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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CENTRAL

STATION: Abau

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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CENTRAL DISTRICT

AFAI SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

2-~~7~~ of 49/50.
11 of 49/50



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Central (Abau) Report No. v of 49/50

Patrol Conducted by K. R. Williamson

Area Patrolled Sandbanks Bay & Mevi River.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 5/8/1949 to 13/8/1949

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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 £.....

.....
.....
.....

Report of a Census Patrol to villages of SAND BANK Bay
and inland villages of that area. (11)

D I A R Y

Friday, August 5th. 1949.

The patrol left ABAU by canoe at 8.30am. and arrived at DURAMU village, eastern shore of SAND BANK Bay, at 11am. Census was completed that day and the patrol remained there for the night.

Saturday, August 6th.

The patrol departed DURAMU at 8am. by canoe and reached DOMARA village at 9am. Census was commenced immediately and completed during the forenoon of Aug. 7th. Party camped for the night.

Sunday, August 7th.

Census of DOMARA, and small hamlets of BONGUINA and BARAMATA No.4 was completed. Several complaints were heard and cases were sent to ABAU. At 1pm. the patrol moved off along the beach for TUTUBU village. The hamlets of BONGUINA and BARAMATA No.4 were inspected en route. Also the small plantations of half castes Evangeline Alinx and Joseph Gabriel and BARAMATA plantation, Mr. I. Jenkins, were visited. The patrol reached TUTUBU at 5pm. and remained there the night.

Monday, August 8th.

Census of TUTUBU was completed and the patrol moved on to the inland village of MERANI, one of the DOMU group of villages, visiting MERANI rubber estate, MR. G. Blworthy, en route. Arrived MERANI village at 1pm. and census taken. During the late afternoon a visit was paid to the nearby plantations of KAURU, Mr. R. G. Speedie, and BAIA, MR. P. L. Clarke. Some Native Labour Matters were discussed with the respective managers and the writer returned to MERANI village for the night.

Tuesday, August 9th.

Patrol left MERANI at 8am. for AMAU. The MORI river was crossed at 10.30am. and the party rested. At 11.30 left the MORI river and arrived at AMAU village, at the foot of Mt. Clarence, at 2.30pm. Camped for the night.

Wednesday, August 10th.

Census commenced of the AMAU group of villages and continued on the following day.

Thursday, August 11th.

Completed census. Some minor complaints heard and settled satisfactorily. A visit was paid to the KWATO mission at AMAU, Mr. A. Ross in charge, and the writer was shown over the C.R.T.S. Rural Training Centre.

Friday, August 12th.

At 8.30pm. the patrol started out for DURAMU and the return to ABAU. The landing on the DOU river, a tributary of the DURAMU river, was reached at 10.30am. Canoes were waiting and the patrol arrived at DURAMU village at 3pm. At 6pm. the patrol set out in canoes for ABAU. At 9pm. after passing MARTIA island the wind dropped and the patrol eventually arrived at ABAU at 12.30pm. Police were dismissed and the writer reported to the Officer-in-Charge the following morning August 13th.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

Village affairs appeared to be normal and nothing of an unusual nature was met with.

DURAMU village, on the Eastern shore of Sand Bank Bay, was in a satisfactory condition. Several new houses have been built and, following previous instructions, most of the villagers have returned to the village instead of living in garden houses. Their main garden areas are quite close to the village, on the banks of the DURAMU river.

DOMARA village on the sand spit in Sand Bank Bay, is gradually becoming inundated by the seas. In the last eighteen months the height of the spit has decreased considerably. They intend moving to a site on the Western side of the mouth of the MORI river, in Sand Bank Bay. The change will take some time as there are some sixty houses in the village. Their present water supply is located near the proposed new site.

Several complaints were heard and two men were sent to ABAU and charged under Section 71(a) of the N.R.O. Another native was sent to ABAU and charged under section 132(e).

BOMGUINA and BARAMATA No.4, DOMARA hamlets, are situated further along the coast towards BARAMATA Point. These are small, four to five houses in each, and occupied mainly by DOMARA people. Most of the KEREMA natives, casual workers on nearby plantations, live in these two hamlets. The actual number could not be elicited but it is estimated that approximately twenty KEREMA natives live in this area. BOMGUINA at the mouth of the BOMGUINA river propose moving to BARAMATA No.4. The present village is backed by a large mangrove swamp and a very poor site. The BARAMATA people are agreeable to the move but as there is some controversy at the moment as to who owns the land on which BARAMATA No.4 is situated, the BOMGUINA people were told to delay their move until the land problem was settled. As the actual owners of the land are LALAURA people and they were not present the issue could not be settled during this patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:- Continued

TUTUBU village, east of Cape Rodney, is a small village of eleven houses on the beach. These people belong to the inland DOMU group and appear quite happy to remain near the sea. Like the DOMU people they do not mix with the other coastal people. The village was satisfactory and there were no complaints forthcoming.

MERANI village is approximately eight miles inland from TUTUBU and situated on the edge of KAURU rubber estate. This is a very clean and pleasant village and among the best in this sub district. Of the six DOMU villages the MERANI people are the most advanced, probably because of their close proximity to MERANI and KAURU rubber estates. They are a small but contented group. The available man power work as employees on the nearby estates, returning to their village each night. They have, of their own volition, built a small rest house for the use of Europeans. During the census, it was noticed that there were several individuals, adults and children, who appeared to lack co-ordination in their movements but otherwise quite normal and these were not confined to one family group. They were described by other villagers as "slightly mad". The whole group of six villages have an approximate population of 250 and because of their strict rules re marriage within the group it is likely that a certain amount of in-breeding is developing and manifesting itself in the above signs. Some women appear to have been married soon after attaining puberty and from statements made during the census the infantile mortality must be very high. The advent of the KWATO mission in the near future may bring about increased movement of these people and more closer associations with the KEVERI people of AMAU.

AMAU village is actually a collection of the people of the upper MORI river and KEVERI valley plus the original inhabitants of AMAU, all of whom are lingually related. A pleasing feature of this village is the excellent houses which they construct noticeably a KWATO influence. The village is divided by the AMAU river. On the left bank is the original village of AMAU and on the right bank, the houses of the KUROUDI, DOMARA and DOREWAIDI

NATIVE AFFAIRS:- Continued.

- people all of whom retain their identity in having separate sections of the village although the whole group inter-marry and have much in common with each other. There are 64 houses in a village situated amongst pleasant surroundings. The village was satisfactory and there were no complaints.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:-

All gardens have suffered during the heavy rains of June and July but no severe shortages occurred. During that period more sago was made than is usual. The inland bush is slowly drying out and new gardens are being planted. Crops seen consisted of yams, taros, kaukau, sugar cane, bananas. At AMAU the village people have taken an interest in the AMAU C.R.T.S. farm and, according to Mr. S. Ross, they attend some of his lectures with the rural training students.

At DOMARA and DURAMU there are numerous pigs. Other villages possess very few. At DOMARA there are two goats, very old, and eventually will be eaten. The DOMARAS had purchased cattle some years before from KAURU and BAIA estates. They now have seven heifers left, grazing about the village. These cattle appear to be in good condition but are kept, only as a food supply. They have no intention of raising their own cattle although it was pointed out to them that by buying a bull from a local plantation and increasing their herd they would be assured of a ~~regular~~ permanent meat supply. Poultry, in all villages, is scarce, and the villagers take little interest in it.

The usual number of village dogs were seen. The AMAU dogs are a particularly poor type and all without exception are suffering from a form of mange which is apparently passed from the bitch to her litters. Mr. Ross of AMAU is of the opinion that it is not harmful to humans and that the only way to eradicate it would be to destroy all dogs. One diseased dog was destroyed at DURAMU.

(6)

(6)

EDUCATION:-

The Mission of Seventh Day Adventists have a native teacher stationed at DURAMU and DOMARA. Apart from religious teachings they do very little as most of the children go to the headquarter station at BAUBAUGUINA.

At AMAU teaching in all ~~grades~~ elementary grades is carried out but the students are only from AMAU village. Two teachers are being made available to establish schools in the villages of MERANI and ABUIA. This is at the request of the DOMU people.

ROADS & BRIDGES:-

From DOMARA to TUTUBU the road is along the beach. A road above the high water mark cannot be made owing to the swampy nature of the ground.

The TUTUBU-MERANI road is a vehicular road built by the ARMY and is maintained, now, by MERANI and BARAMATA plantations. This road is in quite good condition although one important culvert has been washed out during recent heavy rains and has not yet been replaced. The road is well drained and even in wet weather has a fairly good surface.

MERANI-KAURU is a bush track maintained by MERANI villagers and KAURU plantation. This was in good order.

The MERANI- AMAU track has, as far as is known, never been used by a patrol before. The walking time with carriers, five hours, was quite satisfactory for the distance but it would not be advisable to make the track a regular thoroughfare owing to the numerous sago swamps through which the track passes. Also the MORI river, approximately two hundred yards wide at this point, could be a definite menace when getting carriers across.

AMAU to the DOU river landing is a vehicular road built during the war. This road has been cut but is badly drained and at present the surface is very wet. Cutting backwide areas of scrub on either side of the road would accelerate the drying out but since the AMAU mission use trucks and horses on it the village people can hardly be expected to carry out the full maintenance it

(4)

(5)

ROADS & BRIDGES:- Continued

- should get. The ~~HERKOKOK~~ DURAMU and AMAU villagers have been keeping the grass cut and clearing fallen timber when necessary.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

The most outstanding of the village constables are INI-LESE of MERANI and BAMU of AMAU. Both are energetic and have good control of their villages. KANO of KUROUDI is a new appointee, young and unmarried, and appears to have little or no control. He was appointed by Mr. W.H.H. Thompson in 1946 to replace SUMANU who retired from the position.

INI-LESE of MERANI also controls the coastal village of TUTUBU and it is apparent that his influence is felt there.

MAIPUA of DOMARA and APAU of DURAMU both have difficult villages to control. They do their best but their best is not very effective.

Councillors, particularly at AMAU, appear to feel their responsibility and assist the V.C. as much as possible.

SUMANU of DOMARA (AMAU) who retired from service in 1946 after thirteen years ~~XXXX~~ has requested a pension. SUNEI of KUROUDI in the same village, has been granted a pension for faithful long service and this is the reason for SUMANU's request. This will be the subject of a separate memorandum.

GENSUS:-

Census was completed in seven villages. All co-operated very well and, as they had ample notice, the attendance, apart from workers was considered 100%.

MISSIONS:-

There are two missions in the area patrolled. The mission of Seventh Day Adventists who seem to confine their activities to the coast and have native teachers stationed at DURAMU and DOMARA, and the Incorporated KWATO Extension Association who work among the inland peoples of the KEVERI valley and part of the upper MUSA with their local headquarters at AMAU.

DOMARA is more strongly S.D.A. than DURAMU perhaps because more attention is paid to it. A noticeable feature was that DOMARA carriers would not accept tobacco as payment. It is usual for them to forget any such principles once they are away from the village and out of sight of the local teacher.

The MERANI people are strongly in favour of the KWATO mission coming to their village and the villagers of AMAU are devoted adherents. The mission have done a lot of good for these ex mountain people but the main point of the faith which, it seems, appeals to them most is that of public confession of sins. From the experience of the writer these people thoroughly enjoy their prayer meetings and confessions which are done at any odd time even during spells between carrying.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING CENTRE:-

At AMAU, under the C.R.T.S., approximately 70 natives, a few from the local villages but the majority from the Milne Bay area, are under going training as farming students. The centre has made great progress in the short time it has been in operation. Equipment consists at present of one rotary hoe, a single furrow plough, hand tools and five horses. A tractor is at SAMARAI awaiting shipment to AMAU. A scheme, which is under way, is a water race and water wheel which, it is hoped, will eventually supply electric power to the Centre and later to the village.

The trainees are well housed and appear well nourished. Some of their issues are often delayed owing to transport difficulties but they are made up when supplies are available.

RURAL TRAINING CENTRE:- Continued

There were no complaints from any of the students and they appeared to be taking a great interest in their work.

The area of the KWATO lease at AMAU is 513 acres of which fifteen acres are planted with MEKBO rice, about six acres of peanuts, a further 15 to 20 acres being cleared and prepared for planting sweet potato and certain areas set aside and prepared as pasture for red poll cattle which are at present in Port Moresby. The estimated crop from the fifteen acres of rice will be eight tons.

The old R.A.A.F. air field cuts through the property and with very little work can be put in operation again. It is the intention of Mr. Ross to put the ~~amau~~ airfield into operation again as his only other outlet to the coast is via the ~~MURAMU~~ river which can only be used at high water and then only for very small ships.

With the co-operation of the KEVERI valley natives, a road has been constructed over a pass on the main range near Mt. Clarence and approximately due north of AMAU whereby AMAU cattle can be taken over and left to graze in the KEVERI valley. The KEVERI, by this road, is said to be only a days walk from AMAU.

NATIVE LABOUR:-

A complaint was heard while at MERANI to the effect that while working at KAURU and BAIJA plantations, employees received £3 per month without food or any other issues. At this time the natives had ceased work at both plantations. The matter was later discussed with the respective managers and a report forwarded immediately to the Officer-in-Charge, ABAU.

Williamson
Patrol Officer

ABAU Patrol No. 2-49/50.

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY.

No.6003	L/Cpl.	NUAKOMA	Good command, reliable and conscie ntious.
No.3183	"	BUME	Energetic and carries out his patrol duties well.
No.6036	Const.	AILAN	A good patrol constable
No.6095	"	SAWASAN	" " "
No.6100	"	BUBURI	" " "

K.R. Williamson
.....
K.R. Williamson
Patrol Officer.

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ABAU Patrol No. 2/49/50.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The general health of the natives seen was fairly good and no cases accompanied the patrol back to ABAU.

Although there is a mission at AMAU, their medical supplies are very limited, and very little village treatment is carried out. The AMAU natives are noticeably hookworm infested and numerous cases of scabies were seen.

The above has been reported to the E.M.A. ABAH.

K. R. Williamson
.....
K. R. Williamson
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

File: 444:30: 49/50.

Sub-District Office,
BAU E C D.



19th August 1949,

District Officer,
PORT MORESEY.

Patrol Report - Abau No. 2 49/50.

submitted in quadruplicate, herewith
please find the above mentioned Patrol Report.

The report is of a patrol of short duration that was conducted to complete the census of villages to the west of Abau. A census patrol of the people living in villages to the east of Abau is to be commenced immediately. When this patrol is completed only the villages of the Keveri and possibly some villages on the slopes of Mount Brown remain to be patrolled for the purpose of taking a census. While visiting Arau, a native told Mr. Patrol Officer Williamson of the existence of several small hamlets well up the slopes of Mount Brown but record of their existence is filed in this office.

Village Officials: The patrolling officer reports that "Councillors.....assist the V.C...." Mr. Williamson does not mean that the councillors of this sub-district are just assistants to the Constables but states that the councillors take a very active part in village affairs generally.

Native Labour: Reference the complaint mentioned by Mr. Williamson, in my annual report (as D.L.O. Abau) to the Director of Native Labour I stated that it was suspected that there were many breaches of the N.L.Os including employing people and paying an allowance in lieu of rations without permit.

C. Fleay

(C. Fleay)
Officer-in-charge.

Amount
Returned
to Sender



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Central (Abu) Report No. 3 of 49/50

Patrol Conducted by K. R. Williamson

Area Patrolled West Coast, Mailu, Dinuga

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 28/8/1949 to 11/10/1949

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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.....
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Por

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

31

13
F
Females
in Child
Birth

File:512:30:49/50.

Sub-District Office,
A B A U E C D.

23rd November, 1949,

District Officer,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 3 - 49/50.

Enclosed herewith is Patrol Report No. 3 - 49/50 submitted by Mr Patrol Officer Williamson, R.K.

Village Officials (Page 21): Although the population is small at Magaubo Village, it is recommended a Village Constable be appointed for this village. The native recommended for appointment has been carrying out the duties of constable for several months and has brought several court cases to Abau. Enclosed herewith is a "Village Constable's Record of Service" submitted for your approval or otherwise, on behalf of Omega of Magaubo.

Native Labour (Case 22): The matter of the deceased labourer ex Mamai Ptn is being referred to the DLO Samarai.

Copra Production (Pages 22 & 23): Although no doubt we have Cowley, Sepa Benau, Mark Bonio and Godana to thank for the present production of copra, it would appear desirable that some control be exercised over their "companies" activities. There is a strong temptation and the opportunity is great for misappropriation of considerable sums of money. The only effective control that can be exercised by this office would be through co-operative societies. The people are quite willing to apply for registration and no doubt Cowley, Benau, Bonio and Godana could be persuaded to keep the books of the different societies. Your direction is requested please, as to whether these people are to be encouraged to apply for registration.

A further patrol will be made during January-February for the sole purpose of inspecting and giving advice to the various organisations referred to in the report.

(C. Fleay)

PATROL REPORT.

30

Patrol Report No.:- 3- 49/50.

Report of a Patrol to:-

All coastal, island and inland villages,
west of ABAU.

Officer Conducting Patrol:-

K.R. Williamson, Patrol Officer.

Villages Visited:-

Coastal- BURUMAI, BORU, OIBO, MAGAUBO, LABU,
DARAVA, DEBA, KULELE, WOTOLO, SELAI,
DEREBAI, ARANA.

Island- LOPOM, IARUORO, MAILU.

Inland- MAGORI, ARAU, IOIOK, VENAUT, EVIAUWA,
KOMANIA 1&2, DOGON, DOVETA, NIMSUI,
DERIA, BOMUA, BILAGA, NARUBADA,
NUNUMAI, ORAURO.

Objects of Patrol:-

Census, payment of Death Compensation and
general purposes.

Duration:-

August 28th. to October 11th. 1949 - 43 days.

Personnel Accompanying:-

R.P.C. 2 L/Cpls. and 3 constables.

.....
Forwarded to:- District Officer, Central Division, PORT MORESBY.

.....
Officer in Charge of Station.

Report of a Census patrol of all coastal villages East of ABAU, 29
villages of Amazon Bay and inland Mailu, and all Dimuga villages
of the ABAU sub district.

DIARY

Sunday, Aug. 28th., 1949.

Left ABAU per canoe at 2.30pm. and reached BORU village, in Baxter Bay, at 8pm. Made camp for the night. Const. WALEMARA, advance constable, reported that he had advised all villages as far DARAVA (TABLE Bay) of the approaching census patrol.

Monday, Aug. 29th.

At BORU. Rained heavily in early forenoon but ceased at 10a.m. and census commenced. Completed at 2pm. Discussion followed on village affairs, their copra producing activities and SEPA-BENAU of BURUMAI interviewed re the proposed BURUMAI co-operative society.

Tuesday, Aug. 30th.

Left BORU at 8am. and arrived at BURUMAI 9am. Census completed followed by a general discussion. Payment of proceeds from sale of copra, #90-4-0., made to SEPA-BENAU and distribution of money to villagers was witnessed. Left BURUMAI 12.15 and arrived BORU 1.15pm. Left BORU 1.30pm. walked for short distance through BORU coconut plantation and then along the beach to OIBO hamlet at the mouth of OIBO creek. Sighted tug towing two barges off Table Point at 2.30pm. heading in the direction of ABAU. Continued on along the beach to MAGAUBO village near Table Point which was reached at 4.45pm.

Wednesday, Aug. 31st.

At MAGAUBO. Census of OIBO and MAGAUBO completed. General discussion on village affairs and copra production. Left MAGAUBO at 11.30am. Walked a well made road across Table Point for one hour and then on to the beach just west of Table Point. At 2.30pm. the patrol rested for half an hour and then continued on along the beach, arriving at LABU village, at the mouth of the OVETA river, at 3.30pm. Census was completed and a short discussion held. At 5pm. the patrol boarded canoes, provided by

Wednesday, Aug. 31st. Cont.

- the LABW ferryman and proceeded along the winding meandering OVETA river which, for the most part, flows parallel to the coast, for one hour and arrived at DARAVA village at 6pm. Made camp for the night.

Thursday, Sept. 1st.

Census of DARAVA completed early followed by a general discussion and the patrol set out for DEBA village at 1.15pm. Walked for one and a half hours along the beach to ONIBU point, crossed the mouth of ONIBU creek, just west of the point and the patrol had a short rest. At 3pm. continued on along the beach to BAIREBO point. A few hundred yards west of BAIREBO point the track leaves the beach and continues as a made high water road through pandanus scrub to DEBA village which was reached at 5.15pm. Made camp for the night.

Friday, Sept. 2nd.

Census completed and a general discussion held. BAGINAI-WORO's pit saw site in DEBA village on the bank of the ERORO river was inspected. Left DEBA at 11am. and arrived at the mouth of the BAIREBO river at 11.30am. Inspected the filthy LARUBRO settlement situated here and then forded the BAIREBO in canoes provided by the DEBA ferryman. Arrived Mogubo plantation, Mr. J.W.Ryan, manager, at 12.30pm. Left Mogubo 3pm. and made camp at the island village of LOPOM at 3.15pm. LOPOM census was commenced immediately but ceased at 4.15pm. owing to rain.

Saturday, Sept. 3rd.

At LOPOM. Census continued and completed. Several matters concerning land and copra production were discussed. Remained at LOPOM for the day.

Sunday, Sept. 4th.

To Mogubo to decide on sites for village copra sheds to be built near the Mogubo loading point. Returned to LOPOM. Compiling census statistics.

Monday, Sept. 5th.

To KULELE village, mainland Amazon Bay.

Arrived there at 9am. Census completed and general discussion held on village affairs and copra production. Left KULELE at 3pm. and arrived back at LOPOM at 4pm.

Tuesday, Sept. 6th.

Left LOPOM at 8am. with full patrol and arrived at WOWOLO village, near the mouth of the HARDEI river, at 10am. Made camp. WOWOLO census and general discussion was completed. At 2pm. crossed the mouth of the HARDEI river to SELAI village and completed the census. SELAI copra smoke house was inspected and discussed copra production with villagers and Mark Bonio, native trade storekeeper of SELAI. Returned to WOWOLO at 6pm.

Wednesday, Sept. 7th.

Left WOWOLO at 8am. per canoe for the island village of LARUORO and arrived there at 11.30am. Received word that the "Manugoro" was expected at Mogubo that day and would be returning to ABAU. As writer was required at ABAU for sittings of the Supreme Court, decided to postpone census of LARUORO and continue on to LOPOM to await arrival of the "Manugoro". Arrived LOPOM 1.30pm. Compiling census statistics during the afternoon.

Thursday, Sept. 8th.

At LOPOM. "Moturina" arrived during the forenoon and continued on to SAMARAI. No further information re the "MANUGORO". Minor complaints from KULELE, WOWOLO and ~~SEBAM~~ heard ~~my~~ clerical work in relation to the patrol.

Friday, Sept. 9th.

At LOPOM waiting for "Manugoro" or "Minnatonka" to return to ABAU for Supreme Court sitting on Sept. 12th. Visited LARUORO and inspected the village. Returned to LOPOM. "Minnatonka" ~~Saturday~~ ~~Sept~~ arrived LOPOM late afternoon.

Saturday, Sept. 10th.

Left LOPOM in "Minnatonka" with O.I.C. ABAU and travelled to Grange Island. Patrol party remained at LOPOM. Arrived at Grange Island and remained there for the night.

Sunday, Sept. 11th.

In "Minnatonka" returned to ABAU in the fore-
-noon.

Monday, Sept. 12th. to Friday, Sept. 16th.

Station duties and sitting of the Supreme
Court.

Saturday, Sept. 17th.

Left ABAU in the "Minnatonka" at 5am. Joined
the "Doma" at DEDELE anchorage at 6am. and sailed for Mogubo
arriving there at noon. At the invitation of the new manager of
Mogubo Plantation, Mr. K. McDonald, stayed at Mogubo.

Sunday, Sept. 18th.

At Mogubo. Constable despatched to the
Dimuga villages to notify them of the coming patrol.

Monday, Sept. 19th.

Raining heavily and start postponed. Left
Mogubo in light rain and ^{1.30pm.} walked along the beach to DEBA village
which was reached at 2.30pm. Left DEBA 3pm. and arrived at MAGORI
village, inland MAILU, at 4.45pm. Made camp. Still raining.

Tuesday, Sept. 20th.

At MAGORI. Census completed and village
inspected. General discussion and minor complaints heard.

Wednesday, Sept. 21st.

Left MAGORI at 8am. and arrived at LAUA
village, a small hamlet on the bank of the BAIREBO river, at 11am.
Census was completed and after a short discussion left LAUA at 11pm.
for ARAU village arriving there at 3pm. Rain had ceased but the
BAIREBO river was in flood.

Thursday, Sept. 22nd.

At ARAU. Census completed. A lengthy
discussion re land at BONUA (inland Table Bay). Inspected village
and heard minor complaints. Remained at ARAU for the night.

Friday, Sept. 23rd.

Left ARAU at 8am. and walked approximately a
mile to the junction of the BAIREBO river and the ARAU creek.
Crossed the BAIREBO and walked along a well made track for

Friday, Sept. 23rd. Cont.

- two and one half hours. Crossed to the left bank of the BAIREBO and after walking for some distance in the river bed arrived at IOIOK village situated on a high prominence above the gorge of the BAIREBO. Arrived 12.30pm. Raining heavily and a house to house census was completed during the afternoon. Made camp for the night.

Saturday, Sept. 24th.

After a general discussion and selection of a new village constable and payment of death compensation, the patrol left IOIOK at 11am. for VENAUT village. This hamlet is also on a high prominence above the the BAIREBO river and was reached at 1.30pm. The villagers were ready for the census and it was completed at 3pm. Made camp.

Sunday, Sept. 25th.

At VENAUT. Inspected village and some of their gardens.

Monday, Sept. 26th.

Left VENAUT at 7am. and after four hours hard walking arrived at EVLIAJWA village at 11.30am. Census, village inspection and discussion completed during the afternoon. Remained the night.

Tuesday, Sept. 27th.

The patrol set out at 7am. down the mountain side to the junction of the BAIREBO and the WANIRA rivers and thence along the bed of the WANIRA for a short distance. The track left the river and party started to climb to the top of the range, at this point, MT. Bandawa. The summit, in moss forest and extremely cold, was reached at 11.30am. and the party began the descent to the ILAKAI valley. The village of KOMANIA No.2, on the western side of the valley, was reached at 1pm. After a short rest the patrol moved to the rest house and barracks at KOMANIA No1 on the opposite side of the valley. Made camp for the night.

Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

At KOMANIA No.1 . Census of both villagers completed and payment of Death Compensation made. Interviewed

Wednesday, Sept. 28th. Cont. 24

- Village constables of KAKAIA and UNI (BANIARA sub district) and N.M.A. CECIL of KAKAIA medical aid post.

Thursday, Sept. 29th.

The patrol left KOMANIA No.1 at 7.30am. and travelled due south over the range (MT.MARAUWA). Arrived DOGON village near the headwaters of the ULUMANU river at 1.15pm. Census was completed during afternoon followed by a general discussion and payment of ~~xxx~~ Death compensation to certain individuals. Remained there for the night.

Friday, Sept. 30th.

Left DOGON at 7.30am. Crossed the DAMUNA river, a tributary of the ULUMANU at 8.30am. and reached DOVETA village at 9.30am. Rained heavily soon after arrival and a house to house census was necessary. Some Death compensation was paid out. Left DOVETA at 1.30pm. and descended steep ridges to the ULUMANU river which was reached at 2.30pm. Thereafter it was comfortable walking along the bank of the river and NIMBWI hamlet of the DERIA group was reached at 3.30pm. As ~~res~~ house and barracks are at DERIA the patrol moved on arriving at DERIA village at 4pm. Made camp.

Saturday, Oct. 1st.

Census of the two hamlets, NIMBWI and BOMUA and the main village of DERIA was completed during the forenoon followed by discussion and payment of Death compensation.

Sunday, ~~Sept.~~ 2nd.

At DERIA. Inspection of village.

Monday, Oct. 3rd.

Left DERIA at 8am. Arrived and inspected BOMUA at 8.30am. Left BOMUA 9am. and reached BILAGA village at 11am. Census and inspection of village completed. At 1am. left BILAGA and at 2pm. arrived at NARUBADA, a small hamlet of NUNUMAI, ~~at 2pm.~~ At 2.30pm the patrol arrived at NUNUMAI in heavy rain. Made camp.

Census was commenced at 5.30pm. and completed at 7pm.

Tuesday, Oct. 4th.

At NUNUMAI. General discussion, payment of Death Compensation, C.S.B. transactions and inspection of village.

Wednesday, Oct. 5th.

The patrol left NUNUMAI at 8am and walked to the ORAURO landing on the HARDEI river. This road passes through a very large sago swamp belonging to the WOWOLO and SELAI people and also through a large overgrown coconut plantation of the London Mission Society. Canoes, provided by the WOWOLO ferryman, were waiting at the landing and after an inspection of ORAURO hamlet, the patrol set out for WOWOLO at the mouth of the HARDEI river in Amazon Bay. At noon reached WOWOLO. Carriers were waiting and the party moved on along the beach to MOGUBO, arriving there at 1.30., and making camp.

Thursday, Oct. 6th.

The patrol boarded a canoe and travelled to DEREBAL village in Amazon Bay, arriving there at 10am. after two hours sailing. Villagers of AROANA and DEREBAL were at DEREBAL for the census which was started immediately on arrival and continued until 3pm. Discussion on copra production, village affairs and an inspection of the village followed. Remained at DEREBAL for the night.

Friday, Oct. 7th.

At 8am. the patrol left by canoe for AROANA village arriving there at 8.45am. The village was inspected and the patrol moved to LARUORO island, arriving there at 11am. Census was commenced and completed at 4pm. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in discussions, inspection of village and their new copra dryer. Remained at LARUORO for the night.

Saturday, Oct. 8th.

Left LARUORO at 8am for the island village of MAILU, and arrived there at 10am. At 11am. the census was commenced and completed at 5pm. Remained at ~~LARUORO~~ ^{MAILU} for the night.

Sunday, Oct. 9th.

At MAILU. Island gardens and village were inspected. Discussions on village affairs, copra production, minor complaints heard.

Sunday, Oct. 9th. Cont.

The ABAU launch "MINNATONKA" arrived during the morning with mail and to transport the patrol back to ABAU. At 3pm. the patrol boarded the launch and travelled back to MOGUBO., arriving there at 4pm. The vessel "MAROVA" was anchored at MOGUBO for the night and on her way to RABAU via SAMARAI.

Monday, Oct. 10th.

The day was spent at MOGUBO finalising matters encountered during the patrol, discussions with local native mission teachers and generally preparing for the return to ABAU. Remained at MOGUBO for the night.

Tuesday, Oct. 11th.

At 10am. the patrol boarded the "MINNATONKA" and set out for ABAU. The vessel "CHINCHURA" bound for SAMARAI arrived at MOGUBO as the launch pulled away. At 5pm. the launch tied up at ABAU wharf. On arrival it was found that the Actg. A.D.O. had that morning started out on a patrol to the KEVERI valley and the witer took over station duties.

End of Diary.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

1. The villages of BAXTER Bay comprise BURUMAI, BORU, OIBO, and MAGAUBO, all controlled by the V.C. of BORU. Village affairs were normal and there were no complaints.

BURUMAI, seven houses, at BURUMAI Point is rapidly becoming untenable owing to shifting sand dunes and the villagers were advised to move back to their old village of BORU. The present site and the adjacent coconut plantation belong to the DOMARA people and the unsatisfactory water supply which comes from a well near a mangrove swamp a quarter of a mile distant are additional reasons which warrant the move. Except for one or two men the majority of the natives appear glad to make the move.

The main village of BORU, twenty houses, is in central BAXTER Bay. The village was clean and housing satisfactory. Two fairly well built copra dryers have been built in the village. P. Cowley, a half caste from LARUORO village, MAILU, is resident in the village and is operating a licensed trade store. He also supervises village copra production.

OIBO is a hamlet of two houses situated on the beach midway between BORU and MAGAUBO. These people originally came from the inland BAXTER Bay village of GORUME, now completely deserted. Most of them moved to INIADO village near DEDELE Plantation and the remainder to the hamlet of OIBO. During the rains of 1948, the OIBO creek flooded and two houses were destroyed. The present houses are in a similar low-lying position on the opposite side of the mouth of the creek. Two men of the OIBO people have moved to MAGAUBO, a mile distant and the remaining OIBOs were instructed to move there also. The MAGAUBO's are quite willing to have them and they will still be within easy distance of their gardens.

MAGAUBO, eight houses, is a short distance west of TABLE Point and at the mouth of the MARIA creek. The village is backed by a small mangrove swamp which has been partially reclaimed through dumping dry rubbish in it. These people have also built a copra dryer but a very primitive effort. Arrangements were made for P. Cowley of BORU to come along and advise them on the construction of a new dryer.

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont.:-

2. The villages of TABLE Bay are LABU, five houses, DARAVA, twenty four houses, and DEBA, nine houses. All three were generally satisfactory and village affairs normal. In 1943 and again this year LABU has been washed away by floods. The village is situated at the mouth of the BONUA river. The five new houses are large and well constructed.

DARAVA is situated at the mouth of the DARAVA creek. This village has also suffered from the floods for the old rest houses and barracks had been washed away. The new buildings are an improvement. Affairs were normal and there were no complaints.

DEBA is a small village on the beach a short distance west of the mouth of the BAIREBO river. The seven houses were in a good state of repair and the village generally satisfactory.

3. The AMAZON Bay villages include KULELE, twenty six houses, WOWOLO, seventeen houses and SELAI, ten houses, all on the mainland. The island villages are LOPOM, twenty three houses, LARUORO twenty five houses, and MAILU, forty two houses. KULELE is situated on the mainland about half a mile from MOGUBO plantation. The location is probably the worst of the group as the village is backed by a large swamp and tidal lagoon. The large number of village pigs, despite fences around the village, still do a lot of damage. The type of housing has improved since the last patrol a year before and the village was reasonably clean. An aid post staffed by two medical orderlies from ABAU is operating in the village.

WOWOLO and SELAI ARE ALSO on the mainland- WOWOLO on the western side of the mouth of the HARDEI river and SELAI on the eastern side. A ferryman is stationed at WOWOLO. Housing and villages were clean and satisfactory and affairs normal. A native of SELAI, MARK BONIC, has a trading license and assists both villages in their copra production. He has built a well constructed dryer at SELAI for the villagers. The island village of LOPOM is a few hundred yards off MOGUBO point. Almost the whole island is under coconuts and their gardens

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont.:-

- are a considerable distance away on the mainland near the mouth of the BAIREBO river. They and later all island villages were advised to build village rest houses on the mainland. Such rest houses could also be used for storing copra awaiting shipment. During rough weather villagers are usually forced to sleep at MOGUBO point after returning from a day in their gardens. Sites were marked out on the foreshore reserve, one building to each of the three villages, near the MOGUBO loading point. These would in no way intrude on plantation property and the arrangement was satisfactory to the plantation manager and village representatives. LARUORO, an island village, is a short distance from LOPOM. Their present houses can only be described as hovels but 25 houses are under construction. These were designed and the sites marked out by their native mission teacher. The houses are in two rows facing each other with a wide space between the rows. The framework of these new houses are complete but apparently the initial enthusiasm waned as no work has been done on them for over six months. They were urged to complete them and a party left the village to get biri and black palm while the patrol was still resident in the village. For the last eighteen months these people had a camp at the beach at the mouth of the BAIREBO river. Their gardens are near this river. The houses, about eight in all, were merely shelters on the sand and despite several warnings no improvements or sanitary work was carried out. At this visit it was found that all except three of the shelters had been vacated and those people had moved back to LARUORO. The remaining three families had at least one person suffering from leprosy in each family and it is suspected that they had been told to keep away from the main village. They were assisted in their return to LARUORO and the suspected lepers were forwarded to ABAU and are now at GEMO hospital. All dwellings at the mouth of the BAIREBO were destroyed and, as previously mentioned, arrangements were made for a village rest house to be built at MOGUBO point. The land dispute between the LARUOROS and MAILU over the coconut plantations in TABLE Bay, settled by A.D.O. Atkinson (patrol ABAU 2-48/49), appears to have been a satisfactory arrangement

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont.:-

- and there has been no further trouble.

Apart from minor complaints concerning non-payment of debts, village affairs at LARUORO were normal.

MAILU village was clean and generally satisfactory. Following the death of the village constable a few months before the councillors had seen to it that communal village work had carried on.

The MAILU people are still largely dependent upon the sale of clay saucepans for their vegetable foods but though European utensils are available the demand does not appear to have lessened. The price has been fixed at ten taros or the equivalent in other foods for one saucepan. The island gardens are not extensive and the kunai has taken hold of most of the island. They also have gardens on the mainland east of ONIBU Point in TABLE Bay. Their plantation is the largest in the area and most villagers are engaged in copra production. There are three natives in the village licensed to trade but two apparently found that it was unprofitable and have been absorbed by the third, one KEN GODANA. There has been as many as eight natives in this village trading without licenses but all went out of business. These people are, in the opinion of the writer, the most advanced generally, at least economically, of all the ABAU peoples. Their influence, in language and clan relations, extends from PORT GLASGOW to DOMARA village, west of ABAU and their past history of aggression and absorption of other smaller groups combined with their present degree of sophistication and education make them the most suitable community of the sub district in which to start a village council.

DEREBAI, thirteen houses and AROANA, eleven houses, at the head of the bay are mainland villages. They are also the cleanest and most orderly of the villages in the area. Except for a discussion on their copra activities there were no matters brought forward for discussion and no complaints. They have built a copra dryer at AROANA and had approximately a ton ready for shipment.

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont.:-

4. MAGORI village, twentyseven houses, is one and a half hours walk from DEBA, on the coast, and situated on a slope above the BAIREBO river. Houses are of a poor type and the village area badly eroded by rains and pigs. The V.C. was instructed to build a fence around the village and it was suggested that they find a new and better site for a village. Village affairs were normal. LAUA, six houses, is two hours walk from MAGORI and controlled by that V.C. This is only a new village. The LAUA people originally came from the Lake ABATI area of inland TABLE Bay.

ARAU, the largest village of the DIMUGA and two hours walk from LAUA, is situated on the left bank of the BAIREBO which, at this point, is about a hundred yards wide. This large village is built on a terrace a few feet above the river. The village was clean and housing satisfactory. UWANA, who, in 1948, named himself "King of the Papuans" still remains in the village but is now treated rather as a bad joke than as a leader. His house of worshipping surrounded by a fence, is still standing and the ornamental garden about the house had evidently been well tended. Village officials report that there is no further "Scargo cult" talk from him and since the investigation in 1948 he has not left the village. The V.C. was instructed to demolish ~~the~~ UWANA's prayer house.

Representatives of the ARAU people, including the V.C., councillors and the Kwato native teacher, brought forward the matter of copra production for discussion. They said that as ARAU ground was not suitable for growing coconuts they had purchased land at BONUA and had already planted 800 nuts. Their whole idea is to make and sell copra rather than have an additional source of food and in this it is suspected that the native mission teacher is the prime mover. Such things as fluctuations in the price of copra, the length of time before copra can be produced and their probable difficulties in getting their produce to the coast, was explained to them. They were nevertheless keen to carry on with the project. They complained about the price which they had had to pay for the land. BONUA is a deserted village of the "

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont.:-

- of the DARAVA people and south west of ARAU.

As far as could be gathered the area of land purchased was about one acre and the purchase price consisted of £24 in cash plus 300 string bags, a like quantity of sleeping mats, as well as dogs and pigs. The former owners of the land were two young men of DARAVA. This matter was left for further discussion until all parties could assemble at MOGUBO on the return of the patrol from the DIMUGA.

IOIOK village, in the foothills, is four and a half hours walk from ARAU. It is situated on a ridge overlooking the BAIREBO river which now narrows to about thirty yards with steep banks. The village was fairly satisfactory and the houses, thirty nine, were generally in good condition. There were no complaints and apart from the selection of a new V.C. there were no matters for discussion. VENIVENI, a once staunch disciple of UWANA of ARAU, is also a much subdued person. VENAUT, six houses, is two and a half hours walk from IOIOK and also built on a ridge above the BAIREBO. This village and EVIAUWA were controlled by the V.C. of IOIOK. The village was satisfactory and affairs normal.

EVIUWA, twelve houses, is four and a half hours walk from VENAUT and also in a similar situation as that of IOIOK and VENAUT. The altitude here would be approximately 4,000 ft. The village and housing were satisfactory and there were no complaints.

KOMANIA No's. 1 and 2 are situated opposite each other at the southern end of the ILAKAI valley and, geographically, actually in the BANIARA sub district. KOMANIA No.1, eighteen houses and KOMANIA No.2, twelve houses, were clean and satisfactory. The V.C. at KOMANIA No.1, has very good control of his people. Village affairs appeared to be normal and there were no complaints.

DOGON, ten houses, and DOVETA, twelve houses, are six and eight hours walk from KOMANIA No.1 and both on the southern side of the main range. The V.C. of both villages resides at DOVETA. Villages were satisfactory and there were no complaints. Seven men of DOGON were charged with having neglected to clean roads and they were sent to ABAU. Both of these villages are in the foothills near the headwaters of the ULUMANU river, a tributary of the BAIREBO river

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont.:-

The DERIA group includes the hamlets of NIMBUI, and BOMUA as well as the main village of DERIA. All three are three to four hours walk from DOVETA. DERIA, ten houses, NIMBUI, five houses and BOMUA, eight houses, are all situated on the banks of the ULUMANU river. They were very clean and the housing good. These villages are situated approximately along the ABAU-SAMARAI border. Village affairs were normal.

BILAGA, a village of eight houses, is two hours walk from BOMUA and also on the bank of the ULUMANU river. This village was in good order and there were no matters for discussion. NARUBADA is a new garden hamlet of NUNUMAI with three houses. NUNUMAI, twelve houses, is two and a half hours walk from BILAGA. This village was, pre-war, a large L.M.S. centre but now mission activities have fallen off considerably. It appears to be a transient population as school students from other villages of the DIMUGA remain here sometimes for one and two years and then return home. Some natives from nearby SAMARAI villages also attend school here. The village was satisfactory and village affairs normal.

ORAURO hamlet of three houses is situated at a place where the main road to NUNUMAI and the DIMUGA leaves the HARDEI river. At this point, about an hour's paddling by canoe from the mouth of the river, is the old and now overgrown LMS coconut plantation. The ORAURO people are related to the SELAI natives and the hamlet is controlled by the V.C. of WOWOLO. A complaint of adultery was received at this village and the case forwarded to ABAU.

~~XXXXXXXX~~ The complaint by ARAU people that they had had to pay an excessive amount for land at BONUA to two men of DARAVA village was investigated at MOGUBO. The price paid for an area of approximately an acre was £23 in cash, 300 string bags, two mirrors, six large bundles of native tobacco, 100 mats, and two dogs. This, at present prices in European currency, would equal about £88. There is no shortage of land anywhere in this area and the reason for the purchase was that the ARAU people could not grow coconuts satisfactorily on their own land. The matter was fully discussed and as the purchase price could not be recovered they decided

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont.:-

- that a further area of land be given to the ARAU people. DARAVA land extends over a very large area and the small section given the ARAU people will not be missed. Both parties agreed on the extra section of land and stated that they were satisfied. If, in future, they required land or wish to dispose of land, both parties were advised to deal through ABAU so as to avoid such disagreements.

Throughout the patrol enquiries were made re prevailing prices of dogs, pigs, bride price and other commodities. With the exception of armshells and dogs, most prices have maintained a pre-war level. In the MAILU area there has been a natural increase in the price of armshells owing to the short supply. Some instances were found where fantastic prices were paid for dogs. Invariably paid by inland natives to coastal people. Wherever such cases occurred, natives were advised to try and reduce prices which were ridiculous and could only cause bad feeling amongst the villages.

Talks were given which conformed with District Services Circular Memorandum of 23rd. August, 1949- formation of a volunteer Defence Corp and visits of R.A.N. vessels with particular attention to natives of the DIMUGA.

Death Compensation amounting to £320 was paid to ten DIMUGA natives and six Savings Bank Accounts were opened with total deposits of £80.

P.E.D.P. Trust account payments made during the patrol amounted to £103-18-6 and, where necessary, payments were made to village constables.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:-

Native foods were found to be plentiful during the patrol and only two villages, DOGON and DOVETA, were opening up new areas for gardens.

Apart from the usual foods, taro yam, bananas, corn, pineapples, sago and native cabbage, European foods found to be a regular part of the native diet were a variety of bean at EVIAUWA. This bean grows a pod about two to three inches in length and approx. half an inch wide. It is flat rather than oval and green in colour. At BILAGA tomatoes formed a small part of the diet. Large green cucumbers are grown in profusion at DOGON, DOVETA and DERIA. At KOMANIA European potatoes were out of season but the new crop was expected to be harvested in January, 1950.

The most fertile area seen during the patrol was the UIJMANU valley in which are situated the villages of DERIA, BILAGA and NUNUMAI.

Coconuts are not grown successfully above ARAU and DERIA, both at an altitude of about 800 feet. Natives say that the palms grow to about 20 feet in height but do not bear. This is far below the maximum height for growing coconuts but those palms seen above 800 feet were indeed poor. Some appeared to be about four years old but were said to be much older.

Coastal villages usually had large numbers of pigs almost all of the bush type. There is a Berkshire strain at KULELE. Fowls were rarely seen. While at MOGUBO two parties of repatriated DIMUGA workers landed with European pigs which they said they had purchased at PORT MORESBY.

MAGORI is the main dog breeding centre but no particularly good breeds were seen. Each year parties from the upper DIMUGA and BANIARA sub district come to MAGORI to purchase dogs. One diseased dog was destroyed at BORU.

In the large grass areas around NUNUMAI, wild cattle originally from MOGUBO Plantation are to be ~~seen~~ found. They are said to be increasing in numbers. It was suggested to natives of KOMANIA that they endeavour to buy a few

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK cont.:-

- head of cattle from either MOGUBO Plantation or MAMAI. The idea was enthusiastically received. Later arrangements were made for them to interview the manager of MOGUBO who is willing to let them take a few head without charge. With sufficient men, young cattle could be easily caught and yarded and later taken in the ILAKAI and adjoining valleys which, with their large areas of grasslands, would be ideally suited to cattle raising. The difficulty would be to make them understand the difference between "cattle raising" and "cattle killing". Nevertheless, the KOMANIA are very keen on the idea and, with a magic hand, a pastoral industry could be started in the area.

At IOIOK, VENAUT and EVIAUWA all crops were grown on terraces. Some were simple terraces made by lining parallel rows of timber around the slope of a hill and the ground levelled off and planted between each row of timber. The other type was more involved. Trenches were dug horizontally around the face of a slope and the earth piled in front of the trenches which were about eighteen inches deep. After a series of roughly parallel trenches were dug, two trenches, one at either end of the rows, were dug vertically along the slope into which ran water from the horizontal trenches. Crops were planted in the upturned earth in front of each horizontal trench.

EDUCATION:-

There are L.M.S. native mission teachers at ~~BOKE~~ MAGAUBO, DEREBAI and LARUORO on the coast. One Samoan teacher is stationed at IRUNA mission station near MOGUBO Plantation and one at MAIU Island. In addition there is one L.M.S. native teacher at NUNUMAI, inland AMAZON Bay. At LARUORO, MAIU and DEREBAI, some English is taught, otherwise teaching is carried on in local dialect. The Samoan at IRUNA, a new arrival, has the largest number of students approximately eighty, but does not yet know the MAIU language and very little MOTU. He knows only a few words of English. At all coastal and island villages school attendance has slacked off since the European missionary, Raymond Perry, went on long furlough. At ARAU, a SUAU native of the KWATO EXTENSION teaches in his own

EDUCATION cont.:-

language. A number of DIMUGA natives are at present students at KWATO and on their return to their villages, other mission schools will commence.

All native teachers of MAMAZON Bay complained that children were not attending school. It was suggested that they endeavour to attract the children by having one central school at IRUNA station instead of several small schools among the villages. Amongst the local teachers are three who are excellent basket and mat makers and two who are first class carpenters. They could all teach at the one school and include their own trades as part of the normal curriculum. Several other ideas were suggested to make their schools more attractive to the natives but it is probable that such an idea may not fit in with mission policy and nothing will come of it.

ROADS & BRIDGES:-

On the coast walking is confined mainly to the beach but where ~~was~~ possible tracks have been made through scrub above the high water mark. As from MAGAUBO village across TABLE Point to TABLE Bay which is a welcome relief from the beach. Also from ONIBU Point to DEBA village there is a track above high water mark. These are maintained by MAGAUBO, DARAVA and DEBA and were in good condition. At DARAVA there is a ferryman who provides transport to DARAVA by an inland water route. A small creek connects the BONUA river with the DARAVA creek. It is far more pleasant, comfortable and quicker than walking along the beach.

From DEBA to MOGUBO the track is along the beach. A ferryman is stationed at DEBA to provide transport across the wide mouth of the BAIREBO river. There is a track through the KULELE coconut plantation but in soft sand so that the hard beach is preferable. A ferryman is stationed at WOWOLO to provide transport across the mouth of the HARDEI river.

From DEBA to MAGORI, LAUA and ARAU, the track is wide and level and in good order. From ARAU to IOIOK the track, for the most part, around the steep slopes of the BAIREBO gorge and occasionally descends to the river bed.

ROADS & BRIDGES cont.:-

This section was in good order. From IOIOK to VENAUT and EVIAUWA, the track climbs over ridges and along the bed of the BAIREBO. Out of the river the track is kept in as good order as possible.

The track from EVIAUWA descends a ridge to the junction of the BAIREBO and WANIRA rivers and thence along the WANIRA in an easterly direction for a short distance. It then ascends Mt. BANAWA, 4-5,000 feet and descends to the ILAKAI valley. This track ~~rough~~ is rough and walking hard.

The KOGANIA- DOGON track follows tops of ridges to Mt. MARAUWA, at the top of the range and then descends to DOGON at the head of the ULUMANU river. This track is also very rough but some good work had been carried out on it to make it more easily negotiable.

The DOGON-DOVETA track crosses two ridges but was in a very bad state as no work had been carried out on it. Seven natives of DOGON were charged with neglecting to clean roads and sent to the Court for Native Matters at ABAU.

The track from DOVETA descends a steep slope to the ULUMANU river and crosses the river. At this point the river flows around a sharp bend and can be a dangerous crossing. From there the track is level and in excellent condition until the next village, NIMBUI is reached. From NIMBUI to DERIA the track leaves the river for a short distance, crosses a ridge and descends again to the river and DERIA village. From the ULUMANU crossing this track is well maintained by the DERIA hamlets.

From DERIA to BILAGA and NUNUMAI, the track is wide level and in excellent condition. Maintenance is shared by those villages.

For the first hours walk from NUNUMAI to ORAURO hamlet at the HARDEI river landing, the track is in excellent condition but for the last hour it passes through a very large sago swamp across slippery logs. The hamlet of ORAURO and the villages of WONOIO and SELAI who own the sago were instructed to build a low bridge through it and maintain it.

ROADS & BRIDGES:-

Except for that section between DOGON and DOVETA, all tracks were in excellent order particularly in the mountain areas where at times some excellent grading and bridge work were seen.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

The majority of village constables appeared active in carrying out their duties and had good control. Their roads, villages and houses were generally in good order. VINIU of BORU, controls BURUMAI, BORU, OIBO and MAGAUBO, a difficult job but performs it well. DOGERU of LOPOM is another very good official. Of the DIMUGAS AMEWA of KOMANIA is the most outstanding. I was informed that some twenty villages, including villages of ABAU, SAMARAI and DANIAARA, acknowledge him as their chief clan leader. He is a rather commanding figure for a DIMUGA and very much aware of his responsibilities as village constable.

Councillors were of the average type. Among the coastal villages there were a number of young irresponsible men holding the position.

The V.C. of IOIOK, VENAUT and EVIAUNA had died and UMAKAI-BUNDANU was selected to replace him. UMAKAI is said to be the present head of the AIAPANI clan of IOIOK. He speaks MOTU, some MAILU and English as well as the DAGA language of the DIMUGAS. He was an ANGAU labourer during the war.

MAIDE of MAILU had died and GOISEBAEA-ARABU was selected to replace him as village constable. He is a senior member of the BOIEIA clan, the main clan of MAILU. He understands MOTU and MAILU and can also speak and write a little English. He was an ANGAU labourer during the war.

It is also recommended that a village constable be appointed at MAGAUBO village, BAXTER Bay. This village is at present controlled by the V.C. of BORU but because of the distance which the V.C. must cover in looking after his villages and the increasing size of MAGAUBO it is considered that MAGAUBO should have its own official. The combined population of BURUMAI, BORU and OIBO is 210. The population of MAGAUBO is 83. Although the V.C. does his best he cannot effectively control all four villages.

CENSUS:

The total population censused was 3,757 of which 239 were absent from their villages. Natives co-operated very well and the census proceeded smoothly in all villages.

NATIVE LABOUR:-

Of the total population, 164 natives were employed in and out of the district. The position of those eight LIMUGA villages named in Gazette No.11 of the 25th. May, 1949, in which recruiting was prohibited, has shown a great improvement. Natives of coastal villages and particularly those who possess coconut plantations are, naturally, disinclined to seek employment elsewhere.

The majority of the inland natives usually seek employment on rubber plantations and very few are employed locally.

Of the 30 MAILU natives employed outside the district, 5 are employed at RABAUL and 3 at LAE.

A labour matter which came to notice was that of BUINAN-ORIP of ROMANIA No.1 who is said to have been drowned in the WAIBADA river while under a contract of service to MAMAI plantation, PORT GLASGOW. His next of kin stated that he had not received any moneys due to the deceased. Enquiries at ABAU revealed that no Notification of Death had been received and the matter was reported to the District Labour Officer.

NATIVE COPRA PRODUCTION:-

Native copra production has begun seriously in all villages possessing plantations.

"Companies" have been formed at BURUMAI, BORU, MAGAUBO, LARUORO, LOPOM, MAILU, KULELEY, WOWOLO, SELAI, DEREBAI and AROANA with smoke houses at BORU(2), MAGAUBO (1), SELAI (1), and AROANA (1).

The BURUMAI, BORU, and MAGAUBO companies are being supervised by the half caste Punch Cowley of LARUORO, MAILU. Cowley is most active at BORU where he supervises the efforts of 35 men and women. This group has been producing for four months and have shipped 190 bags of a total value of £588-16-1. £77-10-10 has been spent on food.

ATIVE COPRA PRODUCTION cont.:-

The patrol witnessed the distribution of £511-5-3 to the 35 members of the society. The division was made in proportionate amounts according to the number of days worked. The approximate rate of pay was 2/- per day per individual. The sum of £62-5-9 was returned to Cowley to buy bags, twine and ink, for which he issued an receipt. They owed Cowley approximately £70 for goods obtained on credit from his trade store and this was paid in the presence of the patrol. The practice formerly was for Cowley to hold all proceeds from the sale of copra and allow unlimited credit in his store. Cowley was told to cease giving credit and in future he was advised to either distribute the proceeds immediately or lodge the money at ABAU in order to protect himself.

The village people say that they are quite satisfied with the way in which Cowley handles their affairs and so far he has not asked them for any remuneration. He has a trade store at BORU and makes a good living. He keeps very good accounts and, so far, he appears to be doing good work in assisting the villagers.

SEPA-BENAU of the BORU Co-Operative Society (not registered) was interviewed and the affairs of the Society examined. SEPA, who is also known as MADUNA, formed a company with 31 other men of BORU and BURUMAI and started producing sundried copra in June 1949. At August 30th. 1949 they had produced 128 bags. They had received payment for 29 bags, a further £90 was paid to them by this patrol and they were awaiting payment for the remainder of the 128 bags. They had spent £109 on food and most of the £90 was ~~paid in~~ owed to Cowley for bags and other debts. Their original agreement was that each member of the society would draw no money for a period of one year and at the end of that time each member would receive £24. It was pointed out that in order to pay off they would need £768. No books are kept and the only money the members had actually handled was their shares of the £90 paid to them by the patrol. That did not remain with them for long.

SEPA was previously granted a trading license at BURUMAI and despite advice would insist at selling articles to his friends at less than cost price. He has since given up trading. He and the members of the society are quite satisfied with his business ability

NATIVE COPRA PRODUCTION Cont.:-

6

A meeting was arranged with Cowley and members of the society were advised to take the affairs of the society out of the hands of SEPA and hand them over to Cowley who expressed his willingness to supervise their undertaking. Unfortunately SEPA is quite a salesman and it is doubtful whether they will heed the above advice.

Mark Bonio of Selai supervises copra production for KULELE, WOWOLO, SELAI, and LAPUORO villages. He also has a license to trade at SELAI. He handles about 80% of the copra shipments from AMAZON Bay villages and his weight notes show that approximately 30 tons of copra (sun dried) have been shipped to P.C.B. during the period August, 1948 to August, 1949. Exceptionally heavy rains were experienced during that period and at a rough estimate the production period would be about six months. Now that copra dryers have been built production should increase. As yet Bonio does not receive any direct remuneration from the villagers. He appears to be a trustworthy individual and keeps accurate accounts of his dealing with the village natives.

DEREBAL and AROANA have only just started to produce copra and the communal undertaking is at present in the hands of village councillors.

Specimens of sun dried copra seen were good but the smoked copra was invariably only half cooked. It is rather remarkable that in all these villages there is at least one person who has worked for a number of years on coconut plantations and yet cannot tell good copra from bad.

They appear to have little difficulty in arranging for their copra to be shipped either in BAXTER Bay or AMAZON Bay.

At all villages, natives expressed their desire to have properly organised societies but, as they stated, they have no reliable men of their own to handle the very necessary books or who have the necessary contact with ship masters to facilitate the shipment of their copra. Thus they must rely on Bonio, Cowley and Godana of MAILU.

NATIVE COPRA PRODUCTION cont.:-

A bad feature of these societies is that almost all the shipping and distribution of proceeds is in the hands of Bonio and Cowley who accept copra for shipment and are, as far as P.C.B. are concerned, the sole consignors. Up to the visit of the patrol no receipts were issued for copra received from village concerns. There is no evidence that either of these men have embezzled any money but it could very easily be done. Or instructions both men have obtained receipt books and now issue receipts for all copra received on behalf of village societies. In addition, in the past both men have held very large sums of money for village societies for long periods. For their own protection they were advised to lodge any future amounts at ABAU or open Savings Bank Accounts.

It is suggested that infuture proceeds from the sale of native copra be paid through ABAU office . Native producers are agreeable and some form of banking account, either joint or society, can then be opened for them. Monies could then be paid to two or more authorised members of each village undertaking instead of the usual practice of sending money by safe hand to single individuals who have no real interest in the copra production. Secondly, a special patrol to each village concerned to concentrate on advice and assistance would not be time wasted and thirdly, a co-operative officer visit these areas at the first opportunity.

At all villages engaged in copra production, village work, work on roads, villages, houses, gardens etc. had not been neglected. The usual procedure was for the copra workers to change each week with those who had been looking after the garden and the village. It was emphasised to all natives and particularly followers of SEPA -BENAU that they are obliged to share in all village maintenance work and that producing copra was not an excuse for evading such work.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES:-

BAGINAL-WORO's pit saw site is now at DEBA village which is on the left bank of the ERORO river west of the BADREBO in TABLE Bay. Timber is being obtained, at present, half an hour away up river and floated to the pit saw stand. He employs eight men, four cutting in the bush and the other four on the pit saw. The stand is well built with a shelter over it. He has two pit saws, one of which is used for breaking down logs and the other for cutting up. His labour is obtained from DEBA village.

He has few tools but arrangements have since been made for him to obtain extra pit saws, rules, files, plumb bob, etc. from Australia.

It was suggested that he construct drying racks for his timber, build a skid way from the river to the stand and construct a windlass to facilitate ease of handling the logs.

At the time of this visit he had approximately £25 in hand after paying all his expenses and he is making good progress. Up till now all his output has been coming to ABAU but he has been advised to accept orders from plantations. Three such orders have been placed with him, one of which he has fulfilled. It was impressed upon him not to accept only money in payment and to maintain a good standard with his timber.

He can make a good living from his venture but he was advised to obtain at least another two saws to increase his output. He has no worries about obtaining labour and the timber is cut from his own land. The stand is operating five days a week.

As regards other local industries, while the coastal people are getting a high price for their copra they are not interested in other forms of employment. All coastal natives were advised to hold stocks of marketable shell. Bonio of SELAI has been forwarding three inch trocus shell to PORT MORESBY.

As previously mentioned, the KOMANIA people are interested in cattle raising but enthusiasm wanes very quickly. They have planned to visit MOGUBO in January next when it is hoped they will return to their village with a few head of young cattle.

While at LARUORO, the mission teacher and a group

LOCAL INDUSTRIES cont.:-

- of senior men of the village made enquiries about the planting and marketing of cocoa. They were given as much information as possible but made to understand that successful cocoa growing required much more knowledge than ^{they} at present had. It was suggested that they send some of their young men to PAILI and OTOMATA plantations where cocoa planting is in progress.

K. R. Williamson

.....
K. R. Williamson
Patrol Officer.

ABAU Patrol No. 3-49/50.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

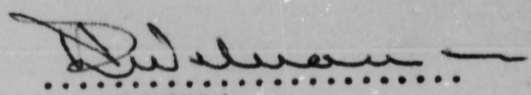
The health of the coastal people was, generally, very good and few sores or other sickness were seen amongst the inland natives.

Quantities of native foods were purchased for the aid post at MAILU which appears to be operating satisfactorily. In patients of the Aid Post were mainly from the DIMOGA.

N.M.A. CECIL, who is stationed at KAKAIA in the ILAKAI valley of the BANIARA sub district had 79 natives under treatment including in patients and out patients from local villages. There were eleven natives from ABAU villages as in patients. Natives were coming in voluntarily and bringing their own food. It was suggested to the KAKAIA V.C. to set aside some land to be used as a hospital garden. The N.M.A. stated that his medical supplies were very short.

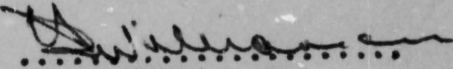
Six suspected lepers were forwarded to ABAU native hospital, five from LARUORO and one from BILAGA.

Village hygiene was satisfactory and water supplies were good and free from pollution.

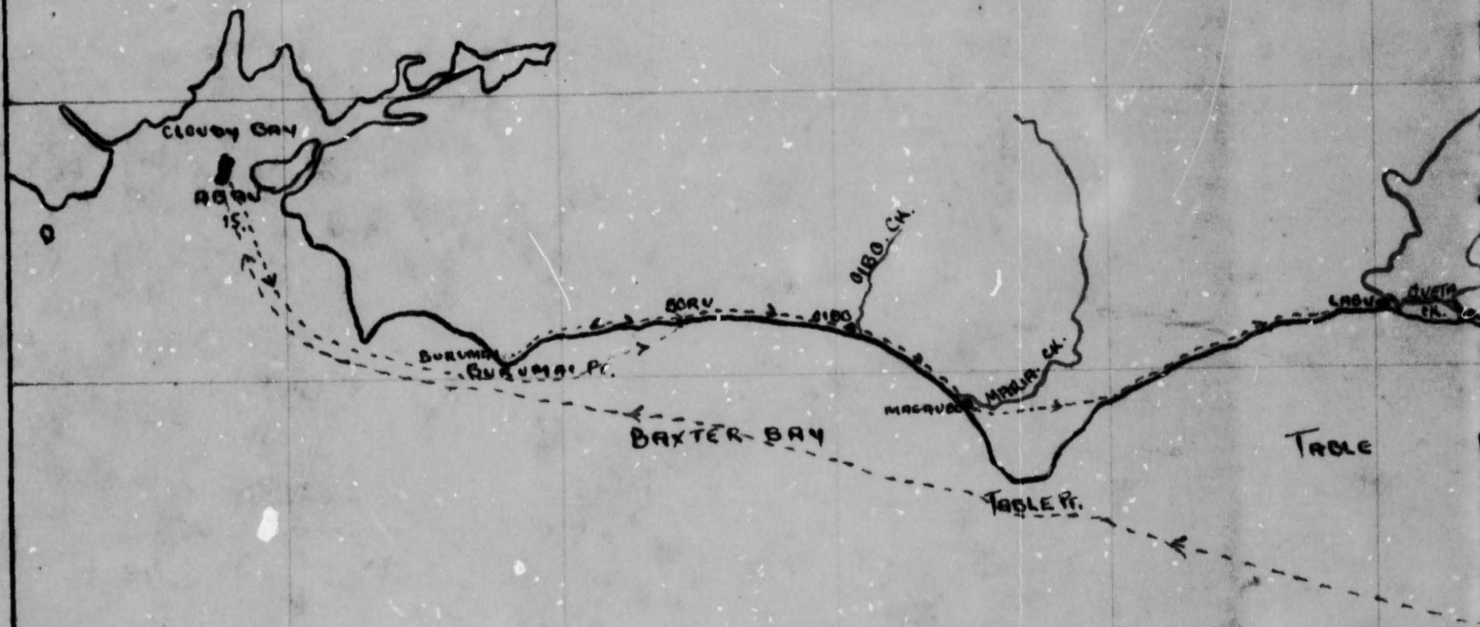

.....
K.R. Williamson
Patrol Officer.

ABAU Patrol Report No. 3-49/50.

No. 6003	L/ Cpl.	NUAKONA	- An excellent patrol N.C.O
3183	"	BUMLE	- An efficient N.C.O.
2040	Const.	WALEMARA	- Showed some improvement on this patrol.
6035	"	AILAN	- Smart and reliable.


K.B. Williamson
Patrol Officer.

ABRU - PATROL 2 - 49/50



SCALE :- 4 MILES TO 1 INCH



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Central (Abau) Report No. 4 of 49/50

Patrol Conducted by K. P. Williamson

Area Patrolled Mt. Brewin

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 5/12/49 to 16/12/49

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

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.....

Report of a Census patrol to the Mt. BROWN villages
of the ABAU sub district, Central Division.

8

D I A R Y

Monday, Dec. 5th. 1949:-

The patrol departed ABAU in the "Minnatonka" at 7.30am. and after calling at OTOMATA and COCOLANDS plantations and at LALAURA village, arrived in MARSHALL Lagoon at 8pm. Patr 1 remained aboard the "Minnatonka" for the night.

Tuesday, Dec. 6th.:-

At 7am. inspected progress made on the erection of a new church and teacher's house for the Adventist mission at GAVUONE village. At 8am. sailed for WANIGEIA village and transhipped patrol gear to large canoe which went ahead to IMILA village at the head of the lagoon, the starting point of the patrol. Delivered mail to KOREIA mission and PAILI plantation and despatched launch on its return trip to ABAU at noon. Arrived at IMILA village at 6pm. Remained there the night.

Wednesday, Dec. 7th.:-

Left IMILA at 7.45am. for KURU village on Mt. BROWN. Majority of carriers were obtained from the lagoon villages of WAIORI and WANIGEIA. Travelled north all day through rough country with frequent crossings of the IMILA river. Party reached the UPURIMA river at noon. At 12.15pm. continued on and reached KURU village on the LAKO river at 4.45pm. Made camp.

Thursday, Dec. 8th.:-

At KURU. Census taken and village inspected. Coastal carriers rested and word sent to EUPA village, said to be on the ABAU-RIGO boundary, for relief carriers to meet the patrol next day. Remained at KURU for the night.

Friday, Dec. 9th.:-

Party left KURU at 6.20am. Followed bed of the LAKO river for one hour and then ascended Mt. NUREDIDI (approx. 4,000ft) the summit of which was reached at 11.30am. Party rested and then descended to the BIRIGIDARI creek at 12.30pm. Party lunched and rested. Three only relief carriers arrived from EUPA.

7

Friday, Dec. 9th:-

At 1.30pm. started the ascent of Mt. TOREHU known to local natives as Mt. BROWN No.2, and climbed around the northern slopes. Descended the mountain and reached the MAURERE river at 3.30pm. The MAURERE reaches the sea near AROMA. Climbed again over ridges and descended to the TOREHUORU creek. Thence along creek bed to camp site which was reached at 5pm. Tents were erected and party made camp for the night. The patrol travelled north until Mt. TOREHU was reached and then west to the camp site.

Saturday, Dec. 10th.:-

Left the camp site at 7.30am. Carriers were obtained from the villages of MARIA. Reached the village of MARIA No.2, on a ridge above the MAURERE river, at 8.30am. Left MARIA No.2 at 8.45am. and ascended ridge to MARIA No.1 at 10am. Left village and climbed to highest point of ridge and rested at 11am. HOOD Lagoon could be seen clearly, south west of the ridge. Descended several ridges to the MAURERE river and walked along the bed of the river to the MARIA rest house and barracks, reached at 2pm. Raining heavily. Party travelled approx. due south during the day.

Sunday, Dec. 11th:-

The patrol moved off at 7.45am. and followed the river in a south westerly direction for about one hour. Left the river, ascended a high peak and followed ridges to the village of ORAI'IA which was reached at 3pm. Writer suffering an attack of malaria.

Monday, Dec. 12th.:-

Left ORAI'IA at 8am. Descended ridges and reached the MIA'ORU river at 9am. Crossed the river and climbed for three hours to the opposite side of the valley. Arrived at TABUKOMANA village at 1.30pm. Made camp. Travelled approx. due south during the day.

(6)

Tuesday, Dec. 13th.:-

Departed TABUKOMANA at 8am. and descended ridges until the MIAMI river was reached at 1pm. Travelled in creek bed for one hour until the village of AREMAKA was reached at 2pm. After a short spell the patrol moved on to the village of TI'IRU, arriving there at 3.30pm. and made camp.

Wednesday, Dec. 14th.:-

At 7.20am., the patrol left TI'IRU for PAILI plantation. Still travelling south but walking now confined to well made, level roads. Arrived GUADA village at 11.30am. Changed carriers and moved on to BOKUKU village at the edge of PAILI plantation. Arrived there at 4.30pm. After a short rest continued on to PAILI and reached the plantation at 5.30pm. Remained at the plantation for the night.

Thursday, Dec. 15th.:-

At PAILI. The patrol boarded the M.V. "DONA" in McFarlane's Harbour, MARSHALL Lagoon, at 11am. and at 1pm. sailed for OTOMATA point en route for ABAU. Remained on board that night at OTOMATA.

Friday, Dec. 16th.:-

Left OTOMATA at 7am., called at BARAMATA and DOMARA and berthed at ABAU at noon.

5

NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

The only remaining ABAU village on Mt. BROWN is KURU. This village has changed its location several times in the past few years, each time moving down from the mountains closer to MARSHALL Lagoon. KURU is a village of four houses with one under construction and has been at its present site for one year.

Other former Mt. BROWN natives have either moved to IMILA or to the ~~near~~ MARIA hamlets of the RIGO sub district. It is expected that within a short time the remaining KURU villagers will migrate to IMILA leaving the ABAU portion of the Mt. BROWN area unpopulated.

The language of the Mt. BROWN people, AGONIHEA, is spoken by the natives of IMILA, KURU, EUPA and MARIA.

EUPA hamlet, two houses, is situated approximately on the ABAU-RIGO boundary and is controlled by the V.C. of MARIA. MARIA No.1 and 2 are both situated in the RIGO sub district and administered from RIGO. From entries in village constable's books, KURU was last visited in 1944 and the MARIA hamlets in 1947.

Village affairs at KURU and in the RIGO villages appeared normal. RIGO villages had been notified of the impending arrival of a RIGO patrol.

Two cases of adultery were found at MARIA No.1 and sent to RIGO.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:-

Large stocks of food were seen in most villages including yams, taro, sweet potato, sugar cane, pineapples, corn and pumpkins. Apart from pumpkins no other European foods were seen. Very few village pigs were seen.

EDUCATION:-

At KURU and in RIGO villages north of AREMAKA there is no mission influence as yet. The Adventist mission have native teachers at AREMAKA and lower RIGO villages. This is a new area for the mission and schools have not yet been properly organised.

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duc

(4)

ROADS & BRIDGES:-

The track from IMILA to KURU traverses foothill country and for the most part is unformed and rarely used. Leeches are prevalent throughout. A considerable portion of this track is in creek and river beds.

KURU to EUPA track is again unformed and passes through very rough country in the vicinity of Mt. BROWN.

The EUPA-MARIA-ORAI'IA-TABUKOMAN track generally follows the course of the MAURERE river, either in the river or along the crests of ridges roughly parallel to the river. No work had been carried out on this track for sometime.

From TABUKOMANA the track descends sharply, following ridges, to the undulating country around AREMAKA, GUADA, OBAHA and BOKUKU. These tracks are in excellent order.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

The village constable of KURU is an elderly man with no control and very little interest in his village. It was reported that he spends most of his time at IMILA. He has since returned to his village.

The V.C's of MARIA and ORAI'IA are seem to have a fair amount of authority in their villages but owing to the rarity of their visits to RIGO and patrols to their areas, know very little about their actual village duties.

V.C's of the lower RIGO village appeared good type and know their work as was evident in their clean villages and excellent roads.

CENSUS:-

The population at KURU is 22. Census of the RIGO villages would have been undertaken but as the people had not had sufficient warning and the hamlets were so scattered it was found impracticable.

EXTRINSIC LABOUR:-

At TABUKOMANA a complaint was received that over recruitment in the village had caused hardship for the remaining population, particularly in garden work. A check of the population reveals that the total population is approx. 47 of whom 13 are

N.L.

3

NATIVE LABOUR CONT.:-

D.N.Y.

- ablebodies. Of this 13, 9 are employed at SIVIGOLO plantation, leaving four young men in the village. The remaining population comprised elderly adults, women and children. A list of names of those employed at SIVIGOLO has been handed to the D.L.O. ABAU for transmission to RIGO.

K.R. Williamson
.....
K.R. Williamson
Patrol Officer.

See over

2

ABAU Patrol No. 4-49/50.

REPORT ON R.P.C. PERSONNEL.

Asst. Police

No. 6003	L/Cpl.	NUAKONA	- As usual, smart, intelligent and conscientious.
6035	Const.	AILAN	- A good patrol constable.
6130	"	AUWA	- Inexperienced but the makings of a good constable.

K.R. Williamson
 K.R. Williamson
 Patrol Officer.

See over

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/8/31
10 ✓



MJH/MB.

File 30-7/885,
District Office,
Central Division,
PORT MORESBY.

17th February, 1950.

The Director,
District Services and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.4 of 49/50 - ABAU.

Attached please find 3 copies of the above-mentioned patrol report.

P.H.C. |

It is understood that the measles epidemic, which passed through the RIGO and ABAU Sub-districts, has now abated and all is well.

No further comments.

[Handwritten Signature]
.....
District Officer, C.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 615:30/1:49/50

Sub-District Office,
ABA U E C D.

8th February, 1950,

District Officer,
PORT MORESBY.

ABA U PATROL REPORT 4-49/50.

Enclosed herewith please find Patrol Report
4-49/50 submitted by Mr Patrol Officer Williamson.

This patrol completes this sub-district
census, although much clerical work yet remains.

NATIVE LABOUR (Page 5): Referred to Rigo.

HEALTH REPORT (Page 8): The EMA, Mr Adams
has been kept fully conversant with the spread of
measles in this sub-district but intends taking no
action for the moment.

C. Fleay

(C. Fleay)

30/5/50
✓
①

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

JBMCK:PS.

2041 - 33/16/2.

Department of Native Labour,
PORT MORESBY.

3rd March, 1950.

District Officer,
PORT MORESBY.



NATIVE LABOUR EMPLOYMENT.

I refer to an extract from Abau Patrol Report No. 4 of 1949-50, in which Patrol Officer refers to the "over-recruitment" in the village of TABUKOMANA, and which advises that the Assistant District Officer, Abau, is being informed presumably with a view to arbitrarily returning to the village a number of those men said to be employed at SIVIGOLO.

2. I would point out that if these men now employed at SIVIGOLO are employed as non-indentured labour and went to seek employment of their own volition, there is no provision under the Native Labour Ordinance whereby they can be made to terminate their employment with a view to returning home.

John E. McKenna

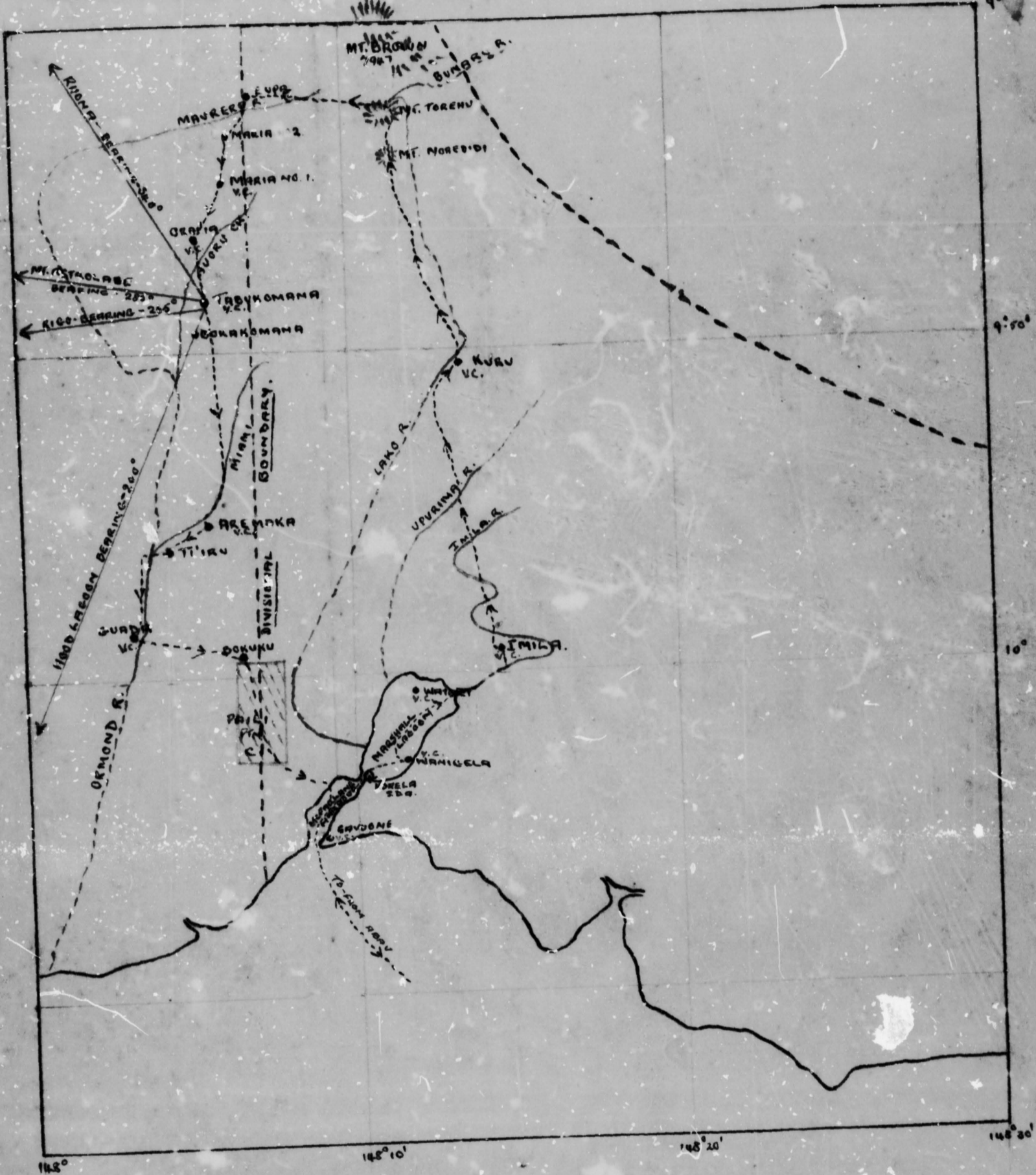
John E. McKenna.
ACTING DIRECTOR OF NATIVE LABOUR.

DISTRIBUTION:

- Assistant District Officer, ABAU.
- Assistant District Officer, RIGO.
- Director of District Services & Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

JBM

ABAU PATROL - 414950 - MT. BROWN.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Central (Abau) Report No. 5 of 49/50
 Patrol Conducted by C. Fleay A.D.O.
 Area Patrolled West Coast to Igo border.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....
 Duration—From 6/3/50 to 15/3/50.

Number of Days.....
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....
 Medical /...../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
 AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
 PORT MORESEBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

PATROL REPORT

(6)

Submitted by Mr. G. Routley C.P.O.
Patrol Report No. 5 of 49-50

Report of a patrol to MARSHALL LAGOON

Officer conducting patrol:- Mr. C. Fleay, Actg. A.D.O.

Villages visited KAPARI, WANIGELA, CAVUONE, KELERAKWA,
LALaura, BADUBADU.

Object of patrol (a) Inspection and measurement of native
gardens for World Agricultural Census
(b) Routine

Duration of patrol. Monday, March 6th to Wednesday, March 15th.

Patrol accompanied by
(a) Europeans
H. G. Routley, C.P.O.
(b) Natives
1 L/cpl and 2 Constables of R.P.C.
1 Interpreter
2 Personal Servants

Transport Station launch "Minnatonka", canoes

(5)

Report of a patrol to villages between Abau and the Rigo border, in the Abau Sub-District of the Central Division.

D I A R Y

Monday, 6th March, 1950.

0600 hrs departed ABAU aboard "Minnatonka" for village of KAPARI. Called at OTAMATA Plantation to deliver mail. Arrived KAPARI at 1630 hrs. C.N.M. cases heard by A.D.O.

Tuesday, 7th March, 1950.

This day occupied in inspecting and measuring gardens for World Agricultural Census. Late afternoon further cases in C.N.M.

Wednesday, 8th March, 1950.

Proceeded to MARSHALL LAGOON per "Minnatonka". Landed at KORELLA Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists. Proceeded to WANIGELA and inspected village, thence to PAILE Plantation to pay-off labourers under N.L.O. Proceeded to GAVUONE village - inspected village, native hospital and the site of the new church being erected by the Mission of the S.D.A. Various family matters were brought for arbitration and settled out of Court. Stayed the night at GAVUONE Resthouse.

Thursday, 9th March, 1950.

Proceeded to KELERAKWA and inspected village. Departed for DURAM village, calling en route to interview Mr. J. Brewster at LALAURA. Unable to enter DURAM through lack of pilot and returned to ABAU, arriving 1400 hrs.

Friday, 10th March, 1950.

At ABAU.

Saturday, 11th March, 1950.

At ABAU.

Sunday, 12th March, 1950.

At ABAU.

Monday, 13th March, 1950.

Departed by canoe for BADUBADU village. Inspected village. Afternoon engaged in inspecting and measuring gardens.

Tuesday, 14th March, 1950.

Morning engaged in inspecting and measuring gardens. Departed for ABAU at 1145 hrs, arriving 1345 hrs.

Wednesday, 15th March, 1950.

A.D.O. engaged in station duties. Mr. Routley departed per "Minnatonka" to inspect and measure more BADUBADU gardens, returning to ABAU at 1145 hrs.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Natives expressed great interest in the Agricultural Census and wished to know why it was being carried out. All concerned were most co-operative and no great difficulties (other than those imposed by the terrain) were encountered.

Sorcery still has its adherents in this area. The V.C. at KAPARI brought a complaint that his son had been killed by 'pourripourri', but could not name the sorcerer. The son had been in good health until a fortnight before he died, but then went into a decline. On the day of his death he got up from bed, vomitted four times and then died. Enquiries failed to reveal any strange items in his diet. A homily on sorcery silenced, but failed to convince, the father.

The V.C. of WAIORI brought a complaint that certain people were stealing mangrove trees from his stand. He was advised, should he apprehend the culprits, to bring them to ABAU so that the matter could be straightened out.

Village Affairs in general appeared normal, and though several family quarrels were brought before the magistrate these were nearly all settled out of court to the satisfaction of both parties.

Native Agriculture and Livestock

Gardens in all villages were quite good, and there appeared to be no dearth of food. The two villages selected for Agricultural Census are situated quite some distance from suitable gardening land and are separated from their gardens by belts of mangrove swamp, sometimes of considerable depth. The gardens of BADUBADU, for example, consist of a series of small islands deep in a mangrove swamp situated one and a half hours by canoe from the village. Naturally these gardens contain 'gardenhouses' where the gardeners spend several days at a time while cultivating or reaping their gardens.

There do not appear to be many pigs or fowls in this area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Apart from the tracks leading to gardens the patrol did not see any roads. However, part of the causeway across the swamps from KAPARI to the VILIRUPU road was traversed. This causeway, consisting of logs laid in the mud, is swiftly decomposing into a dark humus and should make good gardening land in the not very distant future.

Between KAPARI and MARSHALL LAGOON a native pilot guided the "Minnatonka" through a deep water channel close inshore, obviating the necessity of encountering the rough water outside the reef in the passage previously used.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Villages were in the main clean and tidy, the exception being LALAUURA. This village is built on dunes of black sand which are continually moving, and the village consequently has a dirty and neglected air. It is thought that perhaps the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries might be able to supply grasses that will bind the sand dunes, thus giving the people a chance to improve their village. The difficulty with the local grasses seems to be that they are overwhelmed by the moving sand before they have become properly rooted.

Village officials of BILIOLOU made inquiries regarding the price of corrugated galvanised iron, apparently reflecting a shortage of building materials mentioned in a separate report on housing. They were informed that corrugated iron is in very short supply, but neither officer was able to mention even an approximate price.

The Village Constable of KELEERAKWA complained that the people fail to co-operate with him. He has endeavoured to have a pig-proof fence erected around the village, so far with no sign of success. Apparently his authority is not as great as could be desired.

V.C. BOBOGI of BADUBADU does a great deal of talking but does not appear to have very much authority in the village.

MISSIONS & MISSION ACTIVITY

The two missions in the area patrolled, the London Missionary Society and the Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, are functioning normally and school attendances are reported to be good. At GAVUONE all appears to be well, though the new Seventh Day Adventist church has again been pulled down, on this occasion by the Adventist adherents themselves. The building was considered unsatisfactory. Progress in re-erection appears to be very slow, meanwhile services and classes are being conducted in a dwelling house. Pastor Pascoe of KORELLA had no comments to make.

MEDICAL & HEALTH

PHD
Health generally appeared to be good, though the N.M.O. in charge of the native hospital at GAVUONE reported several cases of chicken-pox. V.C. BOBOGI of BADUBADU reported that a number of people from his village had sores on their limbs but that they had refused to go to Abau for treatment. This has been reported to the E.M.A. at Abau.

W. R. R. R. R.

①

REPORT ON POLICE

3183 L/Cpl BUME - not a good N.C.O. - lacks initiative and command and is easily flustered.

2189 Const. GAUWA - average in all respects.

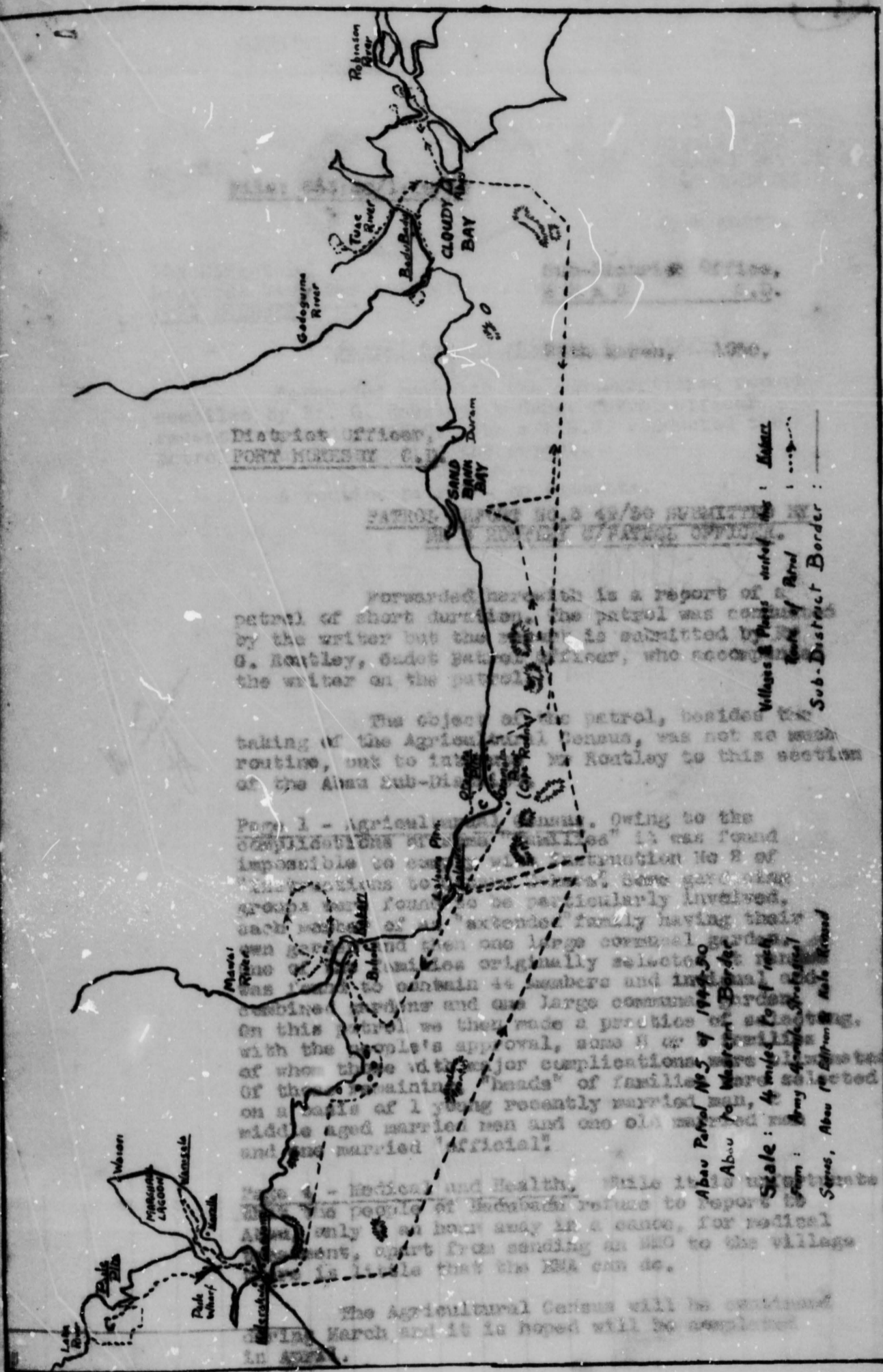
6095 Const. SAWASANI - willing, but not very bright - needs more experience.

at
Police

W. R. Bentley

T.N. ←

7



District Officer,
PORT MURKESBY C.P.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 4/30 SUBMITTED BY
MR. G. R. RUTLEY, DISTRICT OFFICER.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol of short duration. The patrol was conducted by the writer but the report is submitted by G. Rutley, Sub-District Officer, who accompanied the writer on the patrol.

The object of the patrol, besides the taking of the Agricultural Census, was not so much routine, but to inform Mr. Rutley to this section of the Abau Sub-District.

Page 1 - Agricultural Census. Owing to the impossibility of carrying out Instruction No. 2 of the Agricultural Census, some garden areas were found to be particularly involved, each headed by an "extended" family having their own garden and one large communal garden. The "heads" of families originally selected for the census were found to contain 44 members and included 10 combine gardeners and one large communal garden. On this patrol we then made a practice of selecting, with the people's approval, some 11 or 12 "heads" of whom three with major complications were selected. Of the remaining "heads" of families were selected on a basis of 1 young recently married man, middle aged married man and one old married man and one married "official".

Page 2 - Medical and Health. While it is unfortunate that the people of Macabach refuse to report to the health officer only an hour away in a canoe, for medical treatment, apart from sending an MBO to the village, there is little that the MBO can do.

The Agricultural Census will be continued during March and it is hoped will be completed in April.

Villages & Posts visited by Patrol
Sub-District Border

Abau Patrol No. 3 of 1944-50
Abau to Macabach Border

Scale: 4 miles to 1 inch
From: Army District Office
Singapore, Abau Sub-District

G. Rutley

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

7

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MJH/MP

File: 653:30/1:49/60

The Director,
District Services and Native Affairs
PORT MORESBY

Sub-District Office,
A B A U C.D.

20th March, 1960,

Forwarded herewith is the above-mentioned report compiled by Mr. G. Routley, a Cadet Patrol Officer, District Officer, PORT MORESBY C.D. The S/A.D.O. conducted the patrol.

A routine patrol - no comments.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 49/60 SUBMITTED BY
MR G ROUTLEY C/PATROL OFFICER.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol of short duration. The patrol was conducted by the writer but the report is submitted by Mr G. Routley, Cadet Patrol Officer, who accompanied the writer on the patrol.

The object of the patrol, besides the taking of the Agricultural Census, was not so much routine, but to introduce Mr Routley to this section of the Abau Sub-District.

Page 1 - Agricultural Census. Owing to the complications of some "families" it was found impossible to comply with instruction No 2 of "Instructions to Census Takers". Some gardening groups were found to be particularly involved, each member of an "extended" family having their own garden and then one large communal garden. One of the families originally selected at random was found to contain 44 members and individual and combined gardens and one large communal garden. On this patrol we then made a practice of selecting, with the people's approval, some 8 or 9 families of whom those with major complications were eliminated. Of those remaining, "heads" of families were selected on a basis of 1 young recently married man, 2 middle aged married men and one old married man and one married "official".

Page 4 - Medical and Health. While it is unfortunate that the people of Badubadu refuse to report to Abau, only 4 hours away in a canoe, for medical treatment, apart from sending an NMO to the village there is little that the EMA can do.

The Agricultural Census will be continued during March and it is hoped will be completed in April.

Gray 1960

Amount Returned to Service



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Central (Alau) Report No. 6 of 49/50

Patrol Conducted by C. Freay of A.P.O.

Area Patrolled Amazon Bay

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 22 /1950 to 29 /1950

Number of days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Service:/...../19.....

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

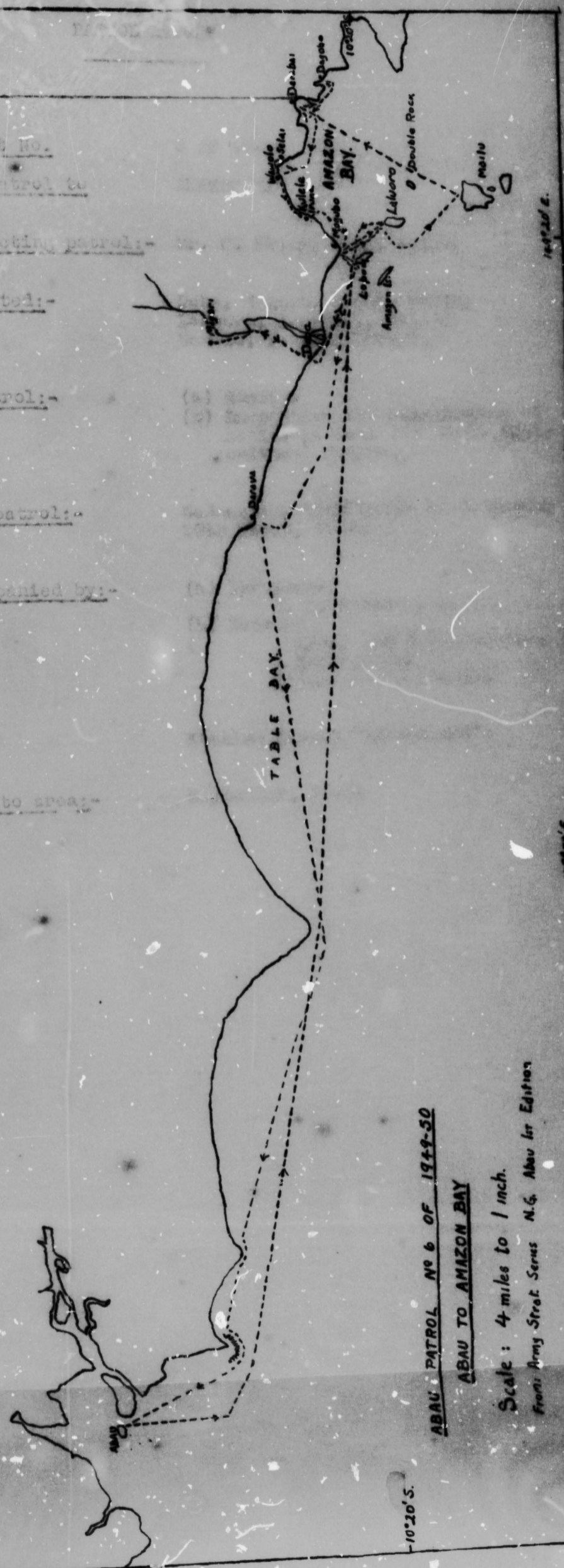
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

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Pop

Over 13
M F
Females in Child Birth

Patrol Report No. _____
 Report of a patrol to _____
 Officer conducting patrol: - _____
 Villages visited: - _____
 Object of patrol: - _____
 Duration of patrol: - _____
 Patrol accompanied by: - _____
 Transport: - _____
 Last patrol to area: - _____



ABAU PATROL NO 6 OF 1949-50
 ABAU TO AMAZON BAY

Scale: 4 miles to 1 inch.
 From Army Strat. Series N.G. Abau 1st Edition

10°20' S

10°20' S

148°20' E

148°20' E

148°20' E

PATROL REPORT

Patrol Report No. 6 of 49-50

Report of a patrol to AMAZON BAY

Officer conducting patrol:- Mr. C. Fleay, Actg. A.D.O.

Villages visited:- Deba, Magori, Lopom, Mailu,
Ialuora, Derebai,, Selai,
Wawolo, Kelele, Darava.

Object of patrol:- (a) Routine
(b) Inspection and measurement of
native gardens for World Agri-
cultural Census.

Duration of patrol:- Wednesday, 22nd March to Wednesday
29th March, 1950.

Patrol accompanied by:- (a) Europeans
H. G. Routley, C.P.O.
(b) Natives
(1 L/Cpl and 4 Constables, RPC.
1 Interpreter
2 Personal servants.

Transport:- Station Launch "Minnatonka".

Last patrol to area:- September, 1949.

Report of a patrol to villages between Abau and the Samarai border, in the Abau Sub-District of the Central Division.

DIARY

Monday, 22nd March, 1950.

Departed ABAU at 1135 hours and proceeded to LOPOM Island, arriving at 1300 hrs. Visited MOGUBO Plantation and returned to LOPOM at 1930 hrs. Night at LOPOM.

Thursday, 23rd March, 1950.

Departed at 0720 for DEBA, arriving at 0810. Launch sent back to LALUORA Anchorage. Morning engaged in inspecting and measuring gardens. Afternoon occupied with inspecting the village and the pitsaw operated by native BAGINAI, examining BAGINAI'S books, and collecting material for the World Agricultural Census.

A.C. BUBURI of the R.P.C. was despatched on an errand to KOMANIA village.

Friday, 24th March, 1950.

Departed 0750 for MAGORI village, arriving at 0910. Inspected village. Entire day occupied with inspecting and measuring native gardens.

Saturday, 25th March, 1950.

Departed 0705 for DEBA and rejoined launch. Proceeded to MOGUBO Plantation where various cases in the Court for Native Matters were heard by the A.D.O. Attended to Native Labour matters. Stayed overnight as guests of Mr McDonald of MOGUBO.

Sunday, 26th March, 1950.

At Mogubo.

Monday, 27th March, 1950.

Departed Mogubo 0800 and proceeded to MAILU. Inspected the village and paid a sum of money to Ken Godana on behalf of P.C.B. A.D.O. heard several cases in the Court for Native Matters.

Departed Mailu at 1200 and proceeded to DEREBAI. Inspected village. Lunched. Proceeded to DAGOBO village to inspect crop of 'hill' or 'dry' rice sown by H/C Punch Cowley. Returned to DEREBAI for the night.

Tuesday, 28th March, 1950.

Loaded a quantity of native foodstuffs aboard the Minnatonka and proceeded to SELAI village. Inspected village and walked on to WAWOLO village - inspected. Walked to KELLELE village and inspected village and native hospital. The Court for Native Matters sat at KELLELE to hear litigants from the three villages visited today. Walked to IRUNE Mission (L.M.S.) and spoke with the Rev. C. Clarke who was visiting the Mission. Rejoined the launch and proceeded to MOGUBO Plantation to weigh native food mentioned above and pay the vendors. Proceeded to LALUCRO Island. Inspected village and stayed the night.

Wednesday, 29th March, 1950.

Departed Lалуora 0630 and proceeded to LOPOM. Departed Lopom 0900 and proceeded to DARAVA. The A.D.O. stayed aboard the launch to effect adjustments to the tail-shaft bearing whilst the C.P.O. went ashore to inspect the village. Continued on to ABAU, stopping twice in TABLE BAY to adjust tail-shaft bearing. Arrived ABAU late afternoon.

End of Diary.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

As on the previous patrol (Report No. 5) natives expressed interest in the Agricultural Census and wished to know why it was being carried out. All concerned were most co-operative - in fact, almost every native wished his particular garden to be measured.

A number of charges were brought before the Court for Native Matters, mainly domestic matters which were settled out of court. Five cases, however, were brought to trial, resulting in three dismissals and two convictions. Cases brought to trial were:-

	No. of cases	NRC Section	Finding
Spreading lying reports	1	71 (b)	Dismissed
Adultery	2	84	"
Unlawfully laying hold of	1	71 (a)	Convicted
Stealing	1	78 (1)	"

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

Gardens in all villages are good and native food-stuffs are plentiful. Nearly three hundredweight of sweet potatoes were purchased at DEREBAI and brought to Abau. The main crop in the villages selected for census (DEBA and MAGORI) is taro, interplanted with bananas, pawpaws and occasionally yams. Taro is the staple diet, though small quantities of sweet potatoes are also cultivated in some areas.

Livestock, other than dogs, is conspicuous by its scarcity.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

There are no roads connecting the coastal villages and all walking must be done along the beaches. This is due to the wide belts of swamp which extend inland behind the lip of firm land fringing the sea.

ROADS & BRIDGES (Contd.)

The road from DEBA to MAGORI was in fairly good condition and of ample width, though blocked in several places by fallen trees of up to 14 feet girth, over which ramps had been hastily built.

MISSIONS AND MISSION ACTIVITY.

The only Mission operating in the area is the London Missionary Society, which has stations at IRUNE and MAILU maintained by Samoan pastors, and one at LALUORA in the charge of a Papuan. The missions are functioning normally and no complaints were received. The Rev. C. Clarke from Lawes College at Fife Bay was met at IRUNE and mission matters discussed. Mr Clarke was making a tour of inspection of stations under his care.

MEDICAL & HEALTH.

Health generally appeared to be good. A Native Medical Orderly maintains a Native Hospital at KUELE, and the mission pastors make some attempt to provide necessary drugs and treatment for their flocks.

Several natives were brought to Abau for treatment. One male infant had a large sore on his back which the E.M.A. diagnosed as an infection of the lung. The child was sent to Port Moresby for treatment.

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Villages were on the whole clean and tidy. It was found necessary, however, to reprimand the Village Constable at DARAVA for the state of his village. It was by all standards the worst village on the coast of this Sub-District. The Village Constable (BOBI) was instructed to have the village in a more presentable condition at

VILLAGES & VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Contd.)

the next visit of a Government officer, and to see that repairs were effected on the dilapidated buildings masquerading as houses. The village stands on a flat stretch of bare black sand, totally devoid of vegetation, and during the inspection the Village Constable and Councillors evinced great discomfort from the heat of the ground. It was tactfully suggested that a few shrubs or several lines of coconuts would provide shaded paths where walking was not so painful.

The village of LALUORA is still struggling with a housing project commenced many months ago. Two perfectly straight lines of exactly similar houses are being erected, upon completion of which the old houses will be torn down. The houses are equally spaced and have been built on a mass production technique. All the piles were installed before the frames were erected: the frames were all completed before the roofs were put on, and the roofs were completed before a start was made on the walls. The work has remained in abeyance for some time now, with the walls partially erected. It was suggested that the new village be completed before the next patrol arrives.

With the exception of V.C. BOBU of DARAVA village officials appear to be fulfilling their duties satisfactorily.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The people of the area patrolled are the most industrious in the Abau Sub-District. Many projects are being carried out and many are planned, and a bright future is confidently expected. Three Papuans and one half-caste are mainly responsible for the economic development, and following is a report on their activities.

(a) BAGINAI-WORO (A Papuan)

With the assistance of a C.R.T.S. loan in early 1949 Baginai commenced a pit-sawing project. Baginai's sawpit is at Deba Village where he has a shed built over the pit and storage shelves. His venture is purely "free enterprise" and he employs six local natives on a full time basis. The employees are paid from 25/- to 40/- per month and all profits are retained by Baginai. After some twelve months operation Baginai advises that he has made a net profit of £45. The produce of the "mill" is sold to Abau and to local plantations. Baginai never submits timber for sale to plantations without first consulting Abau, and care is taken that he is in no way defrauded - in fact the plantations claim that they are the ones being defrauded as the timber is often not all that it could be.

Baginai is now realising that there is much hard work in pitsawing, and very little gain, and is intending to install a light saw bench to rip down timber that has first been dressed by the pitsawyers. A firm in Australia has been approached on his behalf and a quotation received for a saw bench and engine that will cost, landed at Abau, approximately £120. The plans received are for a saw bench carrying a 24" blade and a 3HP Lister engine. Baginai has been advised that it is considered that the plant is too light, and further quotations are awaited from other

LOCAL INDUSTRIES (Contd)

Australian engineering firms.

Baginal has repaid the full amount of his loan.

(b) PUNCH CAMPBELL COWLEY (H/C)

Cowley is by far the most intelligent "leader" in the district. He has been the moving force behind the establishment of four different copra producing co-operatives. These are at Lopom Island, Lалуoro Island, Boru and Derebai. He has on his own initiative planted half an acre of rice from which he hopes to obtain seed for the planting of rice in the villages along the coast. To the eye of one who knows nothing whatsoever about rice Cowley's rice patch at Dagobo appears to be in excellent condition, the crop standing some six feet high and appearing to be very healthy. In Cowley's own words "the rice has been planted because the price of copra will not always be good and we want something else to produce when copra is no good". Three of Cowley's copra co-operatives have been given "de facto" recognition by the Co-operative Section and the books are kept as suggested by Mr Boyan on his recent visit. The fourth "Company" at Derebai is a small one and the people prefer to retain their present complicated system of production and sale, a method not acceptable to the Co-operative Section.

At the village of Boru, where the Co-operative already has a capital of some £1000, Cowley intends, with the people's full support, to establish a sawmill. A firm in Australia is being approached on Cowley's behalf to see what can be supplied for £1000 over-all cost including shipping. Cowley as a youth worked for many years on a sawmill and claims to be experienced enough to operate one.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES (Contd)

Cowley receives a set wage from each of his "companies" and runs his own trade store for his own profit. He is satisfied with this arrangement and is, I consider, conducting the concern in an honest manner. He co-operates fully with the Administration and welcomes any advise. He appears to abstain from local politics.

(c) MARK BONIO (Papuan)

This man is the 'shrewd customer' amongst the leaders. He is, I think, taking a large proportion of the proceeds of the sale of copra produced by three "companies". The companies are at Selai, Kulele and Mailu. (There are three companies at Mailu, in only one of which Mark has an interest). ^{At Selai} Mark Bonio is responsible for the commencement and organization of these three concerns, and without his guidance the people would probably not be producing any more than small lots for sale at a few shillings to the Mogubo Trade Store.

On this patrol the people of Mailu were addressed, and warned of the dangers of fraud in their present system. They were advised to form one Co-operative concern run under the guidance of the Co-operative Section, but expressed a wish to retain the status quo. It is understood that the people of Mailu now wish to unite in one company and expel Mark Bonio. Apparently, a week after the patrol had left Mark arrived with £1050 in cash and the people consider that they were not all paid the amount they should have received. A patrol in the near future will investigate.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES (Contd)

(d) KEN GODANA (Papuan)

Godana is the least outstanding of the four men. He apparently has slightly more initiative than his fellow villagers, and can read and write English. He has organised a section of the Mailu Island into a copra producing concern and appears to run it quite honestly. If Bonio is expelled from his company on Mailu, Godana will probably be elected to take over the economic affairs of the island.

GENERAL

It is estimated that some 90% ^{copra} production is being maintained in the area. Not all the people are concerned in the various projects mentioned above. Many people are independent producers but most of these sell copra to the Mogubo Trade Store, where a reasonable price is paid.

Some trochus is being gathered but at the moment the main interest of the people is copra. Production figures are not yet known but are being gathered and will be available for the Annual Report in July.

J. H. G. G. G.

Abau Patrol No. 6 of 1949-50.

REPORT ON POLICE.

- 3924 I/Cpl YOBA - Not a good N.C.O. Is nervous and lacks confidence - a pity, for he is conscientious, clean and neat. Would probably be quite a good man if he could overcome his embarrassing self-consciousness.
- 6095 Const. SAWASAN Not very bright.
- 6100 Const. BUBURI Not a particularly useful type. Is bumptious, self-assertive, overconfident, conceited and completely unreliable.
- 6130 Const. AUWA Somewhat slow and not particularly intelligent.
- 6933 Const. Bugler DAU-PUPA Is inclined to the belief that his job as bugler relieves him of the ordinary duties and responsibilities of a policeman.

J. Bentley

30/6/50

8-11-1950

File: 681:30/1:49/50

Sub-District Office,
A B A U C.D.

21st April, 1950.

District Officer,
PORT MORESBY.PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 49/50

Submitted herewith is Patrol Report No 6 - 49/50.

The report is submitted by Mr Routley, Cadet Patrol Officer, who accompanied the writer on the patrol.

Page 3 - Native Agriculture:

The sweet potatoes purchased were the produce of a "Govt" garden. Some time ago all districts were requested to prepare a special garden the purpose of which was to establish reserve food supplies and secondly, to have native foodstuffs to sell to the Administration without drawing on their own gardens. These sweet potatoes are the first to be purchased from the growers of these gardens.

Page 5 - Villages:

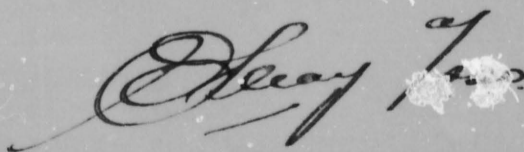
Many warnings have been issued to the Lалуoro inhabitants to complete their houses as many of them are living in hovels or incomplete houses. On this patrol the people were told that it is intended that action will be taken under the N.R.O.s if houses are not completed within four months. As a matter of interest, it was the LMS teacher, a Papuan, who planned the village and started things moving. The teacher apparently could not maintain the people's interest to complete the project.

Page 9 - Local Industries:

This section of the report was prepared by the writer.

Page 10 - Report on Police:

Mr Routley's condemnatory comments on the police are unfortunately true. More than the usual number of police were taken on this patrol as the people in the area patrolled take much interest in the flag ceremony. Usually everyone gathers around the flagstaff and after the police are dismissed they applaud. 1 L/Cpl, 2 A/Cs and the bugler were taken to make a suitably impressive parade to an appreciative audience.



(C. Fleay)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Central (Abau) Report No. 7 of 49/50.

Patrol Conducted by H. G. Rantley C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Simuga

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 25/4/1950 to 9/5/1950.

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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PATROL REPORT

Abau Patrol Report No. 7 of 1949-50

Report of a patrol to:- Dimuga area.

Officer Conducting Patrol:- H.G. Routley, C.P.O.

Villages visited:- Nunumai, Narubada, Bilaga, Bomui, Deria, Numbui, Doveta, Dogon, Komania No. 1, Komania No. 2, Eviaua, Venatt, Ioiok, Arau, Lana, Magori, Deba, Darava.

Object of patrol:- (a) Routine
(b) Inspection and measurement of native gardens for World Agricultural Census.

Duration of patrol:- Tuesday, 25th April to Tuesday, 9th May, 1950.

Patrol Accompanied by:- (a) Europeans
Nil
(b) Natives
3 Constables of the R.P.C.
1 Interpreter
1 Native Medical Orderly
1 Personal Servant.

Transport:- M.V. DOMA, carriers, canoes.

Last patrol to area:- September, 1949.

DIARY OF PATROLTuesday, 25th April, 1950.

Departed ABAU per M.V. DOMA at 0640 for MOGUBO Plantation, Amazon Bay, landing at 1630. Sent instructions to V.C. of KULELE village to report with carriers on the morrow. Night at Mogubo.

Wednesday, 26th April, 1950.

Departed MOGUBO at 0820 and walked to WAWOLO, arriving at 0925. Departed per canoe at 0945 and proceeded up the Hardei River for $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours. Went ashore at 1130 at the old L.M.S. Plantation at ORAURO and walked to NUNUMAI, arriving at 1340 in heavy rain.

Inspected village and stayed overnight.

Thursday, 27th April, 1950.

Departed 0825 and walked to DERIA over rough but clean roads, arriving at 1230. Inspected village. Village Constable was suffering from influenza and was treated by N.M.O. Wari.

Night at DERIA.

Friday, 28th April, 1950.

Departed 0750 and walked to NIMBUI (1 hour). Inspected village and walked on up the valley of the Ulumanu River for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to the foot of the Main Range. From here there was a climb of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours through DOVETA to DOGON, which was reached at 1510 in heavy rain.

Night at DOGON.

Saturday, 29th April, 1950.

Departed 0740 for the climb over the Main Range to KOMANIA No. 1. which was reached at 1430. Inspected village and walked to KAKAIA (40 minutes) and return.

Night at KOMANIA No. 1.

Sunday, 30th April, 1950.

Rest Day.

Interviewed V.C. and Councillors and selected garden owners for World Agricultural Census. The V.C. from KAKAIA reported to say that all was well at his village.

Monday, 1st May, 1950.

Departed 0700 to inspect and measure gardens, returning at 1230. Visited by V.C. and Councillors of URI (Baniara). All well at their village.

Night at Komania.

Tuesday, 2nd May, 1950.

Departed at 0700 and walked for two hours to the top of the range, then two and a half hours down the mountain-side and along the riverbed (upper Bailebu) to EVIAUA, arriving at 1130. Inspected village - satisfactory.

Night at EVIAUA.

Wednesday, 3rd May, 1950.

Departed 0720 and walked to VENAUT, arriving at 1045. Inspected village. At 1120 departed for IOIOK, arriving at 1350. Village extremely clean and neat.

Night at IOIOK.

Thursday, 4th May, 1950.

Departed at 0750 for ARAU, arriving at 1130. Departed at 1230 for LAUA, walking along the Western bank of the Bailbu River, which was overflowing in places. Arrived LAUA at 1450 in heavy rain. Village in disgraceful condition. Heavy rain all night - river rose more than three feet.

Night at LAUA.

Friday, 5th May, 1950.

Departed LAUA 0845 in heavy rain and walked to MAGORI. Bailebu River continued to rise and flooded the track, in places to waist depth. En route the V.C. from MAGORI was met, he having paddled up the track in a double canoe in which I completed the trip to Magori. At MAGORI complaints of assault and of adultery were received and the V.C. was instructed to proceed to ABAU with all principals and witnesses for hearing of the charges.

Departed for MOGUBO at 1145, arriving DEBA at 1300 and MOGUBO at 1500 in heavy rain, which had not abated all day. Two constables and one Village Constable from Samarai, in pursuit of native SALI, reported at MOGUBO.

Night at MOGUBO.

Saturday, 6th May, 1950.

Very high winds and rough seas made it impossible to cross to the island villages of LOPOM, LALUORO and MAILU. Carriers and Police had not arrived and a visit to the Bailebu River showed it to be impassable.

Received complaints of assault and of gambling from KULELE village and instructed V.C. to accompany me to ABAU with principals and witnesses.

Night at MOGUBO.

Sunday, 7th May, 1950.

High winds and seas continued. The Bailebu having fallen about four feet I returned to DEBA, accompanied by the Constables and V.C. from Samarai. The double crossing of the river by the Ferryman's canoe (from Deba to the Eastern bank and return) occupied three hours. Mr Cattell, E.M.A. from Abau, arrived at DEBA in the late afternoon.

Night at DEBA.

Monday, 8th May, 1950.

Departed 0350 for DARAVA, arriving at 1435. At 1500 Constables BEvaru and Waimara reported fr om Abau with urgent radiograms.

Night at DARAVA.

Tuesday, 9th May, 1950.

Departed 0600 per canoe for ABAU, arriving at 2150.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Throughout the area gardens were reported to be good and there was no shortage of native foods. In nearly all villages large quantities of food had been prepared and were offered to the patrol immediately on arrival.

At KOMANIA the gardens were the subject of special attention, and it was found that the local practice is to cultivate on lines similar to those of Medieval Europe. That is to say, the gardens of the village are grouped together in large area, which could almost be called fields, in each of which a householder may hold several long narrow strips of land spaced at intervals over the field. Each strip is separated from its neighbours by a narrow baulk of uncultivated land or by a row of stones. Asked why this practice was followed, rather than having each man's strips consolidated into one large holding as is done in other DIMUGA villages, the councillors replied that it had always been that way, nobody had ever thought about it, and anyway they could see no advantage in changing.

There were very few pigs and only five fowls in the DIMUGA area - 3 roosters and 2 hens, in two villages.

The subject of cattle for the ILAKAI Valley, suggested by Mr. Williamson (Abau Patrol Report No. 3 of 1949-50) was raised at KOMANIA, but enthusiasm seems to have waned. The people said that they had no money to buy cattle. It was suggested that several men should go out and work with the express purpose of earning sufficient money to buy several cows and a bull, and that they open a joint C.S.B. Account and deposit their money for this purpose.

MEDICAL & HEALTH.

N.M.O. WARI from the Medical Aid Post at KULELE accompanied the patrol and inspected the people in each village. Where the patrol did not stay overnight a halt was made long enough for the treatment of any cases. Several cases of Yaws and Incipient Yaws were discovered and instructed to report to KULELE for treatment. In each case the initial injection was given at the village. Two cases of chest complaints - probably influenza - were found, in both cases the patient being a Village Constable (at DERIA and DOVETA).

The Medical Aid Post at KAKAIA (Baniara Sub-District) had closed through lack of drugs and the N.M.O. in charge had gone to Baniara to obtain fresh stocks. Several people from Baniara villages reported to the patrol at KOMANIA for treatment.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

A great part of the track of this patrol lies along river beds liberally strewn with boulders which make progress very strenuous. It is obviously impossible for the people to construct and maintain good roads under these circumstances. The rivers are crossed and re-crossed many times, but the nature of the terrain makes the construction of any form of bridge impracticable. The use of the term "ford" is a courtesy figure of speech, as most crossing places are waist deep even at low water. Since the rivers rise rapidly the track soon becomes impassable after rain - I was constantly informed that the Bailebu River was a "death place" and that many natives had lost their lives in its waters.

On the mountain tracks a great deal of labour has been expended in the construction of steps which are of doubtful value, being far too high and too narrow. The track climbs about 2,000 feet from the ULUMANU River to DOVETA village, drops down again about 1500 feet to another stream and climbs

ROADS & BRIDGES (Contd).

again to DOGON village another 1500 feet, stepped all the way with saplings and stakes. Carriers take from four to four and a half hours to cover this section, for a forward gain of approximately two miles.

From DOGON to KOMANIA the track passes over the Main Range. From DOGON to the top of the range the track is good. From the top of the range the track descends into the ILAKAI Valley, and is very poor. In places no effort has been made to clear or cut a track, and the patrol had to scramble several hundred feet down the mountainside. On being reprimanded the people complained of the labour involved in the construction and maintenance of roads in this area. Though DOGON and KOMANIA are only a few miles apart, measured in a straight line, the track winds so much that the apparent distance is more than doubled. When it is considered that there is a second road out of the valley, from KOMANIA No. 2 to EVIAUA, it is seen that there are approximately twenty miles of mountain roads for these people to maintain for the benefit of an occasional patrol. There appears to be little or no intercourse between the KOMANIA villages on the one hand and DOGON or EVIAUA on the other. When KOMANIA people visit ABAU they follow a bush track down a stream which flows between the Ulumanu and Bailebu rivers, joining the Bailebu just above IOIOK. When following this track the people pass through no villages until they get to IOIOK, and sleep one night in the bush. In view of the fact that the KOMANIA villages are only 40 minutes removed from KAKAIA (Baniara Sub-District) and are connected to that village by an excellent road, an unnecessary hardship appears to have been imposed by including KOMANIA No. 1 and KOMANIA No. 2 in the Abau Sub-District.

VILLAGES.

Villages were in the main clean and in good repair. A great improvement was noted at DARAVA, which was the subject of censure on the last patrol. The village had been cleaned and the houses repaired, and even the canoes were drawn up in an neat line on the river bank. The V.C. and Councillors of IOIOK were commended for an extremely clean and pleasant village.

The village of LAUA, on the other hand, was very dirty and in a disgraceful state of disrepair. Of the ten houses in the village two had no roof and two had no walls. The police barracks had been pulled down some time previously and no trace of it remained. The Rest House leaked badly and the patrol arrived in the midst of frantic efforts to patch the roof. The village is under the control of the MAGORI V.C., who was at his own village, and the Village Councillor, an old man, had to bear the brunt of a rather caustic lecture.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village Constables in the main appeared to be carrying out their duties satisfactorily and were most anxious to assist the patrol in all ways, especially in moving on to the next village. The new appointment at IOIOK-VENAUT-EVIAUA appears conscientious, but is inclined to disappear into the bush too often. His villages were clean and neat and in good repair. V.C. BOBI of DARAVA has done good work since the last visit to his village. The MAGORI V.C. is slack in his job and is inclined to use his position to obstruct the course of Justice by instructing witnesses not to accompany litigants to Abau. The village of LAUA, under his control, was, as mentioned under "villages" above, in a disgraceful condition. He is an ex Armed Constable, and it was pointed out to him that, in view of his training and his closer contact with Europeans, something more was expected of him than of other Village Constables.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Nothing of Anthropological note was observed on this patrol.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

No payments were made and no new claims brought forward.

MISSIONS.

A native schoolteacher of the London Missionary Society is stationed at NUNUMAI and teaches in the local dialect. He had no complaints and apparently has all the students he can handle. There is a native teacher of the Kwato Extension Mission at ARAU, but the patrol did not stay at that village.

Apart from these two schools there is no Mission activity in the Dimuga area.

CO-OPERATIVES.

At present there are no Co-Operatives or local industries in the Dimuga. An effort is being made to stimulate interest in cattle raising in the Ilakai Valley, which appears to an urban eye to be eminently suited to the purpose. (See under "Native Agriculture & Livestock" above, and Abau Patrol Report No. 3 of 1949-50, pp 17 and 18)

The establishment of a cattle industry must be a long range project, but should it be possible to create and sustain sufficient interest among the natives to breed up large herds over the next two decades, the construction of an airstrip to bring out beef and hides would present few difficulties, and by 1975 may be justified as an economic move. Only a few hundred yards from Komania No. 1 there is a stretch of ground almost perfectly flat and over a mile long, at an altitude of about 3,200 feet, running lengthwise along the valley. It is unimpeded by mountains at either end. It is understood that the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is interested in the establishment of cattle in this country, and it is suggested that the Ilakai Valley be borne in mind.

CO-OPERATIVES (Contd).

The people of DARAVA wish to form a Co-Operative Copra Company under the auspices of the Co-Operative Section. Approximately thirtyseven people, comprising almost the whole male population, wish to combine to work the village coconut plantation. They have heard of the recent visit of Mr. R. Boyan to local villages and wish to enjoy priviledges similar to those offered to their neighbours. The construction of a smokehouse is already well under way.

CARRIERS.

Village Constables were most helpful in supplying carriers, and an average of 16 were employed, save in mountain areas where larger numbers were necessary.

GENERAL.

It is unfortunate that the patrol was rather hurried and more time was not spent in villages, but it was necessary to hasten in order to leave the area before the rains came. Had the departure from EVIAUA been one day later the patrol would have been held up in VENAUT for an indefinite period, possibly of some weeks.

The position in the Dimuga area does not seem to have changed since Mr. Williamson's Census Patrol in September, 1949, when a very full report was submitted (No. 3 of 1949-50). Reiteration of his information would be pointless, and this report has been confined to pertinent matters.

C. H. Rowley
.....
C.H.R.


Abau Patrol Report No. 7 of 1949-50.

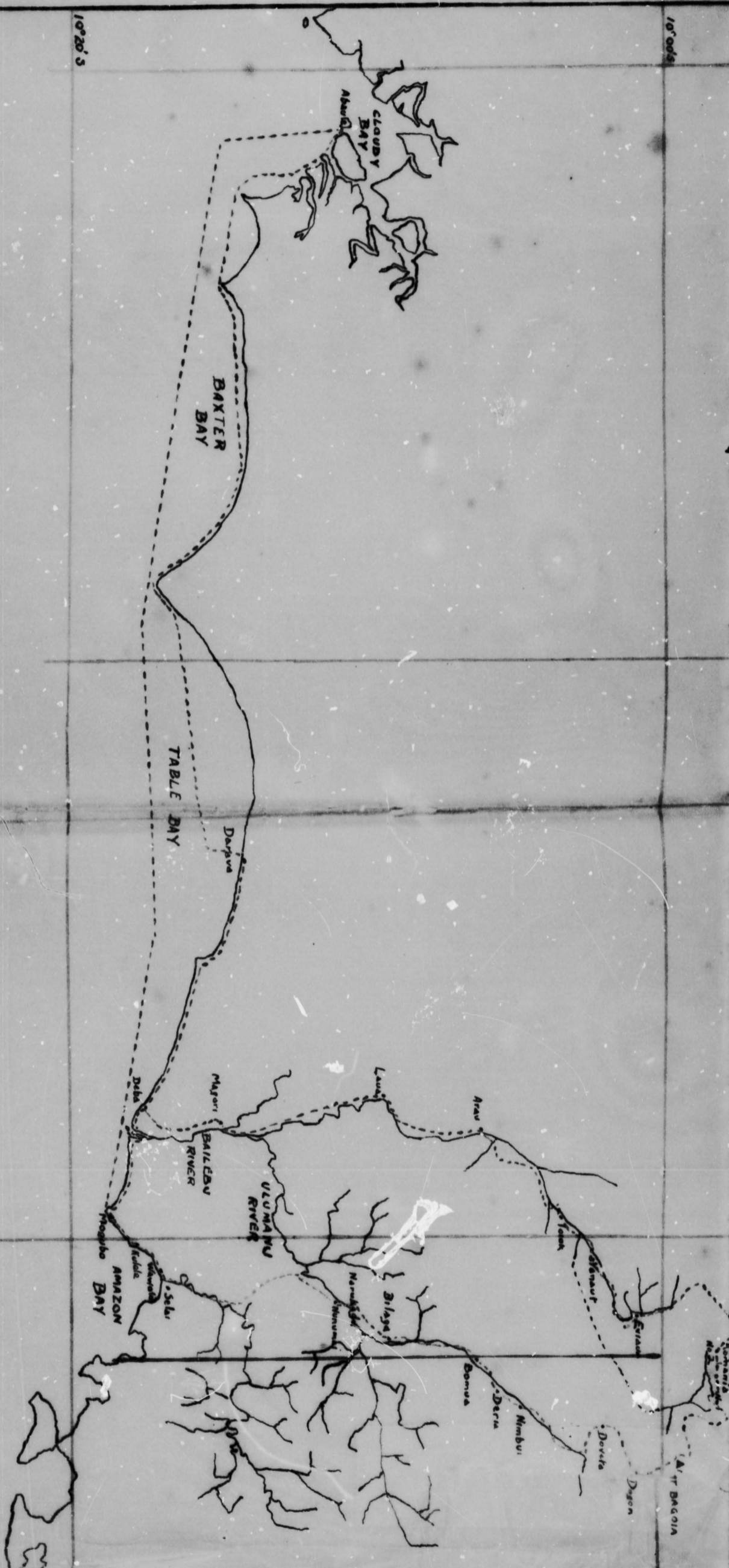
REPORT ON POLICE

5095 Const. SAWASAN Not very bright, but learns by repetition.

6100 Const. BUBURI Improving.

6130 Const. AUWA Not particularly intelligent, but is a good worker.


.....
Officer of R.P.C.



10°20' S

10°00' S

ABAU PATROL No 7 OF 1949-50

Scale:- 4 Miles to 1 inch

Contour:- Various Maps; Patrol Sketches

Districtal Boundary (Where known):-

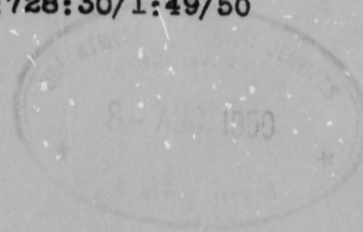
Route of Patrol:-

Villages and Natural Features Shown in Black

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/5/50
✓

File:728:30/1:49/50



Sub-District Office,
A B & U C.D.

15th June, 1950,

District Officer,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO . 7 49/50.

Enclosed herewith is Patrol Report No 7
49/50.

The report is of a patrol conducted by
Mr R G Routley, Patrol Officer and covers the Dimuga
area.

Page 5: and 9:Cattle Raising:

Before an attempt is made to interest
the people, it is thought and officer of the Dept.,
of Agriculture should visit the area.

Page 7, Divisional Boundaries:

The Abau sub-district is small enough
now without handing over villages to Baniara.

Page 8, Magori Village Constable:

The matter of the witnesses was investigated
and I do not think there was a deliberate obstruction
intended but only a misunderstanding. The Magori V.C.
has been reprimanded for his slackness.

Page 9, Cooperatives - Darava Village:

Punch Cowley is now interested in Darava
and will probably organise the copra production in
the village.

C. Fleay 7/50.

(C.Fleay)

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Central (Abau) Report No. 8 of 49/50.

Patrol Conducted by C. Fleay a/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled Main Range — Abau - Iupi.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 11/10/1949 to 19/10/1949

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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 £.....

Pop

13
F
Females
in Child
Birth

Patrol Report Number 49/50.

PATROL REPORT

of

MAIN RANGE ABAU AND TUFI SUB-DISTRICTS.

by

C. ELLIOTT a/ADO.

Purpose: CENSUS
MEDICAL and
ROUTINE.

Duration: Commenced 11th October 1949
Completed 19th October 1949

Personnel: EMA Mr E H Adams
Cpl. One
A/Cs Two
MMOs Two.

Maps Used: Sketch Map drawn by Mr W J Landon

Last Patrol: October 1948

DIARY OF PATROL

Tuesday 11th October 1949:

Patrol moved to Bayugina Ptn by launch. Attended to Native Labour matters and the writer and Mr Adams guests of Mr Cosman.

Wednesday 12th October 1949:

To Gadogina River and camped on the usual site.

Thursday 13th October 1949:

Climbed OREU Mountain and crossed the main range to Kaxxa Keveri Valley. Census taken at the small village of De'uru then proceeded to Eruru.

Friday 14th October 1949:

Moved to hamlets of PAIWA, OBO and Domara. No rest house at Domara and camped on the road to Araia.

Saturday 15th October, 1949:

Proceeded to Araia - census taken then climbed lower slopes of Mt Obaka to Doma. Census concluded late in the evening.

Sunday 16th October, 1949:

To Debana Via Mt Obaka.

Monday 17th October, 1949:

After completing census, moved to camp site on the Mori River.

Tuesday 18th October, 1949:

To Amau thence Lurumu.

Wednesday 19th October, 1949:

By canoe to Abau where patrol arrived 35 minutes before arrival of the District Officer by Catalina.

PATROL REPORT

OF

MAIN RANGE PATROL

General:

This patrol was originally scheduled to occupy three weeks but, prior to the commencement, advice was received that the District Officer intended visiting Abau on the 19th October. As carriers had already been recruited from inland areas, it was decided to endeavour to conduct the patrol in the 9 days available and to return to Abau before the Catalina's arrival.

Although large distances were covered, it is not considered that the patrol was unduly hastened as the population in the area patrolled is sparse.

Census:

Although no ruling had been given on the responsibility of the Keveri Valley, I decided to conduct the census.

Apparently pre war, Abau was responsible for the area but during the war, divisional boundaries and administrative responsibility became somewhat confused.

Following is a summary of the census figures:-

Village	Absent from Village	Children		Adults		Grand Total
		M	F	M	F	
De'eru	9	10	9	12	18	58
Eruru	4	13	13	23	28	81
Obo	2	9	6	10	8	35
Paiwa	1	4	2	9	7	23
Domara		2	3	3	3	11
Araia	1	3	8	14	16	47
Doma	1	19	11	17	16	64
Wariaudi		1	3	1	1	6
Debana	6	17	8	23	22	76
Total	24	83	63	112	119	401

These figures are included in the body of this report for it is wished to emphasise the decline in the population.

Mr W J Lambden found that the population in 1937 was as follows:-

	1937	1949
ABAI		
PO'O		
Baurawau		
Now De'eru	74	58

Village	1937	1949
Fio'io) Now	89	81
Bureu) Eruru		
Paiwa	35	23
Momoro) Now	72	35
Obo) OBo		
Ukaudi Now	32	11
Dorara		
Boneka Ma	89	
Waca) Now	22	
Baru'Rueba) Amau	16	
Donegobi)	18	
Wariaudi	28	6
Doma	58	64
Auwaka Now	47	47
Araia		
Debana) Now		76
Waramobi) Debana	88	
Total	668	401

This shows a decrease of 266 people, however, of these, it is known that the Okaudi people, that is, Boneka, Waca, Donegobi and some of the Wariaudi moved to the Kwato settlement at Amau, thus migration accounts for 159 of the decline. Some of the Ukaudi people moved to Amau, those remaining forming the village of Domara.

Assuming that amongst all of the people from the Kevert and villages surrounding Amau who were moved to Amau in 1939/40, there was no natural increase, there should have been a population of 318 yet Mr P/O Williamson only recorded 271 people.

We have then, in the main Range villages a decline, since 1939, from 841 to 672 people.

Native Affairs:

As shown in the previous paragraph, the decline in the population has been considerable and the position does not appear to be improving, for, on this patrol, only 5 women were found to be pregnant.

These people have had since 1937, much interference with their way of life and this alone no doubt accounts for the decline. There is no record of any epidemics.

Native Affairs (Contd) :

It was in 1937 that Sir Hubert Murray ruled that if the people "take part in any more murders, the murderers may expect to be hanged". Until this time, only jail sentences of varying terms had been imposed with apparently little effect and at that time it was said that "50% of the male adults have been convicted and sentenced to years of imprisonment for murder."

The threat of hanging, which was implemented in some cases, had the desired result and murder in the Main Range does appear to be a thing of the past.

The passing of tribal murders took away from the people one of their most important diversions and tonics and also upset the foundation of native life as men had to prove themselves by killing before they were acceptable in marriage. It is understood, even now, men have to sometimes stand the gibes of their woman folk because they could not produce the required human hand of a victim.

At about this time, the Kwato Extension Association began to be interested in the area and ~~many~~ ^{many of} few local natives were taken to Kwato for a brief period of training. These semi-trained natives were returned to their villages as mission teachers and the response of the people was almost miraculous and shortly afterwards many people became fervent Christians. This was most noticeable amongst the Okaudi people.

A Mission HQs had been set up at Amau and many small hamlets were invited to come and make a community settlement at Amau. Kuroudi, Makala, Domara No 2 (all of Mori River) and Dou, Boneka, Baru'rueba, Dorasobi and some people of Wariaudi and Ukaudi responded and made the particularly pleasing settlement at the site of the old Amau hamlet. A few people of other Keveri Villages also moved to Amau. The move of the Mori River Villages is permanent but some of the population of the other villages, still return to their old village sites and grow some gardens. In certain cases families have been split by a few members wishing to move to Amau and others wishing to stay. Mission teachers have also encouraged hamlets to join together.

The Administration, during the war, ordered the village of Bau to move into the Keveri Valley. The people obeyed and moved the village to the slopes of De'eru hill, 1 1/2 hours from the old site. The order to move was given, it appears, because of the isolated position of Bau and the arduous track leading to that village from Keveri. The Bau people lived at the new site for awhile then, either a mission teacher or a Government patrol, it is not clear who, ordered another move still closer to the Keveri. The present site of the village is on the Wawera River, immediately after crossing the main range. The land on which the village is built and gardens planted does not belong to the Bau people.

Of the people of Bau, two people were hanged during the war and 6 given long term imprisonment.

Native Affairs: (Contd)

From the foregoing, it will be seen that in a short time, the contact between the people on one hand and the Mission and Administration on the other, has been most disruptive.

The people of Amau do indeed seem to be quite happy and contented but the people of the Keveri are despondent.

What is the solution? Perhaps the release on parole of the 6 Bau prisoners could be considered or they could be transferred to Abau where their respective wives could visit them. The spirit of the people, I am sure, is broken and I am confident that the prisoners release would not herald the revival of any more murders.

Perhaps the Ivato Mission could be asked to take a greater interest in the area, or, alternatively, another mission may be asked to set up a station in the Keveri and with at least one European at the mission. The people then would be given some interest in life ~~with~~ ^{other than} the constant grind of gardening and general village drudgery.

Native Courts:

Only one CNM case was heard and this was for adultery.

Various "civil" matters regarding pigs and other disputes were settled out of court - one gains the impression that these people think up happenings of years ago purely to be able to present a "court".

Roads:

Apart from the road linking the villages of the Keveri and Araia and Doma, the route travelled mostly followed bush tracks or river beds. Considering the small population, it would be unjust to expect the people to maintain more than a rough track from the coast to the range and from Debana to Amau. The track at present being maintained requires little attention and is satisfactory although without doubt would present difficulties in time of rain.

The road in from Baubanguina crosses and recrosses the Baubanguina river then follows a spur to the summit of a hill of about 1250 ft then down to the Gadoguina River. This river would not be crossable with any appreciable amount of rain as at the crossing the river is swift flowing and large. The track follows the Gadoguina for approximately two miles with many crossings and then follows a spur of Mt Oren. The main range is crossed at some 3,000 ft then it is about 1 hour down to De'aru. In the Keveri, the road fords many small rivers and the range is recrossed by way of Mt Obaka at approximately 4,000 ft. The track down is of slight gradient but the whole side of the mountain appears to be crumbling and is composed of loose shale.

Roads (Contd):

The carriers take a long time to move over this section.

From Deban, the route follows the Mori River and natives state for weeks on end the track is impassable.

Carriers:

Patrolling in the Keveri, represents human portorage at its worst. A sparsely populated valley and long treks between the villages with difficult terrain, completely exhausts the carriers and it is not possible to effect many changes of the carrying personnel.

On this patrol, some 14 natives were required to carry tents alone. The tents at Abau are of Aust. Army type and once they become wet they are heavy. It is necessary to sleep three nights under canvas.

32 carriers were employed at the commencement of the patrol to transport the tents, patrol equipment and personal gear of Mr Adams and myself. To cross the range on the return trip, owing to the condition of the carriers, it was necessary to employ 41 carriers.

No difficulty was experienced obtaining the carriers amongst the available population.

Villages:

The villages of the Keveri, although in many cases pleasantly situated, are inclined to be drab. Villages do appear to be kept clean. Housing is not good but this is largely due to a shortage of satisfactory building materials.

Past patrols have apparently endeavoured to establish village latrines of the deep-pit variety and villages have made an attempt to comply with orders. Unfortunately the pits are seldom over 6ft deep and covered by a poor and small structure. It is not thought that they are used extensively.

As already stated, Amai is a very pleasing settlement. Before Kwato came, some 14 people live at Amai but shortly afterwards many people came to live there permanently. Arrangements made as to land ownership are not known but no disputes have been brought to the notice of the writer.

Each group of people that has moved to Amai have been allocated a section of land on which to build their houses and Amai is thus divided into several distinct communities. The Mission influence may readily be seen as houses are of good type and the layout obviously planned. Many ornamental shrubs and trees add to the attraction of Amai.

Village Officials:

Constables do appear to be conscientious and are probably a good selection as is possible. All V/cs on

Village Officials (Contd):

the northern side of the range are administered from Tufi.

Except at Amau, where councillors take an active part in village affairs, councillors are little better than assistant constables. Because of the comparative backwardness of the people this matter is of no particular concern for the time being although the difference in the positions of the Constable and Councillor was always emphasised.

Mission Activity:

Reference has already been made to the establishment and some of the activities of the Kwato Mission. This Mission is the only one interested in the area patrolled. With HQs at Amau, two Europeans, Mr S Ross, a Veterinary Surgeon, and Mr R Pitman, are well established.

Amau is a CRTS Agricultural centre and rice growing projects have been commenced - approximately 20 acres of rice was ready for harvesting at the time of the patrol. Extensive areas of sweet potatoes have been planted as a cash-crop.

Mr Ross has surveyed the Amau surroundings and is planning the construction of an irrigation and hydro electric scheme. Work has started on the irrigation channels.

The Kwato Mission also intend establishing a dairy at Amau.

The Mission is obviously most active at Amau but it is thought more interest could be taken in the people on the northern side of the range.

Gardens:

The people of the Main Range have no shortage of food. Taro is grown extensively and is supplemented by sweet potatoes, bananas and sugar cane. Very little Yam is grown.

Co-operatives:

The co-operative movement, which, at the moment, is popular in this sub-district has now reached the inland people. Several villages requested the patrols blessings on a community sweet potato growing venture. The produce, it was stated, was to be sold at Abau. The long and arduous carry to the coast was pointed out to the people but enthusiasm was still high.

WDC:

Apart from an outstanding claim for a pension, all War Damage Compensation work in the area patrolled is completed.

Henry Turo

Appendix (i)

PATROL REPORT - MAIN RANGE

Mr Adams, EMA, accompanied the writer on the patrol and as the census was taken, Mr Adams had an opportunity to closely observe the whole population.

No one was ordered to hospital, Mr Adams found it necessary to dress a few sores and give some injections for Yaws but otherwise the health of the people appeared to be satisfactory.

A prevalence of goitre was noticed and many of the cases observed came from the same families.

C. Fleay

(C. Fleay)

Appendix (ii)

Report on Personnel - Royal Papuan Constabulary

No 3356	Cpl	Gaumi	Am not at all satisfied with this NCO. While being of fine physic he is lacking in command and initiative.
No 6035	A/C	Sipwa	Quite an efficient patrol constable.
No 2189	A/C	Gauwa	A plodder and quite a valuable man on patrol.

C. Fleay

(C.Fleay)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 707:30/1:49/50

Sub-District Office,
A B A U C.D.

22nd May 1950,

District Officer,
PORT Moresby.

Patrol Report No B 49/50

Forwarded herewith, please find a report of a patrol conducted by the writer some considerable time ago. The report was written then delayed pending a decision on the various correspondence written regarding the responsibility of the Keweri Valley. This office memorandum 661:1/B:49/50 refers.

Unfortunately, when no reply was received the report was forgotten until last month when a further patrol was being planned to visit the Keweri. The report is forwarded at this late date for the purpose of recording the statistical data contained therein. The omission is regretted.

G. Fleay 2/1/50

(G. Fleay)

Amount Returned to Govt



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Central (Aluan) Report No. 9 of 49/50
 Patrol Conducted by C. Fleay MADO
 Area Patrolled Inland Robinson River & Keveni Valley
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 29/4/50 to 8/5/50

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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 £.....

.....

.....

.....

Patrol Report No. 9-49/50

Report of a Patrol
of
INLAND ROBINSON RIVER AND THE KEVERI VALLEY
by
C/ Fleay a/Assistant District Officer.

Purpose of Patrol:

- (a) World Wide Agricultural Census
- (b) Routine Inspection and
- (c) Investigate possibility of a road from
Velevelai to Keveri Valley.

Duration of Patrol:

Departed Abau: 29th April 1950
Returned Abau: 8th May 1950.

Maps Used:

Sketch Map by the late Mr W J Lambden.

Last Patrol:

Inland Robinson River: May 1949
Keveri Valley : October 1949.

••••
••

Diary of Patrol.

April 29th:

Proceeded with all carriers and gear per Manugoro to Robinson River and thence via hamlets of Darava and Ol'io to Bam,

April 30th:

Patrol moved to Doma and Velelevelai. Camp pitched a short distance away from Velelevelai and on the banks of the Libai River.

Heavy rain fell during the afternoon and the Libai in full flood by late evening.

May 1st:

Moved up the Libai River. River still a little swollen and progress slow. The route crosses and recrosses the Libai and every one exhausted after 5 hours. Pitched camp at 1200 and rain commenced at 1400.

May 2nd:

Proceeded a further two hours up the Libai and then left the river to climb the main range. Range crossed after a surprisingly short climb. Down to the Adau River where the river was found to be swollen and the crossings most difficult. Even this far inland the Adau river is of considerable size.

Pitched camp at 7.15 pm. Heavy rain all night.

May 3rd:

Continued down the Adau River. Last night's rain has made the river rise over yesterday's already high level and the numerous crossings are dangerous.

At site of the old Bau Village, left the Adau River and travelled up a creek. Climbed over De'ure hill then down to Wabela River where De'Ure Village is now located. Arrived late in the afternoon and found all the people except the old, away at a dance at Silimidi Village.

May 4th:

Heavy rain all day - Coastal carriers paid off. An A/C sent to Silimidi to request the people's return. Cpl Bume despatched to Araia area to recruit carriers.

Diary of Patrol

-2-

May 5th:

Departed early a.m. to visit De'Ure gardens in connection with Agricultural Census and on return found that the Wabela was flooded so unable to cross over to inspect Eraru as planned.

Light rain with occasionally heavy showers. Am now advised that there is no hope of people crossing Adau River from Silimidi for at least several days after the weather breaks.

May 6th:

Managed to cross the Wabela and inspected Keveri Hamlets.

Bume returned without carriers and advises that he was unable to cross the Domara River.

May 7th:

Decided to leave all gear with Cpl Bume and endeavour walk to coast in one day. Set out in company with interpreter and A/C Dau and arrived at Baubanguina 10 hours later.

May 8th:

Proceeded to Abau.

.....
.....
.....

Report of Patrol
of
Inland Robinson River
and
Keveri Valley

General: Prior to the departure of the patrol it was realised that rain would probably upset the plan of the patrol. May and June are the wettest months in the sub-district but it was desired to reach De'ure at least and thus complete the Agricultural Census of the 6 villages selected for the Abau Sub-District. If the weather had permitted, it was the intention of the writer to investigate a reported track from the village of OBC to Amau, but owing to the heavy rain this was not possible.

Roads: Roads in the Inland Robinson River area are in a shocking condition, untended, overgrown and covered by large puddles of mud and water.

The people were told to dig drains, build up roads where necessary and ~~to~~ to keep the grass cut back. Picks and shovels have been loaned to each village and they were warned that another patrol would inspect the area in approximately three months time (Late July).

The roads of the Keveri Valley were completely overgrown by long Kunai grass - the people state the Keveri should only be patrolled once a year and they were caught unawares! As all were told last October to maintain these tracks, Cpl Bume was told to locate those responsible when the people returned from Silimidi and bring them to Abau.

9 people were subsequently tried and sentenced to two weeks IHL.

The road from Keveri to Baubauguina was found to be in a particularly poor condition and was in fact, in some places, non-existent. Last patrol the people were told they need only rough tracks but as they had not attempted to do so 13 Ganai people were tried and sentenced to 2 weeks IHL because of the condition of their section.

The route followed from Velevelai to the Keveri has little to recommend it. It is understood from the Velevelais that the last Govt., officer to use the route was Mr Humphries. The writer became interested in this track when it was noticed from out at sea that there appeared to be a relatively low pass through the main range. The low pass does in fact exist and it is thought that the patrol did not climb over 1,750 feet but the size of the

Roads (contd): Libai and Adau Rivers which have to be crossed and recrossed many times, nullifies any value of the low pass.

Villages: The villages of the Inland Robinson River area are indeed a drab and uninteresting lot. In 1938, these people lived in 10 villages but since then the teachers of the Kwato Mission have successfully encouraged the people to join together and form 7 villages in the low lying area behind Robinson River Plantation. I am not sure that the move has been in the best interests of the people.

The writer has already discussed in Patrol Report Number B 49/50 the movement of villages and their state. There has been no change.

The old people of DeUre approached the writer and asked that they be allowed to return to their original site of the old Bau village on the Adau River. These elders were told that it was a matter for the whole village but I had no objection. As stated in my last report, these people at present are not living on their own ground. The elders stated that probably they would first plant gardens at the old site and in about 12 months move back to Bau.

Village Officials: Constables appear to be a good a selection as possible though they could pay more attention to roads and village cleanliness. The more active patrolling that is now being carried out in this sub-district will no doubt improve matters.

Councillors are anything but councillors. It is difficult to explain to people that have no local industries or community spirit the work of a Councillor and they have automatically become the Constable's assistant.

Rest Houses: The Bam people were asked to re-roof their rest house as there are many holes in the roof, otherwise the building is of good construction. The Doma rest house is suitable but the DeUre building is very poor.

These three rest houses were the only ones encountered on the patrol.

Gardens: DeUre was the sixth and last village selected by the Department of Agriculture for the World Wide Agricultural Census.

The people of DeUre were found to be well off for food having extensive areas under taro, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, banana and a little yam.

Robinson River villages are also well supplied with food. The weather has been most suitable for gardens.

Native Affairs: The Inland Robinson River area is what could be best described as a depressed area. The people, who were, I understand, only a short time ago, among the most fierce of Papuans, are apathetical. They have no interest in any local industry, their villages are mediocre and in poor settings, only few go away to work and they appear to take little interest in mission activity.

In the Keveri Valley, all of the inhabitants except the old and a few youths were gathered at the village of Silimidi, some two days walk down the Adau River. The people had been gathered there, according to the elders, for the past 10 days to partake in a large dance and feast. As some carriers were required and it was thought that the dance may have had some cargo-cult features and A/C was despatched to investigate. Because of the rain, the A/C, although able to reach Silimidi was unable to return for a week, the Adau river being in full flood. The A/C reported that when he arrived at Silimidi the people were preparing to return to their respective villages and that he saw nothing unusual about the dance.

Some "civil" disputes were presented to the writer and these were amiably settled out of court.

The only other cases were the 22 natives charged with "failing to do the work on the roads as ordered by the Village Constable". All were convicted and sentenced to two weeks IHL.

Carriers: Carriers were recruited from the Robinson River area for carrying from the coast to the Keveri Valley. To lessen the loads of the carriers and to transport the heavy Abau tents, 30 men were employed.

The route being along the Ilibai and Adau Rivers, both of which were swollen, completely exhausted the carriers and caused many sore shoulders. As these men were promised that they would only carry to the Keveri, they were paid off on arrival at DeUre even although, because of the absence of the inhabitants at Silimidi, no carriers were available.

When it became obvious that the people would be unable to cross the Adau from Silimidi, the writer decided to leave all the gear under the control of Cpl Bume and attempt to reach the coast in one day, normally a two day walk. When the people returned from Silimidi Bume selected carriers and proceeded to Abau, arriving a week after the writer.

Mission Activity: Two Missions are now interested in the Inland Robinson River area - Kwato and the SDA Mission. Some old men were asked what they thought of having two Missions and they replied that they were not very interested in the SDA Mission as "we do like our pig". The SDA Mission are obviously concentrating on winning recruits from the ranks of the school children.

I don't think any European member of the Kwato Mission has been in this area since pre war.

Mission Activity (Contd): Mission Activity in the Keverl Valley was fully discussed in Patrol Report Number 8 49/50. There has been no change since then except that both Europeans have left Amau. Mr Ross has transferred his CRTS training centre to Milne Bay and Mr Pitman is now employed as the manager of a private plantation. Amau is now under the control of a native teacher.

Native Compensation: All compensation work in the Abau Sub-District is now completed.

Health: A native medical orderly accompanied the patrol and apart from dressing a few sores, there appeared little for him to do.

Cursorary examination would suggest that the people are in quite good health.

C. Fleay 7/50.

(C.Fleay)

Patrol Report No 9 - 49/50

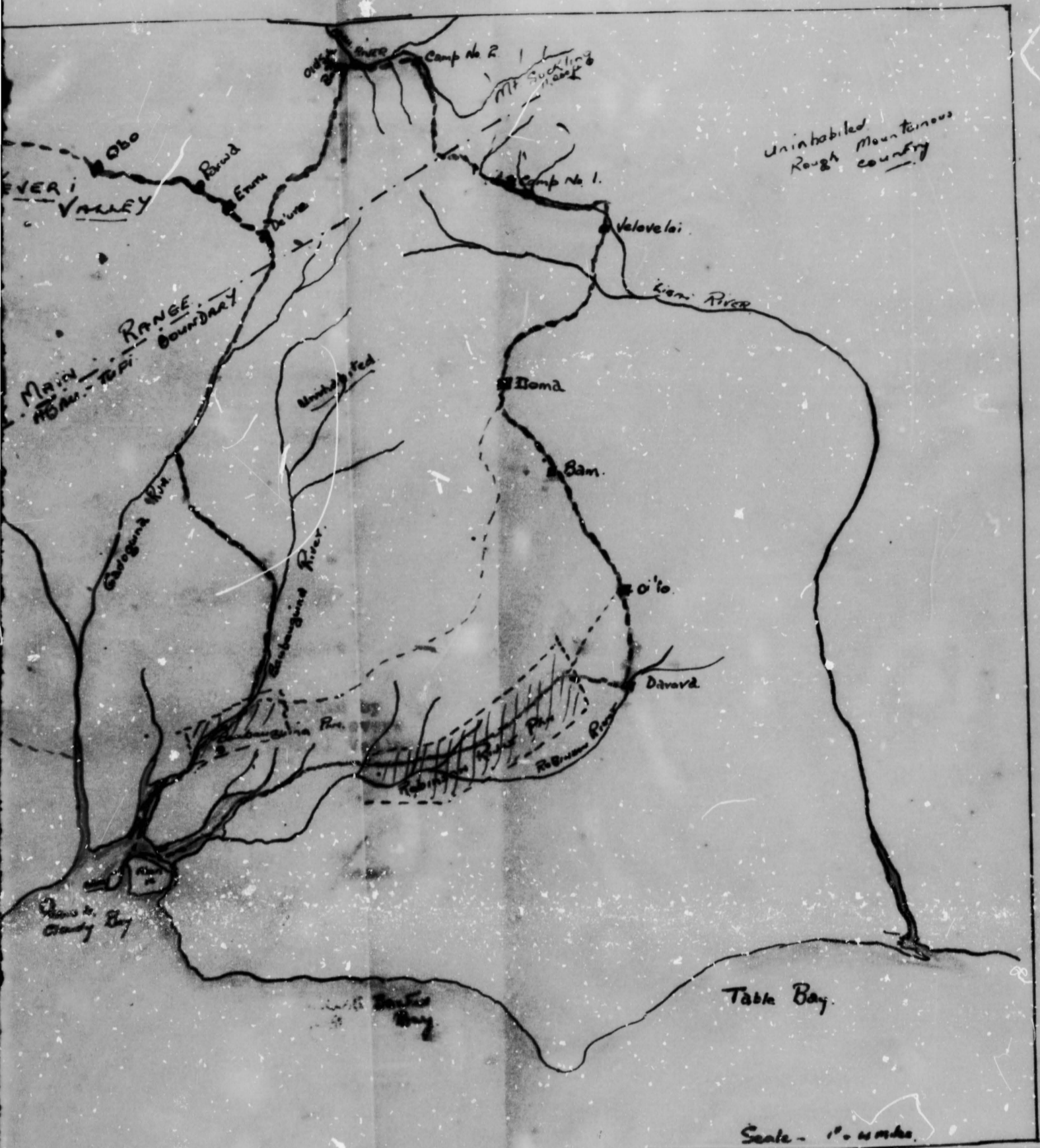
REPORT ON MEMBERS

R.P.C.

<u>O/N</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Remarks .</u>
6,999	A/C	Berasi	An intelligent A/C and reliable.
2,189	A/C	Gauwa	An invaluable patrol man.
6,933	A/C	Dau	Has been on several patrols lately and has benefitted from them.
3,185	L/Cpl	Bume	Not a particularly good NCO. Discipline good but not intelligent.

C. Floay 2/20

(C. Floay)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

36/5/36
✓

File: 727:30/1:49/50.

Sub-District Office,
A B A U C.D.

15th June, 1950,

District Officer,
Port Moresby.

PATROL REPORT NUMBER 9-49/50.

Forwarded herewith is Patrol Report
number 9 - 49/50.

The report is of a patrol conducted by
Mr C.Fleay, a/Assistant District Officer and covers
the inland Robinson River area and the Keveri Valley.



(C.Fleay)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Central (abau) Report No. 11 of 49/50

Patrol Conducted by H.G. Routley C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Coastal & Plain villages, Robinson River to

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Western border.

Natives.....

Duration—From 23/5/1950 to 5/6/1950

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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 £.....

DIARY OF PATROLTuesday, 23rd May, 1950.

Departed ABAU per station launch at 0730 and arrived at OTOMATA Plantation at 1130. Departed OTOMATA at 1530 for GAVUONE, arriving at 1800.

Night at GAVUONE.

Wednesday, 24th May, 1950.

Departed Gavuone at 0800 for WANIGELA, arriving at 1000. Launch returned to Gavuone, where the A.D.O. had remained to hear litigants in the Court for Native Matters. The WANIGELA Rest-House was undergoing repairs, so the patrol departed at 1030, travelling by canoe to WAIORI, which was reached at 1130. Inspected village and assembled people for medical check.

Night at WAIORI.

Thursday, 25th May, 1950.

Departed Waiori at 0730, for IMILA, arriving at 1205. Inspected village and gardens. Assembled people for medical check.

Night at IMILA.

Friday, 26th May, 1950.

At IMILA. Trip to KURU abandoned because of disappearance of the village through fragmentation. Enquiries and discussions concerning same.

Night at IMILA.

Saturday, 27th May, 1950.

Departed IMILA at 0750 for WANIGELA, arriving at 1110 per Waiori canoe. Inspected village and interviewed N.M.O. in charge of the First Aid Post in the village.

Night at WANIGELA.

Sunday, 28th May, 1950.

Departed Wanigela at 0730 for KALERAKWA, arriving at 0840. Inspected village, wells, etc.

Night at KALERAKWA.

Monday, 29th May, 1950.

Departed Alarakwa at 0730 and proceeded to GAVUONE, thence to KORELLA Mission Station (Seventh Day Adventist). Departed Korella at 1105 and proceeded to KAPARI, arriving at 1655. Inspected village and assembled people for medical check.

Night at KAPARI.

Tuesday, 30th May, 1950.

At 0750 left Kapari for ABU A, arriving at 1030 via HOBOGUNI (or GONUBO). Inspected village and assembled people for medical check. At 1300 left to inspect ABU. All three villages in excellent condition, with good roads.

Night at ABU A.

Wednesday, 31st May, 1950.

At 0815 departed Alakura for KAPARI, arriving at 1015. Departed at 1045 for LALAURA, arriving at 1157. Inspected village and assembled people for medical check. Three diseased dogs were produced by the Village Constable and Councillors, and at their request were destroyed. Mr. J. Brewster paid a call during the afternoon.

Night at LALAURA.

Thursday, 1st June, 1950.

Departed Lalaura at 0720 and walked to OTOMATA Plantation, arriving at 0820. Departed Otomata at 0900 and walked to TUTUBU village, arriving at 0940. Inspected village and assembled people for medical check.

Night at TUTUBU.

Friday, 2nd June, 1950.

Departed Tutubu at 0755 for MERANI village, via BARAMATA and MERANI Plantations, arriving 1015. Inspected village and assembled people for medical check. During the afternoon visited Mr. R. Speedie at KAURU Plantation.

Night at MERANI.

Saturday, 3rd June, 1950.

Proceeded to BAIA Estate. By the courtesy of Mr. A. Netterfield the Highland Labourers on the Estate were interviewed at their tasks. None had any complaints to make and all appeared to be happy and contented, and were eagerly anticipating a promised excursion to the seaside, where they hope to gather limitless quantities of shells.

Night at BAIA.

Sunday, 4th June, 1950.

At 1000 departed Baia for DOMARA village, travelling per Baia launch. Inspected village and assembled people for medical check.

Night at DOMARA.

Monday, 5th June, 1950.

At 0600 proceeded per canoe to DURAM. Inspected village, etc. Long conversation with village elders (see under "Missions and Mission Activities" below.)

At 1200 boarded the station launch and returned to ABAU, arriving at 1600.

Tuesday, 6th June until Monday, 19th June, 1950.

Engaged in clerical duties at ABAU.

Tuesday, 20th June, 1950.

Departed Abau at 1130 for Robinson River Plantation, arriving at 1500. Sent for carriers from BAM and DOMA villages.

Night at Robinson River.

Wednesday, 21st June, 1950.

Departed Robinson River at 1025 for OI'LO village, arriving at 1130. Inspected village and assembled people for medical check. Proceeded to BAM village, arriving at 1240. Inspected village and ~~assembled~~ assembled people for medical check.

Night at BAM.

Thursday, 22nd June, 1950.

Departed Bam OBCB for DOMA, arriving at 1908. Inspected

village and assembled people for medical check. Received
resignation of Councillor I:ioa Onak.

Night at DOMA.

Friday, 23rd June, 1950.

Departed Doma at 0830 for BAM, arriving at 1030.

Night at BAM.

Saturday, 24th June, 1950.

Departed Bam at 0840 for Robinson River. Heavy rain,
all streams in flood. Arrived Robinson River Plantation
factory at 1040. Departed at 1230 by motor truck and launch
(courtesy of Robinson River Plantations) for BOMBAGA, arriving
at 1300. Inspected village and assembled people for medical
check.

Night at BOMBAGA.

Sunday, 25th June, 1950.

Departed Bombaga for ABAU at 0800, arriving at 1020.
Paid off canoes and crews, dismissed police.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

The area of gardens under cultivation in the area patrolled appears to be ample for the needs of the population, and no shortage of food was noticed or reported. The main crop is taro, with subsidiaries of sweet potato, sugar cane and yams. No European vegetables were evident, and small quantities of seed (tomato, turnip and Hawkesbury Wonder bean) were distributed in the villages of the Robinson River area. Fruit is fairly plentiful in the form of bananas, pineapples, oranges (!) and watermelon. The oranges barely merit the name, being either dry and tasteless or very sour.

Pigs are very plentiful, even in those villages claiming allegiance to the Seventh Day Adventist faith. Dogs are even more plentiful than pigs, and quite a number of diseased specimens were seen. As mentioned above (DIARY) three animals were destroyed at LALAURA at the request of village officials.

MEDICAL & HEALTH

Framboesia was very widespread and several cases of tropical ulcers were seen. The affected persons were in all cases advised to seek treatment at Abau Native Hospital or at the Medical Aid Posts at Gavuone or Wanigela, whichever was the nearest. One case of Scrofula was observed at LABU. Though a Native Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol he was not able to accomplish a great deal.

The above matters have been reported orally to the European Medical Assistant at Abau.

EDUCATION

Schools in the area are (with the exception of Korean Mission Station, Pastor Pascoe, S.D.A.) in the hands of native teachers, Polynesians and Indians. Standards are low, though attendances are reported to be good. In some schools attempts are made to teach English, with at best indifferent results. The unfortunate teachers themselves have but a poor grasp of the language, in most cases, and when addressing an European resort to speaking in Polise Motu or through an interpreter.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

The roads in the ABULA-HOBOGUNL-LABU area were in excellent condition and could not have been faulted. All the streams had been carefully bridged and the roads were well drained and dry, the grass cut short and the trees on each side kept well trimmed. The roads were approximately sixteen feet wide. Unfortunately, however, the excellence of these roads served merely to point up the deficiencies of all others.

The track from the Mila landing to the village, though dry, was a mere pad through high kunai grass which had to be thrust aside at each step. The MILLA-KURU road was not traversed for more than three quarters of a mile, but obviously had not been cut for many years. The GAVUONE-KAPARI road is apparently only cut when a patrol is expected, and no effort has been made to bridge or drain swamps, which abound. At the Kapari end a certain improvement was noted since the last visit in that sections of the log causeway across the mangrove swamps have been replaced. From KAPARI to BARAMATA the road lies along the beach and is impassable at high tide. From BARAMATA the road swings inland to MERANI village, the people of which have very wisely made a detour in order that the whole of the track shall pass through plantations - Baramata, Merani and Baia. Since these people have in the past been informed that they need not clean roads through plantations, and since these plantations have suffered heavily from an acute labour shortage, the tracks are now badly overgrown and almost blocked with trailing vines, small trees, fallen palm fronds, sprouting coconuts and an omnipresent mud. From Robinson River wharf to BAM village the road lies mainly through Robinson River Plantation and is in fair condition. From BAM to DOMU it is extremely bad, the worst in the Sub-District. Picks and shovels have recently been loaned to these people in order that they may reconstruct the road, but to date the only evidence of any work is the felling of a few trees across the worst sections of swamp.

VILLAGES

Villages were in the main satisfactory, though efforts to have the KLERAKWA people render their village pigproof, either by enclosing the pigs or enclosing the village and waterholes, have so far met with no success. LALAUURA still suffers from its shifting sands (see P.R. No. 5 of 49-50.). MERANI village is regularly inundated to a depth of two or three feet every time there is heavy rain in the mountains, but little can be done as there is no high ground in the neighbourhood. The cleanest villages seen were ABULA, HOBOGUNI and LABU. These villages were spotlessly clean and in good repair, as could be expected from the condition of their roads. This despite the fact that the patrol's advent was unannounced and unexpected and all village officials were absent in their gardens. The most pleasant village visited was BAN, which is arranged about a central green space or lawn on which cricket and football are played. The village is tastefully planted with flower gardens (including zinnias and marigolds), and rows of shrubs line the paths. A pleasant swimming pool behind the village is well patronized. The village boasts a two storeyed house of considerable pretensions, built of native materials.

IMILA-KURU The fragmentation of the village of KURU, despite the efforts of various officers dating back at least to June, 1946, appears to be complete. In 1940 the population of KURU was reported to be more than 100. In October 1944 it was reported as having been reduced by epidemic sickness to about 20. At present 55 people, mainly of IMILA stock, are at IMILA, and approximately 21 people, mainly of KURU stock, are scattered over about 200 square miles, ranging from Waiori on Marshall Lagoon to the slopes of Mt. Brown. These KURU people have from time to time settled with the Imila people for a few months and then moved off again. They appear to have no fixed abode, but live a nomadic existence, wandering from garden house to garden house in twos or threes. Their wanderings are centred on the old village of KURU, where a Rest House and Barracks exist but are not kept in

repair. No roads are maintained and the only communication is by narrow pads. The Village Constable, KARAWA, does not even pretend to interest himself in his job or his village, and lives at a hamlet of two houses at MAKLRIPANA, on Wanigela land near Waior. He has been instructed to gather together the remnants of his people into one village on their own land, either with the Imila people or separately at the old Kuru site, which is approximately nine hours walk from Imila towards Mt. Brown, and to construct and maintain communicating roads.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, V.C. KARAWA of KURU has no interest in his job or his village, and in my opinion should be removed in favour of a younger, stronger and more vigorous man. If the village of Kuru is re-established it will be too far from Imila to be controlled by the Imila V.C., but if the Kuru people should elect to settle with the Imila's once more it may tend to consolidate the combined village if a new man is appointed, one acceptable to the Administration, the Imila's and the Kuru's if such a one can be found. It might then be advisable to treat the two people as clans of the one village, letting each clan elect the same number of Councillors (irrespective of numbers) and allotting all privileges, such as the granting of S.A.P.s, equally between the clans.

Village Officials at LALAUURA appear to be doing a good job, and are most concerned over the sand in the village, They sought advise regarding the best trees to plant to check the sand, and Casuarinas were suggested, but perhaps the Department of Agriculture could supply seeds of a more suitable tree.

Councillor IBA-ONAK of DOMA tendered his resignation on 22/6/50. No election for a new councillor was held. Councillor KOBALI of LALAUURA resigned on 31/5/50, and at a meeting of the village men LABA was elected in his stead.

Other village officials were in the main courteous and lazy.

MISSIONS & MISSION ACTIVITY

A All the schools in this area are Mission schools conducted by non-European pastors and teachers, some villages being adherents of the Seventh Day Adventists and some adhere to the London Missionary Society. The activities of the Missions are not, of course, entirely pedagogical.

During the course of a conversation with some of the elders of DURAM (a S.D.A. village) some of the old men complained that the Mission was leading the young men and women of the village astray. It was stated that no-one will make copra or go to work nowadays because the imminent Second Coming of Our Lord, momentarily expected, will render such worldly pursuits un-necessary. It is charged that this doctrine is taught to the children in school and preached from the pulpit, and that women particularly take note of it. All women of the village have been forbidden to wear grass skirts, as such will automatically exclude them from the congregation of the Elect, and it was stated that a date has been set after which women clothed in grass skirts will be excluded from all Mission functions, including Church Services, in the village. Fish, flesh and fowl have been declared unclean, and all who would be saved must rely upon the bounty of Heaven, which, fortunately, is supplemented by the activities of the older women, who still work in the gardens. Inquiries showed that the area of gardens had not noticeably diminished. Though the Duram people are seafarers, there was not a seaworthy canoe in the village. The mission had not been visited by an European member of the church for some months.

No effort was made to check this story by referring it to the native pastor concerned. The old men were united in requesting that the Government do something about it. It is hereby referred for consideration.

NATIVE COMPLAINTS & COURT CASES

As the patrol was not conducted by a Magistrate for Native Matters no court cases were heard. Several complaints were brought forward and were referred to ABAU for hearing before the Assistant District Officer.

At KELERAKWA native BAGI-BALL complained that certain natives employed by the Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists at MADANA were taking his sago from a place called MAUPA-OBU near Madana to build the walls of houses at the mission station. He valued the amount cut to date of complaint at between £4 and £5, on the basis of 2/- per tree. Complainant desired compensation for the amount already cut and an undertaking that no more be cut without his previous consent as owner. The matter was referred orally to Mr. Pascoe of the S.D.A. Mission at KORELLA, who agreed to take it up with the pastor resident at MADANA, who was temporarily absent from the station.

Councillor LEVALAKANI of WALORI wished to bring a charge against GENOAU of GAVUONE for stealing a particularly fine canoe log. The charge raises the question of ownership of a particular piece of land, on which it is alleged that Mr. Bastard adjudicated some thirty years ago. Councillor Levalakan has decided not to lay a charge until the Abau files have been searched to find Mr. Bastard's ruling.

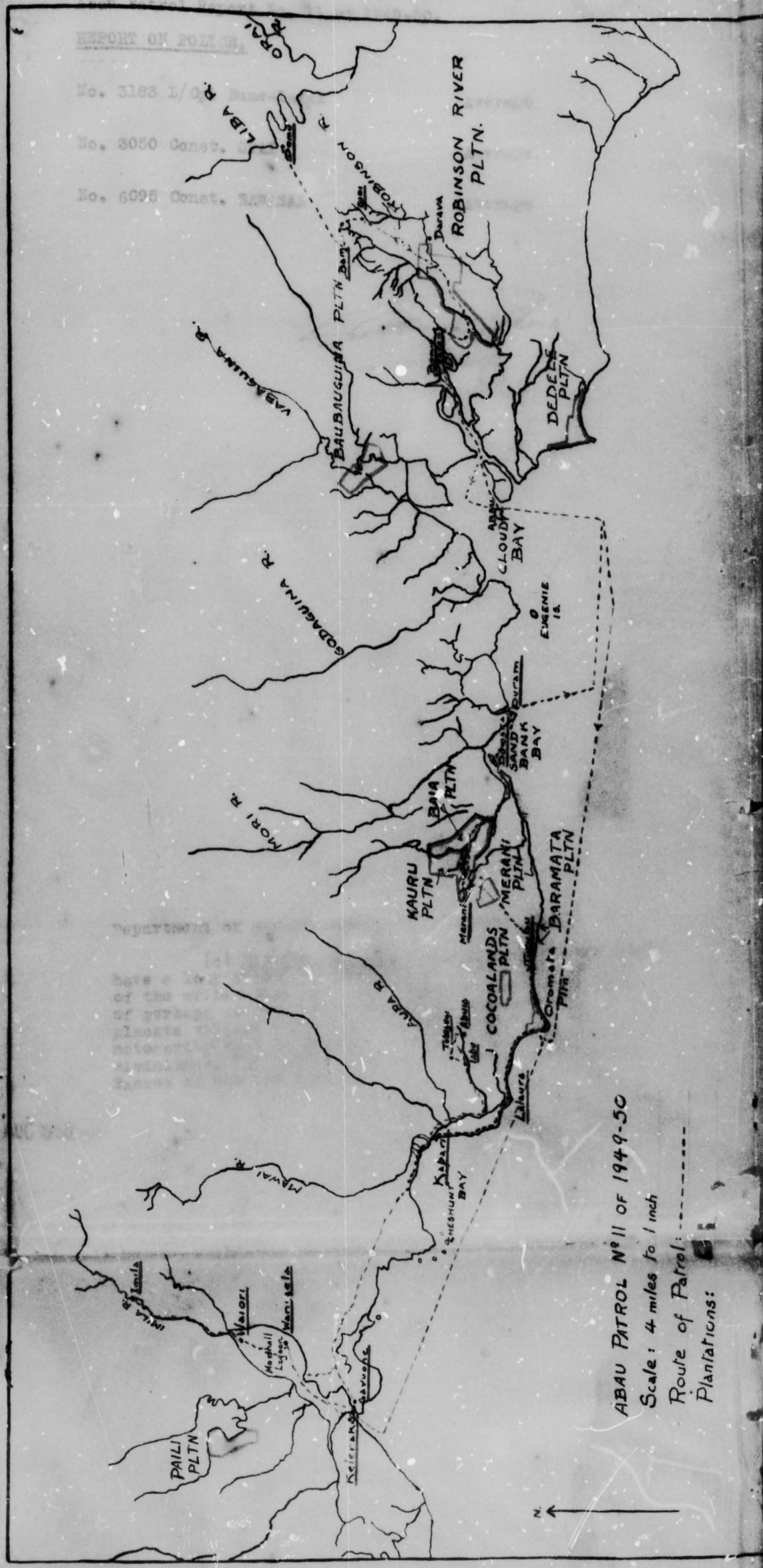


REPORT OF POLICE

No. 3183 I/O

No. 8050 Const.

No. 6095 Const.



ABAU PATROL N° 11 OF 1949-50

Scale: 4 miles to 1 inch

Route of Patrol: - - - - -

Plantations: ■

Abau Patrol Report No. 11. of 1949-50.

REPORT ON POLICE.

No. 3183 L/Cpl Bums-Iadai

Average

No. 3050 Const. OPAI

Average

No. 6095 Const. SAWASAN

Average

[Handwritten Signature]

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

35/1/187
13



File: 760:30/1:50/51

Sub-District Office,
A B A U C D.

28th July, 1950,

District Officer,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO.11 - SUBMITTED BY
MR H G ROUTLEY CPO.

Enclosed herewith is Patrol Report No.11 of 49/50. The patrol was conducted by Mr H G Routley, Cadet Patrol Officer and covered the area from the Rigo border back to Abau and some of the inland Robinson River Villages.

The following points warrant some comment:-

(a) Roads (Page 6): Roads in this sub-district have been deteriorating since the war and as the people have consistently been told to repair and maintain them without results, a start has already been made to punish the offenders.

(b) Village Officials (Page 8): The office of V C of Kuru Village is redundant and considering this fact and the poor performance of the present policeman, it is recommended that the position be abolished.

There are 22 people of Kuru who have not yet settled permanently in one of the coastal villages and it appears that the present village site is little better than a headquarters to which the 22 people occasionally congregate. The people will be encouraged to settle permanently at Imila.

There are other villages besides Lalaura being plagued by moving sand and advice from the Department of Agriculture would be appreciated.

(c) Mission Activity (Page 9): The Duram people have a long record of laziness and it is the opinion of the writer that they have construed the teachings of perhaps an over zealous native missionary to placate village elders and the Government. It is noteworthy that Mr Routley advises gardens have not diminished. The matter will be discussed with Pastor Pascoe of the SPA Mission.

19 AUG 1950

(C.Fleay)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/1/187

LJO'M/MB.



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 30-7/1864

District Office,
Port Moresby.
29th June, 1951.

The Director,
District Services and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 11/49-50 - ABAU.

Reference your 30-1-187 of 5th June, 1951.

Please see attached correspondence from

Assistant District Officer ABAU.

[Handwritten signature]
.....
a/District Commissioner, C.D.

Gov. Sec. Copy of Report from ABAU in reply to you

DS. 30-1-187 21033 of 31st May 1951 is attached -

Government Secretary,
PORT MORESBY.

6/7.

Copy of Report from ABAU, in reply to your 2.1033 of
the 31st July, 1951, is attached.

A.A. Roberts
Per [Signature]

(A.A. ROBERTS),
ACTING DIRECTOR.

ENCLS.

6/7
2/1/51

6.7.1951.

38/1/51, 29/9/51



Z. 1033
FILE NO.

MEMORANDUM FOR—

DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT SECRETARY,
PORT MORESBY.

Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

31st May, 1951

MISSION ACTIVITIES - ABAU AREA

I have to acknowledge receipt of your D.S. 30-9-82 of the 25th May, 1951 and the extract from the patrol report submitted by Mr. Routley, Cadet Patrol Officer, has been noted.

2. It is noted that no effort has been made to check the information given by Mr. Routley and I will be pleased if you will institute such inquiry as you consider appropriate in order to ascertain just what the position of this matter is.

[Handwritten signature]
Actg. GOVERNMENT SECRETARY.

Munde S.B. Port Moresby

~~ADO~~ *Obasa*

With regard to the remarks under the heading of Mission in P/2 11/49-50 and your Para (c) in the comments accompanying the report. Please submit a report covering your investigations on the spot and discussion with Pastor Pascoe.

I need not tell you that inquiries in the field must be conducted with discretion

31/5/51 ✓

[Handwritten initials]

4/6/51

B.T.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

2054 NA

File:1046:30/1:50/51

Sub-District Office,
A B A U C.D.

22nd June, 1951,

District Commissioner,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.11 49/50.

Your memorandum 30-7/1255 of 9th June, 1951,
refers.

I mentioned the matter to Mr Pascoe several months ago but he advised that Duram did not come under his jurisdiction, shortly afterwards and old native, an ex member of the RPC, was at Abau and I questioned him but the native did not seem to be aware that anything was amiss in the village.

In the meantime Mr Page-Dhu, a newcomer to Papua and New Guinea took over the affairs of the SDAs in this area and only recently the matter was mentioned to him in the course of conversation. Mr Page-Dhu was emphatic that his teachers have not been told to preach any of the matters as stated by Mr Cadet Patrol Officer Routley but thought that there was a possibility that the teacher had been because, due to the staff change, the teacher had not been under supervision.

On Pastor Mitchell's inspection a week ago, Mr Page-Dhu informs me that the teacher was called before him and questioned but he denied all of the allegations.

The teacher concerned is no longer at Duram and his activities at his new station are being watched closely by both the mission and this office.

(C.Fleay)

