby and Goraka. Dr Gaujesek has recently returned from a patrol in the area immediately east of YARI and he reports a similarly confused picture of sophisticated Papuans in areas barely penetrated by patrols, cargo cults and a river system which does not seem to reconcile with the maps.

41. The Administration of the Middle Fio does not logically belong to Lufa Patrol Post. The most Middle Fio hamlet is 6 days walk from Lufa. The IAGABA and LABOGAI census divisions now amount to 23,000 people all with established affiliations with Lufa. When a Patrol Post is established in the KARIMUI to administer what I estimate to be a population of 6,000 then Middle Fio would appear to belong to that administrative area. However communication from KARIMUI would be difficult. The twelve days I spent in the area represented very difficult patrolling. The population was very scattered and there were no reliable food supplies. My carriers from LUFA, BEHA and GONO were pushed to the limit and they are much stronger and more willing carriers than the KARIMUIs. An air strip at HEROANA might make access to the YARIs a bit easier. One solution would be to leave them alone. They have already made a fair job of controlling themselves. Eventually they may choose to migrate closer to a government station and if so it would be easy to find room for them at HEROANA or KARIMUI.

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END OF REPORT

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957 — ZABOGAI

Govt. Print.—513/10.57—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Female Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	0-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
	1957																																						
KIOVI	16.7	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	1	-	2	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	6	19	4	21	2	21		9	19	15	21	71
BEHA	17.7	6	4	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-		2	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	4	-	-	-	19	68	16	60	5	60		57	53	69	78	275
HOGABI	17.7	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	5	-	-	-	22	60	10	58	6	50		60	34	56	68	231
NAGIALI	18.7	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		4	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	4	25	3	20	1	20		22	18	25	30	100
YAGASA	18.7	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	17	42	6	43	5	43		42	35	42	49	171
MERO	18.7	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		-	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	23	32	10	27	3	27		29	29	41	38	143
KONIBI	18.7	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		-	-	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	7	25	1	25		14	22	22	28	86
NORUGABU	18.7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		-	4	4	7	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	11	31	7	40	1	40		44	41	34	50	176
GUSELEVEI	19.7	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	21	5	18	-	18		26	16	19	24	88
INIGI	19.7	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		22	20	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	6	37	7	32	4	32		41	29	36	49	164
YAUMA	19.7	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		3	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	17	37	10	39	3	39		42	37	34	39	159
AKARI	19.7	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1		2	2	1	4	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	16	57	12	53	5	53		46	45	53	64	216
ELANO	19.7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		2	5	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	26	4	23	2	23		29	26	23	26	112
MENILO	20.7	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3	1	5	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	11	34	6	25	0	25		23	16	39	33	113
EBOIYO	22.7	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-		1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	39	13	42	4	42		52	45	40	49	127
DRARATU	22.7	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	12	51	6	34	7	34		44	36	53	49	182
KIOVI	22.7	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-		2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	35	6	37	2	37		47	29	37	37	151
EMBA	23.7	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	28	3	30	3	30		26	22	31	35	114
KASAGE	23.7	1	4	-	new book issued												1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	26	2	21	-	21		25	23	33	25	106
		44	52	1	7	2	3	2	4	1	2	-	1	26	3		42	51	37	56	3	1	67	-	23	1	4												2849
																												212	685	137	648	54	40		678	578	702	792	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957 — LABOGAI

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				Females			Child (excluding absentee)		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		0-16	16-45	0-16	16-45								
	1957																																			
KORO	24.7	2	3											2			1	2		1									4	34	3	27	2	27	43	38	31	32	144
UAI	24.7	4	1					1	1												3	4							4	28		22	1	22	30	20	24	24	105
FO'ORU	24.7		3				1										1	2	2	3									9	32	4	27	5	27	45	44	37	28	154
OSEVA	24.7	1				1		1						1			2	3	3	2									7	19	4	17	5	17	23	21	22	23	89
NAME	24.7	4	2														2	3	6	6									7	45	4	34	2	34	29	41	46	48	164
ISE	24.7	2	1					1							1		4	4											5	15	1	11	1	11	20	12	19	16	67
OMIGA	24.7	1	3					1									1	2											8	24	1	19	3	18	34	21	27	28	110
AGOTU	24.7	1	3					2	1		1							3					2						6	29	4	31	3	31	34	35	33	35	139
MANI	24.7	1	1			1			1					2			5	3					2						3	32	4	25	4	25	32	38	36	30	138
HOGAISARARO	24.7	2	2		1									1			5	5		1									6	39	5	34	6	34	31	33	51	43	158
NEMINO	25.7	3	4	1				1	1								8	7			2		2						4	27	3	31	2	31	41	33	32	35	145
BUILABA	25.7	6	2	1						1		1					1	2	1	1			1						3	27	2	13	1	13	26	15	33	17	92
RANEVE	25.7	9	7			1	1	1				1	1					3	4	3	2		1						18	69	8	74	5	74	95	74	83	82	337
INIBI	25.7	3	2			1						1					1	1					2						7	19	6	17	2	17	29	23	23	24	101
HERO. LOWA	26.7	1	1	1						1		1											1						3	14	3	15	1	15	18	18	19	19	75
U. AVINA	26.7	2	3				1								1	1	5	1					5						9	43	4	46	7	46	54	39	47	51	196
AMENAMO	26.7	2	1					1									1	1					4		2				5	21	4	22		22	22	17	24	25	94
KOBI	26.7	-	2		1												2						1						5	22	3	19	2	19	18	17	25	23	84
AGIBU	27.7		3		1												1			1			4						4	31	2	22	4	22	19	21	32	36	102
		44	44	3	5	3	3	8	4	3		12	3	1	38	42	16	18	7	4	25	2							117	570	65	505	80	505	643	560	644	609	2494

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

(3)

YEAR 1957 — LABOGAI

Govt. Print.—81/G/10 5/—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Bearing	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females				Average No. of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	16-16	16-45						
	1957																																				
FAMILILI	29.7		2											4	1				1																		
ORAPATU	29.7		1														7	6		1			2														
AIGUWA	29.7	2	1														3	4	2	4			4														
YANABISA	29.7	1	1				1							1			1	1																			
HARKWOI	29.7	1	1	1	1												3	3	1	1			1														
FAIYU	29.7	3	1			1								2				2	2	1			2														
FA_YA	1.8	5	5	1				1	1					2			10	10																			
ADUMO	1.8		3											3	1		10	11	4	6																	
FULE.LE	1.8	1	2					1		1				1	2		11	9																			
LAULI	16.8	2	4		1			1						1	2		1	1																			
MORAI	16.8	2	1											3	1		4	2		1																	
ABIAGERIMA	16.8	1	2								1			1	1		1	3																			
HAUNIHAMU	17.8	1					1	2	1						2			1	1																		
LIDNI	17.8	3	2											4	1			1																			
GUSALEBE	17.8	1	2						2					1	1		3	3	1																		
LABALIBA	17.8	1	1								3			5	1		5	3	2	5		1															
KUSI	17.8			new book issued																		1															
LA_UGIMO	17.8	1	3	"		"			"																												
RUHAKUMO	19.8		2											1					2	6	7		1														
		25	34	3	1	2	3	5	4	2				29	13		59	62	20	26		14															

71	414	40	372	25	372																																	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957 — LABOGAI

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Female Deaths in Child-birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL								TOTALS (excluding absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males				Females				Children		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-10	10-13	10-16	16-45	0-10	10-13	10-16	16-45	M	F	M	F	M + F
	1957																																						
ORAI	19.3	5	1	2					1								1	1					4					3	17	2	16	1	16			17	14	17	20	72
NAUGA	19.8		2						1					2				1	2	4								4	21	3	19		19			21	22	24	21	88
GUSA	19.8	1	1					1						1	2		1						1					3	14	4	16		16			13	15	16	15	60
KAIYABI	20.8	2	2	1										2			1											3	15	3	19	4	19			16	17	20	24	77
LIBORBI	20.8	3	6	1				2	1					2	2			1		1			3					6	45	2	33	3	33			31	39	50	39	159
KORA	21.8	1				1								2									2			1		7	34	4	26	5	26			18	26	37	32	116
UMARI	21.8		2																1				3					2	19	2	14	1	14			16	10	18	16	63
FIMONE	21.8	2						1									2	1	1				2					3	21	4	20		20			15	19	25	23	82
MANI	25.9	1	7			1								2	1		3	1	4	2			4					5	37	4	24	5	24			22	23	38	30	117
DEIRE	25.9	3	1					1						3				1	1	1	5		8		4			10	54	9	61	5	61			34	37	44	66	198
AUNO	25.9	3	2				1							2							3		1		1			14	47	9	54	4	54			33	33	50	60	181
RAPIAKAVETA	25.9	3	3											2	2			5	1	1	10		1	1	2			14	52	9	59	5	59			65	50	53	69	251
LOSAVE	25.9	1	4															2		1					2			3	2	4	30	3	30			27	30	26	34	119
DUTO	25.9		2				1										1	2							2			4	15	1	11	3	15			13	14	18	20	74
KIOSA	25.9	2	1											1				1					1		3			4	15	3	21	4	21			18	15	16	22	75
HABAGABEYA	25.9	1	3			1			2					1			2	4					3		3			11	36	3	44	1				42	24	38	48	160
KORAVA	25.9	3	4	1				1							2		8	8	1				9		4			14	52	11	54	3				81	59	49	63	236
ARA	25.9	1	2	1	1													2	9	9			6		1			3	17	2	17					15	9	18	22	74
KEMERAKE	25.9	2	4												2		2	5					3		2			4	29	3	32	3	32			23	26	30	36	123
		34	42	6	1	3	3	6	5						11		17	36	19	22	27		51	1	24		7													2328
																												117								496		588		
																												543		82						401		659		
																														575		50								
																																575								

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957 — LABOGAI DIVISION SUMMARY

Govt. Print.—513/10.57—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Av. No. of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females							
		M	F	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 Under 5 Inhabitants		M	F	M + F
Sheet 1		44	52	1	7	2	3	2	4	1	2		1	26	3		42	51	37	56	3	1	67		23	1	4		212	685	137	648	54	640		678	578	703	592	2,849
Sheet 2		44	44	3	5	3	3	8	4		3			12	3		38	42	16	18	1	4	25		2				117	570	65	505	80	505		663	566	644	609	2,494
Sheet 3		25	34		3	1	2	3	5	4	2			29	13		59	62	20	26			14						71	414	40	372	25	372		181	375	445	439	1,752
Sheet 4		34	42	6	1	3	3	6	5					20	11		17	36	19	22	27		51	1	24		1		117	563	82	575	50	575		496	441	580	459	2,328
		147	172	10	16	9	11	19	18	5	7		1	107	30	1	156	191	92	122	37	5	157	1	49	1	5		517	2,212	324	2,100	209	2,092		2,300	1,944	2,377	2,199	9,423

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GOR 3/57/58

Patrol Conducted by E.Q. JOHNSON P.O

Area Patrolled DUNUNTINA GENSIS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 11

Duration—From 3../10../1957 to 24../10../1957

Number of Days 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? N.G

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

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

Map Reference 1) KAINANTU MILINCH

Objects of Patrol 2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

.....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19 .....
District Commissioner

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

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

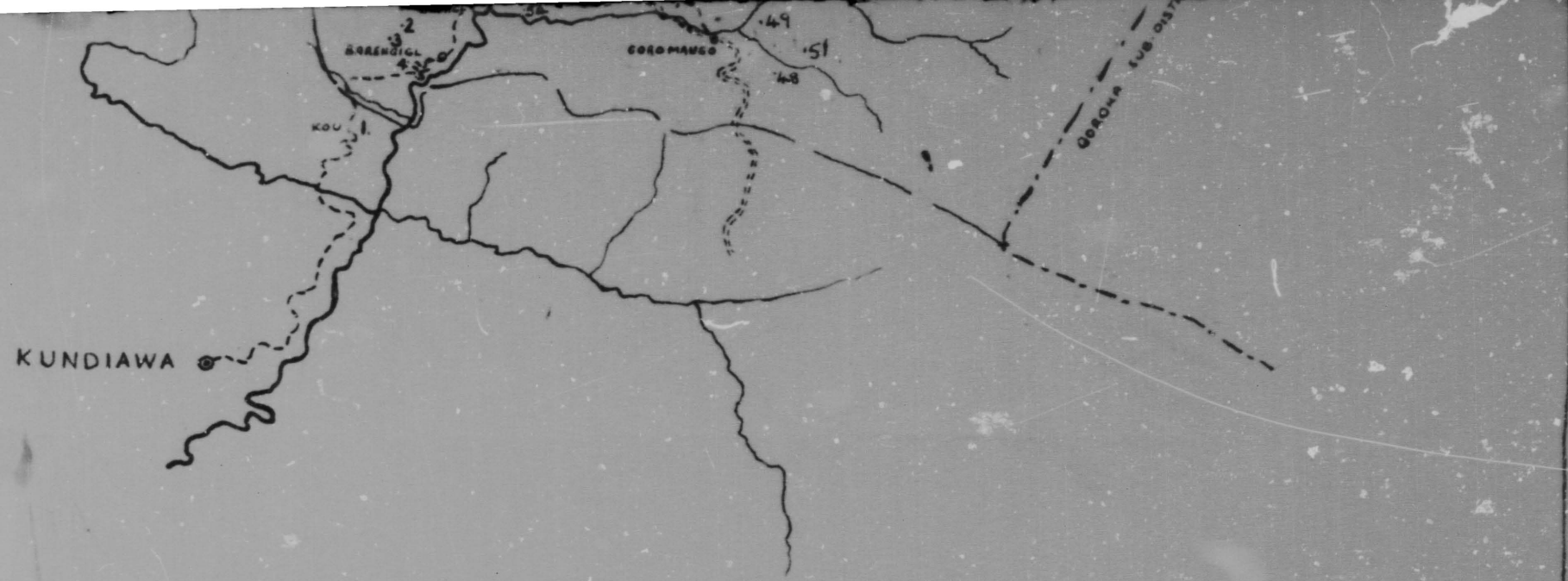
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ....

.....

.....

.....

TN
MADANG DISTRICT
KEGLSUGL
TOROMAMBUNO
GONDAMBANG
BONGUGLO
GOGNE
COROMADDO
DUPAGL
KANGIRE
MT. WILHELM
KUNDIAWA



UPPER CHIMBU

CENSUS UNIT BOOK LOCATIONS

Scale 1"=2miles
C Alder
C.F.O

No.	Census Unit	No.	Census Unit	No.	Census Unit	No.	Census Unit	No.	Census Unit	No.	Census Unit
1	KENGAKU	10	KIGIN	19	INAUKANE	28	MAGAUGU	37	GERIGLKANE	46	OGONDIYE
2	KOMAINDE	11	KALAGU-KAGAGU	20	SIAMBUKANE	29	KUMBING-GAUMO	38	NOMBUGLPAGL	47	KOROKANE
3	GANDIN	12	KALAGU-MUNUMBUGU	21	NIMBULENEMI	30	MIUGU	39	OTOKANE	48	PAGAUKANE
4	KOMBURI	13	KENGAKU-INAUKANE	22	AWAKANE	31	GUMBUGLKANE	40	PONOGAUMO	49	GUMBUGLKANE
5	MENDE	14	KENGAKU-WURAMAGAKANE	23	GANDIGLNEMI	32	WANTIGE	41	GUGUNBOKANE	50	KOMBUGLKANE
6	DOGBUN	15	KOMONKANE	24	KOMUNIKANE	33	WOBANA	42	NAGUAGUKANE	51	KERANGE
7	ORAKU	16	ENDEWINGAUMO	25	YAMAGILGAUMU	34	SIAGO	43	KALAGUKANE	52	KAMBIANGE
8	OMBURI	17	GIGLKANE	26	MIUGU	35	GARINGAGU	44	KEWANDEGUKANE	53	DORIME
	NGAGU	18	WOBANA	27	PAGAUKANE	36	NOMBUGLPAGL	45	KUMUN	54	KOROKANE

T.N.

M.N. 5°

KEY TO CENSUS UNITS

HERABI TRIBAL GROUP
1. KEIFERABI
2. ORIFEIGONA
3. YA
4. AAGANA
5. KANTAGU
6. FOR
7. NUMUYANOFI
8. HERABI
9. MARKIANOFI
10. TIRANOFI

TIBRENABI TRIBAL GROUP
11. RANOFI
12. MINI'HINA
13. MEGUSANOFI
14. NUMURINA
15. YOHOBE
16. TITONA
17. YARAGA

YAGAFUNABI TRIBAL GROUP
18. BAISAMUNTE
19. BEIYANOFI
20. BAFO
21. HOMAYAI'I
22. KESAVAKA
23. KEMINA
24. TABANOFI

HAGURUGABI TRIBAL GROUP
25. HENGANOFI
26. RANOFI
27. TINOFI
28. TINTEGAVE

BAGA TRIBAL GROUP
29. ABIGUSA
30. HOFORONA
31. KARAHA'SAFA
32. KRISI
33. KU'YAHAPA
34. LIHONA
35. TARU
36. LIFAGUNOFI

HAGENABI TRIBAL GROUP
37. HAGANA
38. KANUSAFANAGA
39. NUMUYAFOVE

NUMUSARABI TRIBAL GROUP
40. GITANU
41. KOPAFO
42. LAMPO

FORMUENABI TRIBAL GROUP
43. KAFETEGU
44. KENEMOTE

LEGEND

- Trunk Road
- Feeder Road
- Airstrip
- .+7250' Spot Heights
- ■ Rest Houses
- ·21 Census Unit
- BAGA Tribal Group
- ~·~·~ Tribal Group Boundary
- —x—x—x— Division Boundary

NSUS DIVISION

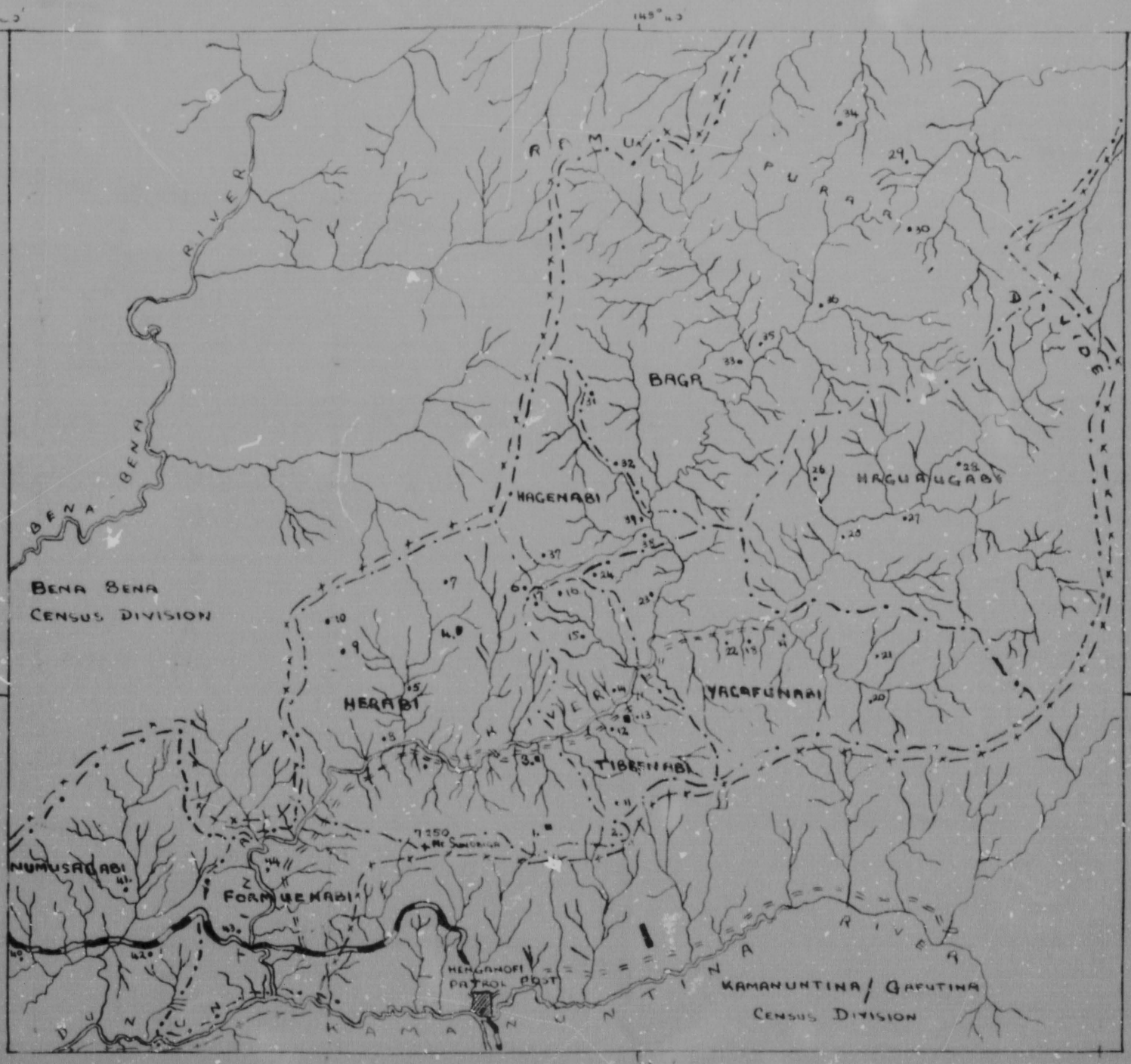
58

6 8 10 12

2 MILES

20

E.R. Johnson PO 14/11/57



DUNANTINA CEN

GOROKA P/R 3/57-58

SCALE 1" = 2 M

1 : 126,720

NA.34-1-2
NA.30-16-81

25th February, 1958.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
<u>GOROKA.</u>

<u>LAND TENURE</u>
<u>KAMANO, EASTERN HIGHLANDS.</u>

Your memorandum 30-2-1/55(1860) of 9th December, 1957 and my NA.34-1-2/30-16-81 of 20th January, 1958 refer.

I shall be glad if you will let me have a sketch map of the area covered by Mr. Johnson's report as soon as possible.

(J.K. McCarthy)
<u>Acting Director.</u>

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
1958
PORT

In Reply
Please Quote
No. P.104/7
(2124)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

6 January, 58.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

CAMPING ALLOWANCE CLAIM - MR. E.R. JOHNSON.

..... Further to my correspondence dealing with P.R. GOROKA 3/57-58 herewith claim for camping allowance submitted by Mr. JOHNSON.

2. For your consideration please.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

C.C:
Mr. E.R. Johnson,
Henganofi.

A/O
Favourable

(212a)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

6 January, 56.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

CAMPING ALLOWANCES CLAIM - MR. E.R. JOHNSON.

Further to my correspondence dealing with P.R. GOROKA 3/57-58 herewith claim for camping allowance submitted by Mr. J OHNSON.

2. For your consideration please.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

C.C:
Mr. E.R. Johnson,
Henganofi.

NA.36-1-2
NA.30-16-81

20th January, 1958.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

LAND TENURE
KAMANO, EASTERN HIGHLANDS.

Your memorandum 30-2-1/55 (1960) of 9th December, 1957 refers.

A copy of Mr. Johnson's Appendix "E" - "Land Tenure amongst the Kamano" - was forwarded to the Chief Native Land Commissioner for his information and records.

In acknowledging receipt of the information, the Chief Commissioner stated :-

> "This description of land tenure compiled by Mr. Johnson is a very valuable contribution, short though it is, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Johnson will continue these investigations. If only other officers would emulate Mr. Johnson we would have a very good coverage of systems of land tenure in each district to form a basis to make more detailed investigations."

The Chief Commissioner would like to have a sketch map of the area covered by Mr. Johnson's report and I shall be glad if you will make arrangements to have one done and forwarded.

Will you please pass on to Mr. Johnson the Chief Commissioner's remarks, which I thoroughly endorse.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

Extract:

P/R OGR 1/57-58: Upper [illegible] Census Division

by [illegible]

APPENDIX "E"

94. Forwarded with this report are two stone mortars found in the Bagutina and Bagutina Creeks which are tributaries of the Bununtino river within the Benguanofi Administrative Area of the Eastern Highlands District.

95. Both are carved and from investigations, no native has any knowledge of who made them or where they came from. In fact they regard them with superstitious awe and, at first, would not touch them.

96. One is carved in a likeness of a bird, although the tail section is missing. It was found in the vicinity of Taru rest house lying half covered with silt adjacent to Bagutina ck.

97. The other, carved into a likeness of a woman - note the carved "grass skirt" under neath the hollow, the head and arms - was found within the hamlet of Baisamunte clan, in fact the clan takes its name from this object, which makes this stone older then tradition.

98. Reports indicate that there is another stone object somewhere in the vicinity of Baisamunte - this is the mate to the "woman". At present the natives are engaged in discovering it, and when found will bedrop yo ytr Territory Museum under a covering letter.

99. If these objects are of archaeological importance, and there is any information re the origin of same it would be appreciated if such information could be made available as the pre-history of this territory would be a fascinating subject.

Extract:

Memo GOR 29-1-3 of 19/11/57: A.D.O. GOROKA Sub-District

to D.O. E.H.D.

9. The two stone mortars have been sent direct to the Director through the Stores Officer, GOROKA. (page 21), these items have excited much interest amongst officers and the public in GOROKA and we keenly await whatever information or conjecture the Anthropologist is able to let us have on them. There was no native knowledge or botanical evidence of any wild grains in the area. Remote enquiries and observations made as a result of the common conjecture of a grain culture in the long distant past.

10. [illegible] should be termed as 'Migrations Ms'.

(IAN A. MOLARE)
Assistant District Officer,
GOROKA Sub-District.

c.c. P.O.I.C. HENGANOFI.

24-1-2
30-12-57

30th December, 1957.

The Chief Commissioner,
Native Land Commission,
PORT MORESBY.

LAND TENURE,
KAMANO, EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

I forward herewith for your information copy of Appendix "B" — "Land Tenure Amongst the Kamano"—of Goroka Patrol Report No.3 of 1957/58 compiled by Mr. K.R. Johnson, Patrol Officer, following his recent patrol of the Dumantina Census Division.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

24th December, 1957.

THE ANTHROPOLOGIST, DEPT. OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

MINUTE

Govt. Print.—875/9.57.

File No. NA.30-16-81

SUBJECT

PATROL REPORT NO.3 - 1957/58 : GOROKA.

Your attention is invited to the section headed "Native Affairs" and Appendices E and F in this patrol report. I would be grateful for any comment you might care to make.

(J.K. McCarthy)
A/Director of Native Affairs.

This Kamano area, to which the appendices refer was intensively studied by Mr. Berndt (anthropologist) on two field trips. They have not yet published their material on kinship, but when they do, it will be interesting to compare their results with those given here. 20/2.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

EXECUTIVE OFFICER (LANDS).

24th December, 1957.

Govt. Print.—875/9.57.

MINUTE

File No. NA.30-16-81

SUBJECT	PATROL REPORT NO.3 - 1957/58 : GOROKA.

Your attention is invited to Appendix E in this patrol report.

Noted.
Copy to be sent
to Land Ad Comm.
to Land Rec Comm.
Lo. 24/1

P.C.

J. K. Mc

(J.K. McCarthy)
A/Director of Native Affairs.

30-16-81

24th December, 1957.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO.3 - 1957/58 : GOROKA.

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

The contents of the report are adequately covered by covering memoranda.

I have read with interest Mr. Johnson's report and would be grateful if you would pass to him my appreciation of his work in this area.

P.K.M

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

30/12/81

30-2-1/55
(1860)

District Office.
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

9th December, 1957.

DEPT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
13 DEC 1957

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P.R. GOROKA 3/57-58 - DUNANTINA CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith two copies of the above document, copy of memo. GSD 29-1-3 dated 19th November, 1957, from the A.D.O., Goroka Sub-District and copy of my memo 30-2-1/56 (1861) dated 9th December, 1957.

2. Claim for camping allowance has not yet been received.

3. The Patrol is programmed for October and it was so commenced.

4. Comments are in the attachments and matters requiring the attention of other departments have been referred to their District representatives.

5. The death reported in para 37 was thoroughly investigated but there was insufficient evidence to support criminal charges.

6. This report is up to Mr. JOHNSON'S standard.

for (H.W. West)
Acting District Officer.

C.C:
A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District (2).

30-2-1/55
(1860)

District Office.
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

9th December, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P.I.s GOROKA 3/57-58 - DUNANTINA CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith two copies of the above document, copy of memo. GSD 29-1-3 dated 19th November, 1957, from the A.D.O., Goroka Sub-District and copy of my memo 30-2-1/56 (1861) dated 9th December, 1957.

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5. The death reported in para 37 was thoroughly investigated but there was insufficient evidence to support criminal charges.

6. This report is up to Mr. JOHNSON'S standard.

(H.W. West)
Actinx District Officer.

C.C:
A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District (2).

3-2-1/56
(1861)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

9th December, 1957.

A.D.O.,
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT.

P.R. GOROKA 3/57-58 - DUNANTINA CENSUS DIVISION.

Thank you for the above document, some comments follow.

(A) (2-2) I agree that the spelling of DUNANTINA should not be changed as a census division name now. Are there not variations in its pronunciation and therefore spelling among the people living in its valley?

(B) (4-14) I do not like to see people referred to as 'units' in official papers.

(C) (4-17) I endorse this view.

(D) (5-20) Where other conditions are suitable permanent tree crops (i.e. coffee and perhaps passion-fruit) should be planted on slopes of plus 2[illegible] degrees. This is better land utilisation. Erosion is encouraged by using such slopes for annual crops but, generally, permanent tree crops are not associated with this danger.

(E) (8-44) This situation can be avoided by keeping, during the patrol, a list of all names removed from a book as a result of a reported migration. If the reported migrant cannot be located at the terminal census unit the name should nevertheless be entered with a suitable notation, in addition to follow-up enquiries. This ensures that all names removed are subsequently re-entered.

(F) (9-47) Ensure that any people located are shown as "migrations in" on the next annual revision.

(G) (18-72) I think it is incorrect to include 'geographical environment' as a 'culture aspect'.

(H) (20-91) This para. is difficult to follow - does it refer to gardening magic.

2. As usual for him Mr. JOHNSON has submitted a useful and thoughtful report in keeping with the standard he has set himself. Please give him a copy of this memo.

for (H.W. West)
Acting District Officer.

C.C:
Director of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

DISTRICT OFFICE
GOROKA
12 DEC 1957

File GSD 29-1-3

Sub-District Offi.
GOROKA.

19th November, 1957.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District.

P/R GOR 3/57-58 : Mr. E.R. JOHNSON, P.O.
Upper DUNANTINA Census Division.

1. Once again Mr. JOHNSON has submitted an interesting and comprehensive report and appendices. Few reports surpass this officer's in thoroughness, readability and clarity of expression.

2. A number of observations made apply equally to the BENA-BENA Census Division, particularly the basic tribal structure, pseudo-sophisticated elements, infant mortality, agriculture and land tenure. (paras 27, 60, 67-70; appendix "E".)

3. I consider 'DUNANTINA' so confirmed as a noun as to render change undesirable, although the 'Upper', being meaningless, might well be left out of the Census Division name. (para 3).

4. Gratifying is the constant improvement in marketing opportunities for native cash cropping. (para 9). I feel that the discard of the previous zoning policy has been of benefit. We are constantly encouraging local buyers to work farther and farther out from GOROKA.

5. It has often been claimed that both the fear and prevalence of sorcery has greatly diminished in the Highlands since our Administration's advent. I believe this to be substantially true in areas nearer GOROKA. If so, doubtless the effect will eventually be felt amongst the DUNANTINA, with sorcery becoming of decreasing significance in daily life. (paras 36-9).

6. Continued use and maintenance of the DUNANTINA Road is a 'must' for effective native administration and development alone, quite apart from other considerations. I have previously emphasised this in relation to our vehicular requirements. As you know, adequate minimum payments for this road's construction have already been requested of P.W.D. without result. If the sum requested cannot be made available, could a token £100 please be provided. (para 42).

7. The POIC has been requested to tentatively select 3 more natives for VAPO training; even this will only represent 1 per 1,500, as against the 1 per 1,000 which I am now informed is, (more or less), PHD policy. (para 58). The L.M.S. Sister will be requested to stop between KAFETIGU and SOSOMPARE at a point to be agreed upon with the POIC. (para 59).

8. The observation that "any remedial effort must originate from the people themselves" is most realistic. (para 17).

9. The work put into the excellent appendix on land tenure, (detailing a fairly common Sub-District pattern), merits commendation. (pages 18-20). The two stone mortars have been sent direct to the Director through the Stores Officer, GOROKA. (page 21); these items have excited much interest amongst officers and the public in GOROKA and we keenly await whatever information or conjecture the anthropologist is able to let us have on them. There was no native knowledge or botanical evidence of any wild grains in the area, despite enquiries and observations made as a result of the common conjecture of a grain culture in the long distant past.

10. "New names" should be treated as 'Migrations In'.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Assistant District Officer,
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT.

c.c. P.O.I.C., HENGANOFI.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 30-2-3

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

14th November, 1957

The Assistant District Officer,
Goroka Sub-District,
G O R O K A.

PATROL REPORT - GOROKA 3/57-58

Area Patrolled — Upper Dumuntina Census Division

Patrol Conducted By — L.R.Johnson Patrol Officer

Personnel Accompanying
- L/Cpl Kombo No. 6028PA
- Const Lemang No. 9556
- " Garoh No. 7677
- " Mbasan No. 9618
- " Maliupa No. 6994

Interpreter — Hiemi
A.P.O's — Laim, Tirire
D.A.S.P. — Sorobo, Zurve, Artobave

Duration — 3/10/57 - 24/10/57

No. of Days — 22

Objects of Patrol
1. Census Revision
2. Routine Administration

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Patrol Diary

Thursday 3rd October	Departed Menganofi Patrol Post 1000 hrs arriving KAIFERABI rest house 1400 hrs. Repairs made to rest house and police barracks during afternoon. At Kaiferabi.
Friday 4th	Census of Kaiferabi, Ramofi, and Oribaigona census units completed. Inspection of sub-clan hamlets in afternoon. At Kaiferabi.
Saturday 5th	Departed Kaiferabi rest house 0800 hrs for Negendo rest house - arriving 1200 hrs. Inspection of coffee gardens and NUMURINA clan hamlets en route. Census of YOHORE MIHI'HINA, MEGUSANOFI and NUMURINA census units completed. At Negendo.
Sunday 6th	Inspection of clan hamlets, and discussions with Village Officials. At Negendo.
Monday 7th	Departed Negendo rest house 0800 hrs for Sosomenpare Rest house- arriving 1100 hrs. Census of KOMAYAI'I, BAISAMUNTE, KUSAVAKA, BIZANOFI and BAFO census units completed in afternoon. At Sosomenpare.
Tuesday 8th	Inspection of hamlets, coffee gardens and discussions with Village Officials carried out. At Sosomenpare.
Wednesday 9th	Departed Sosomenpare rest house 0800 for Menganofi Rest House - arriving 0930. Discussions with V.O.'s and inspection of hamlets. At Menganofi.
Thursday 10th	Census of RANOFI, MENGANOFI, TINOFI and TINTEGAVE census units completed.
Friday 11th	Departed Menganofi 0700 for TARU rest house - arriving 1200 hrs. Census of KARARA'SAFA, TARU, KIRRI, LIHOKA, UYAGINOFI, NOFUROKA, ABIGUSA and KU'YAHAPA census units carried out. At TARU.
Saturday 12th	Discussions with Officials and inspection of clan hamlets. At Taru.
Sunday 13th	Departed TARU 0800 hrs for TIMILITENDE rest house - arriving 0900 hrs. Census of NUMUKAFOVE, KANUMPANAGA, HAGA and KEMINA census units completed. At Timilitendo.
Monday 14th	Discussions with officials, and inspection of clan hamlets. At Timilitendo.
Tuesday 15th	Departed Timilitendo 0700 hrs for YANOFI rest house - arriving 1300 hrs. Rest house and barracks repaired whist patrol waited for Mr. J.Kent A/A.D.O. Goroka on Land Alienation investigation - which didn't eventuate. At Yanofi.

Patrol Diary (Cont.)

Wednesday 16th	Census of YANOFI, TITONA and YARAGA census units completed - new book issued to Yaraga as old one lost. Inspection of coffe plots and hamlets. At Yanofi.
Thursday 17th	Departed YANOFI 0700 hrs arriving NUMUYANOFI rest house 0830 hrs. Census of KABANA, KANTAGU, NUMUYANOFI and FOR census units completed. At Numuyanofi.
Friday 18th	Inspection of hamlets and discussions with Village Officals. At Numuyanofi.
Saturday 19th	Departed Numuyanofi 0800 for KEMENAVI rest house - arriving 1000 hrs. Census of MAKIANOFI, TIRANOFI and HERARI census units completed. At Kemenavi.
Sunday 20th	Inspection of hamlets and discussions with village officals,
Monday 21st	Departed Kemenavi 0600 for Gitanu rest house arriving 1130 hrs. Discussions with Village Officals. At GITANU.
Tuesday 22nd	Census of GITANU census unit revised. Departed Gitanu 1400 arriving LAMPO rest house 1500 hrs. At LAMPO.
Wednesday 23rd	Census of LAMPO and KOPAFU census units completed. Inspection of hamlets carried out. Departed LAMPO 1500 hrs arriving KAFETEGU rest house 1600 hrs. At KAFETEGU.
Thursday 24th.	Census of KEMEKOTE and KAFETEGU census units completed. Hamlet and garden inspection carried out. Patrol returned to Henganofi Patrol Post 1600 hrs.

END OF PATROL

INTRODUCTION

1. The Upper Dunantina Census Division is that part of the Henganofi Administrative area bounded by the Kamanuntina/Dunantina divide to the south east; the Dunantina/Bena Bena Divide to the north west and the Remu/Purosa Divide to the north east. Basically it conforms to the catchment area of the Dunantina river, with an addition of undulating country adjoining the Bena Bena Census Division.

2. The river, from which the Division gets its name is a misnomer. The inhabitants refer to it as the "Tuintina" river - a literal translation being "The water of the Tuintina" - ; the Administration call it the Dununtina or Dunantina river, whilst settlers and traders know it by the term "Dirty Water". These are

Introduction (Cont.)

but corruptions of the original native word - corrupted by Europeans and not by the natives themselves.

3. The changing of the name is not considered essential, however in the interests of uniformity and to a certain extent, the preservation of an integral part of their culture - their folk stories and traditions - a change would seem desirable. The Division could be termed the Tuintina Census Division.

4. Physically, the Division can be divided into three distinct areas. The first being the stretch of undulating country relatively sparsely populated around the Lampo Gitanu area, and extending through Mr. J. Leahy's pastoral lease to Goroka. Natural boundaries being the Asaro and Dununtina rivers.

5. The second, and main division is the watershed of the Dununtina river - commencing from the bridge across this river at Kafetegu rest house and extending to the headwaters. The dividing ridges on both sides range from 7,000 feet (Mt. Sunobiga) to over 9,000 feet - Ramu/Purari divide. The valley floor is located between the 4,200 foot mark and 6,500 feet (at Taru rest house) giving an average gradient of approximately 1:55. The valley floor itself is only 200 to 300 yds wide with small hamlets and gardens nestling on the flood plain left by the meandering river. The majority of the population eke out their existence on the many ridges and steeply sloping hillsides. Population is very heavy when one considers their physical environment.

6. The third, and last, division is that area on the north-east slopes of the Ramu/Purari Divide. The terrain is very broken and densely covered in virgin bush. Recorded population is very sparse, however it is thought that this area harbours some two or three hundred people yet to be recorded in census registers.

7. These people have had little outside contact except for the Lutheran Mission and itinerant gold prospectors in the early 1930's. The Lutheran Mission established a stronghold at Lihona - on the Ramu fall - and used this as a base camp for their operations into the Highland areas from Kaigulan in the Ramu Valley. Mission influence has increased ever since and is now having a powerful effect in the lives of the people.
Gold is found in this river and thus the people came to known the private enterprise of the Territory. Mr J.R. Black A/Patrol Officer in his P/R B. 16 of 1934 states: "Messrs. Hamilton and Robertson have mining camps in the Kamafi (Middle Dununtina) tribes' territory and both speak highly of these natives. Incidentally, they are doing valuable native work, as the local natives appear to like their presence in the area."

8. After the last World War, this area received very little attention as its' tortuous terrain was of no inducement to pax private enterprise. The people only seeing the Lutheran Missionary and the Administration Officer. With the opening of the feeder road in 1955-56, members of private interests have been purchasing commercial crops from the people - only however, when such crops have not been available from centres closer to Goroka.

9. Recently a European has established a trade store in the area, and currently there is a Four Square Gospel Missionary interested in establishing a mission in the middle Dununtina. The effect of this is being felt throughout the area, as there is (at long last) a market, and a reliable market, for their produce.

10. The object of this patrol was census revision, and although inspections of cash cropping enterprises were carried out, the patrol itself was of a routine nature.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

11. The inhabitants of this census division are of the main Namano or Kafe group which extends from the Kainantu Sub-District to the Bena-Bena Census Division of the Goroka Sub-District. Their language is termed Kafe though minor dialects are spoken by certain groups. Generally the people residing on the Bena Bena/Dununtina divide are bi-lingual, knowing both Kafe and Hofarge languages.

12. Theirs is rather a fragmented society as there is no apparent group cohesion as is evidenced by the people of the other two divisions within the Henganofi Administrative Area. Groups who by tribal ties and loyalties should be residing within their common land area are not - being dispersed generations ago by tribal fighting, which incidentially, was of a total nature. These groups are only now returning to their ancestral homes.

13. As there has not been any recorded investigations of tribal entities in this area, the following together with a brief summary of the prevailing native situation in these groups may be of assistance to future patrols.

14. The Horabi Tribal Group which comprises the census units of Kaiferabi, Oribaigona, Yanofi, For, Rabona, Kantegu, Numuyanofi, Horabi, and Markisanofi and Tiranofi with a population of 2,144 units inhabits the middle reaches of the Dununtina Valley (from divide to divide). Their original land area extends from Henganofi Patrol Post to the vicinty of Kintebo Lutheran Mission, though with fighting have been driven to their present areas.

15. The native situation varies within this group - some are enthusiastic and very co-operative, whilst others appear to be largely disinterested in most things especially the Administration. This has been brought about by their comparitive isolation as regards the Administration - this factor is common in all groups - , a distinct lack of any organized clan leadership, and by the malignant fear of sorcery which possesses practically every individual.

16. Economically much could be desired. In past years the people would not respond to coffee planting as a means of obtaining a cash income, and opposed all efforts by D.N.A. and D.A.&S.F. officers by a policy of "non co-operation" and ordinary, plain lassitude. Now, seeing the benefits being obtained by other more tractable natives, they want to be on the "band-waggon". When informed that supplies of seed coffee and seedlings were at the moment very scarce, they thought that the Administration were deliberately ignoring them - not realizing of course that their past indolence was to blame. Seedlings should be available for planting out during the 1958-59 wet season.

17. The feeder road is assisting greatly in healing this state of affairs though it cannot be regarded as a panacea, as any remedial effort must originate from the people themselves and not "pushed down their necks" by the Administration.

18. Socially, the re-habilitation of fragmented groups is steadily improving; the appointment of younger, more energetic Village Officials' is gradually overcoming the fears of sorcery, and, surprisingly, is knitting together the kinship pattern which was broken down due to the relatively long period of mission influence which caused many people to leave their own land and form "Mission villages". The effect of sorcery as a social evil

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT.)

will be discussed later as a seperate subject.

19. The Tibrenabi Tribal Group having a population of 971 units and includes the census units of Ranofi, Minichina, Megusanofi, Musurina, Yehobe and Taraga, inhabit the steep, gorge like section of the middle/upper valley. Their hamlets are precariously located on ridges and spurs above the valley floor, whilst their gardens are located on the alluvial revetments left by the river.

20. Their arable land area is very small and insecure when one considers the vagaries of the Dununtina river. The result is that the native has to "farm" slopes of up to 50 and 60 degrees. The soil erosin factor is thus increased considerably, and visible evidence of such soil destruction abounds. Economically, emphasis cannot be placed on permanent tree crops as their traditional land tenure pattern would suffer considerably.

21. The Kay Yagafunabi Tribal Group comprising the census units of Baisamunte, Baiyanofi, Safo, X Komayai'i, Kesavaka, Komina and Tabanofi, and who number 1,440 people inhabit the Hagutina Creek tributary of the Dununtina river. The terrain is not as rugged as the Tibrenabi area, and the majority of gardens are located on undulating terraces above the flood ~~xxxx~~ plain proper.

22. Economically these people have possibly the brightest future, as they have a large coffee plot (3 acres) under cultivation and do a brisk trade of potatoes and other European produce with private enterprise - unfortunately only during the dry season and when such crops are scarce closer to Goroka.

23. They have a Village Offical of the highest calibre - Abono of Kesavaka - who after serving with Europeans for over fifteen years knows something of the European and also the Administration. He is very co-operative and able to fully control his people, but it is thought he is a bit ahead of his time. His biggest enemy is, of course, sorcery, otherwise he is the driving force behind all village economic moves - as for example, the fish-pond and the coffee project.

24. Recently the Child Welfare Service extended its services to this area - roads and weather permitting - & response has been good and generally the morale of the people is high. They are anxious for a European settler to be in the area, and at the moment a land application for part of this area is pending.

25. The Nogurugabi Tribal Group comprising Nunganofi, Ranofi and Tinofi, with a population of 879 people inhabit the Nogutina creek tributary of the Nagutina ek. Theirs is a very isolated existence - though they do not seem depressed by it. The Government is something they worry about once or twice a year - on D.N.A. visits to the area. Economically, they are poor. Due to the altitude factor coffee seems to be a borderline crop, and until something better comes along they patronise the Highland Labour Scheme, and sell (for money) articles they have collected from the lowland areas of the Ramu to their neighbours further down the valley.

26. The Baga Tribal Group comprising the census units of Abigusa, Noforona, Karaha'safa, Kiesi, Ku'yahapa, Lihona, Taru and Ufagurofi and having a population of 1406 units inhabit the Nagarina Creek - tributary of the Dununtina - watershed, and the north-eastern slopes of the Ramu/Purari Divide. The patrol was informed that their land area extends down to and including the left hand bank of the Ramu river, borders the Bena Bena area to the north-west, and the Iagaribe (Finantu) area to the south-

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT.)

east. They are, in effect, the principal traders of the Henganofi Administrative area, and in their activities have brought to their hamlets not only coconuts, clay-pots and wooden dishes, but also a high incidence of enlarged spleens and malaria.

27. It was also noticed that in their mode of living and habitation they have attempted to emulate the lowland native in a mistaken belief that these "coastal" natives are more advanced and knowledgeable than themselves, and therefore, to be copied. These "pseudo-sophisticates" are clothed in filthy traded singlets and traded lava lavas, chew betel-nut with the air of long practice at the art, and are past masters at disappearing when there is any work to be done. Houses are off the ground with the result that many get pneumonia and with malarial complications often die.

28. This position is not prevalent through-out the Baga Tribe, and mainly concerns the census units of Lihona, Abiguna and Hoforena - all situated on the Ramu fall at an altitude of approximately 5,000 feet. The villagers agreed that theirs was a most unattractive existence, and to the writer's knowledge have told the previous three Patrol Officers' in charge of this area. It appears then that they think more of their economic pursuits than of their social and moral obligations to their dependants.

29. The remainder of the Baga clans and sub-clans inhabit the wide valley floor of the Bagarina creek. Coffee culture is in an ascendancy and the natives are willing to extend the feeder road to Taru - a distance of approximately eight miles. If, and when, this is done, it will bring the people mentioned in para 28 to within two hours walk of the road head.

30. The Hagenabi Tribal group with a population of 536 and including the census units of Haganna, Numuyafore and Kamumpanaga, form a buffer between the Baga and Yagafunabi groups. Economically they are at present satisfied as they have some excellent, though small, coffee plots which should be bearing their first crop next year. Interest in Tilapia fish culture is high and two ponds were marked by the patrol. When these are completed they will be stocked from the pond at Kesavaka.

31. The Numusagabi Tribal Group comprising the census units of Gitamu, Kobafo and Lampo with a combined population of 572 people inhabit the large area of undulating country between the Bena Bena census division, the Lufa Administrative Area, and the Dumuntina river. They are part of a bi-lingual group having one ancestor (mythical) which extends to Kampokamari census unit in the Bena-Bena division and to the Siruapa census units in the South West Henganofi census division. The native situation is good which is only to be expected as they are visited by the Patrol Officer every week on scheduled road-runs. They have, on their own volition, constructed a rest house and police barracks as well as three small fish ponds - they were advised to form one big pond. Areas for coffee have been cleared, holes prepared, and Crotelaria spp. planted - unfortunately no seedlings are available at present. Coffee, which is now bearing, was in excellent condition as many of the men are casual workers at Dumuntina Estates Ltd, and are able to properly care for the plants.

32. Re-afforestation, or more directly, the ban on lighting fires, is transforming the terrain. In years to come this area should be covered in the New Guinea type of gum tree as well as with Casuarinas. This will stop the severe run-off that is taking its toll of soil as well as dirupting the main Highlands Highway.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT.)

33. Trout was introduced into the Lamotina Creek by the Farmers and Settlers Association during November of 1956. A search of this creek revealed only a small number of trout, and it is thought that the natives have depleted their numbers considerably. Talks were given re the necessity of conservation of these fish though whether this will stop their practice of creating dams is debatable.

34. The Fonutanebi Tribal Group consisting of the census units of Yafetega and Kanemote are part of a tribal group extending to Henganofi Patrol Post. These people live adjacent to Dununtina Estates Ltd. and provide the majority of casual labour for that plantation. Relations between this group and Mr. Casey - Dununtina Estates Manager - are by no means cordial though they tolerate each other. This has been brought about by the fact that these people are notoriously light-fingered, often picking up objects that are of no value to themselves but are of considerable value to the plantation. Another factor involved is that quantities of coffee cherry have been stolen from the plantation and, possibly, sold back as parchment to Mr. Casey.

35. Aspects of the current native situation noticed by the patrol were the following:-

(a) The fear and prevalence of sorcery.

(b) Apathetic attitude towards the feeder road.

(c) Migration procedures and frustration of same.

(d) New Names and possibility of further unrecorded natives.

(a) Fear of Sorcery

36. There is a constant and ever present fear of sorcery inherent in these people. Apart from any kinship ties, they live in apprehension of each other and like many other "primitive" people fear anything that cannot be accounted for by reason, folk stories or legends.

37. Sorcery is accepted as the cause of about 75% of all adult deaths and suspicion is such that if a native visits an area where he would appear to have no business, it is generally accepted that he has gone to this area to purchase "poison" or to accept or enlist the aid of other, more competent, sorcerers. At Gitamu clan [illegible] (vide para 31.) a woman Savanote-a, from Sioga census unit (S.U. Henganofi), was murdered in broad day-light by the simple expedient of inserting two relatively long bamboo slivers under each arm-pit, and two small slivers in each eye. The natives state that there were no apparent signs of a struggle - no cries were heard even though the deed took place less than two hundred yards from the main village. This death was accepted as sorcery, as the means used are compatible with a similar "modus operandi" in the Forei area of the Okapa Administrative Area. Apprehension of the guilty party is a most difficult if not impossible object.

38. At Taru rest house, a carved morter, shaped in a facsimile of a bird, was brought before the patrol. So great was their fear of the unknown that they tied a bush vine around the beak and pulled it into the camp area - the rope was at least ten yards long. A further description of this object can be found in Appendix F(1).

39. Sorcery is a [illegible]

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT.)

39. Sorcery is a difficult problem to combat - even with the aid of Native Administration Regulation 97 - as it can be practiced by any adult male person regardless of status. Implements and charms used in sorcery are kept hidden in small houses well away from the clan or sub-clan hamlet site. The main difficulty with Reg. 97 is the fact that a possible native complainant is so frightened of sorcery, that he will not endanger himself and prosecute any sorcerer. Even so, two convictions under Reg. 97 (1) were obtained. At every rest house talks were given on the subject, and though they will not have universal acceptance, a minority may be "brave" enough to take action.

(b) Apathetic Attitude Towards Feeder Road

40. This feeder road was constructed during 1955-56 and extends from the Highlands Highway at Dumuntina Estates Ltd. to Sosomenpare rest house - a distance of 15 miles. The construction of this road was not an easy task as the bench had to be cut out of the hill-side every foot of the way. Maintenance is an ever constant problem especially during the wet season where landslides, on occasions completely obliterate the road.

41. These people have not, as yet, received any payment - however nominal it may be - for this work, and consequently their attitude is understandable. This road is an important link as it enables Administration Officers' to visit the area on a scheduled day each week. The advantage of having a clear, up to date knowledge of prevailing trends and opinions is of inestimable value in any program of intensive (and successful) native administration.

42. At the moment, the main highway devours all money available on 31-1-3 B.243 and will continue to do so until a more adequate allocation is made available. It is realised that funds are allocated on a tri-District basis, and that a very small percentage is available for such feeder roads. A specific allocation of £100 is needed to relieve this position and thus avoid the continual reminder to the people that "money is not available" - this is not conducive to good, or successful, native administration.

(c) Migration Procedure and Frustration of same.

43. There were a total of 220 migrations in, and 211 migrations out; of these, 63 came from without the division and 65 proceeded to other census divisions. A record of all migrations was kept and there were 64 names un-accounted for at the end of the patrol.

44. It appears that often people who transfer from Clan A to Clan B, do so without the knowledge of the people of Clan B - they are discovered after the Officer has left their area, with the result that they are recorded the following year as migrations in. It is quite feasible that many do not get their names recorded at all. Often Clan A will state that a woman "Z" has been married to Clan B even though she is still residing at Clan A consequently she has been recorded as a migration out and not as a migration in. Thus there is always a floating population - in this case 42 units, the remaining 22 being recorded as migrations in, and were, possibly, recorded as migrations out during the 1955-56 census patrol.

45. On attempting to track these people down, the patrol met with the same answer "We don't know anything about it, you

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT.)

had better ask the people of the other clan". The patrol left it at that, as any further investigations would have necessitated another census patrol.

(d) New Names and the possibility of further unrecorded natives.

46. 74 new names were recorded by the patrol - this being .85% of the population. The majority of these are not new names in the true sense of the word. When new census registers were issued to these units, a number of people were absent - such as casual and agreement workers - and thus did not have their names entered. Since then they have been living literally "without a name" and only because of the patrol being in the area at the same time as themselves, they have lined with their people.

47. There is a faint possibility of their being about 200 to 300 people yet to be recorded for the first time. It is thought that they are residing on the north eastern slopes of the Bismarck range within the dense rain forest belt above the Ramu Valley. During 1955, Mr. N.Fowler P.O. remained in the area for three days and contacted approximately 10 people. It is submitted that a patrol staying up to two weeks would finally settle the matter. A tentative date would be during May 1958.

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48. The over-all native situation is just satisfactory, though - as we have seen - there are variations within differengt tribal groups. Problems such as sorcery, lack of leadership and indolence will present headaches for years to come, however we are well on the way to overcoming these.

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CENSUS AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY

49. All Village Registers were in good condition as newm books were issued during 1955-56. A number of errors were noticed, however these occured with the change-over of registers - these will be clarified later.

50. The enumerated population of this Division is now 8,405 compared with the 1956-57 total of 8,580. The decrease is accounted for as follows:-

	Grand Total 1956-57	8,580	
plus	actual natural increase	184	
plus	surplus migrations	9	
plus	new names	74	
plus	wrong additions (1956-57)	85	8,912
minus	duplications (see para 49)	100	
minus	census units transferred to Bena-Bena (see para 51)	407	507
	Grand Total 1957-58	8,405	8,405

51. From instructions received from Mr. Holmes A.D.O. Goroka Sub-District, the census units of Josoga and Kafetegu No. 2 were transferred to the Bena-Bena Census Division. These are of the Bena language and were effected due to a policy of incorporating all one language within a specific area - in this case the Bena Bena division of the Goroka Administrative Area.

CENSUS AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY (CONT.)

52. The break-down of the Age and Sex Distribution figures, per thousand head, are as follows. For actual totals see Appendix "A" of this report.

	0 - 10	10 - 16	16 - 45	Over 45	TOTAL
MALES	146.46	120.28	218.08	30.83	515.40
FEMALES	131.35	74.72	227.00	51.28	484.60
TOTAL	277.81	195.00	445.08	82.11	1000.00

53. Births total 352 which represents an annual natural increase of approximately 4.1879% or 41.879 births per thousand people.

54. Deaths total 188 which represents an annual death rate of 2.2367% or 22.367 deaths per thousand people.

55. Actual Natural Increase is 1.9512% or 19.512 units per thousand people.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

56. The entire enumerated population was examined by the two Medical Orderly's accompanying the patrol. Appendix "B" provides the figures of treatments and disease incidence for each census unit within this division.

57. 15.31% of the population were treated for some ailment, though this does not take into account those already admitted into the aid posts at Kafetegu, Sosomempare and Taru. The health of the area is not good. A special medical patrol could do much to eradicate the high incidence of Yaws and Scabies - in this respect the aid post orderly's are not doing their job, or else the people will not come to them for treatment.

58. Three aid posts serving 8,000 odd people is also not good. In the patrol's opinion there should be at least three more. The sites would be at Gitavu census unit (adjacent to the main road), Mumuyanofi Rest House - serving some 2,000 people, and the last at Kanofi rest house - to serve some 1,000 odd people. The present aid-posts - at Taru, Sosomempare and Kafetegu - are not well patronised by the people, though the A.P.O.'s appear to be quite efficient and keen. The A.P.O. at Sosomempare is at present serving a three month term for Adultery, and has been relieved by Baragime (A.P.O. at Menganofi). It is suggested that Baragime remain at Sosomempare whilst Kriepe, after his term of imprisonment is finished, be posted to the Menganofi Patrol Post ~~Aid Post~~ Aid Post.

59. Child Welfare Services have extended to Sosomempare rest house area with monthly visits - roads and weather permitting. If the above aid-posts are constructed and staffed, it would permit a fuller coverage of this area by the Sister-in-Charge. Clinics are not held between Kafetegu and Sosomempare - a distance of 14 miles. Such a position, in the writer's opinion, is open to criticism.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH (CONT.)

60. A summary of the infant mortality rate for the three census divisions within the Henganofi Administartive Area may be of some assistance.

Kamamuntina/Gafutina Division - 1955-58

Of 453 births - (6.6% died before reaching a month old.
(9.0% " " " a year old.

South West Henganofi Division - 1956-57

Of 476 births - (16.6% died before reaching a month old.
(21.2% " " " a year old.

Damuntina Division - 1957-58

Of 352 births - (13.9% died before reaching a month old.
(24.1% " " " a year old.

61. Village hygeine and sanitation arrangements are very poor. By virtue of Reg. 112A of the Native Administration Regulations, 1924-57, entries were made in the majority of registers as instructions to construct and maintain latrines. On any subsequent patrol such action as is deemed necessary can then be taken.

EDUCATION

62. Educational services are provided by the Administration and also by the Lutheran Mission. 12 pupils attending the Henganofi Boarding school come from this area - unfortunately all are male.

63. The Lutheran Mission has three village schools in the area - at Taru, Sosomampare and Kaiferabi. For a resume of these schools attention is drawn to Appendix "C" of this report. A large number of pupils are attending Mission schools outside the division - some are at Lufa Administartive Area, others are at Rintebe Mission and some at Raipinka Mission.

64. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission do not operate in this area, though some boys have gone to their establishments in the Bena area and at Omoura in the Kainantu Sub-District.

MISSIONS

65. The Lutheran Mission is very active in this area, and until recently has had a virtual monopoly of Christian teaching. They are entrenched very firmly as they have a history of perhaps 25 years of influence - dating back to the first missionaries in the Highlands.

66. The Four Square Gospel Mission is currently interested in obtaining land in the area on which to form a Mission. The people appear to be marking time and are waiting to see what this new arrival will do, and whether it will be worth their while to help him. There are so many different organizations working in the Highlands, that the inhabitants seem to be suspicious and a trifle distrustful. If this missionary is willing to settle, he should be given all the encouragement possible as one European is worth more than some of the native teachers in the area.

AGRICULTURE

67. 1. Subsistence.

The basic form of all economic endeavour remains with the supply and demand of subsistence needs. Gardens, as is the traditional x custom, are constructed against the contour of the hill-side. Arguments that this encourages soil or gully erosion are negatived by the fact that if contour gardening was accepted the erosion by landslide factor would be increased out of all proportion to the expected gains. Such destruction of soil reserves by landslide can be seen repeatedly along the steep hill-sides.

68. The staple diet is Sweet Potato, and as yet, this crop has been relatively untouched by the "cyclas formicarius" ant weevil that has caused severe damage in other parts of the Hungamofi Administrative Area. The relatively high rainfall in this division may be a deterrent towards the spread of this pest.

2. Commercial

69. Coffee culture is the only permanent tree crop grown in the area. The majority of gardens - with the exception of the Lampo and Gitarra areas - are only in their third year of growth. Some of these gardens have been planted and pruned without supervision with the result that their value as a cash crop is nil. The gardens around the Lampo area are in good condition and interest is high after the financial returns of their first crop.

70. The inhabitants manage to obtain a small income from sales of fresh vegetables and sweet potato to interested buyers - this, however, is only of a temporary nature depending on the road, weather, and supply of similar crops closer to Honiara.

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APPENDIX "A".

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION FIGURES

Census Unit	Males					Females					Grand Total
	0-10	10-16	16-45	45+	Tot	0-10	10-16	16-45	45+	Tot	
Keiferabi	33	18	45	9	105	29	9	45	13	96	201
Gwibeigema	11	6	23	3	43	9	9	26	10	54	97
Yanofi	33	14	36	4	87	18	11	35	11	75	162
Sabema	18	14	25	2	59	13	5	28	2	48	107
Kantagu	20	15	27	2	64	13	5	30	7	55	119
Fer	13	20	29	2	64	11	5	30	7	53	117
Nunuyanofi	21	10	28	2	61	11	5	27	6	49	110
Kerabi	12	5	27	2	46	11	5	26	6	48	94
Murkianofi	39	5	28	2	74	11	5	27	6	49	123
Firmofi	35	5	42	4	86	11	5	28	6	50	136
Banofi	22	5	45	4	76	11	5	31	6	53	129
Mini'bina	29	5	43	4	81	10	5	29	6	50	131
Nogusanofi	29	9	36	4	78	10	5	29	6	50	128
Nuxurina	19	9	26	3	57	10	5	28	6	49	106
Kobabe	24	9	28	3	64	13	5	34	6	58	122
Fitoma	19	16	34	3	72	11	5	30	6	52	124
Yaraga	24	19	36	3	82	10	5	30	6	51	133
Kalamante	40	7	30	3	80	10	5	30	6	51	131
Kelyanofi	28	23	36	3	90	10	5	30	6	51	141
Nafo	26	24	36	3	89	10	5	30	6	51	140
Kamyai'i	26	28	36	3	93	10	5	30	6	51	144
Kanavaka	17	15	33	3	68	10	5	30	6	51	119
Kanika	25	19	33	3	80	10	5	30	6	51	131
Kalanofi	17	16	37	3	73	10	5	30	6	51	124
Kangamofi	25	20	37	3	85	10	5	30	6	51	136
Kamofi No.2	26	35	37	3	101	10	5	30	6	51	152
Kimofi	11	26	37	3	77	10	5	30	6	51	128
Kintegave	12	23	36	3	74	10	5	30	6	51	125
Abigusa	9	23	36	3	71	10	5	30	6	51	122
Koforoma	12	22	35	3	72	10	5	30	6	51	123
Kanuha'safu	12	22	35	3	72	10	5	30	6	51	123
Keisê	26	22	35	3	86	10	5	30	6	51	137
Ki'yehapa	25	13	36	3	77	10	5	30	6	51	128
Lihoma	21	24	31	3	79	10	5	30	6	51	130
Taru	33	11	37	3	84	10	5	30	6	51	135
Ufugunofi	11	22	28	3	64	10	5	30	6	51	115
Kagasa	17	12	33	3	65	10	5	30	6	51	116
Kenyapanaga	22	20	33	3	78	10	5	30	6	51	129
Kunyafovo	45	18	38	3	104	10	5	30	6	51	155
Gitam	39	25	35	3	102	10	5	30	6	51	153
Kopafo	19	26	34	3	82	10	5	30	6	51	133
Lampo	19	23	34	3	79	10	5	30	6	51	130
Kafotegu	39	22	31	3	95	10	5	30	6	51	146
Kamanoka	11	16	32	3	62	10	5	30	6	51	113
Totals	1231	1011	1831	259	4332	1104	630	1908	431	4073	8405
Totals per thousand	146.4	120.8	218.	30	515	131.3	74.7	227.	51.2	484.	

APPENDIX "F"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Census Unit	Disease													Totals
Koiferabi	2	3	1.	1.	1.	.	2.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Oribeigema	1		1											2
Yasofi	9	15	13	5			6	7		2		1	2	60
Kabama	14	31	25	6		K	4							80
Kantagu	8	10	8				19	3			1			49
Pop	8		10	2			2							22
Numuyanofi	4	7	5	3	3		2							24
Herabi		7		1				1			1			10
Markianofi	18	25	16	5	5		21							90
Tiranofi	1	19	7	2						1				30
Ranofi														
Mini'hina	1	3					1							5
Magusanofi		26	6	4										36
Numurina		4	2		3				3	1	1			14
Yeheibe	2	6		4						1	1			14
Titoma	2												6	8
Yaraga				1			3			1				5
Baisamunto	6						2							8
Beiyanofi		15		1			2			1	1			20
Bafo				2										2
Bonnyai'i	6		12		4				5	1	2	3		33
Kesavaka	4			2						1				7
Kenina					2									2
Tebanofi				2	2		1						3	8
Henganofi		28	14	5					5					24
Ranofi				9										9
Tinofi	6	14	9						5					34
Tintogavo	12	1	8		4		2		14			2		43
Koforoma	4		4			1	2				1	2		14
Karahasafa	1		2									1		4
Keisi	6		2					1					1	10
Buyahapa	2		7	2							4	1		16
Lihoma	6	7			2	2				3	4			24
Yaru				2							2	1	1	6
Ufagunofi	11	26	13	1								1	5	57
Hagana	6	10	3	2										21
Kamuparaga	11	8	9	2		3		1				1		35
Nyangafeve	6	11	4				2							23
Gitima	14	34	13	5	2	1	20			5				94
Kopafo	6	6	5				2					1		20
Lampo	8	6		2			15		2					33
Kafetegu	6	12	3	1					2					24
Kamenofe	6	18	7		3						3			38
TOTALS	222	417	267	71	31	14	109	13	36	17	19	11	4	17	1248

APPENDIX "C"

MISSION EDUCATION STATISTICS

NGURUTINA CENSUS DIVISION

1957 - 58.

NAME	LOCATION	OPERATOR'S NAME	NUMBER M.	F.	STANDARD	NAMES OF TEACHERS
	Kalforabi	LUTHIS	31	2	Gr. 1	Ribinga of Liboma
	Soomompare	"	19	2	Gr. 1	Hoong of Finschafen
	Tara	"	40	-	Gr. 2	Koketa of Liboma

Reference Your 8-2-1/12(795) of 11th September, 1957.

STRUCTURE OF KAMANO GROUP WITHIN THE
[illegible] DIVISION

KAMANO TRIBAL GROUP = KAFE LANGUAGE

HERABI T.G.

Keiferabi cl.

Oribeigona cl.
- Fugounta s.c.
- Oribeigona s.c.

Yanofi cl
- Yanofi s.c.
- Karbencfi sc

Rabana cl
- Rabana sc
- Heminanofi sc

Kantagu cl

For cl

Nunuyanofi cl
- Kanrigunofi sc
- Henkanofi sc

Markianofi cl
- Fo-obe sc
- Markianofi sc
- Yanofi sc

Tiranofi cl

Herabi cl
- Herabi sc
- Henuganofi sc

KIBERNABI T.G.

Ranofi cl

Mini'hina cl

Hogusanofi cl
- Hogusa sc
- Heginkofi sc

Hanurina cl

Yahobe cl
- Kiruinta sc
- Kugumpe sc
- Foisafomaafu sc

Titoma cl

Yaraga cl

KAGAYUGABI T.G.

Baisamunte cl

Beiyanofi cl

Kafo cl
- Kafo sc
- Oujaraga sc
- Koroaya sc

Hemeyai'i cl

Kesavaka cl

Kemina cl
- Kemina sc
- Oujafaru sc

Tabanofi cl

KOGOUGABI T.G.

Hunganofi cl
- Karusanofi sc
- Monomofi sc

Tinofi cl
- Tinofi sc
- Kantage sc

Tintegave cl
- Tintegave sc
- Hemuyaso sc

Ranofi cl
- Kesona sc
- Ranofi sc

FOKUGENABI T.G.

Kafetegu cl
- Abagusa sc
- Masanaga sc

Kenomote cl
- Kofenofi sc
- Kafenofi sc

HAGA T.G.

Abigusa cl
- Kanofi sc
- Abigusa sc
- Hemeno sc

Heforona cl
- Hoforo sc
- Ouyafaru sc

Karaha'safa cl

Keisi cl

Hu'yahapa cl

Lihoua cl
- Lihoua sc
- Ranofi sc

Taru cl
- Taru sc
- Karu sc

Ufagunofi cl
- Ufagunofi sc
- Muno sc

HAGENABI T.G.

Nunuyafove cl

Hagana cl
- Haga sc
- Kafe sc

Kanumpanaga cl
- Kanumpanaga sc
- Kahari sc
- Agenofi sc
- Yohonofi sc

HUNUSAGABI T.G.

Gitanu cl
- Gitanu sc
- Tebinofi sc

Kopafo cl

Lampo cl
- Lampo sc
- Nofatagami sc
- Nunuyanofi sc

NOTE cl means clan
sc " sub-clan
T.G. " tribal group

APPENDIX "E"

APPENDIX "E"

ANTHROPOLOGICAL DATA

LAND TENURE AMONGST THE KAGANO

71. The following is a brief resume of the main principles affecting land tenure amongst the Kanano group of the Eastern Highlands of New Guinea. It is realized that a full discussion would form a book and possibly a thesis, however this will serve as a foundation for future research on the subject.

72. In any group of people, land tenure is mainly controlled by culture aspects such as the geographical environment which determines their ecological adjustments; the basic economic needs which determine the type and quantity of crops; and laws which ensures that legal sanctions are available in order to enforce the "cultural norms on which land tenure is founded".

73. For a consideration of the principles of land tenure, the land may be divided into four types: forest land, building sites, agricultural land and possibly waste land.

Forest Land

74. Due to the high density of the population, the timber line has been progressively reduced to approximately the 6,500 foot contour. As this type only concerns the people inhabiting the dividing ranges and ridges, such principles have not general application throughout the group - with the exception, of course, of kinship ties and reciprocal rights that may be in operation.

75. The clan or sub-clan headman nominally owns - in the first instance - or controls all such land belonging to his particular clan. The members of his clan or lineage have rights to any produce or game caught or collected in the forest. Similarly, as soon as a native cuts a tree, that tree is his own property.

76. If members of another clan infringe the boundaries of this land, the atmosphere is rather strained. The general attitude is that clans should remain within their own land areas. In olden times the status quo was ensured by fighting, but with the onset of Administration influence the matter is amicably settled by a football match.

77. It may be the case that a native belonging to a "grassland clan" may have kinship ties with a member of the forest owning clan. In this instance the grassland native may, with prior permission from the clan headman, ask his kinsman to supply him with bush material for houses or fences. On no account are natives who do not have such ties allowed to collect material from the bush.

Building Sites

78. The clan, sub-clan or individual family may construct hamlets - there are no sanctions which impose definite rules on this subject. The clan headman has the right to pick out a suitable hamlet site, and when construction of houses start, there are no rules which dictate where a member will build his house.

79. If two or more clans build on the same site, definite areas are marked out by the headmen. Each has their own men's house. Construction of this men's house is undertaken by all male members of the clan - help by kinsmen and others is obligatory. When built any male native is welcome, and women - with the exception of old women - are not allowed, as it is here that all sacred objects are kept.

LAND TENURE AMONGST THE KAIANO (CONT.)

Agricultural Land

80. The cycle of subsistence gardening varies with the type of soil and the amount of land available. If the soil is very rich such as the alluvial soils, long periods of cultivation occur. A typical cycle - embodying crop rotation - being the following. Note that the numbers correspond to wet seasons and are not necessarily years of cultivation.

1st Preparation of land - plantings of Sweet Potato, Beans, Bananas, Sugar, Corn and other edible plants.

2nd Beans in place of Sweet Potato, Sweet Potato in place of Beans, Corn in between Sweet Potato.

3rd After Sweet-Potato harvested the runners are burnt and turned into the soil. Then plantings of ~~xxxxxx~~ annuals as in 1 above. Note Bananas and Sugar still under cultivation.

4th As for second cycle.

5th As for third cycle.

This continues until evidence of crop degeneration is seen, at which time the land is planted with Casuarinas and left to fallow. The fallow period is determined by population pressures, however the land is generally left until the Casuarinas are about 30-50 feet high - a period of generally seven to nine years. In areas of high density population such as the Gafutina valley, the land is again prepared for gardening after three or four years. The Casuarina trees are not cut out - the crops being ~~xxx~~ planted underneath the trees.

81. In areas of poor soil, the cycles generally number two or at the most three. Of course there are intermediate stages in cycle determination.

82. In the first instance, the original clan founder owned the land and portioned it out to his successors. Once the land has been given to a man, it ~~xx~~ is his own and he hands it on to his sons and in a sense is individual ownership.

83. Every area of land has a name - generally taken from some geographic feature such as a river, creek or mountain. There are no names for individual holdings, though such holdings are marked by "tankonts". Every member of a clan is thoroughly cognisant with the other member's holdings - this is instilled into them from early childhood. As such, disputes over boundaries are rare and only stem from shortages of arable land within the clan area. If disputes occur they are settled by the clan elders sitting in council.

84. Agriculture demands a certain amount of co-operation, but there is no organized gardening authority. A man asks for assistance of his ~~xx~~ neighbours, giving them a meal and returning the favour at a later date.

Inheritance and Land

85. We have seen that the clan headman allocates the land in the first instance and from which point it is hereditary. When a father allocates gardening land to his sons there is no difference between age-grades - each son receiving a similar area, and on the death of the father, the remaining land is divided generally by his brother, ~~xx~~ and given to the sons.

86. If the father dies and has not left any indication of

LAND TENURE AMONGST THE KAMANO (CONT.)

who is to get his land, and his sons are of age to cultivate that land, his brother has the task of apportioning the land and ensuring that no disputes take place. In the event of the father dying whilst his sons are still young, his brother or brothers manage the land until such time as the sons are old enough to manage for themselves. He also allocates the land telling them that it was their father's land.

87. If a man has a very large family of male heirs, and any allocation of land would result in hardships for any member of that family, the sons can approach the clan head-man and ask for land that is superfluous to the clan's requirements - this is always granted provided that there is sufficient land available.

Marriage, Woman and Land

88. In the event of a father dying and leaving no male heir, the daughter does not inherit the land. The father's land becomes the property of his brother or brothers whilst his daughter is generally adopted or cared for by her uncles. On her marriage she does not receive any dowry land and only has the right of cultivation over her husband's area.

89. As can be seen, women cannot own land - this is the perogative of the male sex. The only claims a woman has over land is cultivation rights and on her death or re-marriage she renounces these rights and the owner now cultivates it for himself. A widow then, is dependant on her children for her support and maintenance. If she returns to her own clan, she again is dependant on her brothers for sustenance until such time as she re-marries.

Inheritance by Distant Relatives

90. Throughout the Kamano group, the only people who can inherit land are the sons or brothers of the original land-holder. If he dies without issue and he has no brothers, the land reverts to the clan pool to be re-allocated when need (such as para 87) arises.

Land Tenure and Religion

91. Magico-religious functions have not universal acceptance amongst these people. From investigations it appears to be obligatory on the part of the person concerned. It was reported that some people have fertility dances over Taro and Yam crops but in the event of a crop failure after such ceremonial, the people seem to disregard all further dances and invocations - and cultivate the crop without the supposed benefit of such invocations.

Sentimental Attachment to Land

92. There is a wealth of sentiment on the part of the man towards his land; he will continue to spend long hours pottering about and even after he beyond all practical assistance will still work in the gardens - apparently they wish to have the soil of their garden on their hands when they die. Often a man will request his people to carry him so he can have a last look at his land, and will often ask to be buried on a ridge overlooking his land.

93. An amazing point illustrates such attachment. After heavy rain and when washaways occur, a man will often carry ground from a disused block to fill up the furrows and gullies that have disrupted his gardening techniques. He will starighten out small ridges and re-plant crops over the new soil, truly the "land is the mother that never dies".

APPENDIX "F"

ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

94. Forwarded with this report are two stone mortars found in the Kugatima and Kagutima Creeks which are tributaries of the Bamuntina river within the Kongapofi Administrative Area of the Eastern Highlands District.

95. Both are carved and from investigations, no native has any knowledge of who made them or where they came from. In fact they regard them with superstitious awe and, at first, would not touch them.

96. One is carved in a likeness of a bird, although the tail section is missing. It was found in the vicinity of Taru rest house lying half covered with silt adjacent to the Kugatima ck.

97. The other, carved into a likeness of a woman - note the carved "grass skirt" under neath the hollow, the head and arms - was found within the hamlet of Baisamunte clan, in fact the clan takes its name from this object, which makes this stone older than tradition.

98. Reports indicate that there is another stone object somewhere in the vicinity of Baisamunte - this is the mate to the "woman". At present the natives are engaged in discovering it, and when found will be sent to the Territory Museum under a covering letter.

99. If these objects are of archaeological importance, and there is any information re the origin of same it would be appreciated if such information could be made available as the pre-history of this Territory would be a fascinating subject.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957 - 58 — DONUNTINA CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission			Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
HERABI TRIBAL GROUP																																					
KEIFERABI ✓	4.10.57	4	2				2										5	9		4	10		6		2			18	43	9	45	3	44	1.56	49	38	36	58	+2NN 199
ORIBEIGONA ✓	"		2			1											1	2			2		1	1			1	6	23	9	20		21	0.9	16	18	27	29	95
YANOFI ✓	16.10.57	3	8		1				1					2			3	5	2	4	8						4		43	78	28	69	6	78	1.8	80	69	77	85	+1NN. 323
RABANA ✓	17.10.57	1	6	2	2			3	1			1		3				10	5	8	7	1					11	7	48	76	35	97	5	100	1.6	76	76	95	104	+3NN. 377
KANTAGU ✓	"	3	1						1					1			1	3	4	3	1						2		14	25	15	28	2	30	2.0	30	33	27	30	+1NN. 123
FOR ✓	"	1																		4	2						3	2	15	27	5	30	1	30	1.6	31	17	31	37	123
NUMUYANGFI ✓	"	1	1						1								2	5	3	7	2		2				1		20	29	11	30		30	1.9	31	26	30	37	129
HERABI ✓	19.10.57	5	3		1	1								1					1	3	4						7	6	10	28	10	24	1	27	1.8	25	22	26	30	128
MARKIANOFI ✓	"	4	7		3		1	1			1	1	4	1	1			4		5	15	12	1				4		45	71	30	76	3	80	1.8	76	64	78	95	+1NN. 335
TIRANOFI ✓	"	9	4		2	1	2											6	1	2	5		2		2		2		39	67	28	67	4	75	2.0	85	70	73	81	+2NN. 320
GROUP TOTAL		31	34	2	9	3	5	5	3		2	1	11	1	1		12	44	16	40	56	3	12	1	4		35	15	258	479	180	489	25	507		491	435	506	586	+10NN. 2144

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58 — DUNUNTINA CENSUS DIVISION — Govt. Print.—7403/10.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission	Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	13-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
TIBRENABI	TRIBAL GROUP																																				
RANOFI	4.10.57	1		1					1								1					2			3			5	14	5	16	3	15	1.0	8	9	15	22	59
MINI HINA	5.10.57	2	11		3		1							1	1			4	1	3	3	1			[illegible]			30	48	20	56	1	59	1.42	54	55	52	73	238
MEGUSANOFI	"	5	6	1	2		1	2						1	2			2	2	4			1		2			26	48	17	50	4	53	1.3	52	34	58	61	211 +11NN.
NUMURINA	"	3	1				1	2									1	5	1	4					1			9	26	6	21	2	22	1.3	17	13	32	33	96
YOROBE	"	5		1		1			1	1				2	3		1	1		1			6			1	2	16	28	13	34	1	32	1.3	32	30	36	46	153
TITONA	16.10.57	1	1			1		1							1		1	3	2	1	13		5			5	3	19	34	6	30	2	31	1.8	34	20	27	36	143 +6NN.
YARAGA	15.10.57	3	1																	4	2							7	18	4	16		16	2.2	16	14	19	20	71
GROUP TOTAL		20	20	3	5	2	3	5	2	1				4	7		4	15	6	17	18	1	13	1		12	5	112	216	71	223	13	228		213	178	289	291	+9NN. 971

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58 — DUNUNTINA CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission			Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
YAGAFUNABI TRIBAL GROUP																																						
BAISAMUNTE	4.10.57	4	4		1	1				1					1				3	1	5	9			2				24	36	14	40	6	41	1.8	42	36	34	51	174 + 1 NN.
BEIYANOFI	"	12	8	1			1											2	4		2	4		2		1			40	60	21	64	3	65	2.0	81	71	65	81	305 + 1 NN.
BAFO	"	5	2	1		1												1	2		2						16	4	20	33	16	33	3	31	2.1	33	38	34	35	160
HOMAYAIA	"	9	6		1		1							2	1				3		1	5			1		1		24	51	18	58	2	60	1.9	55	52	55	66	235 + 2 NN.
KESAVAKA	"	9	7	1		2								1					4	1	5	3			3		1		28	61	25	63	7	67	2.3	78	66	70	83	304
KEMINA	13.10.57	7	1	2			1							1				6	9	1	2	5							15	33	13	39	6	41	1.3	31	37	42	49	164 + 5 NN.
TABANOFI	"	3				1													4	2	4	7					2	2	19	18	8	20	2	23	2.1	32	17	14	24	98
GROUP TOTAL		49	28	5	2	5	2	1		1				4	3			9	29	4	21	33	2		7		20	6	170	292	115	317	29	328		352	317	314	389	1440 + 9 NN.
HAGURUGABI TRIBAL GROUP																																						
HENGANOFI	10.10.57	6	5	1	1		3	2						1	1				1		2	3							16	27	18	36	5	35	2.4	49	41	28	44	165 + 1 NN.
RANOFI	"	5	6	1	1	1		1		1				1				1	4	1	5	7					4		35	57	17	62	8	58	1.8	64	59	58	74	266 + 2 NN.
TINOFI	"	4	4		2	1								1	1				6	3	12	6					21	23	29	54	20	50	4	56	2.0	44	35	47	56	232
TINTEGAVE	"	2	3		2	1								1	2				3		9	6					1		36	48	15	46	3	49	1.8	65	37	47	68	216 + 3 NN.
TOTAL		17	18	2	6	3	3	3		1				4	4			1	14	4	28	22					26	23	116	186	70	194	20	198		222	172	180	234	879

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58 — DUNUNTINA CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Bearing	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students									Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age				
																					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M+F
BAGA TRIBAL GROUP																																						
ABIGUSA	11.10.57	8	8					1	2	1				3			3	8	1	2	1		3				22		43	48	17	51	4	53	2.1	65	54	48	62	T10 NN. 255 *
HOFORONA	"	6	4		1				1		1			1	1		3	4	1	9	1						6	4	22	47	15	51	6	54	1.9	58	46	47	56	T 7 NN 210
KARAHRAFA	"	3	2		1										1			2		1	2						1		4	15	2	13	3	13	2.0	13	15	20	18	T 1 NN. 69 *
KEISI	"	3	6			1										1		3		5	5				1		2	2	25	47	5	46	8	47	2.1	56	30	49	58	T 2 NN. 195
KUYAHAPA	"	4	7	1	1	3								1			2	7			3		1				10	5	35	56	16	58	5	59	1.9	67	56	54	62	T 8 NN. 258 *
LIHONA	"	6	1						1					1				5		2	3						18	16	13	31	9	33	5	34	2.0	21	17	23	28	T 2 NN. 126 *
TARU	"	4	4	2	1			1				1	1			1	3	1	3	2							9	2	24	37	7	40	5	43	1.9	50	25	38	46	T 1 NN. 172 *
UFAGUNOFI	"	3	2									1	1	1			3	1	3	3		1					6	3	22	28	10	23	2	26	2.1	26	24	22	31	T 1 NN. 121 *
TOTAL		34	37	3	4	4		2	4	1	1	2	8	3	1	9	34	4	25	26		1		1			74	32	188	309	81	315	38	329		348	267	301	353	T 32 NN. 1406
HEGENABI TRIBAL GROUP																																						
HAGANA	13.10.57	1	2				1							1		3	4		1	4	4			1			1		12	32	13	36	2	37	1.7	24	32	31	37	137
KAUMPANAGA	"	2	2		1	1	1							1	3			6	1	6	2		2				4	3	20	43	22	43		45	1.7	43	39	45	51	T 1 NN. 189
NUMUYAFOVE	"	5	1	2	1									1	2		1	4	2	2	2						1		18	58	13	51	5	55	2.0	55	58	62	57	T 3 NN. 210
TOTAL		8	5	2	2	2	1							2	6	4	17	3	9	8	4	2		1			6	3	50	133	48	130	7	137		125	104	138	145	T 4 NN. 536

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58 — DUNUNTINA CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Student: Govt.		Student: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
NUMUSAGABI TRIBAL GROUP																																							
GITANU ✓	22.10.57	9	6	1	2					1				1	2		3	7	1	6	2		1		1		4	2	25	55	12	57	6	60	2.3	59	48	55	71	+3 NN. 246
KOBAFU ✓	23.10.57	2	3				2										6	4		2	4		6				2	1	26	34	12	31	3	31	2.21	45	37	32	36	+3 NN. 162
LAMPO ✓	"	3	2				1							1				1		1	5				1		1		23	24	8	37	2	37	2.3	40	30	36	50	163
GROUP TOTAL		14	11	1	2		3		1					2	2		9	12	1	9	11		7		2		7	3	74	113	32	125	11	128		144	115	126	157	572
FORMUENABI TRIBAL GROUP																																							
KAFETEGU ✓	24.10.57	8	7	1										1			1	4	1	8	3		7		2				27	51	22	70	7	71	2.1	58	59	54	79	+1 NN. 260
KENEMOTE ✓	"	3	5						1					1	1		1	1	7	8	10		8		1		3		16	42	11	45	4	47	2.3	43	38	36	60	195
GROUP TOTAL		11	12	1					1					2	1		2	5	8	16	13		15		3		3		43	93	33	115	11	118		101	97	86	139	457

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957 - 58 — DUNUNTINA CENSUS DIVISION — Govt. Print.—7403/10.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students						Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.	Mission			Males		Females							
																												10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45							
TRIBAL GROUP	TOTALS																																					
HERABI		31	34	2	9	3	5	5	3			2	1	11	1	1	12	44	16	40	56	3	12	1	4		35	15	258	479	180	489	25	307		499	489	500	586	2144
TIBIRENABI		20	20	3	5	2	3	5	2	1				4	7		4	15	6	17	18	1	13		1		12	5	112	216	71	223	13	228		213	178	2[illegible]	291	971
YAGAFUNABI		49	28	5	2	5	2	1		1				4	3		9	29	4	21	33		2		7		20	6	170	292	115	317	29	328		352	317	[illegible]	389	1440
HAGUGUGABI		17	18	2	6	3	3	3		1				4	4		1	14	4	28	22						26	23	116	186	70	194	20	198		222	172	180	234	879
BAGA		37	37	3	4	4		2	4	1	1		2	8	3	1	9	34	4	25	20		10		1		74	32	188	309	81	315	38	329		348	267	301	353	1406
HAGENABI		8	5	2	2	2	1							2	6		4	17	3	9	8	4	2		1		6	3	50	133	48	130	7	137		125	104	138	145	536
NUMUSAGABI		14	11	1	2		3			1				2	2		9	12	1	9	11		7		2		7	3	74	113	32	125	11	128		144	115	126	157	572
FORMVENABI		11	12	1					1					2	1		2	5	8	16	13		15		3		3		43	93	33	115	11	118		101	97	86	139	457
GRAND TOTAL		187	165	19	36	19	17	16	10	5	1	2	3	37	27	2	50	170	46	165	181	8	61	1	19		183	87	1011	1821	634	1908	154	1983		2004	1683	1784	2394	8,405

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... EASTERN HIGHLANDS ... Report No. GOR 4/57-58.

Patrol Conducted by... I.A. HOLMES, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled... BENA BENA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... R.B. AITKEN, C.P.O.

Natives... SIX

Duration—From 18/ 9/19 57 to 16/ 10/19 57

Number of Days... 29

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... No.

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

Medical .... May /19 53

Map Reference... Fourmil of KARIMUI, Milinch of GOROKA, Patrol Map attached.

Objects of Patrol... Routine Administration; Census Revision; Medical Inspection; R.L.S. Recruitment; Road Surveys; C.P.O's Field Training.

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 ....

30-16-91

27th February, 1958.

The District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

Patrol Report No.4. - 1957/58 - Goroka.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The remarks contained in the covering memoranda adequately cover the report.

I am particularly interested in Paragraph 60. It brings to mind two native Church of England Pastors on the Tasman Islands passing a vote of thanks to me during a Patrol of that area in 1938, on the action of Tax Collection.

I fully concur in the policy being implemented at Paragraph 62.

(J.K.McCarthy)
Acting Director.

20/16/91

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS RECEIVED 17 FEB 1958 PORT MORESBY

WET:jmc

In Reply Please Quote
No. 30-2-1/71
(2556)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

13 February, 58.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P.R. GOROKA 4/57-58 - BENABENA CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith the following documents:-

..... (A) The above report:
..... (B) Copy of memo. 30-2-1/72 dated 13 February, 58, to the A.D.O., GOROKA Sub-District:
..... (C) Relevant camping allowance claims.

2. A copy of the map has already been forwarded to you.

3. Comments are in the attachment.

4. Necessary inter-departmental action at the District level is in train.

5. The delay in this report is regrettable and, I trust, will not recur.

6. Para 60 contains an example of the attitudes sometimes encountered here.

7. The development outlined in para 62 has been District policy for some time and has the approval of the District Commissioner.

8. This is a first class report.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

C.C:
A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District.

KE'fjmc

30-2-1/72
(2558)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

13 February, 58.

A.D.O.,
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT.

P.R. GOROKA 4/57-58 - BENABENA CENSUS DIVISION.

Thank you for the above document.

2. Some comments follow. Bracketed numbers refer to page and paragraph.

(A)( ) The use of the word 'recruitment' in relation to the H.L.S. is inaccurate and misleading and I would rather not see it in official documents.

(B)(4 - 8) I endorse this view. I think wider responsibilities can best be established on traditional groups rather than from the disintegrated fragments of such groups.

(C)(6-18) Quarantining of the highlands is being discussed in PORT MORESBY at present.

(D)(7-20) I will refer this matter to the District Officer, MADANG, and will advise further at a later date.

(E)(10-43) This is a most gratifying attitude.

(F)(13-71) I agree with this progressive change.

(G)(14-78) I appreciate your difficulties in meeting all your commitments. However from 16 October, 57 to 8 February, 58, is too long a delay in the preparation and transmission of a patrol repor They should be given a higher priority in future.

3. This is a first class report.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

C.C:
The Director of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby. (2)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: GSD 29-1-2

Sub-District Headquarters,
GOROKA Sub-District.

6th February, 1958.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT GOR 4/57-58.

Area Patrolled: BENA BENA Census Division.

Objects of Patrol: Routine administration;
Census revision;
Medical inspection;
Highlands Labour Scheme recruitment;
Upper BENA Valley and SIGEIYA Valley roads survey;
Field training - Mr. R.B. AITKEN, C.P.O.

Duration of Patrol: 18th September - 16th October, 1957;
29 days.

Patrolling Officer: I.A. HOLMES, A.D.O.

Accompanying Personnel: R.B. AITKEN, C.P.O.
Cpl. LAMA (part-time);
Const. SAREPAMO;
" GONAPA (part-time);
" BANTA;
" MAKAI (in training);
" DEKIP (" " : part-time).
Interpreter AYAPOTI (BOFU);
Medical Orderly.

Last D.N.A. Patrol: August-September, 1956 (P/R GOR 1/56-57, by I.A. HOLMES, A.D.O.

Results of Patrol: As detailed herein.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Assistant District Officer.

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APPENDICES:

"A"	VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER	6 pp.
"B"	ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CENSUS UNITS, TRIBAL GROUPS & REST HOUSES.	2 pp.
"C"	MAP - 2 MILES TO 1 INCH - BENA BENA CENSUS DIVISION.	

I. INTRODUCTION:

1. This patrol was the writer's second annual visit to the Division, following a year of close contact with it, particularly segments nearer the Highlands Highway. Owing to staff shortages, the writer's absence from GOROKA necessitated a partial closure of the office and much Sub-District activity; to minimise this, several half-day visits were made to GOROKA after the first fortnight to attend to more pressing matters. During this period Cadet AITKEN handled the bulk of actual census revision under the writer's supervision.

2. My desire to personally conduct this patrol was due to misgivings I had on the general native situation in the Division. Happily, with but one exception my misgivings proved to be completely without foundation. In most aspects I believe the native situation has materially improved over the past year, despite the unavoidable lack of solutions to several problems outlined in Patrol Report GOR 1/56-57 and the District Officer's covering memo thereto. The utmost co-operation was extended to the patrol; our reception into rest houses gaily decorated and piled high with produce was overwhelming at times. The strewing of flowers in our path by women and children was a warming gesture. At the risk of some immodesty I must record appreciative native comment that, for the first time for some years, there had been a personal continuity in their administration and two consecutive visits by that officer. In the result, the form of address: "our father" was often used.

3. The geography of the Division is outlined in the 1956 report. A total population of 11,652 was then recorded. Since, a net increase of 1,523 to a total of 13,175, as detailed in para 4, has been recorded.

II. DIARY:

4. The patrol programme basically followed that of Patrol Report GOR 1/56-57. Days were based on Rest Houses as under:

		HOLMES.	AITKEN.
Wed	18 Sep	KAIYUFA	KAIYUFA
Thu	19 "	"	"
Fri	20 "	MATAUSA	MATAUSA
Sat	21 "	KORITAFA	KORITAFA
Sun	22 "	KAFONAGA	KAFONAGA
Mon	23 "	LIOROFA	BENA No. 1.
Tue	24 "	"	"
Wed	25 "	MEGABO	SAFANAGA
Thu	26 "	"	"
Fri	27 "	SAFANAGA	MEGENAGU
Sat	28 "	NAKAMITO	NAKAMITO
Sun	29 "	"	"
Mon	30 "	GOROKA	GOROKA
Tue	1 Oct	"	"
Wed	2 "	KETAROBO	MOHOWETO No. 1.
Thu	3 "	KAPOGUI	KAPOGUI
Fri	4 "	BENA No. 2.	BENA No. 2.
Sat	5 "	GOROKA	"
Sun	6 "	"	BENIMETO
Mon	7 "	BENIMETO	"
Tue	8 "	"	HEGEGU
Wed	9 "	HEGEGU	MOHOWETO No. 2.
Thu	10 "	MOHOWETO No. 2.	MAKIA
Fri	11 "	MAKIA	"
Sat	12 "	KOMIYUFA	SOSIUGU
Sun	13 "	GOROKA	"
Mon	14 "	"	NAKAMITO
Tue	15 "	FANAIYUFA	GOROKA
Wed	16 "	GOROKA	"

Additionally, Cadet COLLINS accompanied the patrol and overnighted at BENIMETO on 7th October.

5. Basic walking times are:

Highway	to	KAIYUFA	Rest House	1 hour	- Good
KAIYUFA	"	MATAUSA	" "	1½ hours	- Hard
MATAUSA	"	KORITAFA	" "	2½ "	- "
KORITAFA	"	KAFONAGA	" "	1 hour	- Fair
KAFONAGA	"	LIOROFA	" "	1 "	- Good
LIOROFA	"	MEGABO	" "	1 "	- "
MEGABO	"	SAFANOTA	Village	7 hours	- Hard
SAFANOTA	"	NUPANOTA	"	2 "	- "
NUPANOTA	"	MATAUSA No. 2.	Hamlets	4 "	- "
MATAUSA No. 2.	to	KORITAFA	Rest House	11 "	- "
NUPANOTA	to	SAMRI	Hamlets	10 "	- "
MEGABO No. 1.	to	MEGABO No. 2.	Village	6 "	- "
MEGABO No. 2.	to	NAMPAVO	Hamlets	8 "	- "
LIOROFA	to	"	"	10 "	- "
NAMPAVO	"	LIHONA	Rest House	4 "	- "
LIHONA	"	TARU	" "	4 "	- "
TARU	"	TIMILINTENDE	" "	4 "	- "
TIMILINTENDE	to	MEGENAGU	" "	8 "	- "
LIOROFA	to	BENA No. 1.	" "	1¼ "	- Good
BENA No. 1.	"	SAFANAGA	" "	1 hour	- "
SAFANAGA	"	MEGENAGU	" "	½ "	- "
"	"	NAKAMITO	" "	1½ hours	- Fair
NAKAMITO	"	MOHOWETO No. 1.	" "	1 hour	- Good
MOHOWETO No. 1.	to	KAPOGUI	" "	2 hours	- Hard
KAPOGUI	to	BENA No. 2.	" "	1¼ "	- Fair
MOHOWETO No. 1.	to	Upper BENA Valley Road		1 hour	- Good
HEGEGU	to	SOSIUGU	Rest House	2¼ hours	- Hard
SOSIUGU	"	NAKAMITO	" "	2 "	- Good

6. The following Rest Houses adjoin vehicular roads:
MAKIA, MOHOWETO No. 2., HEGEGU, BENIMETO, BENA No. 2., UPEGU and KETAROBO - wholly; and
MOHOWETO No. 1. and KOMIYUFA - partially.

III. NATIVE SITUATION:

7. Overall the BENA possess little traditional political unity beyond their widest political unit of the tribal group inhabiting, (although not possessing), a known territory and recognising a common name. However, the recognition of themselves as a cultural and linguistic unit is, under contact, gradually leading to a sense of political cohesion which, despite internal differences, should provide fruitful ground for the eventual development of local government machinery.

8. Despite the cessation of warfare there is still conscious group effort to maintain, through marriage alliances, ceremonial hospitality and trading relations, a position of balance so that one may be assured of support in any eventuality. (The BENA have little to learn from XXth Century diplomacy). Tribal groups are divided into clans postulating a common ancestor, inhabiting linked hamlets and, largely, representing the census units. Exogamous sub-clans and patri-lineages of 20 to 60 members, in which the most significant usufructuary rights are vested, occupy individual hamlets. The tribal group sense remains strong, and I consider it in the best interests of both the people and the Administration that we continue to encourage this to the utmost.

9. Notwithstanding the degraded nature of the BENA grasslands, nature is kind and life relatively easy except during the annual sweet potato shortage, noticeably absent this year owing to the late onset of the dry season. A positive material and social culture manifesting itself primarily in adornment and feasting keeps the inhabitants contented, and probably remains our best insurance for continued contentedness. Fortunately tribal discipline is still a potent force within its own traditional milieu. En masse the BENA

are traditionalists more than any other major group in the GOROKA Administrative Area. As yet there are relatively few of those creaks in the social fabric which normally follow European colonisation; they are not entirely absent, however, and must be expected to increase, particularly in those areas with an abnormal masculinity ratio of 120% to 140%.

10. Whilst the volatile reception to patrols is gratifying, the degree of individual participation in informal discussions, as distinct from the interest in the matters discussed, leaves much to be desired. Where personal gain or loss is involved in a dispute or court case, the BENA adult needs no prodding to be vocal. However, to draw out speakers when discussing social questions, administration aims, plans, development, etc., is a painstaking process; to get a critical observation is almost impossible. The Village Officials, who often consider it their prerogative alone to speak, are usually far too sycophantic -- a polite enough traditional attitude, but one which fails to give us that real entree to the native mind on which successful Administration is so dependent. This reaction is often construed as apathy; I do not believe that it is so either in the BENA or elsewhere in the Sub-District. It has, however, the elements of potential apathy unless critical group discussion can be effectively stimulated; such stimulation is our constant aim.

11. Interest in coffee culture and cash cropping is considerable, and as described in para 43 there has been much change over the past year. The interest remains, however, individualistic and restricted -- by no means a bad situation, and its motivation is still predominantly emulation of European activity, acceptance of Government exhortation and a desire for prestige. Doubtless it will remain so until more wants can be effectively stimulated. Even the keenest individuals want this economic progress the easy way, and there is an almost complete ignorance of the hard facts of life.

12. In contrast to their fellows, the 1,231 strong NUMUYAGABO Tribal Group display an apathy which is depressing and a native situation which cannot be deemed satisfactory. I suspect that this overly conservative group has an inner gripe against Government which has, in their own words, "reduced us to the same level as other inferior groups". Immediately prior to our advent the NUMUYAGABO held complete ascendancy over other groups and dominated the ASARO Valley grasslands almost to ASALOKA. They were quite unco-operative with early patrols and had, perforce, to be ruthlessly repulsed. In the result they have virtually withdrawn into a shell with minds centred on the past, and display little interest or co-operation in economic development or Administration plans for their betterment. The Village Officials are poor, and attempts to stimulate discussions on various aspects meet with impassivity. A.A.O. MONTGOMERY's patient extension work here earlier in the year met with little better response. Currently we are trying an appeal to their strong sense of superiority in the hope that it can be projected from the environment of 1937 to that of 1957, coupled with extra attention to the group by native affairs, agricultural and infant welfare staff.

IV. VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

13. Village officialdom is slightly above average. However, many of the Luluais are somewhat old and ineffectual, although there are some startling exceptions. Several younger Luluais and Tultuls are energetic and keen and, provided they possess some traditional standing, are often surprisingly successful in their efforts amongst all but intransigent elders.

14. In general, however, they have little knowledge of their real functions; most regard themselves as minor policemen and 'bods-boys' in the completely autocratic (but seldom successful) sense without either other obligations or privileges. Few, of course, have been adequately briefed. In an experiment to reduce this basic ignorance I propose bringing them to GOROKA in groups of 25 Luluais, quartering and rationing them well for a week, and holding a series of informal lecture--discussions -- about 12 each of 40 minutes over 4 days. Tentatively these will include the N.A.R., disputes settlement, the position of the V.A.T.O., agriculture, village schools, roads maintenance, hygiene, housing and the pig problem and will, I hope, culminate in an address by the District Commissioner and/or District Officer. The major aim of the 'instruction' will be to try to stimulate critical thought and speech.

V. RAMU ENCLAVE:

15. The officialboundary of the Eastern Highlands District runs due East at 5 degrees 55 minutes South Latitude from Mt. OTTO. That sector of the Northern fall of the BISMARCK Ranges lying approximately between Mt. OTTO at 145 degrees 30 minutes and 145 degrees 52 minutes East Longitude, downward from the watershed to 1,000 feet above the RAMU River, is inhabited by BENA people. Most informants claim that this area has been BENA-occupied since time immemorial, although from conflicting information I am inclined to believe that expansion into this area took place only a century or so ago. Their present hold is, however, quite firm.

16. Along the RAMU itself, from GUROBI village down, live the SULOTOMO (or TUPUN), with hatted village officials and long administered. With a mixture of respect and fear, the BENA regard them as potent sorcerers and neither intermarry nor associate with them. To the West live the bush dwelling SAMRI, recently initially censussed and now administered, I understand, by P.O.I.C., BUNDI. The closest SAMRI and BENA habitations are 10 hours apart. The SAMRI and BENA neither intermarry nor trust each other; most contact is through FAGASAGUMO, KORITAFA, MATAUSA and NUPANOTA elements in the trading of SAMRI bows, arrows, betel nut, pulpuls, feathers, pandanus, pottery and wooden dishes (from elsewhere) for BENA salt, pigs, fowls, dogs, plaited rope and steel.

17. Within this BENA enclave lying geographically in the MADANG District, are:

NUPANOTA (NEKIMATIGI Tribal Group) - initial census this patrol;
SAFANOTA (" " ") - partial census previously;
MATAUSA elements (KERITOMI " ") - initial census this patrol;
and possibly also
MEGABO No. 2. (NEKIMATIGI " ") - previously censussed;
NAMPAVO No. 1. (OLEGEGABO " ") - " " ; and
NAMPAVO No. 2. (" " ") - " " .

18. The area, and river below SAFANOTA-NUPANOTA known as WETSAN or KANAGA (from Pidgin KANAKA ??) has long been the main BENA source of plumes, feathers, small shells, wild pigs and other game. Through their monopoly of this trade the NEKIMATIGI Tribal Group, though culturally backward, has become wealthy and worth cultivating in the eyes of other BENA. In pre--European times only individual grassland BENA visited WETSAN for hunting or trading; now any BENA may do so, and most young men visit in parties between initiation and marriage. As mentioned in para , the present free movement into this highly malarious area results in numerous deaths and greatly reduces the effectiveness of anti-malarial precautions taken within the Highlands proper.

19. Although they go occasionally to the RAMU River, and to GUSAP if the river is low, these people's main

link is with their fellow BENA. Prior to the patrol they have lived, it appears, in an administrative vacuum; although it seems hard to believe it is claimed that there has been no European visit below SAFANOTA since the War - (presumably BENA Mobile Force operations). Health in the area is not good, particularly at NAMPAVO; malaria and dysentery appear to be the main killers.

20. Although we can offer little constructive to this enclave their administration from GOROKA is, I submit, the most realistic under present conditions -- at least unless and until P.O.I.C., BUNDI, proposes to take in the area. Accordingly, without prejudice to future changes, censuses were compiled and revised on this patrol; the people are to improve roads and build rest houses and I propose, unless otherwise instructed, that future BENA patrols should traverse much of the area.

VI. POPULATION, CENSUS AND STATISTICS:

21. A total population of 13,175 was recorded, compared to 11,652 in 1956, and is made up as follows:

	0 - 10 years.	10 - 16 years.	16 - 45 years.	45 plus years.	Total.
Children - Male:	1,830	1,101			2,931
" - Female:	1,648	693			2,341
Adults - Male:			3,256	739	3,995
" - Female:			3,164	744	3,908
Totals:	3,478	1,794	6,420	1,483	13,175

22. The net increase of 1,523 was made up as follows:

		% per annum.
Births:	plus 429	plus 3.7
Deaths:	minus 258	minus 2.2
Natural Increase:	plus 171	plus 1.5
Migrations in to Division:		
To existing Census Units:	plus 273	- (includes 108 new
By transfer of complete Units:	plus 990	names)
by initial census of new Units:	plus 188	
Migrations out of Division:	minus 99	
Net Increase:	plus 1,523.	

23. Mortality was as follows:

		% of Deaths.
0 - 1 month:	30	11.6
0 - 1 year:	47	14.3
1 - 5 years:	60	23.2
5 - 8 " :	10	3.9
9 - 13 " ;	8	3.1
plus 13 " :	103	43.9
	258	100.0

24. Following careful consideration and discussions with P.O.I.C., HENGENOFI, as to the best future interests of the people concerned, the following complete census units of BENA peoples were transferred to the BENA Census Division, largely at the almost unanimous request of the natives themselves:

Census Unit.	Tribal Group.	From Census Division.	Population.	Remarks.
KETAROBO	KAPOGUNAGABO	Lower ASARO	197	(a)
UPEGU	NAMANAGABO	" "	47	(
KAMI No. 1.	SEIGU	" "	78	(b)
KAMI No. 2.	"	" "	241	(b)
FANAIYUFA	"	" "	91	
KOMIYUFA	YAUKAVI	" "	219	
KAFETEGU	MAGANAGABO	Upper DUNANTINA	195	
SOSIUGU	"	" "	224	

(a) including complete census unit of KAFE, returned ex KAMANUNTINA-GAFUTINA Census Division to own tribal lands.

(b) previously combined as 'KAMI, KAMALIKI and LOIJA' census unit.

25. An initial census was taken of:

Census Unit.	Tribal Group.	Population.	Remarks.
NUPANOTA	NEKIMATIGI	107	see para 17.
MATAUSA No. 2.	KERITOMI	94	Elements previously called MATAUSA No. 3.

26. An overall masculinity ratio of 110.7%, with uppermost limits at 128.2% (OLEGAGABO Tribal Group), was revealed.

27. Absentees totalled:

At work	inside	District -	284, or 8.8%	of able-bodied males;
" "	outside	" -	82, " 2.6%	" " " ;
			366, " 11.4%	" " " ;
At work	inside	District -	17, or 0.5%	of able-bodied females;
" "	outside	" -	nil, " 0.0%	" " " ;
			17, " 0.5%	" " " ;
At Administration		Schools-	87, or 3.0%	of male children;
" Mission		"	177, " 6.0%	" " " ;
" "		"	29, " 1.3%	" female " ;
			293, " 5.6%	" total " .

28. The disparity between males and females in the 0 - 16 years age group remains startling. I do not personally believe that any significant numbers of young girls are being hidden from census patrols, as the disparity is equal in roadside and distant centres. Natives admitted that, prior to the Administration's advent, infanticide of the female child was allowable, if not common, when the ratio of female to male children within a single family exceeded about 3:1. It is universally stated that this practice has been completely abandoned: a contention supported by a check of 1956 pregnancies against births and 0 - 1 year deaths. Occasional recurrences would not, however, be above suspicion.

29. The detailed Village Population Register is attached as "Appendix A". Changes made therein, other than new additions detailed in paras 24-5, are:

KOMU; KAIUFA: Previously KOMU-KAIUFA Tribal Group; now correctly termed YAUKAVI Tribal Group;

NAPAMAGONA: Previously included by error in SIGOMI-ARUFA Tribal Group; now included in YOFORAGABO Tribal Group.

30. An Alphabetical List of Census Units is attached as "Appendix B". Also prepared for office use are certain 'Census Details by Tribal Groups' which, notwithstanding some arbitrary delineations in the past, show trends of considerable administrative value, particularly in respect of land or future Native Local Government developments.

VII. NATIVE LABOUR:

31. 366 males and 17 females, as detailed in para. 27, are absent at work. Probably a further 100-150 work seasonally and sporadically within the Division. Absentees, comprising 11.4% of able-bodied males, are well within recruitable limits.

32. There is fair interest in the Highlands Labour Scheme, although recruitment could be doubled without affecting the Division. Indeed, in certain high masculinity ratio areas with strongly traditional polygamy, limited arable land, and numbers of young bachelors denied traditional outlets and wives, it is the only economic avenue. Collectively referred to as bighets by village officialdom they present no social problem to date, but the potentials cannot be discounted. This group's economic future was discussed with them at length, and every encouragement given to their recruitment. I understand that the BENA is extremely highly regarded by several Papuan rubber planters, and re-engagement eagerly sought. If this becomes standard practice, and adequate re-engagement incentives are given, interest in the Scheme should materially increase.

33. 223 Highland Labour Scheme recruits were forwarded to GOROKA By the patrol.

34. With considerable success 16 young BENA from nearby SEIGU village are being trained as domestics and waiters by the GOROKA Hotel management.

VIII. HOUSING:

35. Fortunately most housing is of the traditional low, round-house design eminently suited to local conditions. Several complete hamlets, and most of the younger-married's houses are, however, being rebuilt on the square design, and the trend is a rapidly accelerating one. Most of the latter are atrocious, dank, cold, ill-built structures in which scarce timber is both misused and wasted. Frequent colds and illnesses, particularly amongst their children, is admitted by this group, and figures suggest an increase in infant mortality directly related thereto. Few have blankets or warm clothing, the resources to buy them or the wherewithal to keep them clean. Personal pig-greasing for warmth is virtually in complete discard.

36. To this group square, coastal type houses are a mark of progress, superiority and enlightenment. Furthermore, active encouragement is given by coastal-trained mission teachers; following discussions with missionaries I hope this will diminish. In discussions I was asked the acutely pointed question: "Where has the Government, or the European, built a round house?"

37. It was pointed out that design was a matter for the people themselves provided the result was sanitary, healthy and adequate. However, by compromise the merits of the higher head-room round house with improved insulation techniques, (as already successfully introduced in the UNGGAI Census Division), was stressed at length. Just how much of the details sank in is doubtful; to rectify this I hope to construct in GOROKA one of these houses, together with wall sections of the various insulation methods using locally available materials, and organise some instruction in pit-pit blind weaving in conjunction.

38. Village layout and sanitation is generally satisfactory, and latrines seem to be used as much as can be expected.

IX. MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

39. A competent N.M.O., assisted by sundry V.A.P.O's, accompanied the patrol. Treatments given totalled:

Common Cold	312;	Tinea	14;
Cuts	994;	Malaria	36;
Scabies	206;	Abscesses	6;
Gastritis	9;	Tropical Ulcers	7;
Yaws	59;	Chickenpox	1;
Sprains	38;	Dysentery	21;
Arthritis	108;	Boils	52;
Pyrexia	3;	Pneumonia	18;
Impetigo	8;	Burns	28.

Total Treatments	1,920;
Total Examined	11,247;
Total present Population	12,496;
Total Population	13,175.

40. The area is served by 7 V.A.P's - 6 Administration and 1 Lutheran Mission. The V.A.P.O's, of varying efficiency and interest are, overall, doing an excellent job. By mutual 'zoning', (usually related to standing, popularity, zeal and efficiency), they are serving populations as under:

V.A.P.	Population.	Comment.
MEGABO	1,880	Fair.
BENA No. 1.	1,250	Very poor.
SIGOIYA	3,700	Very good.
MEGENAGU	1,650	Fair.
HEGEGU (BENA Bridge)	840	Good.
UPEGU	1,500	Fair
NAKAMIDO (Lutheran)	1,100	Good.

i.e., an average of 1500 persons each. I believe there is a case at least for new V.A.P's at KAIUFA and the KAFONAGA-MATAUSA sector (relieving the SIGOIYA V.A.P.O.), at SAFANOTA in due course (relieving the MEGABO V.A.P.O.), and in the MIPOKOROPA Tribal Group (relieving the MEGEGANGU V.A.P.O.). Three selectees were forwarded to N.M.T.S., GOROKA.

41. The advantages of regular attendance at I.M.W. Sisters' roadside visits was stressed, attendance and co-operation having left much to be desired in the past. To further encourage this, I consider more stops should be made at lesser intervals along the 20 miles of Highway traversed. When determined, suitable houses can be built for the Sisters at these centres.

X. AGRICULTURE:

42. Native interest in coffee is widespread, although it tends to be viewed as the quickest way to easy money without much hard work. In some areas with limited arable land the interest is beyond reality and young men would do better to explore labour opportunities. Existing nurseries will fulfil only a small portion of native demands; however, numerous sites are marked for early preparation and seeding.

43. Much of the interest is undoubtedly due to the sterling work of Mr. D. MONTGOMERY, A.A.C. During a recent patrol of several months duration he paid particular attention to the many diseased, wrongly planted, useless native coffee stands whose "writing off" I recommended in Patrol Report GOR 1/56-57. With trepidation I then assessed these stands at 65% of the whole; Mr. MONTGOMERY found that it comprised over 90%. Rightly, he ordered immediate destruction and the preparation of new holes for December planting. Insofar as it involves prestige loss to the planter, the fact that his instructions have almost wholly been carried out surprised me as much as it would Mr. MONTGOMERY, and augurs well for the future. Indeed, although Mr. MONTGOMERY felt frustrated and despaired deeply at times, he would be gratified to see the fruit of his labours in many extension fields, and to know the high regard in which he is held.

44. Subsistence crops, primarily sweet potato with a sprinkling of corn, taro and European vegetables, are adequate, and no shortages have been experienced during the year. Indeed, owing to the prolonged wet season, during the patrol grasslands people had, for the first time in years, a flush of kaukau instead of the usual purchasing treks to higher areas.

45. No cyclos formicarius is evident in the experimental irrigated sweet potato plots at BENA Bridge, although the pest abounds nearby. Natives are keenly interested in the experiment, particularly as they were extremely sceptical of its outcome when it was initiated. Owing to abnormal rains the results cannot be considered conclusive; notwithstanding, every encouragement was given to growing kaukau under casuarinas and trying irrigation themselves.

46. Creditable extension work in a small way is being done with soy bean, African wheat, millet and Virginia peanuts by the S.D.A. Mission. A few natives have tried soy bean with mediocre success. Though occupying a limited sub-marginal grassland area, the S.D.A. Mission is almost wholly self-sufficient for its European and native food requirements, shews what can be done.

47. Other than coffee, a few potatoes, passionfruit and peanuts in roadside areas there is relatively little cash cropping. Interest is latent rather than non-existent, however; for most carriage several miles to the Highway does not appeal -- understandably. As planned road extensions come to fruition, and purchasers go farther afield, I do not doubt increased interest.

48. Over-all, land is adequate for subsistence needs, and there is little call for active soil conservation measures now.

XI. LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY:

49. Fowls, plentiful, are of the usual poor stock.

50. Pigs, relatively anthrax-free although full of intestinal parasites, abound; as usual they are the most significant asset, economically and socially. The net economic loss by their depredations to gardens, coffee and roads is huge; of this there is increasing native realisation without, as yet, much willingness to experiment with the remedies. Every encouragement was given towards better fencing and one community, at least, has commenced an adequately fenced 10 acre pig paddock for the part-wiring of which they are currently gathering contributions. Little interest was shewn in discussions on deep littering. Until we can minimise the infection and increased mortality that must result from closer confinement, we can progress only slowly in this matter.

51. The RINTEBE oxen are in fine fettle, and do a good day's work at little cost. Shortly they are to plough, gratis, a nearby Luluai's garden to shew the native people what can be done.

XII. FISHERIES:

52. There are 17 tilapia ponds in the area, each with from 2 to 20 fish. To the natives they are as yet a novelty which has made no contribution to their dietary.

XIII. FORESTRY:

53. Timber resources are barely adequate for local needs. The BENA is beginning to realise the disadvantage which his traditional complete disregard for trees and firing of large areas has placed him in comparison to, say, the ASARO. Casuarina reforestation of old gardens, a completely introduced practice, is on the increase. The roadside pine plantations planted last January have come on well, although maintenance could be better; of the 56,000 seedlings planted out, probably 80% are surviving thanks to a good wet year. Requests for further seedlings, about half of which should be met next December-February, were numerous. Free casting casuarina reforestation was also stressed, but the casuarina tree is still such a novelty to the BENA that little impact has been made.

54. However deforested the BENA grasslands may now appear, natives admit that virtually every tree there has come with the Government. This is born out by a 1937 panorama taken from SEIGU village back towards GOROKA -- not a tree in sight, although considerably more bamboo than now.

55. Six pitsaw teams operate desultorily in higher areas and bring the timber to BENA No. 2 rest house. Enthusiasms tend to pall owing to the long carriage involved.

XIV. EDUCATION:

56. The 3 schools in the area are at SEIGU (Administration : Village School), BENA BENA (S.D.A. Mission - Primary), and RINTEBE (Lutheran Mission - Primary and Higher Area). The two latter include students from the entire Highlands. 293 BENA children, as detailed in para. 26, attend these schools. Four other 'mission schools' are purely centres of religious instruction with barely literate teachers and no great native interest in them.

57. There is an intense demand for Administration schools, particularly at BENA BENA, MOHOWETO No. 2. and KOROFEIGU; from a native administration viewpoint early establishment of the latter is particularly warranted.

58. I should like to see an early decision made on the development of the disused BENA BENA Airstrip, which seems ideal to me for a large Administration educational centre. Amongst

other things, we could commence its pine and casuarina reforestation at an early date so that the site would be more appealing in later years.

XV. MISSIONS:

59. The Lutherans and Seventh Day Adventists operate to a limited degree but have little real hold on significant numbers. Lutheran direction is from ASAROKA, as RINTEBE is a medical centre and educational establishment without pastoral responsibilities. The average Lutheran village evangelist is poor, and the Seventh Day Adventist equivalent somewhat better. Evangelisation and baptisms, often with a hollow emotional content, are the order of the day with the native teachers' ministrations representing a convenient synthesis between Christianity and native religion.

60. A recent innovation is the evangelists' meeting of the patrol, at the village entrance, before meeting the lined officials. An often lengthy 'prayer for Church and State' is then uttered which one necessarily observes, head bowed. To me this practice, I suspect European sponsored, constitutes a clever psychological move whereby the often neglected mission teacher is able to assert himself and his cause at a meaningful time. I think some teachers were surprised that my party should observe the customary formalities of waiting; my police certainly did and asked why I paid any attention!! To many natives the Government and mission are naturally antipathetic factors; I hope I disabused some of this misconception.

XVI. REST HOUSES:

61. These were universally satisfactory for the limited use they receive. Considerable improvement was noticeable since 1956. For reasons as much psychological as practical, all rest houses were used.

62. SAFANOTA, NUPANOTA and NAMPAVO propose to construct small rest houses; the undertaking was given to other units desirous of following suit that their work would not be undertaken in vain, I prefer, however, the construction of 'community centres' comprising I.M.W. Sister's house, court-discussion house, V.A.P. etc., with a small yet adequate rest house where applicable, rather than dominating the scene as at present.

XVII. AIRSTRIPS:

63. The small, private RINTEBE strip is adequately maintained by the Lutheran Mission and will doubtless remain so for direct communication with MADANG, whatever alternative links later become available. Though neither used nor maintained, BENA BENA strip shows little sign of deterioration.

XVIII. LAND:

64. In the Division 12 Europeans have coffee in various stages. Currently 8 of these properties are European manned. Native-European relationships of 1 or 2 leave much to be desired. Special and mission leases are held at BENA BENA and RINTEBE.

65. No land was offerred for alienation. 3 or 4 isolated small blocks might be obtained if applied for, although their economy of operation as European holdings is somewhat doubtful. I know of no other areas of appropriate soils or assured water supplies suited to coffee or mixed farming.

66. There are, however, several areas of sub-marginal grassland with little topsoil, the usage of which for short-term pastoral or agistment purposes, would undoubtedly be in the best interests of the native owners. Much of it should carry 1 head of stock to 2 - 3 acres, and is unlikely to be needed for native

husbandry other than pig grazing for some decades. Whether, in view of native suspicions and the sociological importance of land, an economic pastoral unit could ever be alienated or leased without some form of compulsory resumption or new techniques is highly doubtful.

67. The importance of planting tribal boundaries was again stressed. A few casuarinas and shrubs have been planted at odd points, but there is little real interest in making any permanent, visible marks on a large scale. Much of this doubtless stems from the fact that the tribal group merely acknowledged the possession of common territory and was never a land-owning unit. On the other hand, the demarcation work of former P.O. Paul A.L. KELLY-HEALY has caused considerable native acceptance of it as such.

68. Despite the many personal, inter-clan, etc., land disputes brought before officers, it is doubtful if the Administration can or ought, at least in the foreseeable future, descend below the tribal group holding in its positive work of demarcation or disputes settlement. Indeed many natives themselves desire that we should restrict ourselves to inter-group arbitration. Out-of-court settlements were fostered in several unavoidable disputes of this nature. Others were left for discussion and report by village officials, owners and elders aided in their deliberations by a more objective party in the person of one or more leading Luluais from an outside group.

69. The major drawback in Mr. HEALY's painstaking boundary demarcations is that he left no permanent usable record of it prior to resigning from the Service. The native, of course, assumes our possession of a full record, and the situation demands our keeping up this pretence. Sooner or later this will avail us nought. Were a Lands Commissioner or officer available for 4 - 6 months the ground should be covered again. If, of course, Mr HEALY was ever available to complete the job this would be a much more efficient and speedy solution.

XIX. TRADE STORES:

70. Apart from purchasers of fresh produce, coffee, peanuts, etc., 4 Europeans and 2 natives are licensed to trade in the Division. The 2 latter exist in name only, and renewal of their licences could not be recommended.

XX. ROADS:

71. Considering the limited population available to tend some long marks, particularly between BENA Bridge and KOROFEIGU Stonecrusher, I consider native co-operation in maintaining the 20 miles of Highlands Highway in the Division to be quite satisfactory. Recently payments for all marks have been re-assessed on the dual criteria of length and formation instead of population as hitherto; additionally, despite the extra labour, payment is now made in sixpences and threepences to allow a wider distribution. I think this has had a good effect overall.

72. As elsewhere there are undoubtedly elements in each community who do not pull their full weight or else exploit their wives, and of whom village officials frequently complain. Existing legal sanctions are inadequate to overcome this, where it is socially indefensible. The reasons for absenteeism vary from pre-occupation with coffee -- quite understandable -- assumed superiority or just sheer laziness, and on average probably constitutes 10% - 20% of total attendance. At this juncture it is, of course, a problem for the community to overcome; I had hoped that the internal distribution of road payments might to some extent act as a lever to rectify the failing, but they are too small in value to do so.

73. The absenteeism is somewhat more marked amongst villagers far removed from their road marks, and whenever possible

I would prefer to release people over 10 miles distant from their Highway obligations, diverting their energies to the completion of their own minor roads, often part surveyed and half formed. Until funds permit adequate maintenanee by plant or paid labour lines this move must unfortunately be deferred.

74. The road from BENA BENA Airstrip about 7 miles to RINTEBE has been surveyed and little work is necessary to make it trafficable for light 4 wheel drive vehicles under dry weather conditions. Work has already been started, by communal village labour in the BENA River - RINTEBE sector, and by paid labour in the sparsely populated BENA Airstrip - River sector, where the few people available already hold Highway marks.

75. A compass and pacing traverse, was made of the BENA Airstrip - MEGABO Road by me in September, 1956, and my level team later sent to rectify a number of obvious errors and bad grades. This has now been rectified and the revised traverse will shortly be committed to paper. In the upper reaches there is great keenness to complete this link which will be of great value to the people themselves, and a valuable asset to more efficient administration. Significant implementation must, however, await our realising the aims expressed in para 73.

XXI. POLICE:

76. The usual reports have been forwarded to the Commissioner and placed in the members' Records of Service.

XXII. CONCLUSION:

77. In para 12 I commented on the nativesituation amongst the NUMUYAGABO Tribal Group. I am happy to state that in the period since making those comments there has been a most extraordinary change of heart here. Roadwork has improved, village officials are trying harder and, above all, where past Agricultural extension exhortations met with little response, wholehearted co-operation in nursery preparation, pig control and other aspects is now the order of the day. Whether strong exhortation, jolting their sense of superiority or something else has caused this is immaterial.

78. This Report is over two months delayed in completion. I sincerely apologise for the delay only caused, as you know, by other manifold administrative committments which has rendered other courses well-nigh impossible.

79. I must commend the able assistance of Cadet AITKEN. At the same time, the partial closure of the Sub-District office through completion of this patrol necessitated resulted in chaos in some matters and a work build up which has taken the best part of 2 months to overcome. With the recent provision of a Female Assistant, of course, the same situation should not again arise.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Assistant District Officer
GOROKA Sub-District.

Appendix "B"

BENABENA CENSUS DIVISION -

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CENSUS UNITS, TRIBAL GROUPS & REST HOUSES.

CENSUS UNITS:

	Tribal Group No.	Rest House No.
ARUFA	15	7
BENIMETO	11	3
FAGASA	4	7
FAGASAGUMO	10	15
FANAIYUFA	13	4
GAFARUGA	6	20
GINIBI	1	1
HOFAGA	11	3
HOFAGAIYUFA	2	2
KAFETEGU	5	23
KAFONAGA	10	6
KAIYUFA	16	7
KAMI No. 1.	13	4
KAMI No. 2.	13	4
KAPOGUI	2	8
KAPUGUMARIGI	11	3
KATAGU	8	5
KENIMARO	17	13
KERINAGA	4	18
KETAROBO	2	9
KOGORA'AMI	12	12
KOISIPA	8	19
KOKALUGREINAGA	1	12
KOKINAGA	4	7
KOMIYUFA	16	10
KOMU	16	7
KORITAFA	7	11
KOROPA	6	20
LIOROFA No. 1.	12	12
LIOROFA No. 2.	12	12
MAGAHIMUFA	5	5
MAKIA	17	13
MASAGU	6	20
MATAUSA No. 1.	4	14
MATAUSA No. 2.	4	14
MEGABO No. 1.	10	15
MEGABO No. 2.	10	15
MEGENAGU	3	16
MIPOMO No. 1.	6	20
MIPOMO No. 2.	6	20
MOHOWETO No. 1.	5	17
MOHOWETO No. 2.	9	18
MONIBI	7	2
NAGAMITOBO	11	3
NAIYUFA	6	20
NAKAMITO	14	19
NAMPAVO No. 1.	12	12
NAMPAVO No. 2.	12	12
NAPAINE	10	6
NAPAIYUFA	1	1
NAPAMAGONA	17	13
NUMARONAGA	14	19
NUPA	11	3
NUPANOTA	10	21

TRIBAL GROUPS:

1. BENA
2. KAPOGUNAGABO
3. KATAGUSAFA
4. KERITOMI
5. MAGANAGABO
6. MIPOKOROPA
7. MONEBIGUNAGABO
8. NAMANAGALO
9. NAPAIYUFA
10. NEKUMATIGI
11. NUNUYAGABO
12. OLEGAGABO
13. SEIGU
14. SIGEIYAGABO
15. SIGOMI-ARUFA
16. YAUKAVI
17. YOFORAGABO

REST HOUSES:

1. BENA No. 1.
2. BENA No. 2.
3. BENIMETO (KOROFEIGU)
4. FANAIYUFA (Village)
5. HEGEGU (BENA Bridge)
6. KAFONAGA
7. KAIYUFA
8. KAPOGUI
9. KETAROBO
10. KOMIYUFA (Village)
11. KORITAFA
12. LIOROFA
13. MAKIA
14. MATAUSA
15. MEGABO
16. MEGENAGU (SAFA)
17. MOHOWETO No. 1.
18. MOHOWETO No. 2.
19. NAKAMITO (SIGEIYA)
20. SAFANAGA
21. SAFANOTA
22. SEIGU (Village)
23. SOSIUGU
24. UPEGU

Census Unit	Tribal Group No:	Rest House No:
OIEFAIYUFA	1	1
OREGEI	12	12
REIFARA	14	19
SABRI	6	16
SAFA No. 1.	7	2
SAFA No. 2.	3	16
SAFAIYUFA	2	8
SAFANAGA No. 1.	4	7
SAFANAGA No. 2.	6	20
SAFANOTA	10	21
SAMIGOI'I	9	5
SEIGU	13	22
SIGEIYA	14	19
SIGOIYA	4	2
SIGOMI	15	7
SOSIUGU	5	23
UPEGU	8	24
YANOTA	14	19
YOGIYOHI	1	1

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

APPENDIX 'A'. YEAR 1957 BENA BENA CENSUS DIVISION - Page 1.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE TRIBAL GROUP	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
SUMMARY - BY TRIBAL GROUPS																																						
KERITOMI	✓	22	23	3	3	1	2	6	2		1			2	6		77	57	21	26	18		5		31		12	2	114	336	77	312	17	267	2·1	234	216	404	354	1,319
SIGOMI-ARUFA	✓	1	1						2					2			10	13	2	5			2		11		3		18	46	11	50	3	39	1·6	20	29	55	64	184
YAUKAVI	✓	11	5	2		1	1	1	3	1					3		120	101	8	13	24	7	2		9		11		36	154	20	141	12	111	1·7	77	78	172	169	549
NEKIMATIGI	✓	13	19	2	2		1	1	5			2	1	14	5		72	69	21	33	33		6				16	1	127	309	76	237	29	196	2·6	268	203	339	305	1,174
MINEBIGUNAGABO		17	8			2	2	2	3	1				1	4		19	5	3	22	9						9		74	178	65	153	4	121	2·0	135	144	205	204	706
OLEGAGABO	✓	34	18	6	4	2	2	6	5	1		1		9	3		14	17	19	27	26	4	18				13	2	115	288	41	236	21	192	2·7	294	193	295	305	1,150
BENA		8	16		8	2		5	2					6	3		16	23	34	28	10		7		2		12	5	52	194	35	177	10	131	2·2	146	139	217	226	764
KATAGUSAFA		9	11		1	3	2	1	2					1	2		7	17	2	9	24						14		68	164	24	156	5	112	2·1	141	105	169	193	646
SEIGU		10	5				3	1	2					2	1		215	207	11	5	11		3		4		13		28 82	148 77	12	174	8	137	1·3	82	77	180	216	593
MIPOKORCPA		17	13		1	6		2		2				1	7		5	19	13	32	21	1	11				32	2	108	303	55	280	15	210	2·1	241	203	311	331	1,153
SIGEIAGABO		19	10	1		1	3	2	2	1	1	2		5	2	1	11	12	23	42	11	2	14		1		10	4	65	180	33	179	16	134	2·2	168	132	188	215	745
MAGANAGABO		12	28		2	1	4	1	2	1			1		4		225	221	4	14	19		4		3		2		90	244	73	260	11	201	2·2	235	224	278	297	1,067
NUMUYAGABO		24	15		1	2	2	1			1		1	1	2		12	8	7	26	36		2		4		6		87	267	57	316	17	235	2·1	290	240	294	359	1,331
NAMANAGABO		8	2											2	1		21	27		3	5		1		1		8	3	15	41	13	54	1	42	1·8	34	35	52	73	212
NAPAIYUFA		8	4	1	1		1							2	2		2	4	3	5	4		2		3		2		22	93	14	110	8	90	1·4	67	57	108	137	380
KAPOGUNAGABO		12	12			2	3	1						3	2		105	99	5	8	33	3	2				13	3	52	198	56	191	10	141	2·0	145	141	214	287	791
YOFOROGABO		7	12					1						1	4		11	16	5	10	5		3		18	1	1		37	93	31	138	4	99	1·6	70	92	148	178	514
GRAND TOTAL		227	202	15	15	21	26	31	30	7	3	5	3	51	51	1	942	915	181	308	284	17	82	-	87	1	177	29	1,101	3,266	693	3,164	191	2,458	2·1	2,667	2,311	3,629	3,891	13,175

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957 BENA BENA CENSUS DIVISION - Page 2.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.56.

CENSUS VILLAGE UNIT	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
	1957	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KERITOMI	Tribal	Group																																					
KOKINAGA	18 Sep	2	9		2			4									4	10	1	2	1		5		2		5	2	36	86	15	90	5	76		72	54	107	110	364
SAFANAGA I	19 "	4	2	2	1									1	1					3	1			5		2		10	20	9	20	2	19		10	16	27	26	87
FAGASA	18 "	2						1							1		3	3	7	3	4				7		1		7	30	5	24		21		15	14	31	26	98
SIGOIYA	5 Oct	5	3			1								1			3		4	9	3						4		13	57	20	51	4	43		39	44	68	61	219
KERINAGA	9 "	2	5												1			12	7	1				1				8	32	9	31	1	26		31	36	40	40	148
NATAUSA I	20 Sep	4	3	1			2		2						2		3	2	2	8	1				5				20	67	14	55	3	47		43	37	80	72	238
NATAUSA II	20 "	3	1					1		1					1		64	30			3				5				20	44	5	41	2	35		44	15	51	47	165
SIGOMI-ARUFA	Tribal	Group.																																					
SIGOMI	18 Sep								2					1			1	5		1				2		2		3	19	4	18	2	13		6	13	22	24	69
ARUFA	18 "	1	1											1			9	8	2	4			2		9		1		10	27	7	32	1	26		11	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	115
YAUKAVI	Tribal	Group.																																					
KOMU	18 Sep	2	1	2					2						1			4	3	9			1		1		5		6	37	5	29	6	24		11	23	50	41	132
KAIYUFA	19 "	6	2			1	1	1	1	1					2			3	5	4	9	5	1		7		1		12	53	11	52	5	41		23	25	63	64	198
KOMIYUFA	16 Oct	3	2														120	94			15	2			1		5		18	64	4	60	1	46		43	30	59	64	219
NEKIMATIGI	Tribal	Group																																					
NAPAINE	22 Sep	3	2	1			1		2				1	1			3	4	12	10	2						4		16	45	13	35	8	29		46	33	59	53	197
AFONAGA	22 "	2	7						2		1		3	1				5	2	6	25								26	74	24	53	7	45		63	53	73	75	289
GASAGUMO	26 "		2															3	1				3				1		4	11	2	11	1	9		5	8	13	15	45

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957 — BENA BENA CENSUS DIVISION – Page 3

Govt. Print.—7402/10.55.

CENSUS ~~VILLAGE~~ UNIT	DATE OF CENSUS 1957	BIRTHS		DEATHS 0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In		Out		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work: Inside District		Outside District		Students: Govt.		Mission		LABOUR POTENTIAL Males		Females		Females: Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee) Child		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
NEKIMATIGI Tribal Group (contd)																																							
MEGABO I	26 Sep	5	6		2			1	1					4	1		1	6	5	10	3						5	1	26	68	18	51	6	42		60	51	63	63	246
MEGABO II	26 "	1										1		4	3		2	5	1	7	1		3				5		15	54	8	35	4	28		21	19	52	37	138
SAFANOTA	26 "	2	2	1										2			1	4			2						1		18	37	6	26		21		40	25	47	34	149
NUPANOTA	26 "																65	42											22	30	5	26	3	22		33	14	32	28	107
MONEBIGUNAGABO Tribal Group																																							
KORITAFA	21 Sep	7	5			1	1	1	2	1				1	1		4	5	3	9	3								27	74	35	80	3	63		70	60	82	101	316
SAFA I	5 Oct	4	2			1	1	1						2			1			1	1						3		9	56	16	43	1	35		26	43	73	64	210
MONIBI	5 "	6	1						1					1			14			12	5						6		38	48	14	30		23		39	41	50	39	180
OLEGAGABO Tribal Group																																							
LIAROFA I	23 Sep	11	8	1	1		1	1	1					3			2	3	3	12	9		6						35	73	10	62	5	49		81	54	73	85	308
LIAROFA II	23 "	11	2	1		1		2	1					1			4	5	3	1	5		7				3		22	53	11	40	2	30		48	35	55	61	214
OREGEI	23 "	4	1	1															8	5	6		1				6	1	18	54	12	43	4	32		35	40	59	54	202
KOGORA'AHI	23 "	6	5	2	3	1	1	2	1	1				2	1		3	6	1	2			1						33	68	7	58	9	49		75	37	73	67	253
NAMPAVO I	24 "	2	2	1					2			1		2	2			1	4	7	5	4	2				1		5	27	1	22	1	21		38	21	21	25	117
NAMPAVO II	24 "							1						1			5	2			1		1				3	1	2	13		11		11		17	6	14	13	56
BENA Tribal Group																																							
KOKALUGREINAGA	24 Sep	2												1	1		11	10	1		1						4	5	11	38	2	34	3	24		23	11	46	42	132
YOGIYOHI	24 "	3	5					2	2					1	2		1	4	11	13	4			1			1		13	57	14	57	1	46		56	55	68	71	256

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957 — BENA BENA CENSUS DIVISION - Page 4.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission	Males		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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
BENA Tribal Group (contd)																																			
GINIBI	24 Sep		1											1			1	3	19	13		3			3		10	19	4	22	2	17		18	15	21	30	90
NAPAIYUFA	23 "	1	6											2			3	2			2	2			1		8	36	9	29	2	20		23	28	38	41	135
OIEFAIYUFA	24 "	2	4					3										4	3	2	3	2	1		3		8	44	6	35	2	24		26	32	44	42	151
KATAGUSAFA Tribal Group																																			
MUGENAGU	27 Sep	6	10		1	1	1	1						1	1		4	15	2	4	2				7		22	89	12	85	3	58		60	59	100	106	334
SAFA II	27 "	3	1			2	1		2						1		3	2		5	22				7		46	75	12	71	2	54		81	46	69	87	312
SEIGU Tribal Group																																			
SEIGU	11 Oct	4	2						1									2	5		5		1			1	2	2	49	1	62	2	49		17	30	58	69	183
FANAIYUFA	3 "	3															50	38			2		1	1	2		8	22	1	29		23		21	5	26	33	91
KAMI I	3 "	2	3					2	1	1							114	127			4		1	3	8	5	14	57	8	64	6	50		26	32	72	90	241
KAMI II	3 "	1						1						2	1		51	40	6	5					2		4	20	2	19		15		18	10	24	24	78
MIPOKOROPA Tribal Group																																			
MASAGU	25 Sep	3	1																1	1	4				4		12	26	3	22		14		21	15	28	28	100
MIPOMO I	25 "	1	2																	7	5		1		9	1	2	34	5	30	3	19		26	17	37	38	134
MIPOMO II	25 "	7	3			4								3			1	5		5	9	1	3		12	1	31	84	25	73	3	61		57	56	82	86	307
KOROPA	25 "	4	3			1		1										8	6	2							20	43	8	44	2	35		44	41	41	53	179
NAIYUFA	25 "	1	1							1							1	3		2			4		3		23	31	4	41		33		44	26	35	46	158
GAFARUGA	27 "	1						1						4			3		3	9	1				1		7	21	5	20	1	14		13	11	23	22	71

1st

MIGRATIO

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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957 — BENA BENA CENSUS DIVISION – Page 5.

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
MIPOKOROPA Tribal Group (contd)																																						
SAFANAGA II	25 Sep		1			1				1				1				2	1	3	2		2				1		9	47	3	36	4	25		29	27	47	42	150
SABRI	27 "		2		1													1	2	3			1				2		4	17	2	14	2	9		7	10	18	16	54
SIGEIAGABO Tribal Group																																						
NAKAMITO	28 Sep	5	4				2	1	1					1	1		3	4	20	17	5		8		1		5	3	23	52	5	57	5	43		46	32	51	72	223
YENOTA	28 "	1	1				1					1		2		1	2		2	1			2						10	16	6	16	1	12		21	21	18	21	83
SIGEIYA	28 "	4	2											1					1	13	1		1			3	1		9	48	5	39	5	29		28	16	50	44	144
NUMARONAGA	27 "	8	1	1		1			1	1	1	1			1		1	4		10	5	2	3			1			19	51	16	54	4	40		64	50	53	62	240
REIFARA	28 "	1	2					1						1			5	4		1						1			4	13	1	13	1	10		9	13	16	16	55
MAGANAGABO Tribal Group																																						
MOHOWETO I	3 Oct	1	7				1	1			1				2		3	1		8	2				2		1		33	70	20	82	1	62		82	69	80	97	333
KOISIPA	27 Sep	2	4		1		1		1								1	3	1	1	1								5	26	11	33	-	27		33	34	29	35	132
MAGAHIYUFA	8 Oct	4	5		1		2		1			1		1			3	13		1	5								15	47	11	45	2	35		39	34	49	56	183
SOSIUGU	12 "	3	7					1						1			117	100	-	1	7				1				22	51	16	55	5	42		46	51	64	55	224
KAFETEGU	12 "	2	5												1		101	94	3	3	4		4				1		15	50	15	45	3	35		35	41	56	54	195
NUMUYAGABO Tribal Group																																						
NUPA	7 Oct	3	2												1		2			6	2						2		3	37	8	41	2	30		45	44	41	45	179
BENIMETO	7 "	3															4	2	1	5	4				1		3		7	41	2	38	3	27		31	20	43	42	144
NAGAMITOBO	7 "	7	6			2				1		1		1			1		2	8	13		1			1			27	64	17	87	2	66		76	66	74	99	330

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Govt. Print.—7407/19.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission	Males		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
NOMUYAGABO Tribal Group (contd)																																		
HOFAGA	Oct	6	3			1								1				2	4		3				22	44	12	50	3	37		60	55	61	63	232
KAPUGUMARIGI	"	5	4		1		1	1									5	2		7	14		3		28	81	18	100	7	75		78	55	85	110	346
NAMANAGABO Tribal Group																																		
KATAGU	8 Oct	1	2											2	1		2	1		3	5		1			3	1	11	30	2	40	1	31 40		31	29	40	65	165
UEGU	3 "	2															19	26					1		5	2	4	11	1	14	-	11		-	6	12	18	47
NAPAIYUFA Tribal Group																																		
SAMIGOTI																																		
KAFAIYUFA	8 Oct	6	3		1									1			1	2		1	1		1		1		13	32	7	34	3	24		41	24	36	43	144
MONOWETO II	9 "	2	1	1			1							2	2		1	2	3	4	3		2		1		9	61	7	76	5	66		26	33	72	94	233
KAPOGINAGABO Tribal Group																																		
SAFAIYUFA	4 Oct	5	4			2								1				2	3		22	1			1		7	56	18	40	1	29		33	39	41	55	192
KAPOGUI	4 "		3				1	1	1								2	1	2	2	4	1					19	44	10	49	3	36		39	39	52	61	196
HOFOGAIYUFA	5 "	2	3			1								2			2		2	4	2				8		14	44	16	48	2	35		40	36	41	59	206
KETAROBO	3 "	2	2											1	1		101	96		2	5	3			4	3	12	54	12	54	4	41		33	27	60	62	197
YOFORAGABO Tribal Group																																		
KENIMARO	10 Oct	2	3														2	5	1	5	2				6	1	14	45	10	49	1	36		29	24	56	61	179
MAKIA	10 "	2	5						1					1	3		1	1	4	4	1		1		2		10	23	6	37	1	25		26	34	32	47	142
NAPAMAGONA	10 "	3	4												1		8	10		1	2		2		10	1		18	45	15	52	2	38		16	32	60	70	193

For GRAND TOTAL (by Tribal Groups) see PAGE ONE.

ONA copy

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....EASTERN.....HIGHLANDS..... Report No...GOROKA NO. 5.... of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by.....A. T. COTTLE.....PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....UPPER.....ASARO.....

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

Natives.....6.....

Duration—From 20 /.....1...../19 58 to 16 / 3 /19 58

Number of Days.....53.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....-...../...3.../19 57...

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....(1) ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION.....

(2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19 .....

District Commissioner

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

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

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

NA.30-16-102

6th August, 1958.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT No. 1 - 1957/58 - GOROKA.

Receipt of the patrol report above-mentioned is acknowledged with thanks.

The covering memoranda adequately deal with the matters raised and no further comment is required from this Office.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

(4) DO's mem 3c J-1/58

3/14/102 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

WETjmc

No. 30-2-1/94 (264)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

21 July, 58.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P.R. GOROKA 5/57-58 - UPPER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith the following documents:-

... (A) The above report:
... (B) Copy of covering memo. GSD 30-1-2 dated 4 July, 58, from the A.D.O., GOROKA Sub-District:
... (C) Copy of memo. 30-2-1/93(263) dated 21 July, 58, to A.D.O., GOROKA Sub-District.

2. The patrol is programmed for January and was so commenced.

3. The only inter-departmental action now necessary is the possibility of funds for the road extension and this is in hand.

4. The delays associated with the presentation of this report (received in my office on 11 July, 58) are regretted as a reflection on the efficiency of the District. They relate also to three more reports. I anticipate a better compliance with C.M. D.S. 30-0 dated 14 March, 52, in future.

5. The patrol gives a useful picture of the census division.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Offic

cc:
A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District.
A.T. Cottle Esq.,
Kundiawa.

(a) DO's memo 30-1-1/55 (Sgd) A. Dillon

File: GSD 20-1-2

Sub-District Headquarters,
GOROKA Sub-District.

4th July, 1958.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL GOR 5/57-58 : MR. A.T. COTTLE, P.O.
UPPER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION.

A report on the above, submitted during my late March - early May patrol absence, is forwarded herewith. Inconnection
(a) therewith, I refer to your recent memo on delayed report onforwarding. I have found that recent work-loads and other priority matters have left me little time, in and out of 'office hours', for the quiet reflection necessary to do justice to this report and other matters. Please accept my apologies for the delayed on-forwarding and accept my assurance that a rearrangement of work priorities has now been made to avoid any recurrence except in the most emergent circumstances.

2. Owing to Mr. COTTLE's eye infirmity, the report's typing leaves something to be desired. To avoid any further delay, however, and owing to the officer's impending transfer, retyping has not been requested.

3. Although the report could be improved, I am generally satisfied as to the conduct of the patrol and, with the limited potential available, with the native situation in the area. A follow--up patrol, primarily for initial tax collection, is scheduled later this year.

4. (Page 2, para 3): There is a constant, significant, westward movement of CHIMBU elements into the Upper ASARO; it will undoubtedly increase and could well cause future problems. On this matter, please see my recent memo on 'Vagrant CHIMBU Peoples'.

5. (Page 3, para 1) : Roadside village in the Division have a significant peanut, passionfruit and kaukau output and a steadily increasing coffee potential already.

6. (Page 3, para 3): Sub-District D.A.S.F./D.N.A. field movements are now fully co-ordinated.

7. (Page 4, para 3): As I see it, the owner of the second (diseased free) pig has no remedy other than a customary one.

8. (Page 5, para 6): I suspect the MIRIME of being purely nominal Cat[illegible] only.

9. (Page 6, para 1): Good.

10. (Page 9, para 5): A good situation considering the extremely litigatious nature of these people.

11. (Page 11, paras 3-5): Levels will shortly be pegged on this road, for which I hope to make available £100 for initial constructional materials.

12. (Page 12, para 5): Could these recommended Lulumi appointments be confirmed, please.

13. Population: More data should have been given under this head. The V.P.R. shows:

Birth Rate	33.6 per 1,000, or 3.36 %	)	dubiously
Death "	12.1 " " " 1.21%	)	low
Natural Increase Rate	21.5 " " " 2.15%		
Working Inside District	15.8% of able-bodied males		
" Outside "	2.6% " " "		

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Assistant District Officer
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT.

c.c. Mr. A.T. COTTLE, P.O.

(a) DO's memo 30 3-1/33 (8991) of 12/6/58 (table at late June to Aug)

WETjme

30-2-1/93
(263)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

21 July, 58.

A.D.O.,
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT.

P.R. GOROKA 5/57-58 - UPPER ASARO CENSUS DIVISION.

Thank you for the above document and your covering memo. GSD 30-1-2 dated 4 July, 58.

2. I will not here enlarge on my complete dissatisfaction with the delay in receipt of this report and I do not intend to attempt to apportion blame therefor. I note your assurances that the situation will not recur.

3. Some comments follow:-

(A) (3-3) I note our activities are now coordinated with those of other departments in your Sub-District.

(B) (5-5) It is contrary to District policy to press parents into sending their children to "schools" without suitable status under the Education Ordinance.

4. I doubt if, with our staff at its present level, patrols should be of such duration; however the patrol seems to have been well done.

5. Grammatical obscurities mar the report.

(W.E. Tommasetti)
Acting District Officer.

cc:
Director of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.
A.T. Cottle Esq., Kundiawa.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 30-1-2

Sub District Office,
GOROKA, E. H. D.

17th March, 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA No. 5 OF 1957/58.

Report of a Patrol to the Upper Asaro Census Division

Patrol Conducted by:- Allan T. Cottle, Patrol Officer.

Objects of Patrol:- (1) Annual Census Revision
(2) Routine Administration

Duration of Patrol:- 20th January, 1958 to 28th February, 1958
and 3rd March, 1958 to 15th March, 1958.
= 53 days.

Patrol Accompanied by:- Interpreters :- 2
R.P.&.N.G.C. :- 4

(A. T. COTTLE)
Patrol Officer.

Seen by me
H. Frears DJC

287.

Introduction:-

In accordance with written Instructions received from the Assistant District Officer, Goroka Sub-District, I conducted a patrol of the Upper Asaro Census Division, commencing on the 20th January 1958, and concluding on the 16th March 1958. The patrol was moved by vehicle to all Rest Houses with the exception of those of KWONGGI and ANGAU where the movement was by foot. The length of the patrol over and above the time allowed by my patrol Instructions was necessitated by my having to correct the names already in the book and having to find out the fathers name of each person in the book, all this information beeing required for the new taxation registers to be typed out.

Diary:-

The time spent at each Rest House was as follows:-

20th January	to	26th January 1958	ASARO.
27th January	to	2nd February 1958	MANTO.
3rd February	to	16th February 1958	KORFENA.
17th February	to	21st February 1958	NOMSA.
22nd February	to	28th February 1958	LUNIPE.
3rd March	to	6th March 1958	MIRUMA.
7th March	to	13th March 1958	KWONGGI.
14th March	to	16th March 1958	ANGAU.

GENERAL INFORMATION:-

The only information that I have gathered and that can be added to Mr. Kent's P/R Goroka No. 10 of 1956/57. Concerns the branches of the Chimbu INAUGL clan that are now situate in the MIRUMA - KWONGI area. This is concerned more with the KWONGGI Sub-Clans than wi those of MIRUMA. The ex-Luluai BAGA and the Lulusi DUA of the WANDEKI and KUFIAGANE Sub-Clans respectively, claim clan-membership of ASARO Clans, BAGA with GIMIUHA Clan in the Upper ASARO, and DUA with GOFIKA village in the Lower ASARO. It was BAGA's grandfather that migrated to Chimbu where he was accepted into the INAUGL Clan and given land to cultivate, But owing to land pressures, two sub-clans split off the INAUGL Clan and went to reside in the Upper KWONGGI valley. BAGA'S father was a member of one of these sub-clans. BAGA lays claim to an area of ground within the orbit of the ASARO Rest House but situated close to the Lutheran Mission, ASARO. DUA also claims land in the Lower ASARO but it is doubtful whether either would desire to assert their claims to the point of cultivating the ground. It might be as well to bear this in mind if any ground is alienated from either of the two ASARO Clans. Another point that affirms BAGA relationship with the GIMIUHA Clan. is the statement made by the Interpreter SITAK, a clansman from GIMIUHA Clan, that when BAGA, who is already an old man, dies, his body will be buried, not on KWONGGI ground but on GIMIUHA with his clansmen.

Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries:-

(a) Agriculture:- No improvement has been made yet, even though there have been European settlers in the area for several years now. These settlers, apart from selling coffee seedlings to individual natives to plant, have had little or no impact on the subsistence cropping methods of the people.

This year, the aim is to establish coffee nurseries for each census unit basis. That is, one coffee nursery to one village book. If each hamlet had its own nursery it would mean the nurseries would be too small, they would become too scattered for constant supervision and the labour to keep them clear of weeds, etc, would be insufficient. Then, again, if the nurseries were established on the basis of one for each Rest House, they would become too unwieldy and the problem would arise as to whose ground they were to be planted on. Therefore the only sensible basis on which to work is that of the census unit. Each book represents a clan and the affiliations that exist within each clan are enough to ensure that agreement is reached on points under discussion, i.e., whose ground is to be used for the nursery, the division of the seedlings on a work-unit basis, etc. With all this in mind, each clan or sub-clan within the census division that held a village book, was advised to commence under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, a coffee nursery and to have it established by the end of this year.

During the course of my patrol, Mr. J. Hall, Assistant Agricultural Officer was patrolling the area, establishing coffee nurseries on this basis. But, somewhere or other, there was a slip-up. His itinerary took him to KWONGGI, ANAGU, LUNIBE, MIRUMA, before my arrival at those places so that the natives did not understand what it was all about. In these places he did not receive much cooperation at all. But where he did follow after me such as at ASARO, MANTO, KORFENA and NOMBA, he was able to establish nurseries without any difficulty. Perhaps there was a misunderstanding somewhere between the two departments, but, if, in the future, where the two departments are to patrol the same area at the same time, a conference could be held between the patrolling officers and their immediate superiors, a lot of these trifling difficulties may be ironed out.

As far as land is concerned the asaro, MANTO, KORFENA, NOMBA, LUNIPE and MIRUMA peoples will have no difficulty in finding sufficient level, arable land on which to establish nurseries. When the time comes to plant out the seedlings, the KORFENA people are going to have difficulties as most of the ground available for coffee planting has been used by individual inhabitants such as the Luluai ARUM on which to establish their own coffee grounds. The KWONGGI and ANAGU peoples may suffer because of a lack of arable ground on which to plant coffee. From the KWONGGI Rest House area to the Headwaters of the KWONGGI River, there is no arable ground whatever, except for a few small river flats which are subject to intermittent flooding during the wetseason. The ridges are essentially sandstone outcroppings with here and there an overlay of day. As one proceeds further up the valley, there is found a stony, unworkable country. This information in the first part is taken from my own observations and in the second part, as to the stoniness of the upper reaches, it is taken from reliable native informants.

The ANAGU people fare badly from a different point of view. They have little or no level ground and are forced to exist on what they can harvest from the small patch of ground that they can cultivate. Most of the surrounding hillside are slopes of between 60 and 75 degrees. Otherwise they are far to steep to cultivate. Whether the slopes up the centre of the valley could be terraced for the planting of coffee, would be a problem that could be decided by the Department of Agriculture. I recommend it for their consideration.

Individual coffee plantations have been planted in most areas completely without supervision. As a result some of the coffee has been planted wrongly but in most cases correct planting practices prevailed because the individual had either received tuition from or worked for the European planter who sold him the seedlings. This, perhaps, one might say has been an effect of the [illegible]s on native agriculture but purely on the cash cropping s[illegible]. The economic effect has not yet been felt because the plant[illegible]s in question have not yet been bearing and no cash retu[illegible] has been had.

(b)Stock:- The pigs around the lower part of the valley of the ASARO, seem to be free of anthrax. It is the pigs from around KORFENA, and MIRUMA - KWONGGI, areas that infect the pigs in the lower areas as a result of which two or three court cases came up during the patrol. These had to be adjourned until I had tried to find any direction from the District Agricultural Officer or the District Commissioner. The Native Administration Regulations are quite specific. One can order the destruction of any diseased animal one sees. But what can one do in the case of a pig dying of anthrax without its owner's knowledge, rotting in the bush, being found by somebody's disease-free pigs who eat the carcase, contact the disease and then die. Is the owner then liable for criminal action for allowing the disease-ridden carcase to remain in the bush? I think not , as it was there without his knowledge. But is he also liable,civilly, to pay compensation for the loss of his neighbour's pigs. That particularly I would like direction on.

Dogs, forming, as they do, a delicacy for the natives palate, have never reached significant numbers except in the KWONGGI area. Amongst the whole population of the KORFENA area there were only 56 dogs. But, for all their shortage of numbers, they have been sufficiently numerous to decimate the poultry population of the area. Fowls can never be kept where the hungry, emaciated cur, that the native keeps, exists. Admittedly, a hungry dog makes a better hunter than a well-fed one but who knows where the hungry one finds his food. Due to the large - that is, large for the Upper ASARO - dog population in the KWONGGI area, any attempts at poultry raising in that area have been frustrated by dogs.

(c)Fisheries:- There are a few Tellapia ponds in the area, the three that I have seen being one in the ASARO area which was later ruined by a flash flood and the other two were at KWONGGI beside the the aid post. Of those at KWONGGI, one had been put in during 1955 and the other during late 1957. While I was watching 6 fish about nine inches long were taken from the earlier of the ponds. Throughout the area, I have had requests for Tellapia fry but all these have forwarded on to the District Agricultural Officer.

Education:- There are three organisations interested in the education of the Upper Asaro Census Division. They are the Administration, the Lutheran Mission and the Catholic Mission.

The Administration maintains a Village Area school at YUFIYUFA which serves the ASARO speaking peoples. The medium of instruction is English and there are two native teachers looking after about 70 pupils.

The Lutheran Mission maintains Village school in the ASARO, MANTO, KORFENA, LUMIPE, ANAGU and KWOMGGI areas. There are native mission teachers in these schools to cope with the secular and religious training of the children. The medium of instruction is in the KOTTE tongue, The attendance at these schools is very poor. Also established at ASARO by the Lutheran Mission is what amounts to a Village Higher School. In the Upper Asaro, the pupils for this school are drawn mainly from the KWONGGI and ANAGU areas. Hire the medium of instruction is again KOTTE, and if it is modelled on the coastal Lutheran Mission schools, lessons are given in English.

The Catholic Mission usually has one priest stationed near MIRUMA. but, due to the absence of the paeish priest at Goroka, he has to alternate between the aration near MIRUMA and the parish at GOROKA. There are Village Schools under Catechists as teachers in the KORFENA, MIRUMA and KWONGGI, areas. The medium of instruction is Pidgin English. It is t the intention of the Catholic Mission to establish a central school in the MIRUMA area and until such a school is put there is no opportunity for a Catholic adherent to receive higher education other than going to Chimbu or to Goroka.

In all mission village schools attendance was very poor. The Lutheran native mission teachers did not approach the patrol for assistance - perhaps this may mean attendance is satisfactory but I suspect this is not so and that they are relying on the proximity of European missionaries at ASAROKA - but the Catechists all approached myself asking me to speak to the assembled people regarding their children's attendance at school. Although I am not particularly happy or impressed with the content of the mission's teachings in the schools, I still spoke to the gatherings and instilled into them the importance of their children attending the village schools. The answer came as rather a surprise to me as it came as a categorical request for the establishment of an Administration Village Area School at MIRUMA. When they were told that owing to shortage of funds this could not be done in the next 3 or 4 years, they replied that they would keep half their children away from the mission schools so that they could be sent to the Administration school when it arrives. They were then advised to send their children to the mission schools as I had not idea when funds would be available.

Although the request is a laudable ambition, the fact that it came from the only two completely Catholic areas is strange. The Catholics have always been opposed to their adherents attending State schools wherever they are and if their mission establishes a Central School in the MIRUMA area I'm afraid they would be opposed to theestablishment of a Village Area School within what they regard as their community.

Forests:- Instructions were given throughout the area that four Casuarina seedlings were to be planted by each person, annually. This was only to give an impetus to the work already carried out in reafforestation of this area by the inhabitants. A suggestion is that some milliable timber be introduced to provide variety within the stands. Some requests were made for pine seedlings but they were advised that there was a shortage of seed at the moment and when some became available they would be distributed.

Health:- For a list of the numbers treated see Appendix A. at the end of this report.

The health of the natives throughout the area has been good. There has been no epidermics but the A.P.O. MOI at KWONGGI reported to me that he had two cases of measles in his aid post. He was instructed to put them in isolation and to report the matter to the District Medical Officer, immediately. The District Medical Officer has been informed by myself since my return.

Accidents were few and far between. One native, while tying up his sugar-cane, climbed up a pole, slipped and fell fifteen feet to the ground to land on his buttocks. He caused a wedge fracture of his spine and was transported to the Native Hospital, Goroka.

About 10 goitre cased, all occurring in young females who have just reached puberty, were sent in from LUNIPE area. All the rest of the patients sent in from the patrol were persons wounded in riotous behaviour or assault cases.

It was impressed upon all groups that it was imperative that they bring this newly born children to the Infant and Maternal Welfare Clinic at the first visit of the clinic after the birth. To further the effort of getting them to the Clinic, the names of those infants not yet attending were taken by the Aid Post Orderly and the Luluai's were instructed that they were to see that those children attended with their mothers. The women were also told that constant attendance at the clinic instead of sporadic attendance was preferrable because then the Sister-in-charge of the clinic could diagnose and treat all illnesses as they appear.

To give the Goroka area the ~~coverage~~ coverage required, entails the formation of yet another mobile clinic similar in all respects to the one already in operation.

(A) With the birth of another set of twins in the area, the multiple births in the valley now amount to three sets of twins, all doing well. The first set were at KWONGGI and are now about 4 years old, the second set at LUNIPE which are about 12 - 15 months old, and the last set to be recorded are at NOMBA and are 6 - 9 months old. The last two sets were sent to the Native Hospital, Goroka, for an issue of milk and meat .

It is pleasing to see that the old native fear of multiple births is dying out, through the work done by missions, the clinic, and native affairs patrols.

Missions:- There are two missions working in this area, that of the Luthran Mission as well as the Catholic Mission.

The Lutheran Mission has its headquarters at ASAROKA, with two European missionaries, the Rev. Goldhardt being in charge. They have native evangelists in all areas except NOMBA and MIRUMA. They have also builts churches at ASARO, MANTO, KORFENA, KWONGGI, ANAGU, and LUNIPE. The Lutherans are by far the oldest established mission in the area, as theyentered into it around 1933. The first two evangelists to enter the Upper Asaro, both from ULAP in the Finschhafen Sub-district, are still living in the area, one at LUNIPE, the other at KWONGGI. Owing to their early in start in this field the Lutherans have been able to train a number of teachers and evangelists from out of the local inhabitants.

The Catholic Missionapparently entered the field after the Lutheran did. This mission has schools established in the Chimbu villages of the KAWUSA than in the KORFENA area, in the NOMBA and MIRUMA areas and in the upper reaches of the KWONGGI valley. The catechists are mainly natives of Chimbu with a sprinkling of Madang natives. There are no Upper Asaro Catechists.

Native Affairs:- The patrol was given an excellent reception at all Rest Houses. The attitude of the inhabitants was definitely pro-government. The last patrol to this area was made by Mr. Kent about 11 months ago .

Wherever possible, trips are made on Tuesdays to inspect the roads and hear any cases that may crop up. These trips are not always made by Native Affairs Officers owing to staff shortages but it is hoped that in the future the position will improve.

Court work was done during the late afternoons and nights, the natives being warned beforehand that only those cases which had occurred after the last patrol would be heard. Still cases came before me that were prior to Mr. Kent's patrol, the greatest offenders in that respect being the KORFENA people. One case was actually raised which was estimated to be about 20 years old. One to numerable cases to be heard at KORFENA, the patrol had an unduly prolonged stay at this Rest-House. There is little internal friction amongst the KORFENA tribal group but most of the litigation occurs with neighbouring tribal groups. One litigant came from CAHUKU in the Lower Asaro.

The greater part of the litigation concerned the non-return of part of the bride price owe a wife has deserted her husband. I noticed that in this area a wife faithful to one husband is more the exception than the rule and, generally, by the time a woman has reached menopause she has had anything from 4 to 6 marriages.

A statistical resume of the Criminal Cases tried in the Court of Native Affairs whilst on patrol would be as follows.

Date	Please	No. of Defdt.	Charge	Decision
28/1/58	MANTO	1	Adultery	2 months I.H.L.
1/2/58		1	Assault	1 month I.H.L.
"	"	1	the law fully laying hold of	1 month I.L.L.
"	"	8	Assault	1X3 months I.H.L.
				3x1 months I.H.L.
				4x2 weeks I.L.L.
4/2/58	KORFENA	2	Assault	2x3 months I.H.L.
7/2/58	"	9	Gambling	9x2 months I.H.L.
18/2/58	NOMBA	2	Riotous behaviour	2x6 months I.H.L.
"	"	1	Assault	1x3 months I.H.L.
21/2/58	"	6	Riotous behaviour	6x3 weeks I.H.L.
23/2/58	LUNIPE	6	Assault	6x2 months I.H.L.
		37		

A youth was arrested in MIRUMA with the intention of charging him with the abduction of a child under the age of twelve years. The child came from LAMPAU in the Chuave area and had apparently been given up for dead by his parents. The boy was too young to know where he had come from and so could not return by himself. There were no official linkages between the two villages for the youth to claim relationship. However the child was treated well and as further investigation revealed an absence of motive the youth was released.

Five Chimbus were arrested on Mr. MacFarlane's property with the intention of charging them under Section 70M of the Police Offence Ordinance while the patrol was at LUNIPE. However, whilst they were being taken to ASARO and then on to Goroka, the the five of them escape into the surrounding grass and thereby avoided recapture. Warrants for their arrest will be issued soon.

An example of the ineffectiveness of the law when it comes to native administration is contained in the following case. A woman, by her own confession, received after she had been duly warned, had tried to hang her daughter and, later on, had killed her new born baby son. These two incidents occurred at an interval of about a month. There were no witnesses to either occurrences. The husband said during the investigation that he had come into the house to find the dead body of the new born child with bruiser on its neck. he then suspected his wife had "done away" with the child, so he mourned it and took the body away to bury it. A case against the woman would not hold in a court of law. So after due consultation with the Assistant District Officers of Goroka, it was decided to release her after a good talking to. Yet the woman admitted to doing wrong and in the eyes of her fellows the had done wrong. Still she could not be touched by the law because there were no witnesses been to the arrival of the body which she bore alone on the river bank. In this case good nature administration had to loss out because the facts could not be proved in a court - room though the public was fully aware of her crime.

I have already remarked on the land situation under a previous heading. As far as the encroachment of other natives on Upper Asaro ground is concerned, the Chimbus have already gained a foothold in the presence of Sub-Clans of the INAUGL Clan as well as sub-clan of the RANUSA Clan. Complaints were laid during the latter part of the patrol about Chimbus coming over the range and chopping down the pandanus trees belonging to Upper Asaro natives. When the aggrieved parties demand the presence of the offenders before the magistrate or patrol, they are refused. For the Chimbu, even though commits a crime in the Goroka Sub-District, dearly loves to have the case heard in the Chimbu Sub-District. Whether this arises out of a mistaken idea that he will not receive fair treatment outside of his own area or that he thinks he will receive favoured treatment from his own magistrate. I do not know.

Road and Bridges:-

The Upper Asaro Census Division Rest Houses are with two exceptions, serviced by vehicular roads. The two exceptions are KWONGGI and ANAGU. Roads are serviced by the villagers on Tuesdays for all roads except the section from the ASARO bridge on to MANTO. The natives are paid fro their services according to the length of road and type of road that they keep in order.

While I was at MANTO Rest House, the bridge on the Goroka side of the ASARO Rest House was destroyed by flooding and a ford had to be constructed. The only other fords in the area are the once crossing the KORFENA River and the other insignificant one across a small stream on the Goroka side of LUNIPE.

While the patrol was at KWONGGI, the natives were questioned as to their desire for a road into the area. Everywhere was boundless enthusiasm, even though it was explained to them at the time that owing to a lack of finances, they would receive no payment for the construction and maintenance of the road for two or three years. I then promised the people that I would try and get a surveyor out to mark the road for them, next month. If the surveyor did not arrive next month they were not to think that I had forgotten them because I also desired the road to be completed by the end of 1958.

Two alternate routes were suggested to me or rather the same route with two different points of commencement. It was first suggested be extended along the right bank of the ASARO River to KWONGGI. If their is not feasible the alternate plan is to start at the bridge crossing the ASARO River on the LUNIPE Road and follow the right bank of the ASARO to KWONGGI. I have seen the course of the road from Miruma Aid Post to KWONGGI and the bridges required in that area would be negligible. Only two of any size would be required, one, perhaps, 20-25 feet long and the other just slightly smaller. The natives have stated that they can get the timber required for these bridges. From the general topography below Miruma Aid Post. I would venture to say that no major bridging would be required but of that I cannot be certain as I have not examined the area in detail.

It is requested that the services of a surveyor be made available to survey the proposed road to KWONGGI. It is also requested that funds be made available for the purchase of 200 picks and 200 shovels for use in the construction of this road.

Villagers and Village Officials:-

I attempted to visit every hamlet in the area but found there were too many of them. In the case ASARO, MANTO, KORFENA, NOMBA and MIRUMA, I managed to visit all of the hamlets and it was pleasing to see the improvement in housing conditions towards the end of the patrol.

The erection of square built houses like those on the coast was discouraged wherever they were seen. The proclivity for building this type of house seems only recent in some of the tribal group and inquiry traced it back to the Visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, in early 1957. Some of the highland people went to Lae to see the Duke who, in his address to the assembled natives, spoke of the need for building better houses. This actually applied to the coastal peoples but the highlanders took it as applying to themselves and on their return spread the word. So began a spate of "square-house" building. When a native has the finances to buy blankets for his whole family, then he may build a "square" house but until such times, the traditional type of housing is by far the better.

The position regarding village officials in this area been clarified during this patrol. The resignations from 13 Luluais were accepted and 14 provisional appointments made. I quite agree with Mr. Kent's contention that the standard of village officials would be much higher if they received more support from visiting officers. It was with this intention that, before addressing any gathering, I "introduced" the people to their village officials and warned them of the penalty for disobeying their lawful orders. For , as I explained to them, they were not disobeying the orders of their village officials but rather those of the District Officer from whom all orders originate within the district.

Perhaps the most impressive of all the Luluais FERUE of MANTO and RUWISO of KURURUMBA. FERUE, though short in stature, rigidly controls three census units with three Tultuls as his subordinates. RUWISO is the premiere Luluai of the KURURUMBA clan and as such is of greater stature than the others.

It is recommended that the Director of Native Affairs confirms the provisional appointment of the following Luluais.

Name.	Village.	Tribal Group.
GAVEUFO - RENEFO	ASARIYUFA	KORFENA
GORINGGE - BARAKOVE	NOSABE	KORFENA
GIJAIRO - RIKUE	ANDAVIYUFA	KORFENA
SURI - NAMO	GIMISEIYUFO	KORFENA
KORAI - AVOI	OGUPONUYUFO	LUNIPE
OMBO - BENEFO	LONOFUGUWE	KURURUMBA
GITENE - TENEMBA	NAMBAMUNA	WANTIRIPE
YAUNDI - BENEFO	ONOBYUFO	KURURUMBA
GENABORO- KUWA	MEFENKA	KARIRIMBA
GIFIJE - GURUHO	KAMBASAKIYUFA	FERUWEI
GONGGA - WUGO	WANDEKI	INAUGL
BATE - IVARI	ISEFUYUFA	AMUSO
SIAI - SUFAREKL	ANICUYUFA	AMUSO
KORURUWO- OMBO	GIMISEIYUFA	AMUSO

It is recommended that the District Officer confirm the provisional appointments of the following Tultuls:-

Name	Village	Tribal Group
IFANIIMO - SIVIRI	HIMUEKAVI	ASARO
HOKORU - BEDI	GENETISAROBE	ASARO
MAKARAWAIJO-JATURU	GIMISABE	ASARO
GIRUPE - GORO	FONDIWEI	ASARO
ANTAFO - FAVE	NIPURAVE	ASARO
RUMBAHI - GAHOSO	KAMBASAKUYUFA	FERUWEI
HETE - SONI	MANDEHU	AMUSO
GUTEVE - INIHUMBO	KONOBUYUFA	YAVI

The appointments of Luluais were not made without firstly consulting the assembled villagers and getting their vote on the matter.

APPENDIX 'A' TO PATROL REPORT GOROKA NO. 5 OF 1957/58

NUMBER OF SICK GIVEN TREATMENT DURING PATROL.

SCABIES	374
ABSCESSES	184
TROPICAL ULCERS	187
BONG (???)	55
STOMACHACE	97
PNEUMONIA	63
CORYZA	318
DIARRHOEA	52
DYSENTRY	6
MALARIA	35
GONORRHOEA	1
YAWS	9
IMPETIGO	8
BURNS	6
OTITIS MEDIA	10
NAUSEA	2
CUTS	42
ARTHRITIS	70
TINEA UMBRICATA	9
CONJUNCTIVITIS	33
1561	TOTAL TREATED

(A.T. COTTLE)
PATROL OFFICER.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR..... Upper Asogo Census Division 1957/58 Govt. Print.—[illegible]0.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
																						Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
GRAND TOTAL		TAMALE GROUPS																																						
AMAIYURA		5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		32	30	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	31	18	16	3	13		43	33	47	38	165
AMUSO		15	10	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	4	-		3	14	3	11	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	89	127	74	117	9	77		174	166	226	201	787
ASARO		25	21	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	5	1		24	50	9	42	62	32	6	-	17	-	12	8	163	319	119	282	14	195	-	286	269	506	519	1717
FERIWEI		18	18	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	3	3	1		14	19	9	23	33	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	162	233	91	170	10	147		211	223	355	285	1175
GEREMUBI		8	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-		3	6	4	12	5	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	66	65	48	70	6	43		138	135	141	132	558
INAUGL		4	5	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-		31	37	32	31	14	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	29	65	29	53	4	41	-	70	60	85	76	311
KANUSA		14	11	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	3	1	-		5	16	2	8	32	1	7	-	-	-	-	1	61	131	36	114	7	77		111	86	151	161	550
KOFENA		34	36	6	3	-	1	3	3	-	-	1	-	6	11	1		9	33	62	79	88	5	1	-	3	-	1	1	192	389	149	316	38	252		332	325	523	497	1776
KURUGUMAA		37	21	1	1	-	2	4	1	1	1	-	-	2	5	-		6	30	8	28	43	3	18	-	-	-	3	-	156	381	132	300	33	249		369	328	481	459	1704
MANTO		9	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-		5	10	-	16	2	-	7	-	5	-	-	-	51	89	34	87	11	56		96	72	155	143	480
NUNUMBEI		18	27	2	1	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	6	1		22	39	9	36	44	8	4	-	9	-	17	-	158	254	129	223	21	166		295	301	394	409	1481
NANTIRIFU		9	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		-	4	3	3	5	1	-	-	5	-	2	-	24	57	10	48	10	29		55	43	94	81	286
YAMEYUMA		8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-		3	12	-	9	5	1	12	-	5	-	2	-	28	83	28	67	4	53		77	78	135	122	437
YAVI		12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		1	5	1	4	6	-	1	-	1	-	12	1	43	80	31	74	6	52		90	91	111	108	421
YOTEI		3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		3	10	7	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	16	38	22	38	2	21		35	41	56	53	201
ANAGU		5	6	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	6	-	2	6	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	32	51	31	52	6	37		77	74	82	91	335
GRAND TOTAL		224	192	15	7	1	4	19	18	2	5	4	1	28	43	4		162	320	149	312	376	54	63	-	46	-	67	12	1284	2387	981	2027	184	1418		2524	2345	3542	3315	13384

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR..... Upper Asare Census Division 1957/58

Govt. Print.—7[illegible]/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
AMAIYUFA	TRIBAL GROUP																																						
AMAIYUFA I	22-28/3/58	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		32	30	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	31	18	16	3	13		43	33	41	38	165
AMUSO TRIBAL GROUP																																							
ANIGUYUFA	6-13/3/58	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		2	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	29	17	29	3	16		41	40	42	42	167
GENDEGA	✓	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		-	2	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	19	14	17	-	13		28	30	32	31	124
GIMISEIYUFA	✓	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	23	15	23	3	15		39	27	35	39	145
ISEFUYUFA	✓	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	3	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	31	10	22	3	19		29	26	58	43	159
MANDEHU	✓	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-		1	5	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	25	18	26	-	14		42	43	59	46	192
TOTAL		15	10	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	4			3	14	3	11	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	89	127	74	117	9	77		179	166	226	201	787

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR..... Wuper Asaro Census Division 1957/58

Govt. Printer, Port Moresby. 10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13					In		Out		At Work				Students													
																							Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
ASARO TRIBAL GROUP																																							
[illegible]NGHNA	21-27/1/58	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	15	4	11	-	5		7	7	27	24	70
[illegible]ENTIBAROE	✓	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	9	10	9	-	-	3	-	1	1	27	42	26	40	2	28		46	38	63	68	245
[illegible]ASE	✓	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	1	7	6	3	1	-	3	-	5		24	37	15	32	-	23		35	35	54	66	210
GIMIYUHA	✓	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	9	5	1	-	2	-	2	2	15	48	10	45	3	31		30	32	78	72	233
HIMUEKAVI	✓	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	-	2	13	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	30	53	19	46	1	30		61	58	88	95	318
KOMUNIVEI	✓	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	6	4	7	4	3	2	-	7	-	1	1	28	49	14	36	2	30		37	37	81	78	251
LUFIKAVE	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	8	22	4	13		11	15	34	28	90
NIRUKAVE	✓	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	6	-	5	13	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	18	27	14	24	2	20		36	32	41	50	176
ORORUMEKA		4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	3	9	1	-	-	-	-	1	9	23	9	26	-	15		23	15	34	38	124
TOTAL		25	21	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	5	1	24	50	9	42	62	32	6	-	17	-	12	8	163	313	119	282	14	195		286	264	506	519	1717

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR..... Western Acaro Census Division 1957/58 Govt. Print.—7[illegible]10.56.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
FERUWEI TRIBAL GROUP																																							
GIMISEVI	6-13/3/58	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	34	26	16	25	2	22		48	34	53	47	186
KAMBASAKUYUFO	✓	3	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	9	2	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	45	50	25	39	3	34		67	58	80	67	283
MAIYEVE	✓	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	16	36	15	26	1	23		37	37	52	42	175
MANDEFUHUFO	✓	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	56	12	30	4	25		58	40	72	51	228
WONOBOYUFO	✓	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	4	1	2	11	1							33	65	23	50	-	43		61	54	98	78	303
TOTAL		18	18	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	3	3	1	14	19	9	23	33	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	162	233	91	170	10	147		271	223	355	295	1175
GEREMUBI TRIBAL GROUP																																							
GEFEYUFO	15-16/3/58	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		3	5	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	25	37	24	31	3	14		65	61	57	57	255
MESIYUFO	✓	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		-	-	4	8	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	23	22	15	34	2	25		46	53	53	58	215
MONINI	✓	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	9	5	1	4		21	21	21	17	88
TOTAL		8	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-		3	6	4	12	5	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	65	65	48	70	6	43		138	135	141	132	558

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR..... Upper Asaro Census Division 1957/58 Govt. Print.—7[illegible]10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work Inside District		At Work Outside District		Students Govt.		Students Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children (under 5 years)		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
INAUGL TRIBAL GROUP																																								
GORE'EHONGA	3-5/3/58	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	3	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
KUFIAGANE	6-13/3/58	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		7	10	8	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	28	9	23	2	18		25	19	33	28	115
URAIMO	3-5/3/58	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-		23	23	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	7	17	-	10		22	23	27	26	101
WANDEKI	6-13/3/58	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	1	1	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	22	13	13	2	13		23	18	25	22	95
TOTAL		4	5	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-			31	37	32	31	14	2	3				1	-	29	65	29	53	4	41		70	60	85	76	311
KANUSA TRIBAL GROUP																																								
FONDIWEI	4-6/2/58	6	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-		1	7	-	4	22	1	7	-	-	-	1	-	31	71	19	60	4	39		55	43	68	85	282
NOSAGE	✓	8	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		4	8	2	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	60	17	54	3	38		56	43	83	76	268
TOTAL		14	11	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	3	1	-		5	15	2	8	32	1	7	-	-	-	1	-	61	131	36	114	7	77		111	86	151	161	550

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR..... Upper Asaro Census Division 1957/58 Govt. Print.—7/5/10.55.

KORFENA TRIBAL GROUP

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	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			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M+F
AHUKAVI	4th/2/58	1	3	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	1	·	·	·	2	2	1	3	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	8	36	13	33	·	30		25	29	40	46	143
AMAIYUFA II	✓	8	4	1	1	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	1	2	·	·	3	31	28	10	1	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	14	34	12	28	5	22		26	34	50	46	168
AMBAUSANHABI	✓	2	2	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	1	3	·	·	2	4	7	13	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	1	21	45	15	33	7	29		45	26	58	37	201
AMBIANGWI	✓	1	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	3	4	·	3	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	16	18	8	17	-	13		20	19	34	30	107
ANDAVIYUFA	✓	2	3	·	·	·	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	2	·	·	1	1	4	2	·	1	·	1	·	·	·	·	20	30	9	22	4	18		36	25	49	44	155
ASARIYUFA II	✓	1	5	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	14	14	4	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	8	25	11	21	2	12		19	24	34	34	115
GIMISEIYUFO	✓	1	2	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	2	6	6	7	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	11	24	7	21	2	15		22	16	27	29	103
GONABUDO	✓	2	3	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	1	·	·	·	2	16	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	18	42	15	28	5	16		21	35	52	47	171
INAVKANI	✓	4	3	1	·	·	·	1	1	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	8	8	·	3	12	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	17	36	21	28	4	26		28	37	44	44	165
OFOYUFA	✓	2	5	·	1	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	4	·	7	9	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	20	39	14	32	4	25		30	31	49	48	168
UPOMENDOMJI	✓	1	3	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	2	·	3	3	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	15	21	9	23	2	11		22	23	32	29	109
YAMBIKAVI	✓	3	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	1	5	·	4	6	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	24	39	15	30	3	25		38	26	54	46	171
	TOTAL	34	36	6	3	·	1	3	3	·	·	1	·	6	11	1	9	33	62	79	88	5	1	·	3	·	1	1	·	192	349	149	316	38	252		332	325	523	497	1776

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR..... Upper Asaro Census Division 1957/58 Govt. Print.—7[illegible]3/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (exciuding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students				Males		Females					Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission						Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KURURUMBA TRIBAL GROUP																																							
AFOIA	3-5/3/58	3	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	1	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	15	20	8	23	1	11		39	22	31	33	125
ANDAGOPODOYUFO	17-21/2/58	5		·	·	·	1	1	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	3	5	·	7	-	·	·	1	·	10	42	18	29	4	22		30	38	40	39	160
ISARIYUFA I	3-5/3/58	2	4	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	1	3	3	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	10	36	14	28	3	26		23	25	50	44	146
GUBONGOSO	✓	3		1	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	4	1	2	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	17	27	16	19	3	15		29	23	40	38	132
GUMINI	✓	5	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	4	·	1	14	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	18	54	13	38	3	32		34	32	63	52	197
INDERE'E	17-21/2/58	2	4	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	1	·	1	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	12	18	6	18	3	11		27	26	28	26	109
LONGGOKO	3-5/3/58	4	3	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	3	8	·	4	8	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	13	37	19	40	5	32		31	41	47	53	181
LONOFUGUWEI	17-21/2/58	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	4	7	·	·	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	4	12	1	13	·	7		17	9	14	16	58
MEFENKA	3-5/3/58	2	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	1	2	3	6	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	13	51	12	22	3	20		33	30	63	55	188
ONOBUYUFO	17-21/2/58	7		·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	3	·	·	·	5	·	1	1	·	6	·	·	·	·	·	·	23	53	16	37	4	27		52	42	64	56	221
UREFEYUFO	✓	3	4	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	4	·	2	2	·	3	-	·	·	·	·	·	21	31	9	33	4	26		54	40	41	47	187
TOTAL		37	21	1	1	·	2	4	1	1	1	·	·	2	5	·	6	30	8	28	43	3	18	·	·	·	3	·	156	381	132	300	33	229		349	328	481	459	1704

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR..... Upper Asuo Census Division 1957/58

Govt. Print.—4103/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission			Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
MANTO	TRIBAL		GROUP																																		
ANDAWAYUFA	28/1-3/1/58	3	1	·	·	·	·	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	3	8	·	9	1	·	6	·	1	·	·	·	20	36	21	37	7	26		45	48	74	69	239
KOFUNOROBI	✓	2	4	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	3	·	2	1	·	4	·	·	1	·	2	·	·	·	21	23	9	20	3	13		29	19	41	35	127
YOYOWEI	✓	4	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	1	·	3	1	·	·	·	2	·	·	·	10	30	4	30	1	17		22	10	40	39	114
TOTAL		9	5	·	·	·	·	1	1	·	·	·	·	2	3	·	5	10	·	16	2	·	7	·	5	·	·	·	51	89	35	87	11	56		96	72	155	143	480
RUNUMBEI	TRIBAL		GROUP																																		
AMAIYUFO	22-28/2/58	2	4	1	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	2	1	6	6	·	1	·	3	·	2	·	12	29	6	22	3	18		27	22	34	37	132
AMBILISEYUFO	✓	2	3	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	2	3	2	4	9	5	·	·	2	·	3	·	24	36	22	31	2	30	·	41	49	62	62	233
LUNUPEYUFO	✓	1	2	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	1	2	1	2	4	4	6	6	·	3	·	·	·	5	·	24	33	27	35	4	17		50	61	52	63	240
OGUPON	✓	1	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	15	14	·	3	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	14	25	12	23	3	14	·	26	26	43	42	139
OGUPONIYUFO	✓	5	7	·	·	·	·	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	3	1	9	7	·	·	·	1	·	1	·	32	49	19	35	·	26		57	47	71	63	247
OLIGUKAUFO	✓	3	3	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	2	·	·	4	·	·	·	·	·	3	·	17	29	13	22	-	21		28	29	44	43	148
OLUFONGAUFO	✓	2	3	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	2	8	1	3	9	3	·	·	3	·	2	·	22	26	19	29	4	20		40	37	45	52	191
ORUFEYUFO	✓	2	3	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	1	1	·	·	3	·	5	1	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	13	27	11	26	5	18		26	30	46	47	151
TOTAL.		18	27	2	1	·	·	4	2	·	·	·	·	2	6	1	22	39	9	36	44	8	4	·	9	·	17		158	254	129	223	21	166		295	301	394	409	1481

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR..... Upper Asuo Census Division 1957/58 Govt. Print.—7[illegible]3/10.58.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Ulcer cases		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
WANTIRIPU	TRIBAL	GROUP																																					
IGISOWE	22-28/2/58	3	2	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·		1	3	3	2	1	·	·	1	·	2	·	4	25	2	17	2	14		11	12	32	30	91
NAMOAMUNA	✓	6	4	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	1				3	·		3	·	·	·	4	·	·	·	20	36	8	31	8	15		44	31	62	51	195
TOTAL		9	6	1	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	1				4	3	3	5	1	·	·	5	·	2	·	24	57	10	48	10	29		53	43	94	81	286
YAMEYUHA	TRIBAL	GROUP																																					
ASAKOUHA	25/1-3/2/58	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	3	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	9	22	10	16	2	9		30	20	35	35	129
NKODOKUYUPA	21-27/1/58	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	11	3	9	-	7		12	9	24	18	66
WOFOFA	28/1-3/2/58	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		3	5	-	7	1	-	8	-	4	-	-	-	12	50	15	42	2	37		35	49	76	69	242
TOTAL		8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-		3	12	-	9	5	1	12	-	5	-	2	-	28	83	28	67	4	53		77	78	135	122	437
YAVI	TRIBAL	GROUP																																					
GEMEMBINUA	25/3/58	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	16	26	10	26	3	20		36	31	36	35	146
KONOBUYUPA	✓	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	5	-	4	6	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	27	54	21	48	3	32		54	60	75	73	275
TOTAL		12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		1	5	1	4	6	-	1	-	1	-	12	1	43	80	31	74	6	52		90	91	111	108	421

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR..... Western Region Census Revision 1957/58

Govt. Print.—[illegible]/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students													
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
YOTEI TRIBAL GROUP																																							
KAMAYUFO	28/1-3/2/58	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	10	7	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	16	38	22	38	2	21		35	41	56	53	201
ANAGU TRIBAL GROUP																																							
ASARIYUFA III	15-16/3/58	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	19	30	19	34	3	25		50	42	51	55	203
GONEMAJUHO	✓	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	13	21	12	18	3	12		27	32	31	36	132
TOTAL		5	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	2	6	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	32	51	31	52	6	37		77	74	82	91	335

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File 30-1-2

Sub District Office,
GOROKA, E. H. D.

17th March, 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT GOROKA No. 5 OF 1957/58.

Report of a Patrol to the Upper Asaro Census Division

Patrol Conducted by:- Allan T. Cottle, Patrol Officer.

Objects of Patrol:- (1) Annual Census Revision
(2) Routine Administration

Duration of Patrol:- 20th January, 1958 to 28th February, 1958
and 3rd March, 1958 to 15th March, 1958.
- 53 days.

Patrol Accompanied by:- Interpreters :- 2
R.P.A.N.G.C. :- 4

(A. T. COTTLE)
Patrol Officer.

Introduction:-

In accordance with written instructions received from the Assistant District Officer, Goroka Sub-District, I conducted a patrol of the Upper Asaro Census Division, commencing on the 20th January 1958, and concluding on the 16th March 1958. The patrol was moved by vehicle to all Rest Houses with the exception of those of KWONGGI and ANAGU where the movement was by foot. The length of the patrol over and above the time allowed by my patrol Instructions was necessitated by my having to correct the names already in the book and having to find out the fathers name of each person in the bool, all this information beeing required for the new taxation registers to be typed out.

Diary:-

The time spent at each Rest House was as follows:-

20th January	to	26th January	1958.....	ASARO.
27th January	to	2nd February	1958.....	MANTO.
3ed February	to	16th February	1958.....	KORFENA.
17th February	to	21st February	1958.....	NOMBA.
22nd February	to	28th February	1958.....	LUNIPE.
3rd March	to	6th March	1958.....	MIRUMA.
7th March	to	13th March	1958.....	KWONGGI.
14th March	to	16th March	1958..	ANGAU.

GENERAL INFORMATION:-

The only information that I have gathered and that can be added to Mr. Kent's P/R Goroka No. 10 of 1956/57, Concerns the branches of the Chimbu ~~EK~~ INAUGL clan that are now situate in the MIRUMA - KWONGGI area. This is concerned more with the KWONGGI Sub-Clans than wi those of MIRUMA. The ex-Luluai BAGA and the Luluai DUA of the WANDEKI and KUFIAGANE Sub-Clans respectively, claim clan-membership of ASARO Clans, BAGA with GIMIUHA Clan in the Upper ASARO, and DUA with GOFIKA village in the Lower ASARO. It was BAGA's grandfather that migr migrated to Chimbu where he was accepted into the INAUGL Clan and given land to cultivate. But owing to land pressures, two sub-clans split off the INAUGL Clan and went to reside in the Upper KWONGGI valley. BAGA's father was a member of one of these sub-clans. BAGA lays claim to an area of ground within the orbit of the ASARO Rest House but situated close to the Lutheran Mission, ASARO. DUA also claims ~~xx~~ land in the Lower ASARO but it is doubtful whether either would desire to assert their claims to the point of cultivating the ground. It might be as well to bear this in mind if any ground is alienated from either of the two ASARO Clans. Another point that affirms BAGA relationship with the GIMIUHA Clan. is the statement made by the Interpreter SITAK, a clansman from GIMIUHA Clan, that when BAGA, who is already an old man, dies, his body will be buried, not~~HK~~ on KWONGGI ground but on GIMIUHA with his clansmen.

Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries:-

(a) Agriculture:- No improvement has been made yet, even though there have been European settlers in the area for several years now. These settlers, apart from selling coffee seedlings to individual natives to plant, have had little or no impact on the subsistence cropping methods of the people.

This year, the aim is to establish coffee nurseries for each census unit basis. That is, one coffee nursery to one village book. If each hanlet had its own nursery it would mean the nurseries would be too small, they would become too scattered for constant supervision and the labour to keep them clear of weeds, etc, would be insufficient. Then, again, if the nurseries were established on the basis of one for each Rest House, they would become too unwildy and the problem would arise as to whose ground they were to be planted on. Therefore the only sensible basis on which to work is that of the census unit. Each book represents a clan and the affiliations that exist within each clan are enough to ensure that agreement is reached on points under discussion, v.e., whose ground is to be used for the nursery, the division of the seedlings on a work-unit basis, etc. With all this in mind, each clan or sub-clan within the census division that held a village book was advised to commence under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, a coffee nursery and to have it established by the end of this year.

During the course of my patrol, Mr. J. Hall, Assistant Agricultural Officer was patrolling the area, establishing coffee nurseries on this basis. But, somewhere or other, there was a slip-up. His itinerary took him to KWONGGI, ANAGU, LUPUPE, MIRUMA, before my arrival in those places so that the natives did not understand what it was all about. In these places he did not receive much cooperation at all. But where he did follow after me such as at ASARO, MANTO, KORPENA and NOMBA, he was able to establish nurseries without any difficulty. Perhaps there was a misunderstanding somewhere between the two departments, but, if, in the future, where the two departments are to patrol the same area at the same time, a conference could be held between the patrolling officers and their immediate superiors, a lot of these trifling difficulties may be ironed out.

As far as land is concerned the asaro, MANTO, KORPENA, NOMBA, LUNIPE and MIRUMA peoples will have no difficulty in finding sufficient level, arable land on which to establish nurseries. When the time comes to plant out the seedlings, the KORPENA people are going to have difficulties as most of the ground available for coffee planting has been used by individual inhabitants such as the Lulasi AKUN on which to establish their own coffee grounds. The KWONGGI and ANAGU peoples may suffer because of a lack of arable ground on which to plant coffee. From the KWONGGI Rest House area to the Headwaters of the KWONGGI River, there is no arrable ground whatever, except for a few small river flats which are subject to intermittent flooding during the watseason. The ridges are essentially sandstone outcroppings with here and there an overlay of day. As one proceeds further up the valley, there is found a stony, unworkable country. This information in the first part is taken from my own observations and in the second part, as to the stoniness of the upper reacher, it is taken from reliable native informants.

The ANAGU people face badly from a different point of view. They have little or no level ground and are forced to ~~m~~ exist on what they can harvest from the small patch of ground that they can cultivate. Most of the surrounding hillside are slopes of between 60 and 75 degrees. Otherwise they are far to steep to cultivate. Whether the slopes up the centre of the valley could be terraced for the planting of coffee, would be a problem that could be decided by the Department of Agriculture. I recommendx it for their consideration.

Individual coffee plantations have been planted in most areas completely without supervision. As a result some of the coffee has been planted wrongly but in most cases correct planting practices prevailed because the individual had either received tuition from or worked for the European planter who sold him the seedlings. This, perhaps, one might say has been an effect of the settlers on native agriculture but purely on the cash cropping side. The economic effect has not yet been felt because the plantations in question have not yet been bearing and no cash return has been had.

(b)Stock:- The pigs around the lower part of the valley of the ASARO, seem to be free of anthrax. It is the pigs from around KORFENA, and MIRUMA - KWONGGI, areas that infect the pigs in the lower areas as a result of which two or three court cases came up during the patrol. These had to be adjourned until I had tried to find any direction from the District Agricultural Officer or the District Commissioner. The Native Administration Regulations are quite specific. One can order the destruction of any diseased aninal one sees. But what can one do in the case of a pig dying of anthrax without its owner's knowledge, rotting in the bush, being found by somebody's disease-free pigs who eat the carcase, contact the disease and then die. Is the owner then liable for criminal action for allowing the desease-ridden carcase to remain in the bush? I think not , as it was there without his knowledge. But is he also liable,civilly, to pay compensation for the loss of his neighbour's pigs. That particularly I would like direction on.

Dogs, forming, as they do, a delicacy for the natives palate, have never reached significant numbers except in the KWONGGI area. Amongst the whole population of the KORFENA area there were only 56 dogs. But, for all their shortage of numbers, they have been sufficiently numerous to decimate the poultry population of the area. Fowls can never be kept where the hungry, emaciated cur, that the native keeps, exists. Admittedly, a hungry dog makes a better hunter than a well-fed one but who knows where the hungry one finds his food. Due to the large - that is, large for the Upper ASARO - dog population in the KWONGGI area, any attempts at poultry raising in that area have been frustrated by dogs.

(c)Fisheries:- There are a few Tellapia ponds in the area, the three that I have seen being one in the ASARO area which was later ruined by a flash flood and the other two were at KWONGGI beside the the aid post. Of those at KWONGGI, one had been put in during 1955 and the other during late 1957. While I was watching 6 fish about nine inches long were taken from the earlier of the ponds. Throughout the area, I have had requests for Tellapia fry but all these have forwarded on to the District Agricultural Officer.

Education:- There are three organisations interested in the education of the Upper Asaro Census Division. They are the Administration, the Lutheran Mission and the Catholic Mission.

The Administration maintains a Village Area school at YUFIYUFA which serves the ASARO speaking peoples. The medium of instruction is English and there are two native teachers looking after about 70 pupils.

The Lutheran Mission maintains Village school in the ASARO, MANTO, KORFENA, LUMIPE, AMAGU and KWONGGI areas. There are native mission teachers in these schools to cope with the secular and religious training of the children. The medium of instruction is in the KOTTE tongue. The attendance at these schools is very poor. Also established at ASARO by the Lutheran Mission is what amounts to a Village Higher School. In the Upper Asaro, the pupils for this school are drawn mainly from the KWONGGI and AMAGU areas. Here the medium of instruction is again KOTTE, and if it is modelled on the coastal Lutheran Mission schools, lessons are given in English.

The Catholic Mission usually has one priest stationed near MIRUMA, but, due to the absence of the parish priest at Goroka, he has to alternate between the station near MIRUMA and the parish at GOROKA. There are Village Schools under Catechists as teachers in the KORFENA, MIRUMA and KWONGGI, areas. The medium of instruction is Pidgin English. It is the intention of the Catholic Mission to establish a central school in the MIRUMA area and until such a school is put there is no opportunity for a Catholic adherent to receive higher education other than going to Chimbu or to Goroka.

In all mission village schools attendance was very poor. The Lutheran native mission teachers did not approach the patrol for assistance - perhaps this may mean attendance is satisfactory but I suspect this is not so and that they are relying on the proximity of European missionaries at ASAROKA - but the Catechists all approached myself asking me to speak to the assembled people regarding their children's attendance at school. Although I am not particularly happy or impressed with the content of the mission's teachings in the schools, I still spoke to the gatherings and instilled into them the importance of their children attending the village schools. The answer came as rather a surprise to me as it came as a categorical request for the establishment of an Administration Village Area School at MIRUMA. When they were told that owing to shortage of funds this could not be done in the next 3 or 4 years, they replied that they would keep half their children away from the mission schools so that they could be sent to the Administration school when it arrives. They were then advised to send their children to the mission schools as I had not idea when funds would be available.

Although the request is a laudable ambition, the fact that it came from the only two completly Catholic areas is strange. The Catholics have always been opposed to their adherents attending State schools wherever they are and if their mission establishes a Central School in the MIRUMA area I'm afraid they would be opposed to theestablishment of a Village Area School within what they regard as their community.

Forests:- Instructions were given throughout the area that four Casuarina seedlings were to be planted by each person annually. This was only to give an impetus to the work already carried out in reafforestation of this area by the inhabitants. A suggestion is that some millable timber be introduced to provide variety within the stands. Some requests were made for pine seedlings but they were advised that there was a shortage of seed at the moment and when some became available they would be distributed.

Health:- For a list of the numbers treated see Appendix A. at the end of this report.

The health of the natives throughout the area has been good. There has been no epidemics but the A.P.O. MOI at KWONGGI reported to me that he had two cases of measles in his aid post. He was instructed to put them in isolation and to report the matter to the District Medical Officer, immediately. The District Medical Officer has been informed by myself since my return.

Accidents were few and far between. One native, while tying up his sugar-cane, climbed up a pole, slipped and fell fifteen feet to the ground to land on his buttocks. He caused a wedge fracture of his spine and was transported to the Native Hospital, Goroka.

About 10 goitre cased, all occurring in young females who have just reached puberty, were sent in from LUNIPE area. All the rest of the patients sent in from the patrol were persons wounded in riotous behaviour or assault cases.

It was impressed upon all groups that it was imperative that they bring this newly born children to the Infant and Maternal Welfare Clinic at the first visit of the clinic after the birth. To further the effort of getting them to the Clinic, the names of those infants not yet attending were taken by the Aid Post Orderly and the Luluai's were instructed that they were to see it that those children attended with their mothers. The women were also told that constant attendance at the clinic instead of sporadic attendance was preferrable because then the inter-in-charge of the clinic could diagnose and treat all illnesses as they appear.

To give the Goroka area the coverage required, entails the formation of yet another mobile clinic similar in all respects to the one already in operation.

(A) With the birth of another set of twins in the area, the multiple births in the valley now amount to three sets of twins, all doing well. The first set were at KWONGGI and are now about 4 years old, the second set at LUNIPE which are about 12 - 15 months old, and the last set to be recorded are at NOMBA and are 6 - 9 months old. The last two sets were sent to the Native Hospital, Goroka, for an issue of milk and meat .

It is pleasing to see that the old native fear of multiple births is dying out, through the work done by missions, the clinic, and native affairs patrols.

Missions:- There are two missions working in this area, that of the Lutheran Mission as well as the Catholic Mission.

The Lutheran Mission has its headquarters at ASAROKA, with two European missionaries, the Rev. Goldhardt being in charge. They have native evangelists in all areas except NOMBA and MIRUMA. They have also builts churches at ASARO, MANTO, KORPENA, KWONGGI, AMAGU, and LUNIPE. The Lutherans are by far the oldest established mission in the area, as theyentered into it around 1933. The first two evangelists to enter the Upper Asaro, both from ULAP in the Finschhafen Sub-district, are still living in the area, one at LUNIPE, the other at KWONGGI. Owing to their early in start in this field the Lutherans have been able to train a number of teachers and evangelists from out of the local inhabitants.

The Catholic Missionapparently entered the field after the Lutheran did. This mission has schools established in the Chimbu villages of the KAWUSA than in the KORPENA area, in the NOMBA and MIRUMA areas and in the upper reaches of the KWONGGI valley. The catechists are mainly natives of Chimbu with a sprinkling of Madang natives. There are no Upper Asaro Catechists.

Native Affairs- The patrol was given an excellent reception at all Rest Houses. The attitude of the inhabitants was definitely pro-government. The last patrol to this area was made by Mr. Kent about 11 months ago.

Wherever possible, trips are made on Tuesdays to inspect the roads and hear any cases that may crop up. These trips are not always made by Native Affairs Officers owing to staff shortages but it is hoped that in the future the position will improve.

Court work was done during the late afternoons and nights, the natives being warned beforehand that only those cases which had occurred after the last patrol would be heard. Still cases came before me that were prior to Mr. Kent's patrol, the greatest offenders in that respect being the KORFENA people. One case was actually raised which was estimated to be about 20 years old. One to numerable cases to be heard at KORFENA, the patrol had an unduly prolonged stay at this Rest-House. There is little internal friction amongst the KORFENA tribal group but most of the litigation occurs with neighbouring tribal groups. One litigant came from GAHUKU in the Lower Asaro.

The greater part of the litigation concerned the non-return of part of the bride price or a wife has deserted her husband. I noticed that in this area a wife faithful to one husband is more the exception than the rule and, generally, by the time a woman has reached menopause she has had anything from 4 to 6 marriages.

A statistical resume of the Criminal Cases tried in the Court of Native Affairs whilst on patrol would be as follows.

Date	Please	No. of Defdt.	Charge	Decision
28/1/58	MANTO	1	Adultery	2 months I.H.L.
1/2/58		1	Assault	1 month I.H.L.
"	"	1	the law fully laying hold of	1 month I.L.L.
"	"	8	Assault	1X3 months I.H.L.
				3x1 months I.H.L.
				4x2 weeks I.L.L.
4/2/58	KORFENA	2	Assault	2x3 months I.H.L.
7/2/58	"	9	Gambling	9x2 months I.H.L.
18/2/58	NOMBA	2	Riotous behaviour	2x6 months I.H.L.
"	"	1	Assault	1x3 months I.H.L.
21/2/58	"	6	Riotous behaviour	6x3 weeks I.H.L.
23/2/58	LUNIPE	6	Assault	6x2 months I.H.L.
		37		

A youth was arrested in MIRUMA with the intention of charging him with the abduction of a child under the age of twelve years. The child came from LAMPAU in the Chuave area and had apparently been given up for dead by his parents. The boy was too young to know where he had come from and so could not return by himself. There were no official linkages between the two villages for the youth to claim relationship. However the child was treated well and as further investigation revealed an absence of motive the youth was released.

Five Chimbus were arrested on Mr. MacFarlane's property with the intention of charging them under Section 70M of the Police Offence Ordinance while the patrol was at LUNIPE. However, whilst they were being taken to ASARO and then on to Goroka, the the five of them escape into the surrounding grass and thereby avoided recapture. Warrants for their arrest will be issued soon.

An example of the ineffectiveness of the law when it comes to native administration is contained in the following case. A woman, by her own confession, received after she had been duly warned, had tried to hang her daughter and, later on, had killed her new born baby son. These two incidents occurred at an interval of about a month. These were not witnesses to either occurrences. The husband said during the investigation that he had come into the house to find the dead body of the new born child with bruiser on its neck. he then suspected his wife had "done away" with the child, so he mourned it and took the body away to bury it. A case against the woman would not hold in a court of law. So after due consultation with the Assistant District Officers of Goroka, it was decided to release her after a good talking to. Yet the woman admitted to doing wrong and in the eyes of her fellows the had done wrong. Still she could not be touched by the law because there were no witnesses bewn to the arrival of the body which she bore alone on the river bank. In this case good nature administration had to lose out because the facts could not be proved in a court - room though the public was fully aware of her crime.

I have already remarked on the land situation under a previous heading. As far as the encroachment of other natives on Upper Asaro ground is concerned, the Chimbus have already gained a foothold in the presence of Sub-Clans of the INAUGL Clan as well as sub-clan of the RANUSA Clan. Complaints were laid during the latter part of the patrol about Chimbus coming over the range and chopping down the pandanus trees belonging to Upper Asaro natives. When the aggrieved parties demand the presence of the offenders before the magistrate or patrol, they are refused. For the Chimbu, even though commits a crime in the Goroka Sub-District, dearly loves to have the case heard in the Chimbu Sub-District. Whether this arises out of a mistaken idea that he will not receive fair treatment outside of his own area or that he thinks he will receive favoured treatment from his own magistrate, I do not know.

Road and Bridges:-

The Upper Asaro Census Division Rest House are with two exceptions, serviced by vehicular roads. The two exceptions are KWONGGI and ANAGU. Roads are serviced by the villagers on Tuesdays for all roads except the section from the ASARO bridge on to MANTO. The natives are paid fro their services according to the length or road and type of road that they keep in order.

While I was at MANTO Rest House, the bridge on the Goroka side of the ASARO Rest House was destroyed by flooding and a ford had to be constructed. The only other fords in the area are the once crossing the KORFENA River and the other insignificant one across a small stream on the Goroka side of LUNIPE.

While the patrol was at KWONGGI, the natives were questioned as to their desire for a road into the area. Everywhere was boundless enthusiasm, even though it was explained to them at the time that owing to a lack of finances, they would receive no payment for the construction and maintenance of the road for two or three years. I them promised the people that I would try and get a surveyor out to mark the road for them, next month. If the surveyor did not arrive next month they were not to think that I had forgotten them because I also desired the road to be completed by the end of 1958.

Two alternate routes were suggested to me or rather the same route with two different points of commencement. It was first suggested be extended along the right bank of the ASARO River to KWONGGI. If their is not feasible the alternate plan is to start at the bridge crossing the ASARO River on the LUNIPE Road and follow the right bank of the ASARO to KWONGGI. I have seen the course of the road from Miruma Aid Post to KWONGGI and the bridges required in that area would be negligible. Only two of any size would be required, one, perhaps, 20-25 feet long and the other just slightly smaller. The natives have stated that they can get the timber required for these bridges. From the general topography below Miruma Aid Post. I would venture to say that no major bridging would be required but of that I cannot be certain as I have not examined the area in detail.

It is requested that the services of a surveyor be made available to survey the proposed road to KWONGGI. It is also requested that funds be made available for the purchase of 200 picks and 200 shovels for use in the construction of this road.

Villagers and Village Officials:-

I attempted to visit every hamlet in the area but found there were too many of them. In the case ASAKO, MANTO, KORFENA, NOMBA and MIRUMA, I managed to visit all of the hamlets and it was pleasing to see the improvement in housing conditions towards the end of the patrol.

The erection of square built houses like those on the coast was discouraged wherever they were seen. The proclivity for building this type of house seems only recent in some of the tribal group and inquiry traced it back to the Visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, in early 1957. Some of the highland people went to Lae to see the Duke who, in his address to the assembled natives, spoke of the need for building better houses. This actually applied to the coastal peoples but the highlanders took it as applying to themselves and on their return spread the word. So began a spate of "square-house" building. When a native has the finances to buy blankets for his whole family, then he may build a "square" house but until such times, the traditional type of housing is by far the better.

The position regarding village officials in this area been clarified during this patrol. The resignations from 13 Luluais were accepted and 14 provisional appointments made. I quite agree with Mr. Kent's contention that the standard of village officials would be much higher if they received more support from visiting officers. It was with this intention that, before addressing any gathering, I "introduced" the people to their village officials and warned them of the penalty for disobeying their lawful orders. For , as I explained to them, they were not disobeying the orders of their village officials but rather those of the District Officer from whom all orders originate within the district.

Perhaps the most impressive of all the Luluais FERUE of MANTO and RUWISO of KURURUMBA. FERUE, though short in stature, rigidly controls three census units with three Tultuls as his subordinates. RUWISO is the premiere Luluai of the KURURUMBA clan and as such is of greater stature than the others.

It is recommended that the Director of Native Affairs confirms the provisional appointment of the following Luluais.

Name.	Village.	Tribal Group.
GAVEUFO - BENEFO	ASARIYUFA	KORFENA
GORINGGE - BARAKOVE	NOSABE	KORFENA
GUJAIRO - RIKUE	ANDAVIYUFA	KORFENA
SURI - NAMO	GIMISEIYUFO	KORFENA
KORAI - AVOI	OGUPONUYUFO	[illegible]
OMBO - BENEFO	LONOFUGUWE	KURURUMBA
GITENE - TENEMBA	NAMBAMUNA	MANTIRIPE
YAMNDI - BENEFO	ONOBYUFO	KURURUMBA
GENABORO- KUWA	MEFENKA	KIRIRIMBA
GIFUJE - GURUHO	KAMBASAKIYUFA	FERUWEI
GONGOA - WUGO	WANDEKI	INAUGL
BATE - IVARI	ISEFUYUFA	AMUSO
SIAI - SUFAREKE	ANIGUYUFA	AMUSO
KORURUWO- OMBO	GIMISEIYUFA	AMUSO

It is recommended that the District Officer confirm the provisional appointments of the following Sultuls:-

Name	Village	Tribal Group
IPANIEMO - SIVIRI	RIMUEKAVI	ASARO
MOKORU - BEDI	GEWETISANOBE	ASARO
MAKARAWALU - JATURU	GIMISABE	ASARO
GIRUPE - GORO	FONDIWEI	ASARO
ANTAFO - FAVE	NIPURAVE	ASARO
RUMBAHI - GAHOSO	KAMBASAKUYUFA	FEREMEI
HETE - SONI	MANDEHU	AMUSO
GUTEVE - YAIHUMBO	KONOBUYUFA	YAVI

The appointments of Lulusis were not made without firstly consulting the assembled villagers and getting their vote on the matter.

APPENDIX 'A' TO PATROL REPORT GOROKA NO. 5 OF 1957/58
NUMBER OF SICK GIVEN TREATMENT DURING PATROL.

SCABIES	374
ABSCESSES	184
TROPICAL ULCERS	187
BONG (???)	55
STOMACHACE	97
PNEUMONIA	63
CORYZA	318
DIARRHOEA	52
DYSENTRY	6
MALARIA	35
GONORRHOEA	1
YAWS	9
IMPETIGO	8
BURNS	6
OTITIS MEDIA	10
NAUSEA	2
CUTS	42
ARTHRITIS	70
TINEA UMBRICATA	9
CONJUNCTIVITIS	33
	1561 TOTAL TREATED

(A.T. COTTLE)
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....EASTERN HIGHLANDS..... Report No.....GOROKA 6/57-58.....

Patrol Conducted by.....W.E. TOMASETTI ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans...One...(part.).....

Natives.....4.....

Duration—From...3.../...3.../19.58...to...15.../...3.../19.58... and 20 to 24 March, 58.

Number of Days.....18.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....-/...3.../19...57.

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

Map Reference.....ACCOMPANYING PATROL MAP.....

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

2. 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 .....

30-16-97

8th May, 1958.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

Patrol Report No.6. 1957/58 - Goroka.

Your No. 30-2-1/84 of the 2nd May, 1958 refers.

Please ensure that cases such as mentioned in your paragraph 4, are registered by the Native Lands Commissioner as soon as practicable.

(J.K.McCarthy)
Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

WRTjmc

No. 30-2-1/84 (3449)

30-16-97

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS RECEIVED 5-MAY 1958 HEADQUARTERS PORT MORESBY

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

2 May, 58.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P.R. GOROKA 5/57-58 - WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION.

Your memo. NA.30-16-97 dated 21 April, 58, refers.

2. Literacy:
My estimate was based on a quick and probably inadequate sampling of various villages and includes those with any ability in writing at all.

3. Land Purchases:
I think the land being purchased by BIMAI would be held on a traditional tenure. If I recall correctly in relation to Papua, and the Ordinance seems similar in this respect in New Guinea, the Crown Law Officer gave an early Ruling that if a transaction in land between natives was in accordance with native custom it was valid and that Section 6 of the Land Ordinance did not apply.

4. This seems to mean that a native can acquire a good traditional title to land by traditional purchase from another native.

5. Dental Hygiene:
The Regional Medical Officer has advised that if he is able to obtain the services of a Dental Officer dental surveys will commence.

6. For your information please.

cc:
A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

30-16-97

21st April, 1958.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

Patrol Report No.5. 1957/58- Goroka.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

It is noted that necessary inter-departmental action is in train.

It is gratifying to note that you undertook the patrol with a view to obtaining an appreciation of the patrolling and associated work in the District.

Your notes on Law and Order and the general attitude of the people towards the Administration are indicative of a satisfactory state of affairs in the area. The policy of action taken at paragraph 10 will, I hope, have the desired results.

Your remarks at paragraph 14 I note with interest.

It is obvious from the figures given at paragraph 18 that we shall have land pressures worrying us shortly.

Your paragraph 21 refers. I consider 5% an extremely high rate of literacy. On what do you base your estimate?

Have the people absent in employment in the lowland districts received the necessary anti-malarial treatments?

I am interested in the statement at paragraph 30 : "... is also buying suitable areas of land from other natives on which he intends to plant coffee". Will you please advise me on what type of tenure he holds these particular areas.

Paragraph 42 refers. Has the Department of Public Health taken any action in the matter of dental decay?

I feel sure you have benefited from the closer contact with these people.

pCJK

(J.K.McCarthy.)
Acting Director.

30/16/97

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote
No. 30-2-1/82 (3194)

WETjmc

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
18 APR 1958

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

15 April, 58.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P.R. GOROKA 6/57-58 - WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith the following documents:-

(A) The above report (in duplicate):
(B) Camping allowance claim.

2. The map has been forwarded to Department of Lands for reproduction and a copy will be sent to you on return here.

3. The patrol, programmed for march, was so completed.

4. Necessary inter-departmental action at District level is in train.

5. I undertook this patrol to gain a more detailed familiarity with patrolling and associated work in this District.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

cc:
A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District.

WE Tjmc

30-2-1/82
(319)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

15 April, 58.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P.R. GOROKA 6/57-58 - WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith the following documents:-

..... (A) The above report (in duplicate):
..... (B) Camping allowance claim.

2. The map has been forwarded to Department of Lands for reproduction and a copy will be sent to you on return here.

3. The patrol, programmed for March, was so completed.

4. Necessary inter-departmental action at District level is in train.

5. I undertook this patrol to gain a more detailed familiarity with patrolling and associated work in this District.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

cc:
A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No.

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

9 April, 58.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

P.R. GOROKA 6/57-58 - WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION.

(A) DIARY:

Note: "G.A." indicates General Administration and "C.R." indicates Census Revision.

3 March. GOROKA to KOREIPA Rest House by truck and foot, (0900-1200). Slept KOREIPA Rest House.

4 March. At KOREIPA. C.R. and G.A. Slept KOREIPA Rest House.

5 March. At KOREIPA. C.R. and G.A. Slept KOREIPA Rest House.

6 March. At KOREIPA. C.R. and G.A. Slept KOREIPA Rest House.

7 March. KOREIPA to MONDO by foot, truck and foot (0830-1600). G.A. Slept MONDO.

8 March. At MONDO. C.R. and G.A. Slept MONDO.

9 March. MONDO Rest House to KENANGGI Rest House by foot (1500-1700). Slept KENANGGI Rest House.

10 March. At KENANGGI. C.R. and G.A. Slept KENANGGI Rest House.

11 March. At KENANGGI. C.R. and G.A. Visited CHUAVE Patrol Post and slept.

12 March. At KENANGGI. G.A. Slept KENANGGI Rest House.

13 March. KENANGGI Rest House to WATABUNG by foot (0830-1030). C.R. and G.A. Slept WATABUNG.

14 March. At WATABUNG. C.R. and G.A. Slept WATABUNG.

15 March. C.R. and G.A. WATABUNG to GOROKA by vehicle (1230-1430).

20 March. GOROKA to WATABUNG by vehicle (1400-1600). G.A. Slept WATABUNG.

21 March. At WATABUNG. C.R. and G.A. Slept WATABUNG.

22 March. At WATABUNG. C.R. and G.A. Slept WATABUNG.

23 March. Observed at WATABUNG. Slept WATABUNG.

24 March. At WATABUNG. G.A. WATABUNG to GOROKA by vehicle (1000-1200). Patrol completed.

(B) GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The people of this Census Division live in the KOREIPA and MAIRI Valleys. The KOREIPA is a main tributary of the ASARO and the MAIRI is a main tributary of the WAHGI. Some of the people also live in the small tributaries of the MAIRI. The two streams are separated by a range reaching an altitude of 9,000 ft.

2. All the people speak a language known as Siani although there appear to be minor dialectical variations from place to place within the Census Division. This language is spoken also in the UNGGAI Census Division of the GOROKA Sub-District and the NAMBAIYUFA Census Division of the CHIMBU Sub-District.

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

4. Initial contact with these people occurred, I think, in 1934 and was with Mr. TAYLOR in his early exploratory and pacification patrols. Some skirmishing apparently occurred. However the concentrated administration that has occurred since 1946 has made very deep changes in these people the bulk of whom may now be described as semi-sophisticates.

5. The Census Division has been, I think, clearly recognised as such only since 1956. At various times constituent groups of the Census Division have been controlled from KUNDIAWA or CHUAVE.

6. The majority of the people are quite satisfied with the present arrangement and although some census units are closer to CHUAVE than to GOROKA all prefer to be administered from GOROKA.

(C) LAW AND ORDER:

7. It is quite clear after only two or three weeks in the Census Division that although most people make a constant and conscious effort to preserve the Queen's peace it is obvious from discussions and attitudes that group animosities, which were the basis of constant raiding and fighting, are still very, very strong considerations in daily affairs. In the circumstances I think the people are making a commendable effort to avoid brawls.

8. It was necessary to hear only two cases in the Court for Native Affairs during the patrol. One of these was for threatening behaviour and concerned a husband and wife immediately after an attempt to arbitrate on a marital difficulty. The other was a flagrant case of a guardian concealing a child from census.

9. There were many civil issues brought to the patrol for settlement. In all cases where these depended mainly on native customary law they were settled with the advice and assistance of village officials. Most of these matters concerned the adoption of children, payment of bride price, and damage to crops by pigs.

10. There is a land dispute between the people of the MONDO and ONO-KETA Groups which has been causing friction for some time. The officials were advised to mark out the area under dispute by planting the boundary thereof with casuarina trees and reporting the completion of this task to their Sub-District office. The matter can then be given further.

11. All the area may be regarded as stable and peaceful.

(D) NATIVE SITUATION:

12. This Census Division presents the picture of a people who are on the verge of passing out of the first phase of administration, i.e. the general institution of law and order with the consequent cessation of tribal fighting, and who are beginning to enter what may be regarded as the third phase, i.e. a people who start to display a rising interest in improving their cash income and making other concomitant adjustments. What may be regarded as the second phase i.e. a stagnant period between the successful imposition of law and order and a more progressive attitude, if my impressions are correct, has been unusually short. The desire for higher cash earnings is by no means even throughout the Census Division. At one extreme, for example, is a native named BIMAI who has a cash income from sales of his coffee of, I believe, approximately £100 per month, and who employs approximately ten employees. At the other extreme are the bulk of the population of the MONDO Group who seem largely concerned with traditional values and aims.

13. There is a good deal of appreciation throughout the division of the benefits that the Highlands Highway has brought. This road passes through this division. All responsible leaders of native opinion in the area agreed that the construction of the road has done a good deal towards advancing their people and stated they were quite prepared to play their part in maintaining the road providing, of course, quarterly cash payments were continued.

14. A large number of individuals is prepared to attempt to use Administration influence to achieve their own ends and attempted deception and double dealing are not uncommon. However my impression is that the Administration is still regarded as a benevolent source of advice and well-meaning assistance.

15. I finished the patrol with the impression that Administration prestige is high in the Census Division.

(E) CENSUS AND STATISTICS:

16. No difficulties in revising the census were encountered and all census units provided an excellent attendance. A number of new names, generally old people or divorced women, were voluntarily produced for entry and in one case only was an attempted concealment detected. I think the Administration has now recorded well over 95% of the population in the census registers of this Census Division.

17. A review of the existing names of census units was undertaken and a list of the former and revised names is appended hereto. The existing names, including some multiple names, are largely useless in locating population as very few of the people listed in the books know or recognise or want to use the name of their book. This is understandable as most of the books were named six or seven years ago when the administration of the district and the censusing of the population was in an early stage and mistakes would have been inevitable. The new names are normally those of a social group which appears to be the sub-clan represented in the book and are almost universally recognised and used by the people themselves. Their adoption by the Administration will facilitate location of people and the proper registration of migrations from one village register to the other.

18. The population of the census division increased from 7078 to 7255. A total of 248 births and a total of 72 deaths were recorded. The birth and death rates per thousand are thus 34.18 and 9.92. Annual percentage increase is 2.4.

(F) EDUCATION:

19. The census recorded 65 children attending school from this census division; these are boarders only. There is a good deal of mission competition in this field in the Census Division. The Lutheran mission who, for many years, enjoyed a monopoly of the area are now being challenged by the Seventh Day Adventists in a small way and more recently by the Anglican Mission that has moved into the Census Division in the last two years. Each of these three organisations has a number of youths at present attending their boarding schools in the Territory. Each at present also maintains a small number of institutions which probably don't warrant the name of school. None of them to date are registered under the Education Ordinance nor are any of the teaching personnel certificated by the Administration. They are thus probably little more than centres of evangelisation which, of course, is a worthy aim but is not education in this sense.

20. There is quite clearly a need for the Department of Education to commence work in this area. The logical place would be the Government Station at WATABUNG although the ONA-KETO Group which assembles at the KENANGGI Rest House asked that a Government School be established at KENANGGI. At present a small number of children from the ONA-KETO Group are attending the Administration Primary School at CHUAVE Patrol Post and it seems to have made favourable impression on the people.

21. My guess is that no more than 5% of the population of this Census Division is literate.

22. With-all there is a large unsatisfied demand for education in the Census Division and what is probably a reasonably sound appreciation of what it can do for them.

(G) AGRICULTURE:

23. As far as I could see the usual pattern of shifting agriculture applies in this census division. Conversations with people suggest that the fallow period is from 6 to 10 years. Observations also suggest that gardening activities continue to push the timber line further up the side of the ranges. Very steep slopes are cultivated and one field of sweet potato was seen on a slope that was at least 55 degrees. A number of landslips are visible throughout the area and an expert investigation may reveal that erosion is becoming a serious problem.

24. The population in the KOREIPA Valley is quite dense and a total of 1585 people live in an area of 6 square miles. This figure is a crude figure and land being effectively used is certainly smaller.

(H) LABOUR:

25. At present the level of acceptance for the Highland Labour Scheme is 10% of able bodied males. This figure precluded acceptance from all but two census units each of which could have offered three volunteers. These were not forthcoming. The total of able bodied males in the division is 1,786 and of these 238 are absent in employment outside the district, mainly in lowland districts, and 165 are absent in employment in the highlands. It will be noted that extra-District employment under agreement is still more popular than local casual employment. The percentage of able bodied males absent at the time of the census revision is 22%. Employment through the Highland Labour Scheme and also local casual employment is still the largest source of income in this Census Division.

(I) MISSIONS:

26. Three Christian Missions are working in the Census Division. The first into the field was the Lutheran Mission which enjoyed a monopoly for many years. Second were the Seventh Day Adventists and more recently they have been followed by the Anglican mission. None of these Missions maintains a station controlled by an expatriate missionary in the Census Division. The Lutheran Mission controls its work in the area from its station at ASAROKA and is supported by a network of small centres manned by indigenous catechists. The Seventh Day Adventist activities are controlled from MORUMA in the Western Highlands District and the Anglican Mission is controlled from GOROKA at present although it is planned to station a priest somewhere in the NAMBAIYUFA Census Division. He will then be responsible for their work in the WATABUNG area. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has one station staffed by a Papuan. The Anglican Mission has one centre adjacent to WATABUNG which is staffed by two natives from the British Solomons Islands Protectorate.

27. Each of these Missions has a varying number of youths away at their boarding schools and it is most likely when their course of training is finished and they return to their homes to undertake their work of evangelisation that a good deal of inter-denominational tension will arise. This is already apparent in the area in incidents between children who attend the various centres of religious instruction. If future inter-denominational rivalry is equated by the people to their traditional enmities and dislikes a good deal of tension and upset may result.

(J) CASH ECONOMICS:

28. Wage employment and cash agriculture form the two main sources of income in this census division. Probably at present the former produces more income than the latter but the tendency is for income from surplus agriculture to increase. 238 people are absent in employment outside the district and 165 are absent in casual employment in the district. If it is assumed that each of the agreement workers will return to their village with the average sum of £20 for two years and in the case of casual workers the sum of £4 for six months the annual income per head from this source in the territory should be approximately 7/-.

29. The main crops in surplus agriculture are peanuts, passionfruit and coffee. The areas of production in this Census Division are too distant from the markets for sweet potato for people to engage in this trade. Passionfruit and peanuts are unimportant compared to coffee.

30. There is a rising interest in coffee but it is extremely uneven throughout the division. It ranges from BIMAI of YAME who has 3,370 trees (his figure) about two-thirds of which are producing. He is also buying suitable areas of land from other natives on which he intends to plant coffee. He also operates a small trade store which seems to do a flourishing business and employs about ten natives. At the other extreme are the people of the MONDO Group. It is true some individual efforts to plant coffee have been made but the attitude of the community officials and leaders to coffee was, I think, clearly revealed in their discussions on the piece of land the ownership of which they are disputing with the ONA-KETO people. They pointed out in this discussion that they had no coffee at all at present but if they could get this piece of land they could cover it with coffee. This I think clearly illustrated that coffee to them was largely a technique for scoring a victory in a land dispute with their traditional enemies.

31. Throughout the Census Division I think there is a rising interest in surplus agriculture and the improvements in living standards that subsequent increases in income will bring.

(K) VILLAGES AND HOUSING:

32. The normal pattern of residence is the hamlet occupied by what appears to be a lineage. However there are a number of smaller homesteads occupied by families or extended families scattered throughout the area.

33. There is a tendency is some areas for people to form larger villages. This tendency is encouraged by the Lutheran Mission and possibly by other missions as it assists their work of evangelisation and the supervision of the moral welfare of their adherents.

34. However it appears also that some of the more advanced individuals are encouraging this amalgamation for secular reasons. This is particularly noticeable near WATABUNG and involves the Census Units of YAME and IVAGU. This amalgamation is being stimulated I think by BIMAI with the assistance of other radical elements in the village. The new settlement is quite attractive and well laid out and it will be interesting to see if the elements who have achieved this amalgamation are able to maintain it when the first flush of enthusiasm has worn off.

35. As in other parts of this District there is a revolution in housing in evidence throughout the Census Division. Traditional low, round, almost airtight houses are being replaced by rectangular houses, some built onto the ground and some built off the ground. The new rectangular houses are of varying dimensions and I feel are, considering the present condition of the people, less healthy than their traditional type - this is particularly the case in those houses that are raised off the ground. The change which is being encouraged, I think, by Lutheran missionaries from lowland areas and also by people who have seen rectangular houses on the coast, is largely concerned with prestige. The disadvantages of square houses were pointed out everywhere and it was suggested if people wish to improve the housing, and there is considerable need for improvement in their traditional styles, they could keep the traditional round type but built on larger dimensions.

36. That this advice was heeded was apparent in the new Rest House built by the KOREIPA Group which was of the round type.

(L) ROADS:

37. 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 DAULO Pass, (altitude 8,170 feet), and then down to the MAIRI Valley. It is winding and in many places the soil is inclined to friability. Thus over the years the people of the Census Division have had a large task both in the construction and maintenance of the road. Maintenance includes surfacing, surface attention and the clearing of landslips of various sizes that still, from time to time, occur.

38. Withal they appreciate the benefit the road has brought to them and they appreciate the quarterly maintenance payments that are made to them.

39. The only foottracks used by the patrol were from the main road to the KOREIPA Rest House and from the main road to the MONDO Rest House. Both were in reasonable order.

(M) HEALTH:

40. By our Territory standards the health of the people of this Census Division must be regarded as good. Birth and death rates have been given in the paragraph above headed "Census and Statistics."

41. A small number of people from the division are inmates of the TOGOBA Hansenide Hospital in the Western Highlands District and at least one of these has been returned to his village as cured. Scabies is in evidence practically everywhere and I roughly estimate 5% of the population is infected. This is largely the fault of the sufferers as treatment is readily available at Aid Posts. It is true some of the Aid Posts are 2 hours' walk from the communities concerned nevertheless the cure is readily available. This is probably related to personal hygiene which is generally of a low standard. People in traditional dress still predominate and their attitude to water seems to be that it has no uses other than as a beverage. However quite a number of more advanced individuals are in evidence throughout the Census Division. These people wear Australian type clothes and generally, at least for the advent of a patrol, turn out well laundered.

42. Quite a large percentage of the population are suffering with decayed teeth. This includes some comparitively young people. One man who appeared at the KENANGGI Rest House asked that the Administration supply him with a set of dentures. In addition to a great deal of dental caries quite a number of people with malformed and badly spaced teeth were seen throughout the Census Division. If a survey of dental health is intended this Census Division would certainly be an ideal place for it.

43. Similarly an appreciable part of the population has a form of blindness in one eye that is apparently congenital.

44. The patrol also noted an appreciable number of childless couples. These were not parents all of whose children had died but were genuinely childless since marriage. The men aver of course that the women remain sterile by ingesting certain herbs. However if it can be undertaken a survey conducted by the Department of Public Health to determine the causes of these childless marriages would be of value.

45. The people assembling at both KOREIPA and MONDO Rest Houses each asked that an Aid Post be established in their area. The KOREIPA people have a walk of approximately two hours to seek treatment at the ASARO Aid Post. Similarly the people of the MONDO Group have what is approximately two hours' walk to their nearest Aid Post. This has been discussed with the Regional Medical Officer who advises when the current course of Aid Post Trainees completes its studies it may be possible to open posts in these two locations.

(N) OFFICIALS:

46. If one does not expect too much of officials, and I think we normally do, these officials are a reasonable lot. They generally seem to have found a satisfactory compromise between the wishes and orders of the Administration and the wishes of the people for whom they are responsible. Perhaps the exception to this are the officials of the MONDO Group. These were and probably still are an influential group but their influence is generally used in a negative and sometimes [illegible]ber way. For instance during the patrol's stay at the [illegible] Rest House three of six officials were in gaol having been convicted of riot.

47. By a separate correspondence the demotion of one Luluai and the appointment of a replacement will be recommended. Two Tultuls were suspended for three months, one for wilful neglect of a request to collect the book for which he was responsible prior to the departure of the patrol and the other for wilfully attempting to disrupt a proceedings during which a dispute between two groups was being arbitrated.

48. There is no pattern of officialdom throughout the Census Division. Some census units have one Tultul, some have two Tultuls, some have one Luluai and one Tultul, some have one Luluai and some have none. What changes have been recommended are in accordance with the District policy regarding officials produced last year at the staff conference. Rather than make a clean sweep, which I am sure would lead to a good deal of ill feeling and would inflict unnecessary hardship on a number of loyal officials with long service, I consider the best policy is to not refill redundant offices as they become vacant by the death of the holder or by dismissal due to misconduct or a conviction in court.

(O) REST HOUSES:

49. There are only three Rest Houses in the Census Division. That at KOREIPA is new and is built in the traditional round style although it is a very large structure, it is most attractive and suitable and the praise I lavished on it may help to reestablish the round type of house in the people's affections. The structure at MONDO is beautifully located and in good order. That at KENANGGI has completed its useful life and the officials responsible for its upkeep were advised to replace it at an early date. They were advised to pattern the replacement on the new Rest House at KOREIPA.

50. In my opinion far too many people assemble for patrols at the at present vacant Patrol Post at WATABUNG. The erection of a new Rest House and assembly area was discussed with officials and it was agreed one would be established on the road between WATABUNG and KENANGGI. Due to inter-group rivalries which have violently emerged in quarrels over the ground adjacent to WATABUNG there was initially some reluctance to establish this new Rest House and assembly area as the people of the KOMONGGU Group thought perhaps by not in future assembling at WATABUNG they may tend to lose their claim to some of the surrounding area. I tried to reassure their fears in this matter but probably failed. However they compromised by deciding the new area would be established and would serve all the KOMONGGU and KEMANIMOE Group except for two census units of the KOMONGGU who would continue to assemble at WATABUNG thereby, in the view of everybody concerned, reaffirming and maintaining the interest of the KOMONGGU Group in the WATABUNG area.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

APPENDIX "A".

ANTHROPOLOGY:

1. I am afraid that as the patrol was rather hurried very little information was collected. However it is quite clear that there is a social group, I am unsure whether it should be called a clan or sub-clan, that is exogamous and that appears to have totemic affiliations.

2. Belief in malignant forms of sorcery is fairly widespread and one complaint (made at MONDO) of a witch depended in its origin on a man believing he had seen the woman change from a bird back to her normal self. The occasion was in the evening in a hamlet and he was watching on a moonlight night outside the door of a hut in which a child lay sick. As a number of children had recently died sorcery had been suspected and the man was watching for anything that may eventuate. He claimed to have heard a night bird calling and then saw it fly to the back of a hut, when he went around he saw the woman who said "Don't do anything, I have merely come here for a drink of water." The speech was in the KOFENA language and the accused woman was the only KOFENA speaker in the group. She was thus accused of sorcery and it was thought she had turned herself into a bird thereby being better able to obtain access to the sick child. The belief in this technique seems fairly widespread.

3. A number of people also described techniques which seemed to depend on the sympathetic principle. The usual technique of obtaining part of a person's body and subjecting it to certain rites thereby ensuring the death of the subject were described.

4. One of the charms used in this sympathetic magic was said to be the bark of a certain sort of tree a number of which were to be found in the forests in the area. The sap of this tree was said to be poisonous. To make the charm the sorcerer had to collect a piece of the tree: this had to be done by holding the axe at the extreme end of the handle keeping well away from the tree and then chopping off a small chip. This is stated to be invariably accompanied by a loud clap of thunder. The chip is collected making sure no part of the body comes into contact with it and it is then burnt. The ash is carefully collected and the ash is used as a lethal charm.

5. A case was reported last year by Mr. BURNET in which two members of an exogamous group had married and this marriage had resulted in an outrage to public opinion culminating in a near riot. This was tactfully reinvestigated this trip and the evidence collected suggested that public opinion had now swallowed and digested this rather radical break with custom. However no further cases of marriage within a former exogamous group were found.

APPENDIX "B".

CENSUS UNITS:

Former name:	Revised name:
LAFA'AUFA	LAFA'AUFA
LUMUFA	LUMUFA LAVOKO
(MOMBAGO (AMOFA	MOMBAGO
(GESAI (LOLU	GESAI LOLU
(GIMIYUFA (LOWANDI (GANANGOmI	GIMIYUFA LOWANDI
(GUMO (GINDINIWAIFO	GUMO GINDINIWAIFO
(GIMIYUFA (MOMBAGO (YOWALAFAKU	- - -
GENIDUKA	-
KAMBIENGWI	KAMBIENGGWI
RAPAUPA	RAPAUPA
KOBOBWA	KOBOBWA
(GERIMANA (WENAMO	GERIMANA NENGGIFANO
LERAMIRO	LOVARINGGE
WAPUKU	WAPUKU
KETERAUFA	KETERAUFA
KIPIPWA	KIPIPWA
(NIME (NERAGANAKU	NIME NERAGANAKU
NONDUGU	NONDUGU
RONGIKU	RONGGIKU
UKOPO	YAME
YUWAU	IVAGU
FOmIA	KIRARIGU
WAMBA	KORUWAGU
KOVIARO	NIMALELE
MAINERO	KOmINIPARAI
ONOBARO	KONOGONGGIVA
(KOMOGUKA (LOTOKA	KAMUKE KOFOFAIAVOKO
NOROWARU	UMBANORIFANI
FONOMUNA	KINDEIMOROFA
ANGIA	LAUNDI GAFO
(LUINDAKA (KANGU	OIFANAGEFA
KOMBEIMARO	KONIMEIGULELE
KONIMEIGU	KONIMEIGULAVOKO
(KUTAMANARO (KENATO	NIMALAVOKO LUMUFALELE
NORENGA	KOFOFALELE
KULFAmO	INARUNGGUNAVI
AVERIFARO	WAIFO

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58 — WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION (1)

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1–4		5–8		9–13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F															
KOREI GROUP																																			
AMOFA) MOMAGO) GIMIYUFA)	5-3		3	-	-	1	-	-		-		-	-	-	1	2	-	-		1	1	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	22	42	13	40	1	42	1.7	37	22	62	70	204
MOMBASO YOWALAFAKU)	5-3	6	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	4	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	16	38	15	33	1	43	2.0	28	31	66	71	205
GUMO) GUNDINIWA'TO) GIMIYUFA)	3-3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	15	35	18	28	1	25	1.9	41	37	41	44	171
LOWADI) GANAGOMI) GFSAI)	3-3	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	5	6	9	6	-	6	-	4	-	2	-	28	56	15	43	5	41	1.9	61	46	82	76	283
LOLO)	5-3	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		-	-	-	3	6	12	-	4	-	11	-	-	-	19	43	20	32	3	35	2.0	45	44	52	69	237
ENIDUKA	4-3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	13	28	8	18	1	17	2.0	17	18	43	34	119
UMUFA	4-3	8	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	19	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	28	34	16	33	3	43	2.0	44	36	07	74	243
FA'AUFA	4-3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	8	28	8	21	4	23	1.6	16	26	31	40	123
MONDO GROUP																																			
BIENGGWI	6-4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	3	2	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	28	67	18	57	3	05	3.0	47	30	85	82	256
OBWA	8-4	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	16	50	16	44	1	53	2.0	37	21	64	65	185
UFA	8-4	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	26	56	29	51	4	67	2.3	39	44	74	86	251
KEMANINDE GROUP.																																			
MANA) O)	13-3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	17	-	-	-	1	-	19	64	12	53	3	53	2.4	35	34	71	72	232
IRO	13-3	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	1	-	10	51	10	38	5	41	1.9	25	29	56	51	175
		58	39	4	2	1	-	2	4	-	-	1	2	9	11	-	1	24	14	38	61	-	88	-	22	-	5	-	248	595	198	491	35	548		472	408	794	834	2694

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

(2)

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work				Students															
																						Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
				ONA-KETO GROUP																																					
	B/F	58	39	4	2	1	-	2	4	-	-	1	2	9	11	-		1	24	14	38	61	-	88	-	22	-	5	-	248	25	196	491	35	548		42	48	79	83	2694
KETERAUFA ✓	10-3	7	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-		-	5	2	5	8	-	11	-	1	-	2	-	22	93	26	77	6	89	2.2	38	56	121	122	359
KIPIPWA ✓	10-3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		-	1	-	-	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	23	40	16	40	1	48	2.0	33	26	59	60	188
NONDUGU ✓	11-3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	5	-	4	4	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	18	53	12	45	2	46	2.2	29	31	63	60	193
NIME ✓ NERAGANAKU)	11-3	5	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	18	45	13	40	3	47	1.7	24	29	56	63	183
RONGGIKU ✓	11-3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	1	-	1	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	18	45	11	33	1	37	2.3	30	21	57	45	163
WAPUKU ✓	10-3	12	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		-	3	-	1	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	15	68	22	60	6	65	2.1	48	49	83	85	280
				YANOFEI GROUP																																					
AVERIFARO ✓	22-3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	10	25	8	24	1	26	2.0	12	20	42	35	113
KENATO KUTAMANARO)	22-3	5	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		-	1	-	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	23	75	21	74	6	79	1.6	34	44	95	99	291
KOMREIMARO	21-3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	13	25	6	21	5	27	2.2	19	13	33	33	104
KONIMEIGU ✓	21 3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	6	51	6	44	1	44		30	48	58	69	216
NORENGA ✓	22-3	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	5	44	4	39	3	38		34	28	42	50	168
		103	77	5	2	2	5	3	5	1	-	1	2	18	14	-		2	44	16	56	111	-	148	-	24	-	25	-	149	159	43	908	70	1094		803	783	1503	1555	4952

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

(3)

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
	B/F	102	77	5	2	2	5	3	5	1	-	1	2	18	14		2	44	16	56	111	-	148	-	24	-	25	-	469	1159	343	988	70	1094		803	783	1503	1555	4952
		KOMOEGGU GROUP.																																					
FOMIA	15-3	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	7	-	9	-	-	-	4	-	11	50	9	45	1	55	1.9	25	21	57	67	190
KOVIARO	14-3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	11	-	-	-	1	-	17	39	6	41	2	43	1.7	22	21	48	55	158
KUIFAMO	14-3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	10	48	8	46	3	51	1.3	16	23	48	67	167
MAINERO	14-3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	11	39	5	34	2	34	1.8	21	15	49	49	144
UKOPO	21-3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	26	9	25	3	31		19	17	28	47	122
WAMBA	13-3	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	12	-	-	-	4	-	15	61	12	54	4	60	1.8	30	27	67	78	218
YUWAU	21-3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	37	2	26	3	28		23	31	37	35	126
		KOMIGARAGA GROUP																																					
ANGIA	21-3	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	13	84	21	71	4	68	2.2	40	36	84	82	258
PONOMUNA	22-3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	55	6	41	6	40		26	34	61	58	187
KANGA	22-3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	19	67	[illegible]		1	54	2.0	30	38	78	69	230
LUINDAKA																																							
KOMOGUKA	22-3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	17	39	5	28	6	29		43	30	51	53	186
KITOKA																																							
NOROWARU	21-3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	27	2	25	2	25		16	17	35	34	104
GNOSARU	15-3	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	11	-	-	-	2	-	22	55	25	50	4	58	2.4	29	37	55	72	213
		135	113	6	2	2	5	3	5	2	1	1	2	23	19	1	2	49	16	68	165	-	238	-	24	-	41	-	576		465		111							
																													1786		1525		1670			1143	1120	2201	2321	7255

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58 — WATABUNG CENSUS DIVISION (1)

Govt. Print.—7463/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (exciuding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Children		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	15-45	16-65	16-65							
KORE IPA GROUP																																							
AMOPA MOMAGO	5-3	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	22	42	13	40	1	42	1.7	37	22	62	70	204
GIMIYUPA MOMBAGO YOWALAPAKU	5-3	6	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	4	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	38	15	33	1	43	2.0	28	31	66	71	205
GUMO GUNDINIWA'TO GIMIYUPA	3-3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	35	18	28	1	25	1.9	41	37	41	44	171
LAWANDI GANAGOMI GESAI	3-3	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	5	6	9	6	-	6	-	4	-	2	-	-	28	56	15	43	5	41	1.9	61	46	52	76	283
LOLO	5-3	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	6	12	-	4	-	11	-	-	-	-	19	43	20	32	3	35	2.0	45	44	52	69	237
GENIDUKA	4-3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	13	28	8	18	1	17	2.0	17	18	43	34	119
LUMUPA	4-3	8	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	19	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	28	34	16	33	3	43	2.0	44	36	67	74	242
LAWA'AUPA	4-3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	28	8	21	4	23	1.6	16	26	31	40	123
MONDO GROUP																																							
KAMBENGGWI	8-4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	3	2	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	67	16	57	3	65	3.0	47	30	85	82	256
KOBOBWA	8-4	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	16	50	16	44	1	53	2.0	37	21	64	65	195
RAMUPA	8-4	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	56	29	51	4	67	2.3	39	44	74	66	251
KEMAMINDE GROUP																																							
GERIMANA WENAMO	13-3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	17	-	-	-	1	-	-	19	64	12	53	3	55	2.4	35	34	71	72	232
LEBANTRO	13-3	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	54	10	38	5	41	1.9	25	29	56	51	175
		58	39	4	2	1	-	2	4	-	-	1	2	9	11	-	1	29	14	38	61	-	88	-	22	-	5	-	-	248	598	198	613	35	548		472	418	794	854	2694

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....

(2)

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children born		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
				ONA-KETO GROUP																																			
	B/F	58	39	4	2	1	-	2	4	-	-	1	2	9	11	-	1	24	14	38	61	-	68	-	22	-	5	-	218	395	198	491	35	548		42	48	79	83	2694
OTERAUPA	10-3	7	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	2	5	8	-	11	-	1	-	2	-	22	93	26	77	6	89	2.2	38	56	121	122	359
OTIPIPWA	10-3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	23	40	16	40	1	48	2.0	33	26	59	60	188
OONDUGU	11-3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	4	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	18	53	12	45	2	46	2.2	29	31	63	60	193
OME NERAGANAKU	11-3	5	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	18	45	13	40	3	47	1.7	24	29	56	63	183
RONGGIKU	11-3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	18	45	11	33	1	37	2.3	30	21	57	45	163
WAPUKU	10-3	12	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	15	68	22	60	6	65	2.1	48	49	83	85	28[illegible]
				YAHOFEI GROUP																																			
AVERIPARO	22-3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	10	25	8	24	1	26	2.0	12	20	42	35	113
KENATO KUTAMANARO	22-3	5	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	23	75	21	74	6	79	1.6	34	44	95	99	291
KOMREIMARO	21-3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	[illegible]	25	6	21	5	27	2.2	19	13	33	33	104
KONIMEIGU	21-3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	6	51	6	44	1	44		30	48	58	69	216
NORENGA	22-3	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	-	-	2	-	5	44	4	39	3	38		34	28	42	80	168
		102	77	5	2	2	[illegible]	3	5	1	-	1	2	18	14	-	8	44	16	56	111	-	148	-	24	-	25	-	[illegible]	959	38	988	70	094		803	83[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4952

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

(3)

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission							Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	12-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		M	F	M	F	M+F
	B/F	102	77	5	2	2	5	3	5	1	-	1	2	18	14		2	44	16	56	111	-	148	-	24	-	25	-	149	11-59	343	10-98	70	10-94		803	783	15-103	15-55	4952
		KOMONGOM GROUP.																																					
FOMIA	15-3	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	7	-	9	-	-	-	4	-	11	50	9	45	1	55	1.9	25	21	57	67	190
KOVIARO	14-3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	11	-	-	-	1	-	17	39	6	41	2	43	1.7	22	21	48	55	158
KUIPAMO	14-3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	10	48	8	46	3	51	1.3	16	23	48	67	167
KINERO	14-3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	11	39	5	34	2	34	1.8	21	15	49	49	144
UKOPO	21-3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	26	9	25	3	31		19	17	28	47	122
WAMBA	13-3	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	15	61	12	54	4	60	1.8	30	27	67	78	218
YUWAU	21-3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	37	2	26	3	28		23	21	37	35	126
		KONIGARIGA GROUP																																					
ANGIA	21-3	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	13	84	21	71	4	68	2.2	40	36	84	82	258
PONOMUNA	22-3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	[illegible]	6	41	6	40		26	34	61	58	187
KANGA, LUIMDAKA, KOMOGUKA, LOTOKA	22-3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	[illegible]				1	54	2.0	30	38	78	69	230
	22-3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	17	39	5	28	6	29		43	30	51	53	166
NOROWARU	21-3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	27	2	25	2	25		16	17	35	34	104
ONOBARU	15-3	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	11	-	-	-	2	-	22	55	23	50	4	58	2.4	29	37	55	72	213
		135	113	6	2	2	5	3	5	2	1	1	2	23	19	1	2	49	16	68	165	-	238	-	24	-	41	-	576	465		111								

1725 1525 1670 1143 1120 2201 2321 7255

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GOROKA 7/57-58

Patrol Conducted by R. B. AITKEN. Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled TAGARIA Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans E. R. Johnson P.O.

Natives 6.

Duration—From 20/ 2 /1958 to 23/ 4 /1958

Number of Days 47.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / 3 /1957

Medical ... / 3 /1957

Map Reference i) Census Revision

Objects of Patrol ii) Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

Village Popu

Year 1958

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS															
				0-1 Month		1 Month - 1 Year		1—4		5—9		10—19		Over 20		Female Child Bearing		N.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	
FRIGANO																			
DAGENAIA No.1	24·2	10	3			1	2		3										
DAGENAIA No.2	24·2	4	4					1	3									1	
HABAGABENA	24·2	4	2						3	1								1	
LAGAIJU	24·2	8	13	3					3						1			3	
MOBEI	1·3	3	8					6	1					1	1			1	
MOGOBENA	27·2	3	3	1		1						1		1		1		1	
MOVEI	27·2	1	3			3	3		3					1					
NIPINIGAVI	22·2	6	7	1		1	1	1	1					1	1			3	
NUPURU	21·2	4	8					2	2					2				7	
NUPARU	24·2	4	3											1				15	
YAGUSA	21·2	11	9			3	3	6	4	2	1			1	4				
FUSA																			
NUPAIYUFA	27·2	3	6		1		2	4		1	3		1	1				1	
HABAGU	27·2	7	5	1		1	3	1	1	1					1			7	
GOTOMI																			
KIDOROGANA	12·3	7	6			1	2	1										4	
FIMOA	11·3																		
HAGA	11·3	11	7			1	4	1			1	1	1					4	
LILOKA	9·3	6	3			3		1		1				1	2			1	
NUPAMANA	10·3	8	11			2	1	2	4		2			3	2			1	
SEGEYA	12·3	5	4			1			2					3	1				
GURUKA																			
HABE'BI'BEIA	21·3	1																11	
HABIGA'GARUKA	14·3	3	6			1					1			1	1			2	
HIGABABI	14·3	3					1												
KOSITARU	2·2·3	2	1					1						2				2	
LUPABE	21·3	6	3			1													
TAGAI	23·3	1				1	1							1					
FORAPI	13·3	12	1			1	2		1					1					
HABI	1·3	4	2			1	1	1	1					3	1				
HAGA	20·3	5	5				3	1							1			2	

Village Popul

Year 1958

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIG	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
HABABA																		
HABABA	22·2	2	3					1	3								2	2
HAIRO																		
DONITO	17·3	3	2	1		1												5
HAVIKAVENA																		
HAYAÇABENA	17·3	9	6		1									4	4		3	2
KUMUHABABA																		
KAMI																		
FORADI	7·4	3	5						2						1	1	4	6
FORE	28·3	5	4												1	2	4	6
KAMI	6·4	3	4			1											4	7
KEMASI	28·3	4	2												1			2
LAGAIYU	7·4		1															
NUBAÇAMATEI																		
NSUWA	27·2	3	7	1	1	1	1			1				2			8	8
KAMATI	27·2	10	6	1	1	2	3		1					1	2		1	
KUMUÇU	27·2	5	5			1		1									5	3
NUPAÇAMATI	27·2	7	13	1	3		3	2			1			1			1	4
MEGOTOYUMI																		
NIBA																		1
BOZA	17·3	9	3			1			2					1				1
NABAÇABENA	17·3	3	12			1	3							1				
NUPAÇABEYA	20·3	6	4	2	2	1	1			1				2			6	4
TU	16·3	3	10			1	1	1	2					2	2			4
YAULO	16·3		2			2	1	1				1		2			2	3
NABARU																		1
NABARU	22·2	3	1						2						1			
KIWURAÇA																		
KIWURAÇA	1·3	7	8	2	2	1			1		1				1		5	5

Village Popul

Year 1958

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIG	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
HABAGABETNA																		
HABAGABETNA	18·3		1											1				
MENILO																		
DARADAMO	18·3			1											1			
MENILO	17·3		1	4		1	1							1			3	1
KEPAFINAGA																		
HAGERO	22·2	2	1					1	1					3			4	1
KEPAFINAGA	22·2	2	8		2			1	3					1	1		2	2
LAKAIABE	21·2	2	5	2	3	1			1					1			1	3
MOMETO																		
HAGAULO	22·3	1	1											1				1
MOMETO	23·3	2	2			1	1							3	1		2	2
NUMUGO																		
FORAGA	26·3	2	3			2	1	1		1	2		1					
HAGAULO	24·3	6	5			2	2		1					4	3		6	6
KRIFILE	25·3	4	2			1								2				
LITIPINAGA	25·3	4	1			1											3	
ORAGUTI																		
BOIGETO	14·4	1					+	+										1
HEGELO	2·3	4	4				1	1						1	1		1	4
HIBO	2·3	7	7			1	1	1	3					1			1	6
HOGOBUSA	13·4	2	9				1								1		1	
IHABARAGA	2·3						1											
LUFUGU		5	6				1								2		5	5
UAGUTUGU	1·3	3	1												1			3
SILUPA	10·4	3	2			1	1	1						2			1	3
YUMI	1·3	8	5			1	1	1							1		9	7

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANTHROPOLOGIST 6th August, 1958.

MINUTE

Govt. Print.—275/9.57. File No. NA.30-16-103

SUBJECT

Your attention is invited to Page 9 Appendix B.

For your information, please.

T. G. Aitchison

(T.G.Aitchison)
Chief of Division (Gov.& Research).

Records Clerk - Please bring forward to Mr.Julius on his return from leave.

1/3/59

R/S

Ref.30-16-103

6th August, 1958.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT No. 7 - 1957-58 - GOROKA.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The covering memoranda adequately deal with matters brought to notice in the Report.

I am gratified to note that Mr. Aitken has been given written Patrol instructions - they are of assistance to any officer.

I am pleased to note that payment was made to the people for their road work mentioned on page 5.

Make sure your officers never make promises that cannot be fulfilled.

I am pleased to note that Mr. Aitken has, in Appendix B, gone to the trouble to find out why there may be difficulties at times in having all the people appear for census check. The Appendix has been brought to the notice of the Anthropologist.

A very good Patrol Report which is indicative of an observant young man with a capacity to suitably express himself.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

30/14/103 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WETjmc

In Reply Please Quote
No. 30-2-1/101 (341)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

28 July, 58.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL GOROKA 7/57-58 - IAGARIA CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith the following documents:-

... (A) The above report:
... (B) Copy of memo. GSD 30-1-4 dated 10 July, 58, from A.D.O., GOROKA Sub-District:
... (C) Copy of my memo. 30-2-1/102 dated 28 July, 58, to A.D.O., GOROKA Sub-District.

2. Camping allowance claim has not yet been submitted.

3. The patrol is programmed for February and was so started.

4. Inter-departmental action is in hand. ✓

5. With regard to para. 4 of page 5 native employers of natives are included in the insepction program. In para. 1 of page 9 the word "chastising" has been used and Mr. AITKEN assures me he intended to convey that the people concerned were advised to delay such marriages. It is an unfortunate choice of words.

6. The late submission of this report is dealt with in para. 4 of my memo. 30-2-1/94 dated 21 July, 58.

7. A useful report - Mr. AITKEN shows promise.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

cc:
A.D.O., Goroka S.L.

WET:jmc

30-2-1/102
(544)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

28 July, 58.

A.D.O.,
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT.

PATROL GOROKA 7/57-58 - IAGARIA CENSUS DIVISION.

Thank you for the above document and your covering memo. GSD 30-1-4 dated 10 July, 58.

2. Some comments follow. (Bracketed number refer to page and peragraph).

(A) ( ) It is useful to show all names in capitals.
(B) (3) The instruction in para 4 of my memo. 30-1-1/64 dated 29 May, 58 has been ignored in the diary which also suffers from lack of punctuation.
(C) (6-2) I believe the use of "Kate" cannot be defended.
(D) (7-2) This excellent method of cultivation should be encouraged.
(E) ( ) Census figures should have been listed on V.P.R's.

3. The patrol should have been started earlier in the month.

4. A useful report of a patrol that appears to have been well done. Mr. AITKEN should try to improve the presentation of his next report.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

cc:
Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

File:GSD 30-1-4.

Sub-District Headquarters,
GOROKA.

Eastern Highlands District.

10th July, 1958.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL GOR 7/57-58: Mr R.J.AITKEN, C.P.O.
IAGARIA CENSUS DIVISION.

A report of the above, received this day (although thought to have been submitted earlier) is forwarded herewith. The officer has been strongly censured for the late submission and instructed that it not re-occur. In this connection I acknowledge part responsibility.

2. The original patrol instructions - GSD30-1-4 of 16/2/58- are attached.

3. The IAGARIA patrol was Cadet AITKEN's second patrol, and first solo patrol, after less than a year's service. It was coupled with temporary responsibility for the 30,000+ strong LUFA Area. Under these circumstances the patrol itself was completely conducted with an enthusiasm and selflessness whi which more than outweigh any shortcomings of youth. The LUFA native peoples8 regard for Mr AITKEN would do much more senior officers considerable credit.

4. (Page 5, para 3). Considerable previous correspondence exists on this subject. An initial £125 has now been made, and a considerable improvement in morale is anticipated. I would like to see far more use of this road, particularly when linked to KURU-OKAPA and FAYANTINA-HENGENOFI, by Administration technical services.

5. (Page 5, para 4). Attempts to interest a settler in the enclosed GOTONI Valley have so far failed owing to the high capital cost of a pack-animal access route. I consider this the best answer to this local problem.

6. (Page 6, para 3) I believe the KISAVERO Lutheran Mission village was extensively reported on by District Officer WEST three years ago.

7. (Page 7, para 4) The successful and exclusive coffee nursery planting is in no small measure personally due to Cadet AITKEN's enthusiasm and splendid teamwork with A.A.O. MONTGOMERY.

8. (page 7, para 5). The alleged malaria incidence is surprisingly large.

9. (Page7,Health). I have heard that S.D.A.M. plans for NUPUNU hospital construction are well advanced, although no land application is currently held. Such a hospital would be of considerable value here provided it remains a medical rather than a spiritual centre.

10. (Page 8, para 3). 1958/59 financial allocations are awaited before any assistance in materials can be given tp proposed (and highly beneficial) FRIGANO-NUPUNU link. Our offer of an initial rough survey , some tools, sweat, hard work, a final celebration and supervision but definitely not monetary payment or promised services has been made quite clear.

11. (Appendix B. para 1) I disagree.

12. POPULATION: There is no justification for excluding t this section from a census patrol report. This has been brought to the attention of the officer, who advises:

Birth Rate	46.8 per 1,000	or 4.68%
Death Rate	28.7 " "	or 2.87%
Natural Increase Rate	18.1 " "	or 1.81%
Working outside District	8.4%	of able bodied males.
Working inside District	8.9	of able bodied males

Infant Mortality, at 12% in the 0-5 years age group is high.

.....
(I.A.Holmes)
Assistant District Officer
COROKA Sub-District.

c.c. Mr R.B.AITKEN, CPO., COROKA
POIC., LUFA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 30-1-4. 22

Sub-District Headquarters
GOROKA Sub-District.
16/2/58

Mr R.B.Aitken,
C.P.O.,
LUFA.

Patrol Instructions: IAGARIA Census Division.

Dear ,

1. Confirming our lengthy discussions, after a fortnight's settling in at LUFA, please undertake the annual IAGARIA census revision and routine patrol. It should take six to seven weeks; after three weeks at most you are to break it with a week's return to LUFA.

2. You are not to patrol the FRIGANO area solo. From approximately 1st March Mr R.Johnson will accompany you there as patrol leader. Thereafter Mr Johnson will be nearby patrolling his S.W. HENGANOFI Division; refer to him any CNA disturbances, matters of which you are not sure , etc., and do not hesitate to seek his advice. I hope to visit you at least twice during the patrol and can attend any current CNA, etc., then.

3. I wish you to:
(i) revise census as per Circular TC1. Send the books to GOROKA in groups for census sheet typing.
(ii)attend to native matters within your competence. Refer CNA, etc., as convenient. Do not hesitate to explain why you cannot finalise CNA; concurrently encourage and facilitate 'out of court' settlements.
(iii) encourage with justification native constructural assistance and maintenance of NTM horse tracks. Examine their location and use and recommend for declaration as ''Minor Roads''. I think they will justify declaration; if so direct that maintenance to be carried out.
(iv) Attend maintenance of declared LUFA and NUPURU roads; liase with Mr JOHNSON on survey of NUPURU-HENGANOFI road junction and implement construction. L/Cpl BUN knows my ideas and survey on this.
(v) encourage passionfruit extension and coffee nursery construction at roadside centres. Elsewhere, commend peanuts, but generally go slowly where far removed from roads, or roads envisaged 1958-61.
(vi) Examine FRIGANO linking road potentialities. We can offer them a survey, some tools , sweat, hard work, a final celebration and native oversight - but not payment. Assess local interest.
(vii) Investigate land offered at GOTOMI, Enquire elsewhere, particularly in NUPURU, OROGUTI and KAMI areas and investigate any feasible offers . If no offers to alienate, explain alternative of a long term (minimum) thirty years) lease. Emphasise the resultant native benefits.
(viii) health and pig-health; sanitation.

4. Do not unduly worry about housing, officialdom, census absenteeism of aged (but examine each on its merits), reforestation. In general, remember our recent patrolling in the furthermost upper BENA - the people here and the more advanced AGARIA are at the same stage approximately.

5. Keep in constant touch with me. Take the six best LUFA police with you, including L/Cpl BUN, Const. BENIHA, TOMAS, and HAUNUMA. Ask me for any others you would particularly like. Bear in mind the older NCO's knowledge of the area, but make your position quite clear.

6. Please let me know if the patrol affects your ASOPA committments, and request an extension.

7. With every confidence I wish you a successful patrol.

Yours faithfully

.....
(I.A.Holmes)
Assistant Dist.Offi
GOROKA Sub-District

8/12/58

c.c. District Officer GOROKA

c.c.District Officer ,GOROKA

1. Reference previous discussions and your request.

2. Despite his youth I have no qualms about CPO AITKEN's ability to patrol the IAGARIA, provided that JOHNSON takes over in the FRIGANO and that AITKEN breaks his absence and otherwise is in easy touch with seniors as arranged. As COTTLE and I may both be absent from Sub-District Headquarters in late March, could you or KENT please tend and/or visit AITKEN if necessary please.

3. If AITKEN's patrol is contrary to the relevant DNA CI on CPO's movements, your prior written confirmation would be appreciated.

4. If AITKEN could be temporarily appointed MCNA, it would materially assist. I leave this to you . From experience, I am satisfied he could act as competently as can be expected from one with his length of service.

5. AITKEN has three ASOPA projects to complete in two months . I know he will do his utmost, but frankly do not expect he can reasonably complete them intime and adequately patrol concurrently.

.....
(I.A.Holmes)
Assistant District Officer
GOROKA Sub-District.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30-1-2

Sub-District office
GOROKA
Eastern Highlands
17th June 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,
Goroka Sub-District,
GOROKA

PATROL REPORT) GOROKA 7/57-58

Area Patrolled Iagaria Census Division

Patrol Conducted By E.R.Johnson Patrol Officer, while in the Frigano area.
R.B.Aitken Cadet Patrol Officer during the remainder.

Personnel Accompanying L/cpl. Bun
Const Puhe
Const Zamwan
Const Unuma

Interpreter Apo

Duration
20/2/58 to 5/3/58
15/3/58 to 1/4/58
5 /4/58 to 23/4/58

No of Days 47

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision
2. Routine Administration

.....

INTRODUCTION

The Iagaria census Division is an extention of the Goroka Valley leading up to the foothills of Mt. Michel. It is bounded on the north by the Orlowat river, and on the west by the Asaro, the former being a tributary of the latter. The water-shed between Henganofi and Lufa forms the Eastern boundary, and the Okapa Lufa water-shed plus Mt Michel marks its southern limit.

2) The topography of the area can be split into two regions:-

i) That area of land between 6,000 and 8,000ft. altitude. This region is extremely rugged, with heavy forests and swift flowing streams. The soil here is poor and rocky, but nevertheless supports a dense population.

ii) The undulating valley floor between 4,500 and 6,000ft. altitude. The rugged forests here give way to open grasslands, and the rain fall drops from above 150 inches to less than 100inches. Although the soils here are fairly good there is not a heavy population and there is a great opportunity for the development of cash cropping. Hairo, Hila, Menilo, Guruka, Frigano and Gotomi are included in the 6,000 to 8,oooft. region Nupuru, oraguti and Kami are included in the second.

3) The last patrol into this area was a combined Native Affairs, Public Health and Agricultural one.

PATROL DIARY

Thursday	20 th	February	Departed Lufa 1pm arrived Nupuru rest house 3 pm
Friday	21th.	"	Census- Nupuru, lakaiyabe and Iagusa completed Inspected villages
Saturday	22nd.	"	Census- Kepafinaga, Nipinigavi, Hagero, Hababa and Habaru - discussion VO in afternoon.
Sunday	23rd.	"	Departed Nupuru 5am. to survey road to Southern Frigano, arrived 11am. inspected villages returned Dagenafa rest house 12.30 pm..
MONDAY	24th.	"	Censu - Daginava No 1 and 2, Nuparu, Lagaiju and Mogobena
TUesday	25th.	"	Departed Daginava 8am inspected hamlets surveyed part of road link to join with New TRibes horse track to the Gimi. Returned Daginava 2.30pm..
Wednesday	26th.	"	Departed Daginava 9am. arriving 10.40am. part of the road surveyed, heavy rain - no census
Thursday	27th.	"	Census of Hubagamati, Kamati, Nupaiyufa, Kuwa, Kunugu, Habaru, Mogobe'na and and MOvei.
Friday	28th.	"	Inspected hamlets in the morning and had a discussion with the village officials. Departed at 2pm. and arrived Kisavero. Inspected a lagge "mission"village at Mobei.
Saturday	1st.	March	Census of Kiwuraga, Mobei, YAGUTU, Yumi and Habi.
Sunday	2nd	"	Discussion with village officials in the morning, departed Kisavero 11pm. arrived Kiseto 12 noon. Census - Ihabaraga, Hi'bo, Hegelo.
Monday	3rd.	"	Hamlets inspected.
Tuesday	4th	"	Court of Native Affairs.
WEDNESDAY	5TH.	"	Departed Kiseto 9am. arrived lufa at 4 pm
Saturday	15	"	Lufa to Hairo 5pm to 6.45 pm. At Hairo
Sunday	16	2	Census of Tu, Yaulo inspected hamlets and had a discussion with the village officials.
Monday	17	"	Census of Bopa Menilo Habagabena inspected hamlets of Habagabena. At Hairo.
Tuesday	18	"	Census of Habagabetna and Darapamo; inspected both hamlets discussed the shifting of the Donito hamlet which had been ~~su~~ proposed by the village officials. At Hairo.
Wednesday	19	"	General discussion with all village officials - coffee, road work and government education. Departed Hairo 1.30pm arrived Guruka 3.25. At Guruka.
Thursday	20	"	Census of Nupagabeya and Haga , inspected hamlets, at Guruka.
friday	21	"	Census of Habie'bi'beia and Lupabe, inspected villages and had discussion with two village officials. Several stagnant pools noticed danger of malaria explained and pools drained. At Guruka.
Saturday	22	"	Census of Kositaro and Hagaulo inspected hamlets and visited Lutheran Missionary working in the vicinity. At Guruka.
Sunday	23	"	Census of Mometo and Tagai, general discussion with village officials; several courts brought up - all forwarded to P.O. R.Johnson. At Guruka.
Monday	24	"	Departed Guruka at 8 am arrived Numugo 10.30 am inspected hamlets enroute. Census of Hagaulo in ~~aft~~ afternoon. At Numugo.
Tuesday	25	"	Census of Litipinaga and Kefiele inspected hamlets and mission station. At Numugo.
Wednesday	26	"	Census of Foraga, received message from A.D.O. Goroka instructing writer to proceede Fore rest house and await arrival of District Commissioner Numugo to Fore, 1½hours. At Fore.
Thursday	27	2	Patrol rested writer inspected hamlets of Kemasi and Fore.

PATROL DIARY

Friday 28	March	Census of Kemasi and Fore. At Fore.
Saturday 29	"	Awaited arrival of District Commissioner. At Fore
Sunday 30	April	Proceeded independently to Lufa to await arrival of District Commissioner. At Lufa
Thursday 5	"	Lufa to Fore 7 hour walk. At Fore.
Friday 6	"	Census of Kami, Inspected hamlet in afternoon and visited the New Tribes Mission. At Fore.
Saturday 7	"	Fore to Forapi I hours walk, census of Lagai, u and Forapi. At Forapi.
Sunday 8	"	Day observed. At Forapi.
Monday 9	"	Forapi to Gotomi 3 hours walk, census of Liloka. At Gotomi.
Tuesday I0	"	Census of Silupa and Nupamana - unable to inspect hamlet as a penicillin injection which I had received had swollen my leg making it impossible for me to walk.
Wednesday II	"	Census of Haga and Fimo. At Gotomi.
Thursday I2	"	Census of Kiporogana and Segeya, Gotomi to Higibabi 3½ hours walk. At Higibabi.
Friday I3	"	Census of Bogobusa, Lufugu and Forapi, at Higibabi.
Saturday I4	"	Census of Higibabi, Boigeto and Habigaguruka, a general discussion with the village officials. At Higibabi.
Sunday I5	"	Higibabi to Guruka 2 hours walk, Patrol rested at Guruka.
Monday I6	"	Commenced regravelling of road between Kami and Lufa. L/cpl Bun and Writer inspected bridges and culverts along the route. At Guruka.
Tuesday I7	"	D. McVeigh forestry officer arrived at Guruka to survey timber lease, work on road continued.
Wednesday I8	"	Owners of the timber concerned with Mr McVeigh's work assembled and an explanation was given to them. Work on road continued several culverts and minor bridges repaired. At Guruka
Thursday I9	"	Working on road. At Guruka
Friday 20	"	Work on road continued, about five miles of road regravelled up to date. At Guruka.
Saturday 2I	"	Inspected boundary of timber lease and settled some minor disputes as to the line that it should take, Natives believed that a road was going to be built around the lease and they wished to bring the mark far b below the timber leval. At Guruka
Sunday 22	"	Day observed. At Guruka.
Monday 23	"	Patrol visited by District Officer Mr Tomasetti and P.O. R.Johnson who had been visiting Lufa returned to Goroka 2am Tuesday 24

END OF DIARY

R. B. Aitken

R.B. Aitken C.P.O.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The attitude of the natives to the Administration in this area, is in parts quite excellent, despite the fact that they receive little attention throughout the year. The people who have their hamlets near the Goroka-Lufa road have had very little contact with Europeans outside that of the Patrol Offiser at Lufa; native customs and methods have not been altered to any major degree and their whole way of living is practically the same as their forefathers.

2) However since January 1958 four different European interests have decided to settle in this area, the effect of which will have to be closely followed. Two missions, one at Hairo the other at Guruka, have put in applications for land; a timber lease is being surveyed at Guruka; and a European trade store is being opened at Lufa (about half an hours walk from HAIRO). Employment in this area has increased rapidly and a general wave of prosperity is following.

3) One of the only places where the Patrol was poorly received was at Nupuru where a new branch road has recently been built to. The natives complained bitterly that when the road had been planned, they were promised pay for their work, that there would be a more intensive administration in the area, and that they would receive the benefits of the Public Health and Agricultural departments. As to the time of the Patrol they had not seen any of these promises fulfiled and consequently were in a surly and unco-operative mood. Patrol Officer R Johnson, who was with the writer at the time took the matter up with the A.D.C. Goroka and £120 was made available to make payments. The Agricultural extention officer who was working in the area was shifted to Nupuru and two coffee nurseies were established. The Infant Welfare sister, who has recently started work in this are a includes Nupuru in here route, and so far has had a good reception. Although I have not been able to revisit this area, I believe, from what I can gather from travelling natives that the moral of these people has noticeably improved.

4) The most unfortunate people in this area are those whose hamlets are situated on the northeren side of the Orlowat river. These are a small isolated group, who, due to the pressure of work on the officer at Lufa, receive little attention. They have mainly been left to their own means, and several alarming signs are begining to appear. The most important is the increasing drift of young men leaving the village to try and find work in Goroka. USUALLYthey are unsuccessful, and instead of returning to their home they work for natives who have a cash crop such as coffee, sweet potato or fresh vegetables. I learnt upon inquiry that that the pay, rations and accomodations which they get is well below that laid down in the native labour regulations, and results in them having a market inferiority complex, shown by their fatalistic and appathetic outlook to life.

5) The last group of natives who had a complaint were those of the southern FRigano and the HUBAGAMATI . THESE PEOPLE have had practically no local administration except that which was given on various patrols. Their hamlets are between 6,000 and7,000ft. altitude and it is a full days travell from Lufa by motor bike and walking. This automatically eliminates any regular trips to the area by the infant welfare sister and the agricultural extension officers. The natives have no cash crops, are suspicious the Village Aidpost Orderly in the area and are generally ignorant of the ways of the Administration. As mentioned in the "Roads and Bridges " section it is possible to extend the road from Nupuru to his area. The people were asked if they wished a road, and they claim that unless there is a vehicile road they will never be able to advance as the Goroka natives have done. It was explained that the government could not pay for there services on the road, but they would supply equipment; enthusiasim was still high and the natives were willing to work without pay.

MISSIONS

There are at present four missions doing work in the IAGARIA Census Division, with a total European population of thirteen, and the possibility that it will be increased to eighteen in the near future.

FAITH MISSION.-

The Faith mission have applied for land in the Hila and Hairo tribal areas, in the interim the missionary CLaughlin and his family are living in the rest house at Hila. Theirs is an American Protestant mission which has already established a station at Cono about fifteen miles SSW of Lufa Patrol Post. Mr. Laughlin intends, once he has secured ground, to start a school for the local natives with English as the main subject. I have visited their station at Gono and hey appear to be a progressive body with adequate resources to inaugurate any of their schemes.

2) LUTHERAN MISSION:-

Lutheran native evangelists were the first mission to opperate in this area, the mission authorites now intend to establish a European minister at Guruka,(about ten miles from the Faith mission at Hila) to control work in this area. Evangelisim in this region was previously controled from their station at Tarabo, which is in the Okapa Administrative area. The mission after obtaining ground intends to conduct a school with "Kotte" as the main subject. Despite the fact that they have had association with the local people for the last nine years, there are only a few persons, trained outside this area, who are capable of speaking this language. During the Patrol several complaints were made by the native evangelists, that the local pepple did not attend school and refused to learn the mission language. It was fully explained that it was a personal decision of the individual native, and that no external pressure could be broughtto bear on any person to attend mission school.

3) The largest evangelist station is at Kisavero, and has received considerable attention from Patrol OFFicers in the past. Kisavero is situated in a narrow valley which is bound on three sides by steep sided ridges; the population density is high and there is a considerable amount of disagreement over land boundaries. This position has been considerably agravated by the Lutheran mission who have fostered the construction of a huge village which has a population approaching four hundred. The mission have collected these people here in order that there work will be speeded by the better opportunity to influence the lives and customs of the people.

4) The main problem in this is hygiene and the danger of epdemics. In the design and con struction of the village, the fire danger is acute, there being hadly room enough to pass between the houses. These dangers were pointed out to the people but they showed little interest in our ideas and there have been no changes in the village.

THE NEW TRIBES MISSION:-

5) This is an American Protestant mission, whose ideas and backgroun is much the same as the Faith mission. There are two European families living in the Iagaria, but most of there energies are directed towards the Gimi which is in the Okapa Administrative Area.

THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS:-

Ther have been no changes either in the staffing or the work of the S.D.A. evangelists since Mr. Mater last patrolled this area in 1956. Although there has been no change in the work done by these people but there has been a decline in interest in them as the number of European missionaries increase.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

There is a considerable amount of interest among the natives in this are to plant coffee so as they may increase their cash income. Passion fruit, peanuts and fresh vegetables areat present the main crops sold. Marketing of the crops is relatively easy; D Leahy, B Norval, R Sears, G Knowles and D McCurdy are all buying vegetables. There is no accurate way of estimating how much money is being payed out to the natives but for the monthe of February there was about £500 paid out for Passion fruit alone.

Passion fruit:-

2) These are a relaiable sourse of income, there being at present a fairly steady market and there is little chance of crop failure. There are no natives who cultivate the vine as a commercial proposition, rather they plant the seed at the base of a casurina, and let it grow through the tree. When the native has a demand for European goods he collects the fruit and sells it.

Peanuts:-

3) Peanuts are a far more difficult crop to grow that Passion fruit, for in the first place one must have a garden and two they must be cultivated the same as their food gardens. This means a lot of extra work for the owner but after about six months he has a crop which he can sell unlike the five years that coffee takes. In the Iagaria this is a limited crop as seed planted over 7,000ft altitude will no germinate.

4) Here coffee is looked upon more as a social grace than a cash crop, and the demand for coffee nurseies is tremendus. After transplanting coffee from six nurseries an Agricultural extention officer had to plant nine more nurseries before the natives were satisfied, bring the number of them up to fifteen. At present there is only a few coffee trees which are in bearing but if 50% of those planted out reach full growth then there will be about 300 acers.

HEALTH

In March and April of 1957 a flu epidemic with pneumonic complications passed through this area causing many deaths in the 0 to 1 age group. This was the only epidemic reported to Lufa Patrol Post, but I n believe that there was another of an unknown disposition several moths latter. Malaria is present and is a growing menace in the high heavily timbered country where there is a greater opportunity for the anopheles to breed. Several cases were treated and the Medical orderly at Guruka reports that he has an average of five people in his hospital every day, being treated for malaria.

2) The Infant Welfare sister from Goroka now spends two days a month in this area examining children. While doing the census in villages I made it a practise to enroll mothers with young children into this scheme. Two identical cards were filled out with the name of the mother and the father and the name of the child and its age; one card was given to the mother and the other was given to the in fant welfare sister.

3) Health in ~~this~~ area is fair despite the fact that there are only four village aid posts among 12,000 persons. The natives are still suspicious of t village Aid post and rarely report anything larger than "TU's" and diarrhoea.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

There are only two roads in the Iagaria Census Division, the main Lufa-Goroka road, and the branch road which terminates at Nupuru rest house. At present these are in good condition for four wheel-drive vehiciles, but are of little use for anything else. The Kami bridge which is the only link with Goroka is in poor repair, and new decking is being cut.

2) Although this is a fairly simple road system, it blends itself well with the topography and the population distribution; with the result that 65% of the population can be contacted fairly easily by the road. The main groups which are not close to the road are the southern Frigano and the Hubagamati. both groups are in the 6,000 to 8,000ft. belt, and only see a Patrol Officer in their area at the most twice a year. The natives have no cash crops, only a small income from making baskets, and there has been no social or political development since the first European contact was made.

3) The road to Okapa which was surveyed and constructed as far as Nupuru, follows a wide curve which brings it within half a mile of the Lufa border in the Frigano area. The writer and Patrol Officer R.Johnson walked over this area, and maped out a route over which a loop road could be built from Nupuru through the Frigano to Oraguti. The native attitude was good and they agreed to build the road under the terms laid down by the Administration (see sec. Nat. AFF.).

HOUSING

Throughout the Patrol there were no great changes in building construction observed, a few isolated incidents of "coastal " type houses were noted but these were small and of quite good build.

2) Several large villages in the Hilaand Hairo clans are being dismantled,and the ocupants are spreading out further in groups of three or four houses. They claim that in a large village their pigs are more liable to become sick and that many have already died.

3) Throughout the area several well built square houses were noted, on question the natives said that after a man had returned from the Highland Labour Scheme, he was put in this house for about a fortnight so that his body would again become acclimatised to this more temperate region.

4) The native evangelists have had the people build several crude square houses which consist of a frame of boughs covered with grass. These were being used by persons who had travelled some distance to hear the service and had no friends in the village with whom they could stay.

R B. Aitken

APPENDIX "A"

DIALECTS

Although the Iagaria is one linguistic group the dialectial range is so great that persons of different areas cannot understand each other. The Frigano, Gotomi and Hila regions are the three extremes in this case. The Frigano dialect is spoken by about 3,000 persons, and extends from Oraguti to Dagenafa. People at Gotomi speak the Kamano language, and those persons from Guruka to Hila speak a language akin to that spoken on Lufa.

Examples:-

sweet potato	Hila - bai'a, lips are oval
" "	Guruka - ba, lips are round
" "	Frigano - bai lips are streached
" "	Southern Frigano ma, lips are round
" "	Gotomi - yaguna
woman	Hila - ade
"	Guruka arga
"	Frigano - a'yu'a
"	Gotomi - ane'nene

2) These variation make interpretation difficult and rather uncertain. On several instances during the patrol I had to dispence with the services of the government interpreter and obtain those of a local native.

APPENDIX "B"

10 TO 16 AGE GROUP :

IN practically every instance there are less females in this age group than there are males. This is the natural effect of previous officers chastising the natives for marrying women within this age group.

2) When a woman is orriginally betrothed, ~~to her husband~~ she leaves her home and goes to live with the parents of her husband; however at this stage there is no consumation of the marrage, there is indead no communication between either party. Thus when an officer lines a village for census, the people are loathed to bring these women forward, because it is against native custom for the two parties of the betrothal to meet and they are also afraid that the officer will chastise them.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958

Govt. Print.—513/10.57.—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALE		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 0-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F											
TAGANDA CENSUS DIVISION		280	303	16	21	47	55	43	54	9	11	3	4	5	11	1	162	215	135	203	226		238		23	-	34	2	1120	2647	242	2509	301	2517		3053	2663	2263	3211	12429
																	Totals																				

lation Register

Area Patrolled ..... JAGARIA .....

ORATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
			AT WORK				STUDENTS											Child		Adults		
			Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females									
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		M	F	M	F	M + F
	1	1	5		5		3				5	17		17	3	11		16	5	22	23	79
			2				3		1		7	22	3	15	1	15		15	16	29	25	91
	1		1	2							1	27	6	19	1	19		16	21	32	30	100
		1					1				5	30	4	24	2	24		25	19	33	28	106
	4	5	3		1						20	55	16	43	5	45		54	56	59	55	228
	2	3	1		1						16	34	13	30	3	28		26	34	35	31	128
1					3		3				13	18	5	21	1	20		25	15	23	24	93
2	1	4			2						5	17	6	13	2	13		16	12	19	18	67
		3	16		1						13	34	2	31	3	30		41	27	22	37	144
		1	19		13						27	71	18	79	5	80		80	68	67	101	348
		1	9		8						13	37	14	30	3	30		50	48	22	34	171
	8		7		7						7	32	6	25	1	25		35	25	23	32	129
1		3									9	15	4	19	1	19		15	10	19	24	68
	4	5	1								12	36	11	32	6	34		51	45	47	43	187
	7	15	3				1		1		21	65	26	65	5	68		74	64	71	86	300
		1	8		1				1		18	28	7	31	1	30		32	31	35	41	141
	1		1								4	12	2	15	3	17		15	13	14	20	63
		4	2								31	42	21	44	3	45		63	59	54	54	232
		2	6								4	28	7	24	1	24		22	18	28	28	102
5	5	3	1		4				2		14	24	3	25	5	24		43	20	24	31	125
											18	48	16	45	8	44		63	47	60	58	228

ulation Register

Area Patrolled.....IAGARI.....

MIGRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
In			Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
2		3	4						4		11	20	5	21	2	21		22	23	20	26	99
5	2	1	12				4				28	42	7	36	4	35		44	36	39	44	179
2		5	5				3				30	82	23	59	6	60		68	57	96	73	302
8			1		3				2		12	37	7	41	3	40		37	24	41	47	155
6	3		8		5						8	35	10	39	2	40		36	37	36	49	171
7		1	2								14	28	20	35		36		31	42	38	52	165
2	1	2	2		4						6	31	8	28	2	27		19	17	32	34	108
	2	3	2								6	23	5	21	2	21		14	17	23	26	82
8	1		3								20	48	9	39	6	40		44	38	60	51	196
		2	17		17						25	64	9	52	10	52		72	49	55	60	210
3		1	3		8						9	36	7	24	2	24		37	28	31	32	137
4		2	10		2						27	55	9	41	6	46		56	55	66	57	244
3	2	4	5				2		1		20	50	15	45	1	46		49	46	66	55	213
1	5		4		8						15	41	12	38	7	40		44	51	40	50	197
2			1		9		1		1		21	30	7	26	5	27		41	24	29	31	137
		1	1		1		3		1		23	58	25	58	6	60		59	66	70	68	269
	8	9	5				3				24	34	20	41	8	40		45	39	40	57	183.
			2								6	22	4	19	1	19		19	21	26	23	91
			5		1						37	77	14	72	9	74		88	81	84	87	346.

pulation Register

Area Patrolled..... IAGARIA .....

MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
In				Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
	1	9	8			15						14	62	9	51	7	53		58	40	54	64	231
1	1			2		9						15	34	5	29	2	30		37	26	27	38	139
1	1	24	16			1						11	27	3	21	7	21		37	19	41	34	132
3	1	1	1	2		18						19	89	18	66	11	68		79	89	89	87	364
0	7	4	8	6		1				3		28	58	23	51	9	53		74	71	63	77	295
1	2	3	8	3		1						21	33	13	24	3	25		51	41	48	41	185
	1	1	8	6								17	36	10	39	7	39		40	47	44	49	186
	3	2	7	11								20	70	6	56	10	58		79	71	46	60	263
1	6		1	7		3				1		22	67	18	55	3	55		69	77	70	73	300
5	1		1	3		7						18	32	3	26	4	27		52	28	25	38	153
	3	5	6	5		3						35	104	20	84	12	84		97	81	106	98	392
	3		3	2		10						14	53	13	41	6	42		45	47	52	52	208
	5		1	1		13						10	42	8	41	10	41		44	46	32	46	182
4	1	3	2	1		4				6		20	52	12	63	5	50		55	52	60	65	243
7	1	2	3					1				23	49	20	55	9	55		63	56	62	69	254
5		1	1			5						20	41	13	33	5	34		59	36	49	43	193
2		1				11		1		7		26	60	21	54	8	54		56	60	57	68	260
4		5	4			2						14	51	15	52	3	50		55	45	56	70	232
15		3						1				33	39	12	45	9	46		63	40	44	54	202
3		2	2			5				1		24	45	10	40	3	40		46	38	42	47	181
1	8	8	2			2						10	36	10	25	2	24		30	23	37	31	125
	2	2				2	2					14	28	5	26	2	24		27	19	30	29	107
3	11	13				7		2				16	48	4	42	2	40		44	39	58	58	198
		1	1			4						10	24	3	21	1	20		30	20	28	26	109
2	3	4				1		1				33	58	19	64	7	64		70	63	73	76	284
5	2		5									10	31	9	28	5	29		33	33	33	36	140
2	1	4	7	3		10	10			2	2	18	53	14	55	4	50		60	52	45	45	223

Amount Returned to Stock

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No GOROKA 8/57-58

Patrol Conducted by E.R. JOHNSON PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled FAYANTINA CENSUS DIVISION & FRIGANO VALLEY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. R.B AITKEN C.P.O

Natives 8

Duration—From 20/2/1958 to 19/4/1958

Number of Days 43

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../3/1957

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

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol (1) CENSUS REVISION

(2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

NA.30-16-104

6th August, 1958.

The District Officer,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - 1957/58 - GOROKA.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

It is noted that the recent posting of the Medical Assistant to Henganofi should assist in correcting the present unsatisfactory infant mortality rate.

I agree in the thinking of paragraph 2 of the Assistant District Officer's remarks.

I am gratified to note the comprehensive coverage you and the Assistant District Office have given this Report, which has been read with interest and which was found most informative.

We must endeavour to retain the present satisfactory attitude of the people towards the Administration.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

30/16/104

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In reply Please Quote

No. 30-2-1/103
(353)

WET jmc

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS RECEIVED 1 AUG 1958

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

29 July, 58.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL GOROKA 8/57-58 - FAYANTINA CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith the following documents:-

... (A) Report of the above patrol:
... (B) Copy of memo. GSD 30-1-3 dated 3 July, 58, from A.D.O. GOROKA Sub-District:
... (C) Copy of memo. 30-2-1/104 dated 29 July, 58, to A.D.O. GOROKA Sub-District:
... (D) Copy of camping allowance claim.

2. The patrol is programmed for March and was so undertaken.

3. Necessary inter-departmental action is in hand. ✓

4. Comments are in the attachments. Mr. JOHNSON accompanied Mr. AITKEN in the FRIGANO Valley section of the IAGARIA Census Division as these people are rather too volatile to expect Mr. AITKEN to visit them unaccompanied. The area is unrestricted of course.

5. A good report.

W.E. Tomasetti
(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

cc:
A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District.

WETjmc

30-2-1/104
(354)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

29 July, 58.

A.D.O.
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT.

PATROL GOROKA 8/57-58 - FAYANTINA CENSUS DIVISION.

Thank you for the above document and your memo. GSD 30-1-3 dated 3 July, 58, and received here on 11 July, 58.

2. I note your reassurance concerning delays.

3. Some comments follow:-

(A)(Diary) I note the instruction in para. 4 of my memo. 30-1-1/64 dated 29 May, 58, has been ignored.

(B)(4-4) There is some misunderstanding here. The FRIGANO area of the LAGARIA Census Division was actually patrolled by Mr. AITKEN, C.P.O., under supervision of Mr. JOHNSON.

(C)(4-6) I doubt if there are any fundamental differences in motives concerning food gifts to the patrol whether the gifts are grown or purchased. Payments can be made as usual. I endorse your comments.

(D)(4-8 etc.) I do not welcome this reappearance of anthropoligical terminology used in an administrative sense as it is a reversion to the former confusing situation. Anthropological terms should be used in the anthropological parts of the report and administrative reference should be in our approved terminology.

(E)(6-17) In these circumstances it may be explained to the people that an entry can be made without necessarily using the child's name. This is done by leaving space for the later entry of the name (at the parents' discretion), entering the father's name, and the date of birth. This entry represents an increase of one for calculation.

(F)(7-25) Please forward the claim in due course.

(G)(13-67) Fourteen days in this area would justify opinions but I think it does not justify definite statements on language relations.

4. A good and thoughtful report of a competent patrol.

5. Please send a copy of this correspondence to Mr. JOHNSON.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

cc:
Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

File: GSD 30-1-3

Sub-District Headquarters,
GOROKA Sub-District.

3rd July, 1958.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL GOR 8 /57-58 : MR. E.R. JOHNSON? P.O.
FAYANTINA CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached please find a good report of the above, typical of Mr. Johnson's competently conducted patrols. The report was received on June 13th; I have discussed its delayed xx submission with the officer, and it will not reoccur.

2. Competitive clan prestige in presenting old trade-store foodstuffs to patrols (para 6) is as embarrassing as it is gratifying. I find refusal to accept, and even sometimes its distribution to other patrol personnel, frequently offends. I hope that "courteous discouragement" can render it a passing phase, although I am doubtful.

3. The SIRUMPA Group's new outlook (para 8) is pleasing. More equitable Highway maintenance payments have doubtless assisted.

4. Four missions (para 21) are now operating in the Division. Future clashes of interest must be anticipated.

5. At least one trader - produce buyer hopes to operate shortly at NENKIFARO, in the Division's centre. His plans were enthusiastically received by local natives.

6. I have asked the P.O.I.C. to complete the necessary N.L.C. forms at early convenience (para 25).

7. The male/female 10-16 years age group disparity (para 26) is, in fact, considerable less here than in other Divisions. I entirely agree with para 29, and the consequential importance of migration lists.

8. The health picture (para 36) and infant mortality rate (paras 38 and 34) are depressing. The recent posting to HENGENOFI of an M.A. should improve the situation, providing he has adequate transportation. I hope that the I.M.W. Service will see fit to regularly service the new FAYANTINA Road when the loop is completed. Could extracts of paras 36-38, 40-41 and 39 (kuru deaths) be passed to the D.M.O., please.

9. I consider intensive peanut and passionfruit extension (para 46) merits strong consideration now. A market for the latter is assured. Whether peanuts are purchased or home-consumed is largely immaterial. Indeed, in view of the ill-favoured nature of most of the Division these crops may well have a better future than coffee.

10. Mr. JOHNSON's extension, consolidation and surfacing of the FAYANTINA road link (paras 47-54) constitute an excellent job. The completion of bridging and widening of the final seven miles for an official early August opening may be anticipated. Our first run to Mt. MARAMUGA, when an initial payment of £300 (including £50 for the 80 feet long ORLOWAT Bridge) was distributed, was enthusiastically received. The completed road will provide a scenic GOROKA-NUPURU-HENGENOFI-GOROKA run of 102 miles, an alternate HENGENOFI-LUFA run of 52 miles, and a convenient administrative HENGENOFI-HIGIBABI-NUPURU-HENGENOFI run of 61 miles. It will allow close, expeditious and economical administrative, I.M.W. and commercial contact with nearly 18,000 people and will, I trust, receive the use it merits.

11. On the FRIGANO, etc., areas (paras 56-74) I shall comment when forwarding Cadet AITKEN's patrol report.

(IAN A. HOLMES)
Assistant District Officer,
GOROKA Sub-District.

c.c. Mr. E.R. JOHNSON,
P. O. I. C.,
HENGENOFI.

Patrol Diary

Thursday 20th February	Departed Menganofi per A 843 to Nupuru Rest House - arriving 1130 hrs. Mr. R.B. Aitken C.P.O. arrived 1500 hrs. At Nupuru.
Friday 21st February	Census of Nupuru, Lakaiyabe and Lagusa census units completed. Survey of linking road between the Fayantina area and Nupuru rest house completed - approximately 800 yards. At Nupuru.
Saturday 22nd February	Census of Kepafinaga, Mipinagavi, Magaro Hababa and Haberu census units completed. Discussions with Village Officials in p.m. At Nupuru.
Sunday 23rd February	Departed Nupuru 0930 hrs x for Daginava rest house - arriving 1200 hrs. At Daginava.
Monday 24th February	Census of Daginava No. 1 and No. 2, Nupuru and Lagaiju census units completed in a.m. Mogabe'na census unit completed in p.m. At Daginava.
Tuesday 25th February	Road investigation - departed Daginava 0800 hrs, inspected Daginava hamlets - followed watershed to Giwi Valley horse track, returning to Daginava 1430hrs. Discussions with Village Officials. At Daginava.
Wednesday 26th February	Departed Daginava 0900 hrs arriving Fusa rest house 1040 hrs. Heavy rain precluded Taking of census. At Fusa.
Thursday 27th February	Census of Hubagasatei, Kematei, Nupaiyufa, Huwa, Kanagu, Habaru, Mogobe'na and Lovei census units completed. At Fusa.
Friday 28th February	Inspection of hamlets in a.m. - discussions with village officials. Departed Fusa 1400 hrs arriving Kisavero rest house 1515 hrs in heavy rain. At Kisavero.
Saturday 1st March	Census of Kivuraga, Mobei, Yagugutu, Yumi and Habi census units completed. Hamlets, including "Mission" village inspected.
Sunday 2nd March	Discussions with Village Officials in a.m. Departed Kisavero 1100 hrs arriving Oroguti rest house 1200 hrs. Frigano area now completed. Mr. Aitken C.P.O. conducted census of Ihabaraga, Hibbo, and Hegelo census units. At Oroguti.
Monday 3rd March	Hamlets inspected, and discussions with village officials. Summary of Frigano patrol compiled by P.O.I.C.
Tuesday 4th March	Court for Native Affairs heard a.m. and p.m.
Wednesday 5th March	Departed Oroguti (Kireto R.H.) 0915 hrs for Nupuru rest house. Mr. Aitken returning to Lufa Patrol Post. Inspection of work

Patrol Diary (Cont.)

done in linking the Fayantina road with the Mupuru/Migilabi road - not satisfactory. L/Cpl Kombo and party arrived ex Imaka rest house 1500 hrs. At Mupuru.

Thursday 6th March — Supervised road work - Mupuru group of villages - Heavy rain in p.m. At Mupuru.

Friday 7th March — Supervised road work - again heavy rain in afternoon. At Mupuru.

Saturday 8th March — Departed Mupuru 0900 hrs arriving Ehi rest house 1030 hrs. Census of Erbi/Kaiheto and Hausegaru villages in p.m. At Ehi.

Sunday 9th March — Discussions with village officals in a.m. Departed Ehi 1430 hrs arriving Kuru rest house 1600 hrs. At Kuru.

Monday 10th March — Census Of Kuru, Mage, Numpargimi, Hamou and Hobaru census units completed. Heavy rain during afternoon. At Kuru.

Tuesday 11th March — Inspection of hamlets and discussions with Village officals. At Kuru.

Wednesday 12th March — Departed Kuru 0900 hrs arriving Imaka rest house 1415 hrs via Ehi and Mupuru rest houses. At Imaka.

Thursday 13th March — Census of Negire/Kumngar, and Ligiju villages. Discussions with village officals and Inspection of hamlets. At Imaka.

Friday 14th March. — "Coffee Field Day" held at Imaka - large nursery prepared and planted. Talks on care and maintenance of coffee. Departed Imaka rest house 1500 hrs arriving Nenkefaro rest house 1700 hrs. At Nenkefaro.

Saturday 15th March — Departed Nenkefaro 0900 hrs arriving Kongarofi Patrol Post 1200 hrs. Visit of Rt. Honourable R.G. Casey on 16th.

Friday 21st March — Departed Kongarofi per A 848 to Mupuru r.h. arriving 1200 hrs, then walked to Nenkefaro R.H. arriving 1500 hrs.

Saturday 22nd March — Work on Orlowat (Sayarsing) river bridge - span + 60 feet - in progress.

Sunday 23rd March — Day observed - discussions with village officials. At Nenkefaro

Monday 24th March — Census of Dogetaro, Yago, Ulele, Karegara Zakagi and Ufagar villages completed. Supervision of Fayantina bridge in p.m. At Nenkefaro.

Tuesday 25th March — Inspection of Yago and Ulele villages returning Nenkefaro 1300 hrs - supervision of bridge during afternoon. At Nenkefaro

[illegible]

Patrol Diary (Cont.)

Wednesday 26th March	Inspection of Koregara, Bogotaru and Ufargar villages. Supervised bridge work in p.m. At Nenkofaro.
Thursday 27th March	Heavy rain during night - Fayantina in flood - north west abutment collapsed. Repaired and strengthened during day. At Nenkefaro.
Friday 28th March	Bearers (hardwood logs 70 feet long) in readiness for hauling across bridge. One hauled in p.m. - considerable difficulty encountered due to primitive equipment and weight of log. At Nenkefaro.
Saturday 29th March	Six remaining bearers hauled across. At Nenkefaro.
Sunday 30th March	Departed Nenkefaro r.h. 1100 hrs for Kofomuga rest house - arriving 1530 hrs. L/Cpl Kombo remaining at Nenkefaro to lay decking etc. At Kofomuga.
Monday 31st March	Census of Mafaru, Aninofi and Afanofi villages completed. Discussions with village officials in p.m. At Kofomuga.
Tuesday 1st April	Departed Kofomuga 0800 hrs arriving Kafegoruga rest house 1300 hrs. Census of Kafegoruga, Abirionte and Sioga villages - discussions with v.o.'s.
Wednesday 2nd April	Departed Kafegoruga 0745 hrs arriving Henganofi Patrol Post 1130 hrs.

Easter Holidays

Monday 14th April	Accompanied by Mr. I. Montgomery Agricultural Officer, departed Henganofi 0830 hrs arriving Maihanavi 1120 hrs. Census of Maihanavi and Kasafu villages completed. Departed Maihanavi for Fore rest house - arriving 1640 hrs in heavy rain. At Fore.
Tuesday 15th April	Census of Fore/Tana, and Nunlagufa villages completed. Discussions with village officials in p.m. At Fore
Wednesday 16th April	Departed Fore 0730 hrs arriving Yaguna rest house 0800 hrs. Census of Kauna No. 1, 2. & 3, Yaguna, Viral and Misima villages completed. At Yaguna
Thursday 17th April	Inspection of hamlets carried out - discussions with village officials. At Yaguna.
Friday 18th April	Departed Yaguna 0800 hrs arriving Kerebabi rest house 0930 hrs. Census of Kerebabi, Kaferofi, Migunta and Emarabi villages completed. Discussions with village officials.
Saturday 19th April	Departed Kerebabi rest house 0800hrs arriving Henganofi Patrol Post 1030 hrs.

. . . . . .

IMMIGRATION

1. The Deputy Minister informed Cabinet that the Canadian Government had decided to grant an extension to the present Immigration Agreement with the Province of Ontario for a further period of five years. The present Agreement, which was signed in 1952, will expire on March 31st, 1958. Under the terms of the new Agreement, the Province will continue to administer the Immigration Act within the Province, and will receive from the Federal Government an annual grant of $1,000,000 for the purpose of assisting in the settlement of immigrants in Ontario.

2. Cabinet approved the recommendation.

UNITED NATIONS

3. The Minister of Trade and Commerce informed Cabinet that the United Nations Economic and Social Council had recently established a Committee on Industrial Development. Canada had been elected to membership on this Committee and the Minister recommended that Mr. Arthur Smith, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, be appointed as Canada's representative on the Committee.

4. Cabinet approved the recommendation.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT'D)

strengthened his position and now has quite a lot of influence in this area.

9. Whilst at Koro rest house, the patrol prepared and planted a large coffee nursery for distribution to the surrounding villages during the next wet season. Interest is high and all villages helped in the preparation of this nursery.

10. The Numofi tribal group appear to be perfectly content in their existence on Mt. Kenabige; morale is reasonably high and a close degree of co-operation exists between this group and the Numugar Tribal Group. This is shown in the help extended to the Numugar group in the way of man-power and materials in the construction of the Fayantina road and consequent bridges.

11. They are still a primitive group and owing to the fact that Administration patrols only contact them once a year, their mode of habitation leaves much to be desired. It is estimated that there is still 10% of this population to be recorded in village registers. With the opening of the Fayantina road, a more intensive type of Administration can be given to these people.

12. The Numugar tribal group is the largest social entity in this division. Morale is high and there is a keen sense of "self-help" prevalent - this is shown in road construction, rest-post construction as well as in communal activity recently started by the patrol. A large coffee nursery was planted at Koro rest house and regular meetings will be distributed to surrounding villages during the next wet season. A short discussion on the mode and methods of planting coffee was given to a large group of people assembled at this rest house. It is to be hoped that some notice will be taken of this and that the coffee will not suffer for lack of attention.

13. The Kapobi sub-grouping of the Numugar tribe is the most primitive of the groups in the Fayantina Division, however their isolation will be gradually disappear on the advent of the Fayantina road coming into use. These people are still maintaining the proposed road to Okapa Patrol Post, though no bridges have, as yet, been constructed. Access will be by way of Aupuru rest house, though the road link is not yet complete as the Kapobi clan has yet to construct approximately two yards of road. It is reported that the P.O.I.C. Okapa, has reached Kuru rest house by motor-bike.

14. Socially much remains to be done; the high infant mortality rate and other endemic diseases remain to be combated. The posting of a Medical Assistant to Nenganofi opens the way to relieve this position. The opening of the Fayantina road will also allow the Infant and Maternal Welfare branch to extend its operations to this area.

15. The Yatebi and Kauna groups are part of the Fanite linguistic group mainly administered from Okapa Patrol Post. The native situation is fair, though with increasing commercialisation of neighbouring groups this situation may deteriorate. The physical environment of these people is the chief limiting factor in any economic expansion programme at present envisaged for this District.

NATIVE ATTITUDES

A. To the Administration :

16. An attitude of trust [illegible] with the proviso that the [illegible] not interfere with established customs that are still intact. [illegible] have their origin out of [illegible] former occurred at Kuru rest [illegible] the adjacent villages were [illegible]

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT.)

Native Attitudes (Contd.)

possible after death occurs, as the practice of placing the dead man on a raised, open sided building in the middle of the housing area was unhygienic and constituted a high disease risk to all inhabitants. The body being left for a period of up to three weeks - depending on the social status of the dead man. This was not received with enthusiasm by the people, and a few comments such as "Government wants to destroy our life" were heard.

17. An example of the latter is as follows: Native Administration Regulation 114 was used freely on the patrol in order to combat the practice of concealing young babies from the census check. Fear of sorcery being the main reason for this custom - refer ibid page 7 para 6 - as by the simple act of filing the child's name in the register, the child would sicken and eventually die. This again caused mutterings among the older people, however nothing definite was heard.

18. There is an attitude of faith in the Administration, in that the people will carry out tasks suggested by the Administration, even though the people do not fully realize the objects and results of such tasks. An example being the Wayanting road. When first suggested (1956 ?) the people took it as a whim of the Patrol Officer, however now, after seeing a vehicle in the midst of their area, they realize at last what it means. Since then they have responded to road and bridging works with more enthusiasm and interest than previously.

19. There is also an attitude of co-operation and though germane to the preceeding paragraph, fully reveals itself in the field of commercial economics. At the coffee "field-days" at Imaku and Fore people had to be requested to leave as they were interfering too much with the work of preparing and planting the beds. They left and soon came back and in a matter of minutes constructed the necessary shade over the Jayden area. The prevalent thought at the time was that the Administration was helping us with coffee, lets help them and get this work quickly finished. Whether this attitude will continue is not known though it is to be hoped that it will.

20. Over-riding the "attitudes" described above is a feeling that the Administration is a vague and indefinable order which attempts to govern their everyday lives, habits and customs - albeit only once a year. The people at such times endeavour to have everything in order, and when the Administration (as represented by the Patrol Officer) leaves their area, things regain their status quo. This feeling will decrease rapidly when intensive administration - as represented by weekly visits to the ex area - comes to this Division.

B. To the Missions:

21. There is an attitude one largely of acceptance and tolerance. The fervoured excitement instigated by mass baptismal ceremonies appears to have died down. The respective missions are consolidating the ground which they have won rather than attempting to win purely nominal converts.

22. The native church is still in a minority in the ex area and is too weak to infiltrate its code of moral behaviour fully into the lives of the people.

C. To the Private European:

23. Having a "master" appears to be the ideal of many groups in the area. With this accomplished they tend to think that they will on the way to realise the fruits of commercial economy. Such an ideal will probably not be realized except for a mission station or trade stores, as the nature of the terrain coupled with growing population pressures will eventually preclude the granting of large areas for agricultural leases.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT.)

24. Other aspects of the current native situation noted by the patrol were the following :-

(a) Land Dispute between Fore and Mafaru villages.

and (b) Shortage of females in 10 -16 age group, and possible explanation of.

(a) Land Dispute :

25. There is disputed ownership of an area of land on Mt. Kwabiga between the Fore and Mafaru clans. The area concerned is a valuable asset as it is 90% forested. The dispute is one of ownership of the forest, though the land tenure system practiced by these people makes ownership of land, trees etc. synonymous. No action has been taken and the matter will rest until it can be considered by a Commissioner for Native Lands.

(b) Shortage of females 10 - 16 age group

26. The following figures indicate the position :-

1954-55	a difference	of 3.7%	in male and female age grouping
1956-57	"	" 3.6%	"	"	"
1957-58	"	" 3.5%	"	"	"

27. It is submitted that their marriage customs are the cause of the above position, in that young girls "marked" for marriage are taken away from their homes and live in the homes of her bethrothed's parents until such time as the marriage ceremony is performed. This may take years as before a couple can be married every male of his initiation set must have his bride marked out before any marriage ceremony occurs.

28. During this time, the couples are not allowed to see each other which necessitates the young man living with relations. The girl is confined to the village area and is not supposed to wander away from this area.

29. With census checks, the prospective in-laws do not bring the girl because (a) it is considered shameful for the couple to meet, and (b) she is not their daughter and is not yet married. The girls parents do not bring her, and when questioned on the girls whereabouts, they reply that she is married to so and so village. In such a case her name is crossed out and a migration out recorded, even though no corresponding migration in has been recorded. By keeping a list of all migrations, such cases can generally be avoided.

CENSUS AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY

30. The census of this area was last conducted during March 1957 thus giving a reasonably true picture of population trends, births deaths and other data. New books were to be issued this year however the new Census/Tax sheets covered this matter.

31. The enumerated population of this Division is now 7832, compared with 7709 of last year. The increase is made up as follows :-

Grand Total 1956-57	7709
plus Actual Natural Increase	69
plus New Names	26
Minus surplus migrations	- 12
Grand Total	7832

32. The break-down of the Age and Sex distribution figures, based

DEATHS AND STATISTICS GENERALLY (Cont.)

on totals per thousand are as follows. For actual totals reference is made to Appendix "B" of this report.

	0-10	10-16	16-45	Over 45	Total
MALES	147.91	[illegible]	252.43	33.33	537.41
FEMALES	133.04	[illegible]	218.33	41.50	462.59
TOTAL	280.95	174.79	470.76	75.33	1000.00

33. There is a [illegible] superiority of 7.402, or 74.82 per 1000 people.

34. Births total 373 being Natural increase of 47.63 per 1000.
Deaths " 304 " Death rate of 38.81 " " .
Actual Natural Increase is 69 being 8.82 " " .

35. New Names total 96 being 1.22% of population.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

36. The entire enumerated population was seen by N.A.O. TIRUS who accompanied the patrol. 2122 people were treated for some ailment - figures and disease incidence can be found in Appendix "C" of this report. This figure represents 27.093% of the total population as compared with the 1956-57 percentage of 14.6%.

37. The general health pattern of the area is not good. With the posting of a Medical Assistant to Ifumoni and with frequent patrols much can be accomplished. A [illegible] patrol is a necessity, as there is x 2.93% of total population affected with this complaint.

38. The following figures [illegible] reflect the infant mortality rate for this division :-

Of 373 Births : 16.89% died before a month old.
40.75% " " a year old.

Of 304 Deaths : 20.72% died at between 0-1 month
50.00% " " " 0-1 year
15.46% " " " 1-4 years
5.59% " " " 5-8 "
2.62% " " " 9-13 "
26.31% " " " over 13 years.

39. During the patrol details were taken of all "Kuru" deaths recorded for 1957-58. Details are as follows :-

Habaru Gerena Huih:

Aruso (m) 1944 deceased - child of Regeo (m) 1915 and Habano (f) 1919 - both alive and well - other children Nane (m) 1951, Setup (f) '56, Leta (f) '46, and Naise (m) 1949.

Hamou c.u./

MEDICAL AND HEALTH (CONT.)

Hamou Census Unit

Iagai-Ioka (f) '23 deceased - husband Tbusa and two children naved Kuro (m) '47 and Darusaruto (f) '52 all alive and well. Woman comes originally from Fore census unit (Fayantina Area) and has relatives living there. No history of inter-enemost relatives.

Hara Census Unit

Tagena (f) adult deceased - husband Senano no children - female from Daga group - no intermarriage history with Okapa area.

Possible 13 other Kuru deaths approx. 20 years ago. Last four years four people have died.

I go Census Unit

Sebi-ina (f) 1919 deceased - husband Kobotona, children Sokofarei (m) '44, Kenito (f) '46, Ubi (m) '48 and Kevesevo (f) '43 alive and well. Deceased originally came from Kuru census unit this census division.

Kuna No. 2 Census Unit

O-oia (f) '14 deceased - husband Soi-ifa alive and well - no children. Deceased originally from Bwammei Fogoi Census Division, Okapa area.

Kauna No. 1 Census Unit

Orabo (f) '20 deceased - husban Ubebi '18 alive children Ipato (m) '45, Inaina (f) '47 alive and well. Deceased from Dimai census unit, Fayantina Census division.

Veenta (f) Aged deceased - no living relatives - originally from Kauna 2. census unit.

40. The high infant mortality rate can be attributed to an outbreak of influenza with bronchio-pneumonia complications that occurred during August/September of last year. Their isolation also contributed to many of the deaths, though with the opening of the road such outbreaks should be able to be quickly controlled in the future.

41. The Aid-Posts at Fore and Tsuka are doing good work though the people are loath to bring very sick people for treatment. It is proposed to erect three new aid posts in this area - one at Kuru, Nogotaru and Kauna rest houses. Suitable natives have recently been selected for training as Aid-Post Orderly's.

Agriculture/

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

(1) Subsistence:

42. Evidence of the presence of the cycles fornicatus or ant weevil can be found throughout the lower and mid-altitude regions of this Division. The insect is not found in high altitude areas such as the Fore and Runoff Areas, nor in areas that appear to well watered or near a permanent source of water. Their cycle of cultivating annual pests crops during the dry season possibly prevents the insect.

43. The main feature of subsistence farming in this area is the extreme gradient of areas cultivated - this is caused mainly by geographical environment and the physical nature of the country.

(2) Commercial:

44. Commercial crops are practically non-existent through out this Division with the exception of the area adjacent to Lembaroi Petrol Post. There are approximately 400 coffee trees in the Shumpa, Fore and Kibe areas. The coffee plot at Barsaloi (refer Dist. Rpt. para 10 of 56-57 page 11) has been allowed to revert to bush and the people are experimenting with other sites at a lower altitude.

45. During the course of the patrol, two large coffee nurseries were prepared and planted at Lpaka and Fore rest-houses. Approximately 40 lb of seed was used in the nursery and it is hoped to be able to plant out approximately 30 - 40 acres of coffee during the next wet season. This is their first experience of commercial outlets and with the development and increasing use of the M.T. road through the area, this Division should have a comfortable income in future years. No large plantings of permanent cash crops can be made due to the shortage of suitable land.

46. Other cash crops such as peanuts and passion fruit will be encouraged only when private enterprise appear to be interested in in this area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

47. As mentioned previously, emphasis was placed on the construction of the Kayanding road and consequent bridges along its route. This project has been going on for some three years with desultory efforts on the part of the local inhabitants caused mainly by lack of support on the part of the Administration. A summary of the present state of this road is as follows :-

Nyuru rest house to Isiolo rest house :

48. The route has been cleared and 90% gravelled. The distance being approximately four miles. Grades with the possible exception of the Nyuru/Tangamoti boundary are adequate and do not call for comment. Five bridges have been constructed along this section.

Isiolo to Nembaro rest house :

49. This section crosses a small watershed, and considering the nature of the terrain the grades are adequate. Bearing is complete and gravelling is 50% completed. Two bridges have been constructed in this section.

Nembaro to Fore rest house :

50. Again the route has been cleared though more attention needs to be paid to drainage. One bridge was constructed over the Elowat river in the [illegible], a further eight bridges have since been constructed. The road follows the left bank of the Elowat river for approximately four miles. The grade to the Fore rest house is excellent considering the

ROADS & BRIDGES (cont.)

Fore road down to Mt. Darwin:

51. The road has been constructed to a width ten for approximately five miles. Gravelling is along a ridge top for approximately five miles. Gravelling is non-existent and population is just adequate for existing traffic. There are two bridges yet to be constructed at the foot of Mt. Darwin.

Mt. Darwin to Bernard Patrol Post:

52. A distance of approximately eight miles, which approximately seven miles already constructed. With the exception of the descent and ascent each of the Mutoko sink hole area, grades are very good, the majority of this section being along a ridge top. The one remaining obstacle is the bridging of the Kwamuntina river below Bernard Patrol Post.

53. A four-wheeled drive vehicle has been as far as Mt. Darwin - a distance of 10 miles from Salisbury. It is hoped to fully complete this road by the end of July or early August through the completion of the Kwamuntina bridge removing the limiting factor.

54. With the completion of this road, this isolated area will be opened for intensive development by all welfare departments. Also, it will mark the stage when 99% of the 21,000 odd people of the Mangwende Administrative Area can be contacted regularly by vehicle - a position which is not possibly equalled anywhere else in the Territory.

EDUCATION

55. Educational facilities are provided solely by the Lutheran and Seventh Day Adventist Missions. For a summary of these schools attention is drawn to Appendix "D" of this report.

E. Johnson

R.R.Johnson Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE PRIGANO AND MOBA AREAS
ABOARD DE HAVILLAND 84 AND DIVISION
LUFA ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

56. Acting under instructions from the Assistant District [illegible] Sub-District, the patrol, accompanied by Mr. H.D. [illegible] A.D.O., assessed the annual census revision for the Prigano and Mobagument areas. The following report is a brief description of the social [illegible] involved together with a review of the current native [illegible]. Other comments such as Gen[illegible] and Statistical summaries and Medical and Health are for information only and may be of some assistance to the Medical Assistant, Lufa.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

57. The area commonly called the Prigano Valley consists of two social groupings, namely the Prigano Tribal Group and the Mobagument Tribal Group.

58. Within the Prigano grouping are the villages of Iguna, Nipuevi, Nouru, Bapinava No. 1 and 2, [illegible], Bugutabe, Novel, Kobe'ne, Bararu, Kofunfa, Kaingato and Kabei. These fourteen villages have a population of 312 people.

59. Within the Mobagument grouping are the villages of [illegible], Mobi, Mobagument Nova, Kuroa and Kwatei. These seven villages have a population of 1,109 people, thus giving a combined population of 1,457 people.

Native Attitudes

(a) To the Administration

60. [illegible] and when these have been proved [illegible] into an orderly and [illegible] condition. In the [illegible] are [illegible] from the lack of [illegible] road to [illegible] that they were [illegible] by the A.D.O. Lufa [illegible] - L.D.C. [illegible] - [illegible] but especially native [illegible] to honour this past promise.

61. [illegible] d

Chorge

been caused by a high degree of uncontrolled or unsupervised Mission activity by native evangelists. One Luma [illegible] seems to be more concerned with being a church "elder" than a representative of the Administration. This is not a new state of affairs - during February 1956, this area was made the subject of a visit by Dr. West D.O. to investigate Mission activity.

(b) To Missions :

69. The people generally are receptive to the various Missions. In the Seventh Day Adventist sphere of influence around the Dagiava rest house area tolerance and co-operation is good. The teachers at Dagiava run a small school and like all such schools attendance is both low and sporadic.

66. The Lutheran Mission has Evangelists at the Fuse rest house area and the Kisavero rest house area. A large "Mission village" has been constructed at Kisavero and which is dominated by a large church. This village is a type of holiday camp, the people coming in on a Saturday and leaving on a Monday to go back to their respective hamlets. Evidence of continued habitation was seen in the majority of the houses, which seems to indicate that the women have to walk long distances to obtain food supplies as land sufficient for the estimated population of this village is not available adjacent to the village site.

Tenure :

67. The Frigano and Kubagunatei people are distantly related to the Kamano language group, and again to the Kelaghena linguistic group of the Okapa Administrative Area. Various customs such as land tenure and marriage correspond. The language is different though only in dialectic and intonation forms as for example the word for water in Kamano is "tina" - in Frigano the same word is "eipa". The Nenganofi Interpreter accompanied the patrol and was able to converse with these people though still using the Kamano tongue.

Roads

68. A road suitable for motor traffic can be constructed into the Frigano valley. The route follows the Agibahi/Aupura road to Kuru and Kuru rest houses (Fayantine area). This section, save for some 400 yards has already been lensded - but not yet bridged - and the grades are suitable for all vehicles. From Kuru rest house the road would follow the watershed between the Okapa and Frigano boundary meeting the Omi valley horse track cut by the Tow Tribe section. This track is excellently graded as far as Fuse rest house. From Fuse to Kisavero extensive cutting and earth spreading would be necessary to negotiate the escarpment. The route from Kisavero to link up with the main road presents no difficulties except for prevailing native attitudes.

69. [illegible] road from Aupura to Kiseto rest house would be approx. 24 miles. No financial response would be [illegible] provided by [illegible] through road implements are needed in quantity.

Statistics :

70. [illegible] total 230 giving an increase of 5.06% p.a. or 50.6 births per thousand.

Deaths total 156 giving death rate of 3/32% p.a., or 33.2 deaths per thousand.

Actual natural increase is 82 giving a natural increase of 1.7% p.a., or 17.2 per thousand.

71. There are 7/0 [illegible]

HEALTH (Cont'd)

72. Age and Sex Distribution figures based on totals per Census are as follows:-

	0-10	10-16	16-45	over 45	Total
MALES	171.1	34.3	232.9	50.0	498.0
FEMALES	165.9	98.8	193.7	44.3	502.00
TOTAL	336.0	133.1	426.6	104.3	1000.00

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

73. 975 people were treated by the M.M.O. accompanying the patrol. This represents a 20.7% of total population.

74. 3.5% of the total population are suffering from Yaws thus making an anti-yaws patrol a necessity in the near future.

.....

E.R.Johnson

E.R.Johnson P.O.I.C.
LOGANLEI P.S.

APPENDIX "B"

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION FIGURES.

Census Unit	Males						Females						Grand Totals
	0-10	10-16	16-		45	Tot	0-10	10-16	16-		45	Tot	
Mirai	16	17	25	6	64		25	11	26	6	68		132
Wawabi	14	17	27	10	68		22	7	30	7	66		134
Ingura	38	36	71	17	104		42	24	37	19	152		316
Nefenori	39	31	80	11	161		29	22	66	19	153		320
Kerebami	41	20	68	11	140		41	23	69	22	155		303
Misima	13	10	21	6	52		13	5	16	9	46		101
Tigaba	21	15	47	12	92		16	13	37	14	80		175
Abirlouta	32	16	32	6	86		19	13	34	11	77		163
Fore/Laga	51	20	59	10	176		42	22	62	12	138		314
Kafagora	42	35	42	9	128		36	23	36	9	104		232
Meraiu	32	14	42	6	94		36	13	46	9	104		198
Kihenavi	58	12	57	1	128		50	21	27	13	121		249
Moga	9	8	23	1	41		15	8	23	1	46		87
Erbi	53	27	84	10	174		37	17	67	8	129		303
Mega	25	15	53	4	97		28	13	39	3	83		180
Honegaru	20	19	32	1	72		21	17	32	3	93		165
Hogoboru	47	46	76	25	194		51	19	57	21	148		342
Kerega ra	36	25	46	4	133		39	15	52	14	120		253
Muru	71	38	117	12	238		58	33	103	16	210		448
Ligiju	28	32	69	9	138		49	18	61	13	137		275
Negire	49	33	71	13	166		37	19	60	12	128		294
Numpareimi	42	28	65	9	144		42	23	71	10	146		290
Ufargar	30	30	78	12	150		33	17	59	7	116		266
Mamou	63	46	109	2	220		62	39	97	8	206		426
Habaru	14	13	30	1	58		15	12	26	-	53		111
Iago	24	23	33	5	86		24	7	26	1	57		143
Ulele	36	19	75	6	136		33	7	53	9	92		228
Kauna No.1	50	43	70	8	171		31	21	66	8	127		298
Kauna No.2	41	25	67	12	145		36	22	61	13	142		295
Kauna No.3	8	11	14	3	36		5	3	9	5	25		61
Nuelagufa	7	15	27	4	53		12	11	25	4	52		105
Habaru	69	54	123	13	261		48	12	97	8	172		433
Aninofi	11	1	25	2	39		9	1	17	-	30		69
Afanofi	10	9	37	2	58		11	2	21	1	35		93
TOTALS	1134	823	1977	225	4209		1042	546	1710	325	3623		7832

APPENDIX "C"

| | | |

Appendix "D"

[illegible] VOLTAGE[illegible]

Name	Location	Operator's Name	Number H	P	Standard	Names of Tractors
Oil	Eura	S.D.A.	22	4	1	Aroma of Vitona
Oil	Sirampe	S.D.A.	15	-	A	Kaglan of Kvaryanoff
Oil	Pegura	Lubada	30	-	1	Saina of Vitona

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58

Govt. Pri[illegible]—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District	At Work: Outside District	Students: Govt.	Students: Mission	Males		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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KAMANO.																																			
~~KAPE~~ TRIBAL GROUP.																																			
DIRAI	16·4·58	4	4		1	2		2	1						1		1	1	1	3	1		2		2		17	25	11	26	4	25		32	36	27	32	132
EMALABI	17·4·58	3	5	2			1											2		4			5				17	27	7	30	4	31		31	29	32	37	134
IAGUNA	16·4·58	4	15	1	1	1	2	2	1			1		4			4	2	10	15	1		6		1		38	71	24	67	10	70		76	66	80	86	316
KAFENOPI	17·4·58	7	4				1		1					1				5		2	7	1	12		1		2	2	21	70	22	60	14	64		60	49	62	74	270
KE[illegible]BARI	17·4·58	6	7	1	2	2	1	1						1			1	1	3	4	8		11		3	1	28	68	23	69	19	70		68	64	58	90	303
MISIMA	16·4·58	3	3			1	1			1				2				2		3			4		2		10	24	6	18	3	22		22	19	27	27	105
TIGUNTA	17·4·58.	3	4		2		1										6	6	5	6	6		2				15	47	13	37	5	40		36	29	51	51	175
GROUP TOTAL		30	42	4	6	6	7	5	3	-	1	1	-	8	1	-	12	19	17	37	23	1	42	1	10	3	146	332	106	307	59	322		325	292	337	397	1431
FRIGANO TRIBAL GROUP																																			
HAMOU	10·3·58	11	8	2		6	2	3	1					2	3	1	1	5		4	6		5		3		46	109	39	97	10	101		107	101	97	105	426
HABARU	10·3·58.	1	3		1	4	2		1		1			1			3	5		2	2						13	30	12	26	3	30		26	27	30	26	111
GROUP TOTAL.		12	11	2	1	10	4	3	1	1		1		3	3	1	4	10		6	10		5		3		59	139	51	123	13	131		133	128	127	131	537
YATEBI TRIBAL GROUP																																			
IAGO	24·3·58	2	6	1		2			1		1			1	1		2	1					7				23	33	7	26	5	26		47	30	32	27	143
ULELE	"	12	4	5			4	1	1	1				3	2		3	6	5	1	17		1				19	15	7	53	10	53		50	30	68	62	228
GROUP TOTAL		14	10	6		2	4	1	2	1	1			4	3		5	7	5	1	17		8				42	108	14	79	15	79		97	60	100	89	371

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58.

Govt. Printer 7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F											M+F
KANITE TRIBAL GROUP																																				
KAUNA 1.	16.4.58	9	9	1	2	1	2		1	1				2	2		6	4		7	7		13				1		43	70	21	66	10	69		92	55	58	72	298
" 2.	"	11	11	1	2	1	2		1	1	1	1		1	3		1	3	9	10	3		14				1		33	67	27	61	10	70		74	63	61	79	295
" 3.	"	1	1											2	1			3	1	1	1		4						11	14	6	9	1	10		19	11	12	14	61
NUMIAGUFA	15.4.58.	1				1				1							6	5	1	1	1		4						15	27	11	25	3	26		21	23	27	29	105
GROUP TOTAL.		22	21	2	4	3	4		2	3	1	1		5	6		13	15	11	19	12		35				3		102	178	65	161	24	175		206	152	158	194	759
NUMUSANEFI ~~KEGEMARENGI~~ TRIBAL GROUP.																																				
ABIRIONTE	1.4.58	5	4			1	1							1		1	6	7	1	1						1		16	32	13	34	3	34		47	32	38	45	163
FORE / LANA	15.4.58	4	10	1	1	2		1			1			3			14	15	3	5	6		10				2		28	79	22	65	5	62		78	65	80	77	318
KAFEGORUGA	1.4.58	5	6			1		1	1					1	1		1	7	2	12	5		1				1		35	62	23	86	10	60		76	57	62	65	267
KARAFU	14.4.58	6	6			2		1	1					1	1			2	5	5			4				4		14	45	16	46	5	44		44	52	46	55	205
MEIMENAVI	14.4.58	6	7	2	1	4	1	1			1				3		1	8	5	8	7		1		2				15	67	21	57	9	62		46	51	70	70	247
SIOGA	1.4.58.	4	4	2		1	1										1	3											8	22	8	22	5	24		17	23	23	23	86
GROUP TOTAL.		35	37	5	5	9	3	4	1		2			6	5	1	23	43	16	31	18		16		2		8		116	307	103	280	37	286		308	280	319	335	1286

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

V 5 YEAR 1957-58.

Govt. Pri[illegible]—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students									Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children				
		M.	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	15-45	10-15	15-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
NUMAGAK	TRIBAL	GROUP																																					
ERHI/KAIHGTO	8·3·58	7	3		1	1	1	3			1			1			19	12	3	2	8								27	84	17	67	7	68		78	54	88	75	303
HAGA	16·3·58	3	5		3	2	2		3					2	2		4	6	1	3	1		10						16	53	13	39	4	41		40	44	47	42	181
HENEGARU	8·3·58	2	6	3							1			1		1	1		2	3	5		14			7			19	52	17	42	6	48		34	50	34	45	189
HOGOTERU	24·3·58	7	6	3		1	1	3				1		1	1	1	3	3	4	6	8		16			1			46	76	10	67	11	71		89	51	80	92	337
KEGERA	24·3·58	4	6				1		4	1	2		2	1			5	4	4	5	6		1		1		2		25	68	15	56	11	57		58	54	64	70	257
KURU	10·3·58	19	9	4	3	3	5	1	2					3	2		4	6	2	4	6		23			13			38	117	33	103	16	109		100	97	96	119	454
NEGIRE LIGITU	13·3·58	2 5	5 6			1	4 2							4	1		5	3	8	16	3		11						33	71	16	60	6	64		80	56	72	77	299
NEGIRE	13·3·58	2	5		5	1	4		1	1		1		2	1		4	4	3	3	5					1			32	69	18	61	8	63		59	63	74	79	275
NUMPARGIMI	10·3·58	5	6	1	2	2	1							3			2	2		5	3		6						23	65	23	11	9	75		70	67	67	81	294
UFARGAR	24·3·58	6	6	1		1	2		3								9	12	4	4	8		5			1			30	78	17	54	8	49		63	50	73	66	266
GROUP TOTAL		60	58	12	14	11	19	7	13	2	4	1	3	15	7	2	56	52	31	51	53		86		1	25			294	733	182	625	86	645		671	583	695	741	2855
NUNOFI	TRIBAL	GROUP																																					
HAFARU	31·3·58	7	1			1	2	4				1		4	4		7	16	3	4	4		22			1			54	128	19	97	7	100		120	67	114	105	
ANINOFI	"	4	3	1		2								1	1		1	4	1	1	2		3						1	25	4	17	2	17		12	13	26	17	73
AFANOFI	"	2	4		1	2			1		1						3	1			1		3						9	27	2	21	2	21		23	13	25	22	87
TOTAL		13	8	1	1	5	2	4	1		1		1	5	5		11	21	4	5	7		28			1			64	180	25	135	11	138		155	93	165	144	593

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1957-58

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students									Child		Adults		
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
TRIBAL GROUP TOTALS.																																							
FRIGANO		12	11	2	1	10	4	3	1	1		1		3	3	1	4	10		6	10		5				3		59	139	51	123	13	131		133	128	127	131	537
KAMANO		30	42	4	6	6	7	5	3		1	1		8	1		12	19	19	37	23	1	42		1		10	3	146	332	106	307	59	322		325	292	337	397	1431
KANITE		22	21	2	4	3	4		2	3	1	1		5	6		13	15	11	19	12		35				2		102	178	65	161	24	175		206	152	158	194	759
NUMUGAR		60	58	12	14	11	19	7	13	2	4	1	3	15	7	2	56	52	31	51	53		86		1		25		294	733	182	625	86	645		671	583	695	741	2855
NEW SANOFI		35	37	5	5	9	3	4	1		2			6	5	1	23	42	16	31	18		16		2		8		116	307	103	280	37	286		308	280	319	335	1286
NUNOFI		13	8	1	1	5	2	4	1		1		1	5	5		11	21	4	5	7		28				1		64	180	25	135	11	138		155	93	165	144	593
YATCHI.		14	12	6		2	4	1	2	1	1			4	3		5	7	5	1	17		8						42	108	14	79	15	79		97	60	100	89	271
GRAND TOTAL.		186	187	32	31	46	43	24	23	7	10	4	4	46	30	4	124	166	86	150	140	1	220	4	4	9	3	823	1977	546	1710	245	1776		1895	1588	1901	2031	7832.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

7 - AUG 1958

20/1/13

Appendix A

9

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. GOR 9/57-58 Sub-District GOROKA District EASTERN HIGHLANDS

Officer Conducting Patrol L.A. HOLMES, A.D.O.

Census Division Patrolled LOWER ASARO

Objects of Patrol Census revision; Initial taxation collection; Native Local Government Survey; Stranger Native survey; Road maintenance; Routine administration.

Date Patrol Commenced 25/3/58 Date Completed 2/5/58.

Duration—days 39

SUMMARY OF CORESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

GSD 7-2-2 of 1/5/58 - Census Units, Reorganisation- Alphabetical List

GSD 7-2-2 of 2/5/58 - do. Numerical List

GSD 7-2-2 of 8/5/58 - Village Population Register.

GSD 14-13-1 of 12/5/58 - Taxation Collection Organisation

GSD 14-13-1 of 16/5/58 - Taxation - Native Reaction

GSD 14-1-2 of 12/4/58 - Stranger Native Survey.

GSD 14-1-2 of 17/5/58 - do.

GSD 14-1-2 of 17/7/58 - do.

GSD 41-1-1 of 29/5/58 - Native Local Government Survey

GSD 19-2-1 of 15/7/58 - Recn. Dev. - KOTEMI

GSD 37-1-2 of 5/5/58 - Native Labour Complaint

- Camping allowance claim

GSD 14-2-1 of 2/6/58 - Village Officials

GSD 1e1-2 of 4/5/58 - Administrative Canoteer.

GSD 30-1-2 of 19/7/58 - Patrol Diary

The Director,
Dept. of N.A.,
PORT MORESBY.

30-2-1/96a.

A.L. Holmes ADO

Patrolling Officer's Signature.

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a "tick" has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

(Camping Allowance Claim not yet finalised.

M.J. Bomasette.

4 Aug 58 Acting. *District Officer.*

Port Moresby: W. S. Nicholas, Government Printer.—1343/4.58.—3,000.

(10)

NA.30-1-13

8th August, 1958.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL.

Receipt of the abovementioned memorandum is acknowledged with thanks.

It is noted that all necessary action has been taken at District level.

J. K. Mc

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

R/A
23/7.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
HEADQUARTERS
PORT MORESBY
1958

30-2-81

30/1/13

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Appendix A

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

DISTRICT OFFICE
GORONI
23 JUL 1958

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. 6 of 58 Sub-District GORONI District EASTERN HIGHLANDS

Officer Conducting Patrol A.T. C[illegible]E, P.O.

Census Division Patrolled NGUAI

Objects of Patrol (1) Tax Collection

(2) Census Revision

(3) Routine Administration

Date Patrol Commenced 7th May, 1958 Date Completed 26th May, 1958

Duration—days 20

Summary of Correspondence Arising from Patrol

* GD 14-11-1 of the 15th July, 1 Proposed new road

* GD 14-8-1 of the 15th July, 1958 Native complaint

* GD 14-8-1 of the 15th July, 1958 Land dispute.

The Director,
Dept. of N.A.,
PORT MORESBY.

30-2-1/97a.

Patrol Officer's Signature.

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a "tick" has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

5 August 58 Acting District Officer.

Port Moresby: W. S. Nicholas, Government Printer.—1743/4.58.—3,900.

9.58
23/7.

(11)

WET:jmc

30-2-1/106
(458)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

5 August, 58.

A.D.O.,
GOROKA SUB-DISTRICT.

PATROL GOROKA 10/57-58 - UNGGAI CENSUS DIVISION.

Your memo. GSD 30-1-5/ dated 18 July, 58 and associated documents refer.

2. Some comments follow:-

(A) The delay in documentation has not been satisfactorily explained by Mr. COTTLE.
(B) I notice in the diary the reappearance of quasi-anthropological terminology used in an administrative sense - why?
(C) The instruction in para. 3 of my memo. 30-1-1/64 dated 29 May, [illegible] has been ignored.
(D) In contravention of written instructions spelling of census unit names have been changed.
(E) In contravention of written instructions no demographic summary was submitted.
(F) Camping allowance claim should have been covered by a memo.

3. I presume the patrol was conducted satisfactorily but its documentation is quite unsatisfactory - from an officer with Mr. COTTLE's service it is inexcusable.

4. Native attitudes, taxation and anthropology should have all been dealt with per memoranda.

(W.E. Tamsetti)
Acting District Officer.

cc:
Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

30-2-1

(12)

File: GSD 30-1-5/

Sub-District Headquarters,
GOROKA
Eastern Highlands District.

18th July, 1958.

DISTRICT OFFICE
GOROKA
23 JUL 1958

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL GOR 10/57-58: Mr A.P.COTTLE, P.O.
UNUGAI Census Division.

Memorandum of Patrol form, Diary and three memoranda anent the above are forwarded herewith.

2. All necessary administrative action at Sub-District level is in train.

3. From the diary, verbal report and personal knowledge I am satisfied with the native situation in the Division. I have not experienced the non-cooperation in the WATABUNG area of which Mr COTTLE complained at length - see Diary 8/5/58.

4. Whilst unnecessary report is unwarranted I feel that some comment on a few salient administrative and technical aspects are still intended under the new reporting system. Your advice thereon would be appreciated.

5. Basic population statistics, which should have been submitted in memo form, are

Birth Rate	4.12%,	or	41.2 per 1,000
Death "	1.97%	or	19.7 per 1,000
Natural Increase Rate	2.15%	or	21.5 per 1,000
Males working outside District			6.9%
Males working inside District			9.4%

6. There is no excuse for the non-totalling of census figures (since done here) or for their submission in different order.

.....
(L.A.Holmes)
Assistant District Officer,
GOROKA Sub-District.

23/7.

Headquarters Copy I.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DISTRICT OFFICE GOROKA
23 JUL 1958
DEPARTMENT OF TERRITORIES AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS. Report No. GOROKA // of 57/58.

Patrol Conducted by J.J. PICKRELL. PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled LABAGOT CENSUS DIVISION. S/W. MOUNT. MICHAEL.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives RP&NGC. FIVE MEMBERS. INTERPRETERS? TWO. CARRIERS, TWENTY ONE.

Duration—From 29/5/1958 to 24/6/1958 and 3/7/58.

Number of Days TWENTY EIGHT.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 24/8/1957

Medical .... 24/8/1857.

Map Reference Area ADMINISTERED FROM LUFA AND CENSUS UNIT MAP FORWARDED UNDER SEPARATE COVER.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION AND 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 ... .

.....

.....

.....

30-16-105

8thSeptember, 1958.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

Patrol Report No.11, 1957/58 - Goroka.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The contents of the Report are adequately covered by the accompanying memoranda.

Is it customary to give officers written patrol instructions when proceeding on patrol? Such misunderstanding as the exclusion of the middle Fio area would not then occur.

I am gratified to note that the average day carry was less than two hours - it is obvious that the Patrol was slow moving and would have a most beneficial effect on the people.

Mr. Pickrell has recorded a report of a well performed Patrol.

(A.A.Roberts.)
Director.

30/14/105.

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Lufa Patrol Post.
File 30-1-4/SO.
16-8-58.

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

Goroka P.R. 11/57-58. Labomai.

Re letter 30-2-1/108(525) from District Officer, GOROKA, dated 11-8-58.

Par. (C)(iv) refs. It would have been better to take day to day carriers however, being unfamiliar with the country it did not occur to me to do so.

Par. (D)(vii) refs. There is at least one village official in each census unit. A comprehensive list of these men is being compiled for submission and any Officials left on trial or probation by previous Officers will be sent for approval.

Par. (G). Refs. The murder in question resulted from a personal affair and not something which concerned the whole Kegetura Group. The Defendant has been committed for sentence and the case shall be concluded at the next circuit of the Supreme Court.

J. J. Pickrell, P.O.I.C. Lufa.

cc. DISTRICT OFFICER, GOROKA.
DIRECTOR D.N.A. PORT MORESBY.

30/114/105

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
18 AUG 1958
HEADQUARTERS
PORT MORESBY

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30-2-1/109
(526)

HETjmc

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

11 August, 58.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL GOROKA 11/57-58 - LABOGAI CENSUS DIVISION.

Herewith the following documents:-

... (A) Report of the above patrol:
... (B) Copy of memo. GSD 30-1-4 dated 18 July, 58, from A.D.O., GOROKA Sub-District:
... (C) Copy of memo. 30-2-1/108 dated 11 August, 58, to A.D.O., GOROKA Sub-District:
... (D) Copy of camping allowance claim.

2. Map is being reproduced and I will forward a copy to you when available.

3. The patrol is programmed for June and was so undertaken.

4. Comments are in the attachments and necessary inter-departmental action is in train.

5. It was my intention that the MIDDLE FIO area be visited by this patrol as at present I regard the MIDDLE FIO as provisionally part of this census division. It will now be done as part of the KARIMUI Census Division in which its final inclusion may be preferable. Although the people are quite advanced the initial census remains to be completed.

6. A good patrol.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

cc:
A.D.O.,
Goroka Sub-District.

WETjmc

30-2-1/108
(525)

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

11 August, 58.

A.D.O.,
GOROKA S.D.

PATROL GOROKA 11/57-58 - LABOGAI CENSUS DIVISION.

Thank you for the above document and your covering memo. GSD 30-1-4 dated 18 July, 58.

2. Some comments follow:-

(A) The misspelling of the census division name is a pity. Correct spelling is available from records.

(B)(iii) The walk of 11 June is probably a record for the trip.

(C)(iv) Would it not have been better to use day-to-day carriers thus leaving some money and trade in the area?

(D)(vii) Is there an official per census unit in this census division? If not, why no recommendations?

(E)(ix) I do not like the word "recruit" in relation to H.L.S. volunteers.

(F) Presentation of a report is improved by numbering paragraphs right through the report - reference is thus facilitated.

(G) In para. 8 of your memo.(GSD 30-1-4 dated 18 July, 58) is a statement I find incomprehensible - 'personal' murders are also capital crimes. I require a full report of the investigation if no committal has been made please.

(H) Your para. 7 - the current level of acceptance should not be exceeded. Although the Attestation Centre is below strength the people of the LABOGAI have a large program of road construction which will make heavy demands on their energies.

(I) This is a good report of what appears to have been a competent patrol.

3. Please send Mr. PICKRELL copies of these memoranda.

(W.E. Tomasetti)
Acting District Officer.

cc:
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
Port Moresby.

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

File: GSD 30-1-4

Sub-District Headquarters,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

18th July, 1958.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL GOR 11/57-58 : Mr J.J.PICKRELL, P.O.
LABOGAI Census Division.

Please find attached a report of the above, and Division map. The Division should have been spelt "LABOGAI" in the Report, not "LABAGOI".

2. Unintentionally, the area patrolled excluded the middle FID area (pop 300-500), south of HEROANA and spread over 300 square miles of both Territories, which P.O. BURNETT reported on in P/R GOR 2/57-58. The Middle FID and LABOGAI peoples have little in common, and nothing in their stages of advancement. On full consideration I command the demarcation established in this report, i.e. despite some unproductive walking the Middle FID will become a fifth part of the annual KARIMUI patrol (normally a LUFA-KARIMUI-FID-HEROANA-LUFA circle and scheduled for P.O. PICKRELL next October). Eventually the area should become part of the responsibility of the projected P.O.L.C., KARIMUI, with HEROANA as a convenient meeting place. (Incidentally ADUNO, FAIYA and FULU'E census units (HEROANA) have probably more affinities with the FID than with the LABOGAI).

3. Further to previous memos, recommendation on the early attention to the HEROANA lands is contained in my GSD 34-1-7 of 16/7/58 (page(v)).

4. Road progress and interest in the area is most gratifying. I am making available a further 100 spades to accelerate the GONO-MENGINO motor-cycle bench. From the native administration viewpoint no other planned road extensions, (other than the Upper MENA) in the GOROKA Sub-District are as important as extension into the LABOGAI. I heartily back Mr PICKRELL's plans. My GSD 24-2-4 of 15/7/58 also refers. (page(v) and page(ix-).

5. The evacuation of Hansenides to TOGOBA is now in progress . (page (xi)).

6. The earlyvisit of an A.A.O. to this area would be welcomed. (page (vi)).

7. Do you consider some extra H.L.S. recruitment desirable? (page (ix)).

8. Investigations prove nothing untoward about the HEGETURU murder - a purely personal affair. (page (x)).

9. Camping allowance claim is attached. This patrol was well conducted and adequately reported on. The consolidation of control and the general native situation described is most pleasing; we must now capitalise on it through economic development. The competent extension of Administration influence in the tradition set by earlier POICs may be expected of Mr PICKRELL.

I.A.Holmes

c.c. POIC., LUFA

(I.A.Holmes)
Assistant District Officer

The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Goroka Sub-District Office
GOROKA.

16-7-58.
File SSD 29-1-4.

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

Patrol Report Labagoi Census Division.

Please find attached four copies of the above Patrol Report and a Map of the Labagoi area showing all census units.

Your 29[illegible]4 of 18th November 1957 paragraph five refs. This experiment was not carried out due to the lack of paint held at Lufa. My personal view is that the experiment would not be of any value as the extent of the pine stands in the area would not make an economic project even if 100% of logs cut did reach the coast. Besides the cost of purchasing the logs a large labour line would be needed to man handle the logs to the river. I agree with your views on the matter and I would be surprised if one log in ten ever reached the coast. However if you still desire I shall carry out the experiment in October when the size of the River will be more favourable.

Re Appendix "A" of this report. The District Medical Officer has given verbal authority to have the Hasemide victims removed and the Medical Assistant at Lufa shall carry this out in October.

J.J.Pickrell, P.O.I.C. Lufa.

J J Pickrell

cc. D.O.Goroka.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Patrol Report GOROKA Number // of 1957/1958.

Conducted by.	:	J.J.Pickrell. Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled.	:	LABAGOI Census Division, South West of Mount Michael.
Patrol Accompanied by:		Europeans - Nil. Natives- R.P.&.N.G.C. Five. Interpreters- Two. Carriers- Twenty One.
Duration of Patrol.	:	From 28-3-58 to 24-6-58 and 5-7-58. Twenty eight days.
Last D.N.A. and Medical Patrol in Area.	:	July and August 1957.
Map Reference.	:	Map of Territory Administered from Lufa Patrol Post. Dated 19-5-55. Census unit map also compiled and forwarded under separate cover.
Objects of Patrol.	:	Census revision of Labagoi Census Units and Routine Administration.

.....

Introduction.

This patrol was of a routine nature, carrying out general Administration and routine census revision. No Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol and any sick people were returned to Lufa for treatments.

The area patrolled was South and South ~~EH~~ West of Mount Michael. All the area patrolled is unrestricted and under full control. At least one night was spent in each of the Government Rest Houses which are located in a central point of each group.

The average days carry was less than two hours except for the long carry South to the isolated Heroana Group near the FIO River. The days were routine with an early breaking of camp which allowed the patrol to have made camp usually before 10.00hrs. Census was carried out, any complaints heard and villages in close proximity inspected. Officials were given any necessary orders to rectify unsatisfactory matters.

This area has been patrolled since 1949 and has been well under control since 1956 when Patrol Officer J. Mater apprehended the last large scale tribal fighters. The amount of co-operation received reflects creditably on the early work of P.O.'s MacArthur, Thyler and Mater.

.....

PATROL DIARY.

MAY.

Thursday 29th.
Departed Lufa Patrol Post per station motor bike, half hour ride to the KUKUNO Gorge where the road finishes. One hour by foot to BEHA Rest House. Compiled census for Beha Group. No complaints.
Slept Beha.

Friday 30th.
Departed Beha 07.40 arrived Faith Mission 09.35. Arrived Gono Rest House and commenced census revision 11.00. Completed six census units. Faith Mission for evening.
Slept Gono.

Saturday31st.
Court for Native Affairs sat during A.M. Completed one census unit during P.M. Then to bed with fever.
Slept Gono.

JUNE.

Sunday 1st.
Observed.
Slept Gono.

Monday 2nd.
Departed Gono 08.15 arrived Mengino Rest House 10.45. Completed three census units during P.M. Several minor complaints settled out of Court.
Slept Mengino.

Tuesday 3rd.
Completed remaining census unit Mengino and departed Mengino 09.25 arrived Fiamotavi 10.45. Completed census revision Fiamotavi Group. All in order no complaints.
Slept Fiamotavi.

Wednesday 4th.
Departed Fiamotavi 07.25 arrived Hegeturu 08.45. Walked through thick fog all the way. Completed census revision for three units during AM. and three units during P.M. All in order no complaints.
Slept Hegeturu.

Thursday 5th.
Completed remaining census unit Hegeturu and depart[illegible] for Raro at 09.00 arrived Raro 10.15. Completed Census Revision Raro Group During P.M. All in order no complaints.
Slept Raro.

Friday 6th.
Departed Raro 07.35 in drizzling rain, easy walk down hill to the rest house at Arulai arrived at 08.10. Completed census revision for Agotu Group during P.M. All in order no complaints. Village aid post functioning satisfactorily.
Slept Arulai.

Saturday 7th.
Was approached in the early hours of daylight by four women in mouring, their faces covered with red mud and ashes. On enquiring what the trouble was I was relieved to find out that they were "sorry" for the village census book which was being sent to Goroka for typing of tax census sheets. After informing all that the book would be returned the patrol departed at 07.05 for Mani Rest House. After 1 hour 20 mins. of heavy walking in mud and fine rain Mani Rest House was reached. The rain ceased and the three census units of the Mani Group were revised.. No complaints all in order.
Slept Mani.

Sunday 8th.
Departed Mani Rest House at 07.45 in light rain. Arrived at Agibu Rest House at 08.35. Rain ceased on arrival and census revision was completed by 10.30. No complaints all in order. Sunday afternoon observed.
Slept Agibu.

Monday 9th.
Departed Agibu at 07.05 arrived Ubagubi 09.10. Complete census revision for Ubagubi Group. Two active Hansenides were noted and permission to remove them to a colony shall be sought All in order no complaints. Prepared minimin cargo for long carry for Heroana.
Slept Ubagubi.

Tuesday 10th.
Departed Ubagubi first light 06.00 arrived Heroana 14.00. Completed census revision for the small group. No complaints all in order.
Slept Heroana.

Wednesday 11th.

Departed Heroana 06.15 arrived Ubagubi 14.15 very weary after a long climb back from the lowlands of Heroana, the people say that this was the first time a patrol had made the trip in one day.

Slept Ubagubi.

Thursday 12th.

Departed Ubagubi 07.20 arrived Maiva 08.50 after an easy climb by a good road. Completed census revision for the Maiva Group. Two more Hansenides noted. Several minor complaints settled out of court.

Slept Maiva.

Friday 13th.

Departed Maiva 07.20 arrived Guwasa at 11.40 after a hard climb through dense rugged forest. Census recheck of Guwasa Group. No complaints, several sick returned to Lufa.

Slept Guwasa.

Saturday 14th.

Departed Guwasa at 07.20 arrived Guseri at 08.30 Compiled census revision in Hamlet, no complaints. Departed Guseri at 09.20 arrived Maimafu 09.50. Departed Maimafu 10.00 and arrived Mengino at 12.30. Completed census revision for the two Mengino units. All in order no complaints and several sick returned to Lufa.

Slept Mengino.

Sunday 15th.

Departed Mengino 07.20 on journey home, arrived Abiagerima 09.05. Compiled census revision in Hamlet no complaints. Departed Abiagerima at 09.50 arrived Maimafu 10.40. Census revision of Maimafu Group, all in order no complaints.

Slept Maimafu.

Monday 16th.

Departed Maimafu 07.20 arrived Gusa at 11.00 after 3 hours 40 mins. walking along a good road. Compiled census figures for Gusa group, all in order no complaints.

Slept Gusa.

Tuesday 17th.

Departed Gusa 07.15 arrived at Kora-Liborei at 09.30 Compiled census figures during afternoon. One case heard in the Court for Native Affairs, otherwise all in order.

Slept Kora-Liborei.

Wednesday 18th.

Departed Kora-Liborei at 07.30 arrived Mani III at 08.35. Camp was set up at Mani-III rest house and census revision completed by 12.00. All in order no complaints. Nine patients told to report to the Medical Assistant at Lufa. During the afternoon a murder at Hegeturu was reported.

Slept ManiIII.

Thursday 19th.

Departed Mani III at 06.30 arrived Maiva 08.45. Rested 45 mins while the carriers had a feed of freshly cooked food purchased from the Maiva people. Patrol moved on at 09.30 arrived at Agibu at 11.45. Here the patrol split up Cpl. BUN three constables and all the cargo departed direct to Mengino. Self with personal effects and those belonging to Constable Airesy, Interpreter Kenigeni and personal servant plus ten carriers departed Agibu for Hegeturu at 11.50. Arrived at Mani II at 12.45. An hours ~~rest~~ rest was taken before the patrol moved on. Arrived Hegeturu at 16.15 hrs after heavy climbing along a rough overgrown native pad. Rested and talked with the Hegeturu Headmen.

Slept Hegeturu.

Friday 20th.

Investigated murder of the Hegeturu man and surveyed the scene of the crime. Departed for Gono at 09.00 Two hours forty mins. to Mengino I via Fiametavi. Settled several minor complaints at Mengino I before continuing on arrived at Gono 14.00.

Slept Gono.

Saturday 21st.

Compiled census revision for the outstanding three Gono units. Court of Native Affairs sat. Gave talk to Headman re a concentrated drive to open the Lufa - Gono road which has been under construction for several years. Also told them of the proposal to carry the road on further into the Labagoi Census Division. The Gono Headmen were also in agreement. Departed Gono in the Mission Jeep and was driven approx two miles as far as the River DODI where two new briges have just been completed, two inch planks being cut by Rev. Wertz of the Faith Mission. Road excellent to the river Dodi and it was very heartening to see the work had been done since I had left Gono three weeks ~~ago~~ before. Continued on by food per the semi completed road and arrived at Lufa at 17.30.

Slept Lufa.

Sunday 22rd. ~~Church~~ Observed.

Slept Lufa.

Monday 23rd.

Police and personnel rested. Carriers paid off.

Slept Lufa.

Tuesday 24th.

Five Lufa census units revised.

Slept Lufa.

JULY.

Thursday 3rd.

Five Lufa census units revised. Census Revision of the Labagoi Census Division complete.

Slept Lufa.

--------End of Diary--------

Topography.

The area patrolled was very rugged, mainly dense rain forest or scrublands. The terrain over which the patrol moved was either up or down and occassionly with a sheer drop on one side. There was one exception to this mountainous country and that was South at the Hereana scrublands which appears as a fairly vast area of flat fertile country with a very sparse population. Large outcrops of limestone were noticed in many places and the bare peaks of Mount Michael dominated the picture to the North. However with the formidable ruggedness of the terrain road building is not impossible.

Roads and Bridges.

The only vehicular road in the area is between Lufa and the Kukuno Gorge, open to Land Rovers and from the Kukuno Gorge to the Faith Mission Gene opened to motor cycles. The Kukuno Gorge to the Faith Mission section should be opened to Land Rovers in several months time and a concentrated effort will be made to cross the Kukuno Gorge. This Gorge is approx. five miles from Lufa and is a deep chasm too steep to build a road down and too wide and deep to be bridged, it is however hoped that the road can be rebuilt up and round the head of the Gorge, once this has been done approximately 18 miles of vehicular road from Lufa to Gene will be opened up.

From Gene on, the walking tracks follow the pattern of roads and although the country is rugged I believe a motor cycle road to link up all the main centres as far as Maiva with the exception of Hereana could be constructed without too much difficulty. Although the terrain is steep and rugged it appears open enough to build grades suitable for vehicles. The hardest project would be from Gene to Mengine I which crosses a range at approximately 7000 feet, however here again there is ample room for the routing of the road at a suitable grade. Once the road is through to Mengine the country to Agiba is mainly scrublands and red stoneless soil. From Agiba to the ridge crossing to Ubagubi would be a difficult stretch but here again a suitable grade could be cut. A lot of foundation work has already been done by these people without any supervision and with a limited supply of shovels a considerable mileage of roads suitable for a motor bike have already been cut and if the steep sections could be re-routed under the supervision of several policemen I believe that in a year these people could have a motor cycle link with Lufa. Once this has been accomplished the foundation for a four wheeled vehicular would be laid and looking to any future development of these people it would be an invaluable asset. The population of these people is quite large and with the work already put into their foot tracks it x is apity that their efforts are not carried a little further with an eye to the future. The people appear quite willing and if these people are to advance economically I believe a road if at all possible is a necessity as there is no available land in the area except at Hereana which is so isolated and has a small population of 250 odd that an airstrip would serve little purpose unless owned by by a commercial land owning company. Hereana is approximately 16 miles south of Ubagubi near the Papuan border and to get there is 8 hours solid walking through forest and one narrow Gorge. After three hours walking from Ubagubi there would be little difficulty in building a vehicular road the rest of the way, infact one and a half hours walking of road is already suitable for a motor cycle, however it would be a difficult task to construct a road through the first narrow Gorge which leads to Hereana.

For an airstrip

Roads and Bridges (Contd.)

From Maiva to MenginoII. the country becomes much more rugged and the valleys much more narrower and I believe for the time being little can be done towards a vehicular link to this population, ~~it is impossible~~.

The picture as it is now is that all walking roads are of an excellent standard and it is a credit to these people who have done so much to give patrols as comfortable road as possible for the visits.

Airstrips.

The only suitable area for an airstrip is at Heroana and unless some private enterprise should show interest in this expanse of available land there is no reason why an airstrip should be built when compared with the cost of building one. There is a wide expanse of level ground and that cleared round the rest house shows a hard red soil which is saitable for airstrip construction. As alredy mentioned for 250 people the construction of an airstrip simply for Administration purposes would be only a white elephant.

Agriculture.

The native agriculture follows the pattern of normal Highland agriculture and all that needs to be said in regards to native agriculture is that by the size and quality of the local produce the soil is very fertile, to the untrained eye it certainly appears to be a good composition.

As to the suitability of the terrain for coffee production an expert would be required to do a survey and the visit of an agriculture officer to the area would be an invaluable assistance in assessing the potential for the developing of cash cropping for these people. These people want a cash crop and have asked about the introduction of coffee to the area. If the area is suitable for the cash cropping of coffee this would be a further incentive for the establishment of a vehicular road link.

Carriers.

A permanent line of 21 men was employed, selected from volunteers from the area between Guruka and Beha. All work well and gave their services redily. The ready number of volunteers for carring results from the fact that the patrol south to Heroana and Mengino II is a paying trading trip for the Lufa people. Carriers were paid in cash and were fed the same food as other patrol personnel. Pigs were purchased and eaten almost every second night and a good diet of meat and native foods were had by all.

Trade.

Salt was the item most in demand by the people in payment for native foods purchased. Red paint was also in demand while yellow paint was not favoured at all. For the purchase of pigs tomahawks and mother of pearl shell were demanded. Lance Corp. BUN a local Policeman of the Eastern Highlands did all the food purchasing and showed he was most capable in carrying out this task.

Law and Justice.

With the exception of one case of wilful murder which arose a week after the patrol had left Hegeturu the whole area appeared very peaceful and law and order reigned everywhere. Usually if there was any trouble in the area, even minor complaints either the Luluai concerned or his henchman would greet the patrol several days before the patrol arrived at the place of the disturbance. Several men with minor grievances of debts unpaid brids prices not returned accompanyed the patrol and had the matters streightend out on the spot. Only thrice did the Court for Native Affairs have to sit, almost 100% attendance of census was very welcome and no cases of census evasion came before the court.

Village Officials.

All census units have at least one village official either a Luluai or a Tul-Tul. Where a census unit numbers between 150 and 200 people it usually has a Luluai and a Tul-Tul in charge. It is the duty of these village officials to report any unlawfulness and to keep roads, bridges, rest houses in serviceable condition as well as seeing that the patrol is supplied with food and fire wood and that all the people attend census. These men all appear to be doing a creditable job in the Administration of their areas and with one exception only was a complaint heard against these officials. In all places visited the rest houses and villages were clean, houses were in good condition and roads were excellent. More than sufficient food was supplied for the patrol and usually a large quantity of sweet potato was left for the village people to consume. There are no new village officials to be recommended at this date.

Animal Husbandry.

Pigs appeared to be fairly plentiful although the people complain that a large number have died from anthrax which was reported in the Labagoi Patrol Report of last year. Pigs were supplied quite readily which leads me to believe that pigs are not as scarce as the people try to make out.

Fowls are not at all plentiful as these have to be traded in from the Chimbu side of the Tua River and little care is given them so that natural increase is very small.

Village dogs are quite numerous and are of a better standard than the mangy dogs of the coastal villages.

The only wild animal seen was what I believe to be a wallaby. This animal was seen quite clearly by me as it hopped away and I am sure it was a wallaby identical to those found on the coast in the Baniara Sub-District. The wallaby was seen on the way to Heroana in the low-land area which is in keeping with the habitat of these animals.

Missions.

The only mission of any standing in the area is the Faith Mission at Gono conducted by the Rev. R. Wertz an American who was in New Guinea with the U.S. Forces during the last War. The Mission is a credit to the pioneering spirit of Rev and Mrs Wertz who made their way to Gono before the Administration had really settled in the Lufa Area to take up their work on the border of restricted area. The main building is a large ranch house type three bedroomed building constructed of weatherboards and pannelling all cut from locally purchased timber, on the huge 30" circular saw, owned by the mission. The house is modernly equipped and has its own power plant. A large milled timber dormitory is under construction for the use of the school boys who attend the mission school which teaches simple English, maths, general knowledge simple woodwork construction as well as Christain Instruction. The mission in itself is almost self sufficient. It has a small dairy herd, two Willy Jeeps, motor cycle, circular saw, planing machine and a power plant. All these items including the second Willys Jeep which is stationed at Gono were hauled in from Kami of Lufa in bulk. The co-operation of the 1,500 Gono people was given extensively and it was only through their co-operation that the Willys Jeep was hauled inch by inch through the sheer Kukuno Gorge.

Missions (Contd.)

Apart from the Education and Spiritual Enlightenment given to the Gono people by the Faith Mission, medical treatments are given to any who like to avail themselves of the service.

Two good stud boars have recently been purchased by the mission for the betterment of the local pigs.

The mission appears to be very popular with the Gono people and although minor differences do occur the Mission is doing excellent work with these people.

Apart from the Faith mission there are several Seventh Day Adventist Native Mission Teachers in the area. The teachers are working under difficult conditions and don't appear to be receiving too much co-operation from the local people.

Anthropology.

Very little anthropology was noted on this patrol which has not already been written about in detail by previous officers.

C&MD Bride marriages are still the order of the day and further advise was given to the people that this practice was not beneficial to their young women. In several cases however men who had "marked" their child brides several years ago in the company of previous officers accompanied the patrol to the place of the bride and sought my permission to have the marriage allowed.

It was also noted in several cases that young men were married to old women with several children by a previous marriage. This I was informed was quite the done thing long ago but is now dying out.

It was noted at Heroana that the mourning garb of widows is entirely different to that worn by the women of the mountain areas. The women from Heroana wear all the old net clothing of the deceased husband, these covered her head and face and the huge number must have made a considerable weight on her head, shoulders and hips. The mountain women North of Heroana wore the long necklaces of seeds and covered their skins with clay and mud in keeping with the better known mourning garb of most Highland women.

An interesting fact was pointed out to me by Const. Airesy a policeman from the Eastern Highlands. Along the road which we were walking were little dashes of ashes at approximately ten feet intervals. On enquiring into the reason for these ashes I was informed that a mother was taking her new born baby to census the baby's first outing and the mother was carrying a bamboo full of fire ashes which she spread along the road as she went which is done to help in the welfare of the infant and to keep away evil spirits.

The main way these people eat their food cooked is boiled. They do this in a roundabout fashion having no iron or clay pots. A large tree is felled and cut into approx. three feet lengths. It is then hollowed out by burning and by a knife. A base of at least four inches is left and about two inches of wood is left between the internal and external diameters of the log. This is watertight and is filled up with water and the food to be cooked Stones are heated till very hot, they are then dropped into the hollow treetrunk and the food left to cook.

Census Statistics.

Birth Rate.....	40.00	per 1,000	or 4.00%
Death Rate.....	13.57	"	Or 1.36%
Natural Increase.....	20.98	"	or 2.10%
Working Outside District.	21.30	"	or 2.15%
" Inside "	7.35	"	or .74%

The excess of Migrations In over Migrations Out of 45 is largely due to the recording of new names especially at the out lying Hamlets like the Hereana Group. There were negligible migrations to or from areas outside the Kafa Administration Area and the movements were almost based entirely on returns to original lands.

The above figures of labour potential at work is the figure taken at the time of census revision. Highland Labour Recruits were recruited subsequent to the census revision and these figures will be shown in the 1959 census revision figures.

The increase of 300 names on last years census revision is promising and I believe that next revision fewer new names will be registered than were this year. Sixty eight more births and one hundred and two less deaths were recorded compared with last years figures.

I believe that these figures are quite normal and need no further comment.

Highland Labour Recruits.

Highland Labour Recruits were called for and the results were very good, in many cases the younger men were and married men were not selected. All recruits were informed of the dangers of the sea and the danger of jumping from moving vehicles.

Native Affairs.

The native situation in the Labagoi Census Division is very sound indeed. I received every co-operation I could desire and the people were very friendly giving the patrol a sound welcome at every Rest House.

These people are emerging from the primitive stage and have already learnt to a certain extent the value of money. They desire to benefit themselves with the use of civilized living standards and generally desire to better their lot. Now I believe is the time to push forth a vehicular road to as far into the Labagoi Census Division as is possible and too at the same time give these people a start on some cash cropping venture. The people realise the value of a road to their area and that while there is no road there will be no economic progress. These people have reached a stage of progress where the Administration must give them some advancement and it is at a very opportune time that this highly populated area has the services of a skilled Medical Assistant available.

An interesting fact came to light from my contact with the Gono people. When walking to Gono by the semi-completed vehicle road, I was amazed to find the road almost complete except for small culverts and two bridges over the River Dodi and even at the river the timbers were ready for the bridge construction. On enquiring as to why this section of the road was not complete I was informed that as the Administration had now vehicle there was little point in putting the bridges in. This outlook was soon rectified and at the time of writing at least five miles of the Gono section of the road has been stoned and bridged and the Faith Mission are able to use this portion of the road. The Gono native situation which was unsettled a month or so ago has improve

Native Affairs (Contd.)

no end since the imprisonment of the two trouble making Village Officials. The co-operation of the people can be seen in the excellent road construction which has been carried out since the 31st of May. The completed section of road is a credit to the Gono people working under Const. Puhe. I feel that apart from the necessity of a vehicle at Lufa for saftey measures the presence of a vehicle among the road gangs would spur the road building on no end.

The people are all living at peace with one another and only at one place were any signs of unrest seen, this was at Kegeturu the scene of the murder reported under the heading Law and Justice. Kegeturu is the second largest group in the Mr Labagoi census division, it is composed of seven clan groups who were up till quite recently scattered through out the hills living in fear of each other. When the Administration brought the area under control all the Kegeturu people returned to their their original lands where they now form the one group. Olden times however are not forgotten entirely a slight unrest among the older men was noticed. It was only the power of the Village Officials and the regard for the Administration that large scale bloodshed did not result. I believe that the restraint shown and the manner in which the culprit returned to the Administration speaks highly of the Administrations prestige in the area and of the sound ground work done by the early officers in the Administration of the area.

Conclusion.

This was the first entirely routine Administration and Census patrol to the Labagoi area, previous patrols were also concerned in exploration, initial contact, explanation or in the settling of tribal fueds, I believe that this patrol will set the pattern for subsequent patrols. There should be no need to make additions or subtractions to the present census units or to issue new books. No alterations or new books were issued to census units this patrol and census units are identical to those of last years patrol.

Nothing outstanding happened and the patrol was of complete routine nature requiring no special attention or comment.

This area receives contact almost completly, twice a year as the Karimui Patrol has to pass through the majority of the census units and in October these people should also receive their first benefits of the Medical Assistant now carrying out his duties at Lufa.

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J. J. Pickrell, P.O.

APPENDIX "A"

Medical and Health.

No medical orderly was available from P.N.D. Goroka for this patrol so any severe patients were returned to Lufa Aid Post to await the arrival of the Medical Assistant.

The general health of the people was very good. The only matter that needs attention is the presence of several Hansenides within the area, these unfortunate people should be removed to a Hansenide Colony where special care could be given them and where they are no longer a danger to the rest of the people in the villages. One of the suffers is an old man and it is quite a problem whether removal in this case is possible or not. Action will be taken to have permission granted to have these people removed for treatment.

Scabies were noticed in several cases in practically every village and a number of the more serious cases were returned to Lufa for treatment.

Very few tropical ulcers were seen and this no doubt is the result of the anti-yaws penecillin injections given a year ago.

Severe dental decay was noticed, young men and women were commonly seen with front teeth completely rotted off at the gums.

Several cases of Goitre were noticed and if available some iodised salt shall be taken by the next patrol to the area.

There is one aid-post in the area, at Arulai (Agotu Group) and the aid post orderly appears to be clean conscientious and is doing quite a creditable job.

With a medical assistant stationed at Lufa there will be an improvement of health within this area. Health services are the main benefit the Administration can offer these people at the present moment.

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J.J. Pickrell. P.O.