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PATROL REPORTS

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Station : Bamu
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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: BANLI - WISSTERAJ.

ACC. NO: 496

VOL. NO: 2

1964 - 1965

NUMBERS OF REPORTS: 2

REPORT NO.	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 of 1964/65	1-25	M. BRIER	P.O.	GANA RIVER E/D	1map	25/1/65 - 4/2/65
[2] 2 of 1964/65	1-17	M. BRIER	P.O.	GANA RIVER CENSUS DIVISION	1map	25/2/65 - 17/3/65



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of..... WESTERN Report No..... BAMU 1 - 54/65

Patrol Conducted by..... M. BRIAR, P.O.

Area Patrolled..... GAMA RIVER CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... A.P.O. W. HARRIS.

Natives..... 2

Duration—From 25.../...1.../1965...to 4.../...2.../1965..

Number of Days..... 11 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... 8.../1964..

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

Map Reference..... SEE REPORT

Objects of Patrol..... CENSUS REVISION AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16/7/1965

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

23

67-3-31

June 4th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

BAND PATROL REPORT No. 1/64-65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by
your memorandum 67-11-1 of 16th March 1965, is acknowledged.

2. Both officers have obviously gained a good appreciation of the area and its problems (of which there are plenty) during the course of this patrol. Regular patrolling should produce a gradual improvement in attitudes, despite the obvious limitations to overall development in the area.

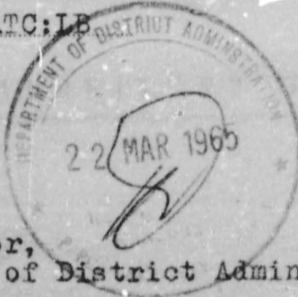
T.G. Aitchison
(T.G. AITCHISON) 155
A/Director

67.5.3/2

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-11-1
If calling ask for
Mr. ATC:LB

Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.



16th March, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDORU

BAMU PATROL REPORT No. 1/64-5

Attached please find the above report submitted by Mr. Briar, Patrol Officer, of a patrol through the GAMA Division and Assistant District Commissioner, Balimo's covering memorandum.

2. The patrol, of a routine nature, was also a familiarization trip for both Officers. It has been obviously well carried out and I am extremely pleased that time was taken to ascertain things which are of interest to the patrolling officer and of his attempt to analyse and find solutions for the great problems involved.

3. Education. The school at Bunigi has been deferred and the teacher withdrawn to Balimo where his utilization is fully maintained. This may be the spur required to force self help in this direction. The present native attitude of "laissez faire" made no other course open.

4. Agriculture. Arrangements have been made with the District Agricultural Officer for fowls to be ordered for Bamu for local resale in an effort to improve local conditions.

A load of seed nuts to commence a coconut nursery will be going to Bamu later this month to assist in propagation of better bearing palms and assist those desirous of improving their local consumption and economic future.

5. Mr. Briar has given an interesting account of sorcery being practised which illustrates problems in explaining illnesses in terms of modern medicine. The belief is extremely deep rooted and will take a long time to eradicate. Increased medical attention and health education may provide some answer, but Health services have not greatly appreciated over the years.

6. All assistance requested is being given where possible. Copies of the report are being circulated to local departments for their information and comments.

7. A good patrol.

(Signature)
(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

*See how their time passed -
and appreciation of the area
the problems of which there
are plenty.
Report patrolling officer
please advise improvement
to school.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

22

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-11-1
If calling ask for
Mr. A/C:LB

Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU

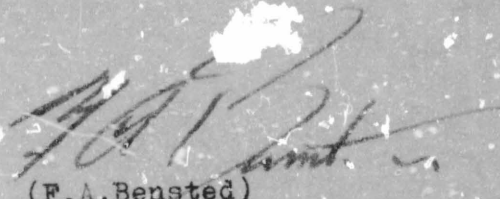
16th March, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

PATROL REPORT - BAMU 1A/64-5

Attached find a report submitted by Mr. W. Warren, Patrol Officer in Training, of a patrol he accompanied to the GAMA Division together with Assistant District Commissioner's covering comments.

2. The report is an excellent first effort and reflects well on Mr. Warren and his earlier training. He has obviously used his eyes and has pinpointed some of the obvious problems confronting Administration and Village Officials. His presentation is good giving all pertinent information
3. Matters arising from the patrol have been dealt with in my comments on Mr. Briar's report.
4. Forwarded please.

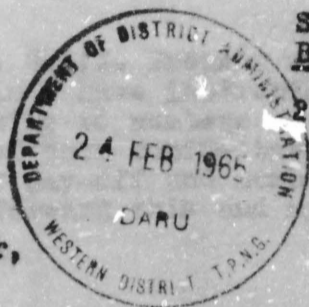

(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-3-1 (64/65)

DMS:VJK

Sub-District Office,
BALIMO.

22nd February, 1965.



The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

Patrol Report BAMU 1-64/65.

Attached is the above report submitted by Mr. M. Briar, P.O., for his recent patrol to the Gama River. Mr. W. Warren, A.P.O., accompanied Mr. Briar and has submitted his report. I have made separate comments on this latter report.

Although this is Patrol No.1 for 64/65, Mr. Becke's patrol 5-63/64 extended until October 1964, the post has only been remained permanently since January, 1965.

Transport.

Mr. Briar has been given the 28 HP Johnson motor to replace the 40 HP engine which has given continual trouble. The 28 HP has been completely overhauled by myself and is running well, but because of a broken and warped rim the engine cover has to be removed whilst operating. I am sending the 40 HP motor to Daru for forwarding to Napa Napa, under separate memo. I have shown what repairs are needed and why it cannot be done here.

In view of BAMU's complete reliance on water transport it is hoped that the motor will be returned speedily.

I query Mr. Briar's comments that it would only be safe to proceed by dinghy around Bell Point in the South East season. From my experience of Papuan waters this is the worst time of the year to attempt to navigate unsheltered points. He has been instructed not to do so. Alternative transport will be arranged if necessary.

Native Situation.

All Court cases brought back from Patrol were adjudicated by myself. Mr. Briar has not yet been gasetted as a M.N.M. I would appreciate a follow up to my memo of 23/12/64 to alleviate my travelling to and from BAMU to hear cases. There were no serious crimes, the majority being failure to obey lawful orders. A total of 16 men were imprisoned for terms ranging from 14 days to 2 months.

In my 67-3-1 21/64 I commented on the threatening "cargo cult" arising from unkept promises from the Gulf Electorate Member. It seems from Mr. Briar's comments that the people realize that the good things are not going to be forthcoming and express disappointment. I do not think there will be further developments.

Bumigi School.

This has been covered by separate memo to the D.I. (Ed.) with copies to you. The project has been deferred for the time being.

Labour.

Following Mr. G.F.X. Brown's visit to Daru and discussions I had with him I have instructed Mr. Briar to make further submissions relating to numbers of labour actually repatriated, the amount of cash coming back to the area, the number of varied place of pay-off and number re-engaged without returning home. I will forward this and my further comments in due course.

Anthropology.

An interesting survey of sorcery is contained in the report. I agree he has an 'uphill battle' to establish rapport with the people whilst such deep-seated beliefs are rife throughout the area.

Agriculture.

Mr. Briar has suggested stud pigs and fowls be held at BAMU to improve the indigenous stock. Perhaps the D.A.O. would comment on this suggestion.

General.

This was the officer's first patrol since coming to the Sub-District. It was a routine patrol, but well carried out giving him a good insight into local problems. Mr. Warren was given invaluable instruction and should be well prepared for his sole patrol in the Oriemo/Bituri area.

Camping claims are attached.

D.M. Speelman,
A/Assistant District Commissioner.

encl.

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PATROL REPORT

DISTRICT: WESTERN
PATROL NUMBER: BANU No. 1/64-55
AREA PATROLLED: GAMA RIVER CENSUS DIVISION
PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: W. WARREN, P.O. in training;
CONST. BALIN, 9928
INTERPRETER BATANU.
DURATION: 25/1/65 to 4/2/65
No of days.....11
No of nights.....10
LAST PATROL TO AREA: P.D.A. 8/64
P.H.I.P. 64
D.S.A.F. -
OBJECTS OF PATROL: CENSUS REVISION
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION
MAP REFERENCES: SEE REPORT.

(18)

PATROL DIARY

Monday 25th January 1965

Departed Samu Base Camp 0745 hrs
Arrived Birua 1100 hrs
Departed Birua 1200 hrs
Arrived Segeri 1325 hrs
Departed Segeri 1346 hrs
Arrived Bunigi 1525 hrs

Departed Government Station in Tradewind with 28hp outboard. Engine failure near Birua - attempted repairs but only slightly successful due to lack of proper tools. Departed Birua with engine at only 25% efficiency after off loading interpreter plus some cargo onto sailing canoe. Check of fuel held at Segeri then continued on to Bunigi through heavy seas. Slept night. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs.

Tuesday 26th January 1965.

At Bunigi.

Village inspected - very dirty - clean up supervised. Departed Bunigi at ebb tide to Torobina to check on absent school attendees (all found to be en route) - returned to Bunigi. Talk to V.O's and people re completion of school and complaints heard. Flag Ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

Wednesday 27th January 1965

Departed Bunigi 0703 hrs
Arrived Maisave 1720 hrs

Dinghy plus outboard left under shelter at Bunigi due to engine troubles - departed in hired sailing canoe. Due to lack of wind a long slow journey followed. Arrived Maisave to find Rest House uncompleted. Supervision of completion plus inspection of village - dirty state. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

Thursday 28th January 1965.

At Maisave.

Census held. Talks given re economic development, village hygiene and Bunigi school. Complaints heard and general talks with people. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

Friday 29th January 1965.

Departed Maisave 0820 hrs
Arrived Gamari 0945 hrs

Departed Maisave in pull canoes - arrived Gamari village which was in excellent condition. Census held and talks given re economic development and Bunigi school. Complaints heard. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

Saturday 30th January 1965

Departed Gamari 0815 hrs
Arrived Ginawatore 0905 hrs
Departed Ginawatore 1020 hrs
Arrived Nemeti 1230 hrs

Departed Gamari by pull canoe - arrived Ginawatore and held census. Talks given as to subjects mentioned previously. Departed village and arrived Nemeti. Village inspected - very neat. Census held and complaints heard. Talks with village people until 1815 hrs. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

Sunday 31st January 1962

Departed Momeneti0830hrs
Arrived Binori/Airua0930 hrs

Departed with the tide in pull canoes - fast run to Binori/Airua. Village in poor state Census held and complaints dealt with. Talks given to V.O's and people re economic development and village hygiene. K Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

Monday 1st February 1962

Departed Binori/Airua0815 hrs
Arrived Track entrance0955 hrs
Departed Ukusi track entrance1010 hrs
Arrived Ukusi/Kopirani1120 hrs

Departed by pull cans leaving some cargo at Binori - arrived the Ukusi track on banks of Gama River - disembarked cargo and personal and walked along swampy track to Ukusi/Kopirani. Village in very poor state as was rest house - supervision of clean up plus repairs to Rest House. Census held in afternoon and talks given to V.O's and people. Complaints heard. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

Tuesday 2nd February 1962

Departed Ukusi/Kopirani0735 hrs
Arrived Track entrance on Gama River0845 hrs
Departed0900 hrs
Arrived Binori/Airua1305 hrs
Departed Binori/Airua1410 hrs
Arrived Ginawatore1510 hrs

Departed Ukusi along a now very wet track arrived at track's entrance and embarked upon pull canoes - arrived Binori. On loaded rest of cargo and departed. Arrived Ginawatore after riding small bore. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

Wednesday 3rd February 1962

Departed Ginawatore0745 hrs
Arrived Maisave0845 hrs
Departed Maisave0905 hrs
Arrived Ibou1100 hrs

Departed Ginawatore by pull canoes - arrived Maisave where larger canoe hired. Departed Maisave - heavy swell around Bell Point causing some apprehension. Arrived Ibou village. Census held and talks given re Bunigi School, economic development and village hygiene. Complaints heard. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

Thursday 4th February 1962

Departed Ibou0702 hrs
Arrived Bunigi0945 hrs
Departed Bunigi1045 hrs
Arrived Bama Base Camp1500 hrs

Departed Ibou by pull canoe - arrived Bunigi where self and APO Warren embarked on Tradewind - slow journey following minor stoppages. Arrived Bama Base Camp - patrol stood down.

Friday 5th February 1962

Police man plus interpreter and cargo arrived at station by pull canoe.

END OF DIARY.

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BAKU PATROL REPORT NO 1 - 64/65

Introduction:

The area patrolled was the Gama River Census Division and all villages in this area were visited, in all cases the patrol stayed one day and one night.

The object of the patrol was to revise the census and to carry out routine administration.

Due to mechanical failure on the part of the patrol's outboard engine and due to the lack of tools with which to attempt to conduct repairs the patrol was forced to hire pull canoes which necessitated longer travelling times than would otherwise have been necessary.

The area covered is for the most part a swamp although on the banks of the Gama River (which is the largest feature of the census division) once one leaves the mouth behind there is some primary forest. It is a depressing area and has little to recommend it being inundated with sandflies, mosquitoes or leeches.

As stated it is mostly swamp and so of course the terrain is extremely flat, the rainfall would be approximately 200 inches a year and due to the heavy seas which are encountered around Bell Point can only safely be visited - in an outboard dinghy - during the S.E. season.

Native Affairs:

Native Situation:

The people of the villages - with the exception of Gamari, Nameti and Ginawatore - showed little interest in the patrol's arrival and made little attempt to please the patrol by cleaning up the villages etc.

There were a large number of absentees from census - all of whom had been advised of the patrol's imminent impending arrival - and I can only suppose that either the Village officials' authority is very weak or that it was not made clear on previous patrol's visits that to abstain from attending for census revision was to invite court action. Fifty three persons were sent to Baku for trial on mainly two counts i.e. failing to attend census and failing to obey lawful orders of the Village Constable.

At Gamari the wharf, rest house and village are in excellent condition but the people feel that perhaps their construction of the wharf was a waste of time. They are obviously rather disillusioned concerning the promises of Mr Tetly (or rather the supposed promises) to establish a trade store, give them free beer etc etc. The patrol was asked as to whether the people should move their village back about fifty yards to make way for the school which he had also promised them - they were informed that perhaps it would be as well to wait until the education Department informed them of its intention to place a school there and it was also mentioned that as the people's reaction to the proposed Bunigi School was so weak that it was unlikely for this latter occur.

There are of course far too many men away at work in this area, their exodus leaving a situation which incurs numerous adultery cases and many complaints by the elder people of the lack of men to construct housing, plant copra etc. Although one would naturally assume that this contact with the outside world would be beneficial to the area in some ways i.e. that the young men would want to improve their standard of living inside the village this in fact does not seem to have occurred and the only thing that seems to have happened is for the young men to wish to resign on in order that they can keep away from the area as long as possible.

The only way - apart from closing the area to recruiting - to keep the young men in the area is to improve ~~that~~ the general living standard in the village and to drastically increase the economic potential of the area (see economic development)

This area should be visited at least twice a year by a patrol and as much time ~~as~~ as possible spent in the villages on every occasion, I am rather doubtful as to whether overmuch would result but at least the people would feel that an interest is being taken in them.

Villages and Housing:

With the exception of the three villages mentioned in the previous sub section the state of both houses and villages in this area was shocking, quite a large proportion of the houses were of unkempt appearance with walls being in various stages of disrepair. During the course of the patrol the people were made aware of the type of standard expected and it is hoped that on the next visit to this area there will be an improvement.

Ibeu village has moved once again and is now situated on the Bamu side of the Bell Point however there seems to be a feeling of dissatisfaction with the site due to the number of deaths that have occurred and it is fully expected that the site will be moved back into the Gama River fairly soon, for this reason the village should still be included in the Census Division although it appears that it now comes within the Lower Bamu Census Division boundaries.

Health and Hygiene:

The health standard was as good as can be expected in this area. The odd case of re-occurrent breakout of old tropical ulcers were sent to the Bamu Mission Aid Post for treatment.

In Ukusi/Kopirani village on the Wawi River was a notable exception to the average health pattern here it was noticed that most of the women and children seemed to be suffering from malnutrition - all of course were covered with grills. The general appearance of the people in comparison to other villagers seen was such that an investigation was carried out as to the diet of young children, pregnant women and mothers breast feeding, the results are as follows:-

Firstly there are only very few pigs in and around the village (only two being seen though others are in the near locality) there are also very few chickens, no ducks and no coconuts. The general diet would be primarily sago with bush vegetables, fish and game forming the minor part. Forbidden foods are lizards, frogs, snakes and some fish however this applies only to adult men and women, for pregnant women etc the forbidden list grows much larger for example they are not allowed to eat capul, squirrel, crocodile, catfish, toothed fish or other small bush animals. All that they are allowed to eat is sago grubs, cassowary, pig, some fish, prawns, sago and vegetables, although this looks quite impressive their diet would be sadly lacking in meat for as the men of the village admitted there is little hunting carried on and only very rarely is a pig slaughtered. The above restrictions also applies to women breast feeding. A child up until it gets five or six teeth only receives mother's milk plus sago grubs - once the teeth have appeared it is then given sago and pig (if available) A child when it reaches 7 - 10 years can eat all foods that the adult gets.

This village being so far from the mouth of the Gama River and so the sea does not receive the benefits of sea foods such as crabs etc., however its, shall we say, sister village of FARUA-BINORI on the Gama does not seem to have the same problems for the children and women looked healthy enough there and I can only suppose that it is the lethargy of the men in hunting that causes the great contrast between the two places.

Of course it is easy enough to present problems but far more difficult to provide a solution - a workable one that it is - the only answer as I see it would be to provide stud stock in the way of chickens and pigs at Bamu for sale to the populace for breeding, in the hope of eventually giving the villages a local meat supply.

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(14)

Economic Development:

This area has no great economic potential, there is relative little dry fertile land and the only crop that would appear to have any chance of success is coconuts. There is at present little being done to increase the area's production - which is small and low quality. It is possible to increase the production quite considerably but this could only occur if the people used to its fullest extent their local lands, this would mean no doubt carriage of copra from scattered areas into the village dryer but I see this as no real hardship. Improved quality in their copra would result if more care was taken over drying the meat and storing the finished product however I do not see any likelihood of any of the above occurring unless the people wake up to the fact that they will not always be able to go off crocodile shooting in order to buy the few European luxuries to which they are now accustomed.

The people have relatively few 'wants' and so it is anticipated that there would be extreme difficulty in convincing them of the necessity of increasing their coconut plantings.

The crocodile industry is declining in this area with crocodiles getting few and far between, this is a result of continual shooting by the people of the Gama, Bamu, Furama and Kihori and I expect this trend to continue until the area is completely shot out. I have been informed by various traders and professional shooters that the people do not take enough care of the skins this results in scale slip ~~skins~~ which in turn means that a lower price is received for the skin. This fits in to the general pattern of the peoples attitude - they are in fact rather unambitious and rather dilatory.

A coconut seedling nursery situated at Bamu Base Camp ~~could~~ could provide the villagers with a source of good grade seed nuts - this I consider vital if any attempt is to be made to promote the copra industry.

Anthropology.

Due to the prevalence of sorcery complaints in the Bamu and Gama area whilst in Maisave village I carried out an investigation into the types and methods of sorcery.

The use of a corpse, either part of the limbs or the excretion from the decomposing body, seem to feature largely in the preparation of 'spells' in this area. The methods given are as follows:-

On the death of a man or woman the body is placed upon a platform some eight feet above the ground. The sorcerer then runs a length of palm leaf from the corpse to the neck of a bottle or container - this acts as a gutter for the juices of the corpse to run down - when the bottle is full with this liquid it is stoppered and hidden in a secret place away from prying eyes.

The sorcerer wishing to work a spell upon some person can use this liquid in three ways. a) It can be placed surreptitiously in the food, drink or tobacco that the victim will eat, drink or smoke, whereupon as soon as he has done this he dies, or within a day at least. b) A pinch of earth is taken from the victim's footprint on a track - normally where his toes marked the earth and then placed in the liquid which is heated, still in its bottle over a fire. In this method as the liquid grows hot so does a pain and burning sensation appear in the victim's leg. This rapidly spreads to the rest of his body until he dies. Should the sorcerer be especially malicious then he continually withdraws and reapplies the bottle to the fire, thereby prolonging the agony. c) In this method a similar procedure is gone through, as in the previous example only in this case the victim's excreta is used and instead of the leg being first affected, it is the stomach which pain and heat is felt, visible swelling of the abdomen taking place. On death the stomach returns to its normal size.

2. This method reads like something out of Mrs. Beaton's Cookery Book - take one left rib bone, one main arm tendon, fashion into a bow and point whispering the victim's name and the date when he should die, let go of the bow string (tendon) firing the imaginary death arrow, whereupon the victim dies on the date specified.

(73)

3. At night it is possible for the spirit for the spirit of the sorcerer to leave his body and wander through the village until arriving at the intended victims house it then goes into the house and enters the victim's body fighting with his spirit until it is overwhelmed. Its purpose accomplished the spirit leaves the now dead body and returns to its rightful place.

4. The sorcerer gathers a small bone from either a fish, dog, pig or a man or gathers a small stone, this, during the night he throws in the direction of the victim. The victim at this time asleep becomes aware of pain just under the skin and is awoken being unable to return to sleep due to the pain. Next morning he complains to his friends of something moving around inside of him - on hearing this news a close relative then goes to his garden where he chews ginger. Returning to the afflicted man the relative orders that he strip off his clothes whereupon he feels with his hand the man's stomach until he finds the intruder, he then places his hand over it to stop it escaping and the intruder being unable to move except in one direction takes the point of least resistance and moves from the afflicted man's body into the hand of the relative, up his arm and on until it arrives at one of the relative's orifices - the relative then puts his hand to his mouth (or which ever orifice it is) and draws it out showing the onetime afflicted man the cause of the pain. This was the only case of sorcery mentioned that had a remedy - in all other cases once sorcery had been worked the victim automatically died - there are no persons who can exorcise the evil spirit.

Finally the method whereby the sorcerer cuts off a finger from a corpse, takes a head hair from the same corpse and binding the hair around it points it at the victim from a hidden place. The victim dies within one or two days.

I have no doubt at all that many more variations occur than those recorded especially minor ones, for example around Bamu Station it is firmly held that to touch the skin of a snake will make the closest small child relative - be it either a son or small brother of the person touching or even standing too close to the snake - sick. Only two days ago a fifteen foot python was killed on the station, the Government Interpreter who stood close to it had two hours later to rush from the office to take his small child down to the Bamu Mission for treatment - in actual fact the child had a bad attack of malaria but of course although the interpreter accepts this he is convinced that if it hadn't been for the snake then the attack would not have occurred. It is against this type of thing that one is battling when one is investigating sorcery cases - the people are naturally just not convinced when one explains that one is charging the sorcerer not because his spells are effective but because he is practising a deceit on the people and causing unrest.

Missions:

There are no missions in the Gama area although the Bamu has some influence in so much as they run the only aid post which is sometimes visited when the people journey up to the Government station.

Communications:

Travel is mostly done by canoe. The only track used by the patrol was the track that runs from Ukusi/Kopirami to the bank of the Gama River - from here one goes by canoe to the nearest village Airua/Binora. The track itself is not in good condition however considering that the people did not know that the patrol would be using it and considering that it runs through sage swamp one could hardly expect anything else.

Education:

There are no schools in the census division. At Bunigi an attempt was made to start a school and during the course of the patrol at every village the people were requested to go to Bunigi to

complete the childrens dormitories, classroom, and teacher's house. It was explained that unless this was done the school would never be opened. In each ~~same~~ village the people said that they would immediately get ready to go, however on my return to Bunigi I found that nothing, or very little had been done; the teacher there was very disheartened and complained of the lack of co-operation.

There is in my opinion absolutely no point in carrying on with the idea of establishing a school at Bunigi, the site is hardly one that I would choose being inundated during high ~~low~~ tide (King) and the people greatly lacking in enthusiasm. I have my doubts as to whether the children would ever get fed from their villages should they attend the proposed school. The attitude of the people to the school seems to be that it is a very good thing to have one if the Government Officer says so but surely they should not have to do the slightest bit of work to bring it into effect.

The teacher provided for the school is a very energetic and enthusiastic type - he is wasted on such a lethargic people.

Village Constables and Officials

For the most part extremely ineffective with the exceptions of the Village Constables at Gamari, Nemeti and Ginawato - these are up to standard.

Census:

There was very poor attendance for census and a total of thirty men were summoned to appear for continuation of 101(a) of N.R.O.'S. It is expected that there will be better attendance at the next patrol's visit.

Agriculture and Livestock:

There is very little of anything - either coconuts, pigs, chickens or ducks. The possible remedy for this is stated under the heading - Economic Development.

CONCLUSION:

It is hoped that on a patrol's next visit at least village hygiene and cleanliness will have improved and it is also hoped that one will be able to offer some assistance to those who wish it in the way of coconut seedlings etc. It is a disheartening area to patrol not because of the terrain but because of the people's attitude. The effect of taking the Bunigi school away from the general area may make the people realize that their future is dependant upon themselves and the amount of work they do and not upon waiting for the Administration to do everything for them.

I hope that the conduct of this patrol meets with your approval.

.....
(M. Briar.)

Patrol Officer.

DMS:AA

67-3-1

Sub-District Office,
Balimo, Western District.

23rd February, 1964.

The District Commissioner,
Daru.

Bamu Patrol report 1/64-65 - W. Warren.

The above report submitted by Mr. W. Warren A.P.O.
is attached.

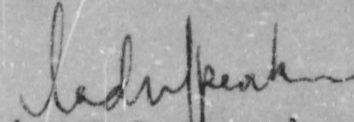
I have commented fully on Mr. Briars report so
will restrict this to general comments.

The report is well set out. Being written without
assistance and self typed I think it is very good piece of work.

Mr. Warren has shown to have taken keen interest in
his job and has contained in his report all the pertinent
matters arising from the patrol.

His comment on village constables is only too
true and until a low level Council is established there will
be little or no change in present attitudes. Other observations
regarding customs and habits give the reader a fair idea of
what a backward and indolent people are encountered in this
area. I think Mr. Warren was somewhat shocked to see that
parts of his own country has so poor an environment and
unwillingness of its people to do anything about it, except
possibly getting out yet leaving their families behind.

His claim for camping allowance is attached.



(D.M. Speckmar)
s/Assistant District Commissioner.



PATROL REPORT

DISTRICT: WESTERN DISTRICT

PATROL NUMBER: BAMU No. 1/64-65

AREA PATROLLED: GAMA RIVER CENSUS DIVISION

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: WILLIAM WARREN P.O. in Training.
 CONST. MALIS 9928
 INTERPRETER; BATANU

DURATION: 25-1-65 to 4-2-65
 No. of days-3----- 11
 No. of nights----- 10

LAST PATROL TO AREA: D.D.A. 3/64
 P.H.D. 63/64
 D.A.S.F. NIL

OBJECTS OF PATROL: CENSUS REVISION
 ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

MAP REFERENCE: SEE REPORT

(7)

PATROL DIARY

Monday 25th January, 1965.

7.45a.m. departed Bamu after labour parade and arrived Birua 12noon. Checked over engine because of mechanical trouble.
1.15pm. arrived Ogari and check for fuel dump, fuel there but no oil.
1.25pm. departed Sogeri and arrived Bunigi at 3.25pm. Inspected village which was noted to be filthy. Talked to village people about the state of the village. Slept Bunigi.

Tuesday 26th January, 1965.

7.45am. departed Bunigi arrived Forebira 8.10am. to find two Bamu mission school boys and return them to school. They already left when we arrived. Returned to Bunigi, got people to clean up the village. Minor complaints were heard and settled.
4.0pm. inspected village after a cleaning up. Slept Bunigi.

Wednesday 27 January, 1965.

7.0am. departed Bunigi by canoe, arrived PiruPiru No.2 at 9.30am. and talked to the people about the Bunigi Government School.
9.50am. departed Piru Piru No.2 and arrived Maisave 5.20pm. Slept Maisave.

Thursday 28th January, 1965.

Held Census at Maisave. Complaint of Village Constable of people not doing their work was heard. Slept Maisave.

Friday 29th January, 1965.

8.20am. departed Maisave and arrived Gamari-Magive at 8.45am. Village inspected and noted to be clean. Good patrol barracks and wharfe built by the people which was mainly meant for Mr. Tetley MHA who promised them refrigerators, tanks, fishing nets etc. Held Census, talked about Bunigi school. Sent three men to Bamu Mission hospital with bad tropical ulcers. Slept Gamari-Magive.

Saturday 30th January, 1965.

8.50am. departed Gamari-Magive and arrived Givaretore 9.5pm. Held census and minor complaints heard and settled.
10.20am. departed Givaretore and arrived Nemeti at 12.30pm. Village inspected and noted to be clean. Complaints heard and settled. Slept Nemeti.

Sunday 31st January, 1965.

8.30am. departed Nemeti and arrived Binori-Airua 9.30am. Inspected village. Only a few men in the village, the rest went to Kikcri to sell crocodile skins. Held Census. Slept Binori.

Monday 1st February, 1965.

8.45am. departed Binori-Airua and arrived road to Ukusi-Koparami at 9.55am. Left canoes and walked arriving at Ukusi-Koparami at 11.10am. Inspected village. Held census. Heard complaints and settled them. Slept Ukusi-Koparami.

8

PATROL DIARY

TUESDAY 2nd February, 1965.

7.35am. departed Ukusi-Koparami and arrived spot where canoes were left at 8.40am. 9.30am. departed road. 1.5pm. arrived Binciri-Airua where the rest of the cargo was picked up. 2.0pm. departed Binori-Airua arrived Giwaretore at 4.10pm. Fed of canoe paddlers. Slept at Giwaretore.

Wednesday 3rd February, 1965.

7.45am. departed Giwaretore and arrived Maisave 8.45am. Departed Maisave at 9.5am. and arrived Iouo at 10.30am. Village inspected. Held Census. Complaints heard and settled. Talked to the people at Bunigi School. Slept at Iouo.

Thursday 4th February, 1965.

7.2am. departed Iouo and arrived Bunigi 9.30am. Picked up fuel and the Tradewind dinghy. Departed Bunigi by dinghy at 10.30am. and arrived Ramu Base Camp. Police with Interpreter arrived on canoes.

INTRODUCTION.

The Gama River Census Division is situated between the border of the Western and Gulf Districts and the Bamu River. The Gama River has a tributary called the Wavi on whose banks two villages are situated, these are Binori and Airua which have combined to form one village. The rest of the villages are on the banks of the Gama River. Six of these villages on the Gama have joined up to form pairs. They are Gamari-Magive, Nemeti-Gimereme and Ukusi-Koparami. The other villages are Giwaretore, Maisave and Ibuo.

All the villages were found to be situated on the eastern banks of the river on patches of grassland which are fairly free of water and are higher than the areas of swamp land around them.

The population of the whole area is only seven hundred and fifty seven persons. The percentage of death seems to be increasing as shown on the latest census figures. The main reason for this increasing death rate is because of sickness and the lack of a variety of foods such as protein in their diet.

There is no mission influence amongst this group of people, and although if there was a mission operating in the area the people probably will take little notice of them.

The people have been with the government for a long time, but they do not seem to take much notice of the good advice of the government officers in helping themselves. These people would rather live in their stagnant way of life.

During the patrol Routine Administration and Census were done. All communications between the villages is by canoe or by speedboat. Part of the patrol was done on a Tradewind dinghy, but due to mechanical trouble of the outboard motor the dinghy had to be left at Bunigi. The rest of the patrolling had to be done by canoe.

.....

VILLAGES.

(a) There are eleven villages all told in the Gama River census Division, out of all these only five villages can be said that they have made any effort to keep their grounds clean and their houses in good order. The rest of the villages have made little effort in trying to keep their grounds and ~~houses~~ houses in good order.

There is plenty of timber and building material available near the villages and therefore there is no excuse of them not having good living quarters. All houses are built off the ground.

A great amount of mud has been reduced in the villages by the people having dug drains around their houses so that water will not lie.

The grounds of some of the villages are dirty and untidy owing to pigs hanging around the place. This was noticed in the following villages, Maisave, Binori, and Airua. While the patrol was in the villages it was explained to the people that if pigs were to be kept in the village they must be locked up.

(b) The water supply is plentiful but not of the best. A certain amount of mud is in the water owing to the creeks having muddy beds. The people are used to this type of water so it does not have any effect on their health.

(c) All houses have their own latrines built on the banks of the river so that the tides can get rid of the rubbish.

In Binori-Airua the people were told that they have to build new latrines because the old ones were not worth entering.

It was noted that very few people have a bath every day, if they do, well, it's just a matter of jumping in the water and out again. Clothes that this people wear are washed only once a week.

VILLAGE CONSTABLES.

On arrival at each village the patrol was met by the Village Constable and his line of councillors.

The constables in Nemeti-Gimereme and Giwaretore seem to be fellows who have good influence amongst the people, this is shown by the way the people keep their houses and grounds clear. There is not much to say about the other villages people because they are lazy. What has to be realized about the village constables is they belong to the village, and it cannot be expected of them to be too strict to their own people, otherwise, they will become unpopular in the village. On the other hand the constables have to try to make the people work and be friendly with them at the same time.

(5)

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION.

Many young men have been out of the area at work on plantations inside and outside the district, but they have no idea of improving their living standards when they return home to their village life. The people in the villages to have had contact with the outside by visiting officers who have talked to the people about improving their standards, but they have made no move towards it.

The future of the people both politically and economically is not good at the present moment. They have had a lot of chances and time to plant coconuts, but they have not, the reasons for this are plainly seen, and they are as follows, (a) they cannot see any need for money, they do not pay tax, (b) the area is not much good for cash cropping, (c) the people have lived the way they are now for all this time, so they think that they can go on living in that way without any improvement, (d) they are lazy and disobedient to their leaders. This laziness is shown in the building of the Bunigi Government School. While the area was being patrolled the people were asked if they were going to send their children to the school, they all agreed on sending their children there. Then they were asked if they were going to help build the school, the answer was yes, but they did not seem to like the idea. This people did go and help build, but as soon as the patrol left the area they left the job. This was reported by the teacher stationed at Bunigi.

The actions of the people show that they do not want a school, so the school should be given to those who really want one.

After holding the census at Gamari-Magive the people were asked what the large wharf and the building joining on to it were for. Their answer for this was as follows. Before the House of Assembly elections, Mr Tetley MHA went around on an election campaign asking the people to vote for him as number one on their ballot paper. Mr Tetley told the people that if they voted for him and he won his seat in the house, he will make sure that get a refrigerator, fishing nets and an Aid Post and trade store in every second village. The refrigerator was for the fish which they would catch with the nets they received, it was also for the free beer which he was going to bring them. Mr Tetley won his seat for the GULF ELECTORATE and the people are now waiting for the promises that he made them. They built the wharf and house for when Mr Tetley arrives to see them. It is doubtful whether Mr Tetley will ever bring them these things he promised, and also whether the people will vote for him in the next House of Assembly elections.

ECONOMIC.

At present the only way the people make money is by recruitment into plantations, but this brings the problem of wives being left behind and causing trouble with other men, and also the shortage of young men to look after the villages.

A little part of the money coming into the area is through the selling of crocodile skins, but this does not bring in much, and also, the crocodiles will run short after a period of time. The only way that they can get money without many problems is by planting coconuts in the area, but, will they do this or not.

(4)

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The food in the area is mainly sago together with some taro, bananas, coconuts, pawpaw, fish, sago grubs, shell fish, pork, cuscus, lizard, pigeons, fowls and crocodile meat. All this food is eaten by a normal person who has reached the age of eight to ten years. By ancient customs a pregnant woman may not eat cuscus, lizards, crocodiles, or catfish. This rule is kept until the baby is born and has three or more teeth, from here onwards the mother may eat anything the others eat.

Pigs and poultry are not plentiful in the villages and therefore they do not eat much meat. Only very seldom do they hunt for meat in the bush.

Dogs are found all over the place. Some of these are healthy animals, the rest are unfed, sickly looking animals. In Ukusi village a dog was found to have V.D. and it was killed immediately.

There is no doubt that many more dogs have the disease but were not noticed.

FORESTS.

Timber could be another source with which the people can get more money. Timber is available although it will be hard to get at because of the swamps.

COMPLAINTS.

Complaints brought forward were only minor ones dealing with adultery, disobedience, obscene language and bride price. All of these complaints were heard and settled on the spot. A great majority of the complaints on disobedience were from the village constables. They complained of people not obeying orders in cleaning up the villages.

REST HOUSES.

All rest houses were found to be in fairly good shape except the one in Ukusi-Koparami which was ready to collapse in any heavy wind. The people were told to have a new one built before the next visit of a government officer.

HEALTH.

No Public Health Department Officer accompanied the patrol but an attempt was made of inspecting the people for traces of any disease. But things that were noticeable were Sipoma and scores. Many of the Ukusi-Koparami people have sipoma which has spread from the parents to the children. There is plenty of ointment available for curing sipoma at the Bamu Mission Hospital, but the people will not go there. Various people were sent to the Mission Hospital with old tropical ulcers.

A certain amount of malnutrition was found in the area and especially at Ukusi-Koparami. This was noticed mainly in the children. The main reason for this is because of the diet of the people, they do not eat much fish or meat. Ukusi-Koparami is the furthest village up the river and therefore they do not get much fish as the other villages do. They still get plenty of game in the bush, but they do not eat much of this because of the shortage of young to hunt for this game. Also using the bow and arrow for hunting is not always very successful.

CENSUS.

Census was held in all the ~~viver~~ villages of the Gama River Census Division, and this are the villages.

- IBUO
- MAISAVE
- MAGIVE
- GAMARI
- GIWARETORE
- NEMETI
- GIMEREWE
- BINORI
- AIKUA
- UKUSI
- KOPARAMI

The new census figures show that the area has a total population of 757 people.

Births-----	11
Migrations In -----	9
Deaths -----	19
Migrations Out -----	12

Absent Workers

Outside District -----	24
Inside District -----	1

(2)

EDUCATION.

There is no education in the Gama River area, although there is a school being built at Bunigi in the Bamu River. This school is for the Gama and the Bamu areas. It does not look as if the school will be able to be carried on because the people have no interest in it. The school buildings have been started on with the framework put up, but that's as far as it went. As soon as the patrol left the area all the work was left, and everyone went home. It looks as if the people do not want that school so it will be better if it were put in another area. If the school was put up it will be a waste of money and a teacher. At present only two boys are at school, one at the mission school in Bamu, and one at the government school in Kikori. It is not the children who do not want to go to school, it is the parents who are too lazy and who rather keep their children at home.

COMMUNICATIONS.

All the travelling in the Gama area is done by canoe either with or without outriggers. Only one track exists which links up the Wavi River with Ukusi-Koparami. This track would be better if they cleaned it regularly. They do not keep it clean because it is not used very often.

PERSONEL.

Constable BALIS RP&NGC 9928 accompanied the patrol together with Interpreter BATANU. Both men showed efficiency and good behaviour.

W.H. Warren

W.H. WARREN.

P.O. in Training.

BAMU
BASE
CAMP

← BALIMO

URUPUMBA R.

UKUSI - KOPIRAMI

AIRUA - BINORI

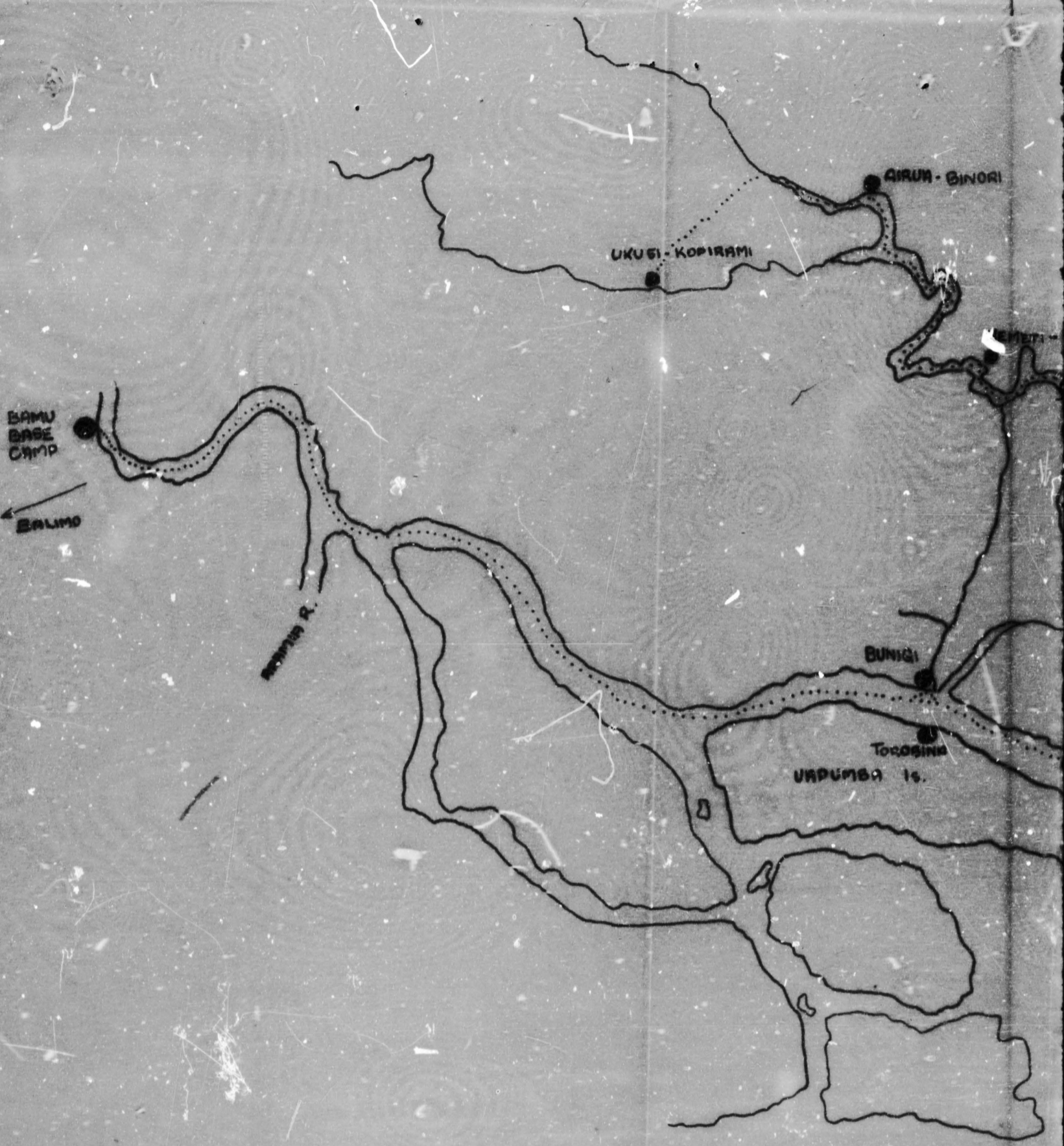
BUNIGI

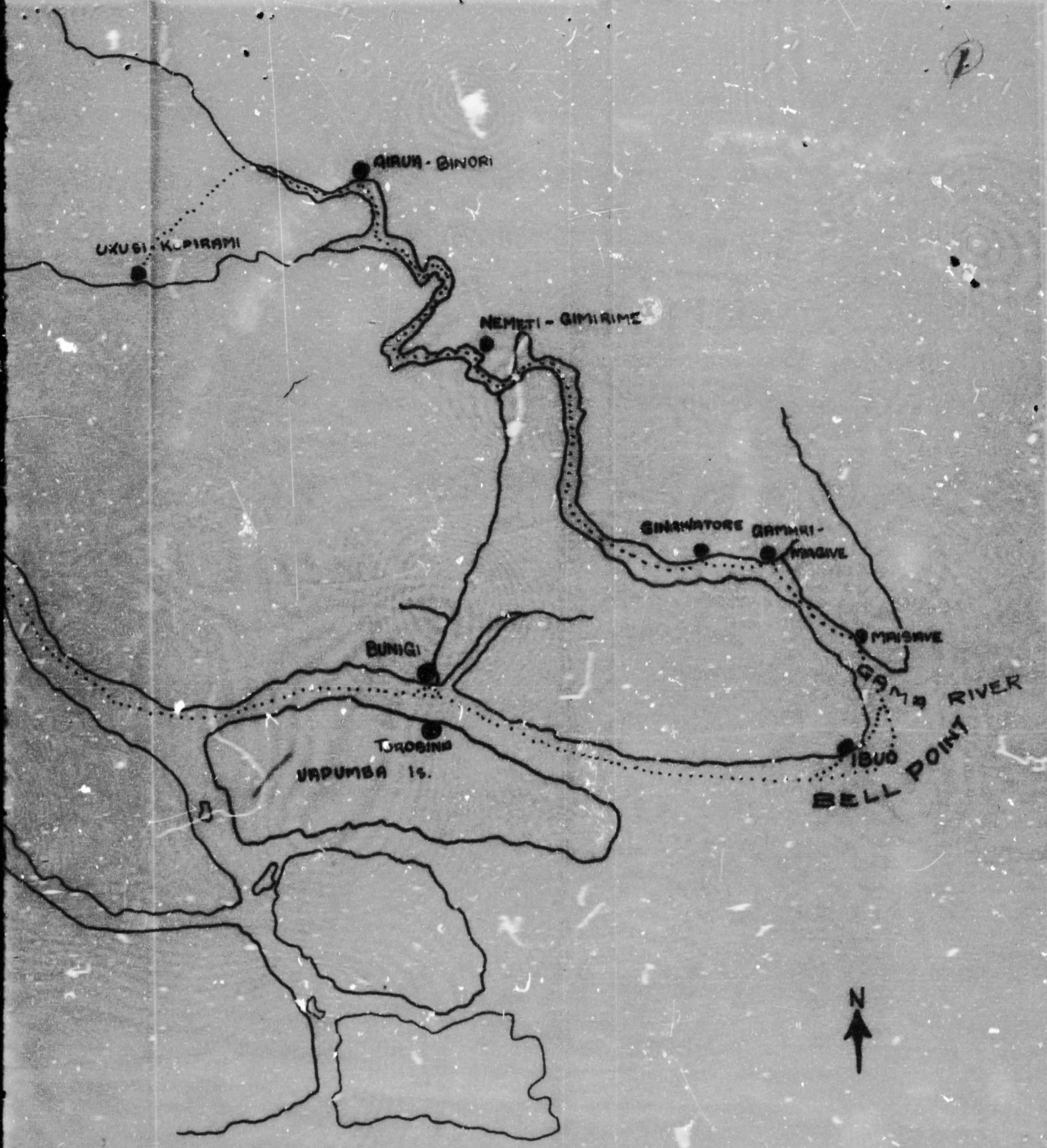
TOKOSINA
URUPUMBA Is.

BAMU PATROL No 1 - 1965.

GAMA CENSUS DIVISION.

Scale: 4 miles : 1 inch.





BAMU PATROL No 1 - 1965.

GAMA CENSUS DIVISION.

Scale: 4 miles : 1 inch.

W.H.WARREN.

11.2.65.

DUPLICATE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. PAMU 2- 64/65

Patrol Conducted by MYEKOR M. BRIAR P.O.

Area Patrolled UPPER BAMU CENSUS SUB DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives FIVE POLICE. ONE INTERPRETER

Duration—From 25 / 2 / 19.65 to 17 / 3 / 19.65

Number of Days 16 days - 13 nights

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 5-10 / 19 64

Medical 63/64

Map Reference SEE REPORT

Objects of Patrol CENSUS TAKEN ON ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION. TO ACCESS NAVIGABILITY OF AWORPA (BAMU) AND WAWOI RIVERS. TO INVESTIGATE POSSIBLE EXISTANCE OF POCKETS OF POPULATION ON UPPER REACHES OF BOTH RIVERS.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

20/5/19 65

District Commissioner

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

67-3-35

June 9th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
BANU.

BANU PATROL REPORT No. 2/54-65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by
your memorandum 57-11-4 of May 20th, 1965, is acknowledged.

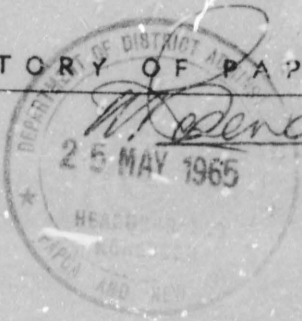
2. Mr. BRIAR has submitted an interesting report.
As noted by you, BOSAVI Villages are being administered
from LAKE KUPUNU and unless advice from the O.I.C. there
indicates action to the contrary, there appears to be no
need for BANU to worry about DUARIN settlement.

T. G. Mitchell
(T. G. MITCHELL)
Director

67. 3. 35



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference... 67-11-1
If calling ask for
Mr. IAH:LB

Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

20th May, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL BAMU 2/64-65 - UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISIONS

Attached is a report of the above 18 day patrol by Mr. M. BRIAR, Patrol Officer.

2. The report is well covered by the Assistant District Commissioner. I fully support his realistic conclusions. We will long have our hands more than full in the Bamu Delta and upstream to settled limits, particularly under Local or Cadet Officer control - the likely future situation.
3. From a 1947 visit there is negligible habitation in the singularly unrewarding BAMU-WAWOI-AWORRA headwaters on Mt. BOSAVI's southern slopes. In any event Officer in Charge Lake KUTUBU is doubtless well aware of DUANMIN and environs. Extracts of the Report have been forwarded to him for confirmation. Until his comments are to hand, specific attention from BAMU is hardly justified.
4. A useful patrol, well reported upon.

F. A. Benstead

(F. A. Benstead)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Mr. [unclear] has submitted an interesting report. It is the intention that the notes by you, the [unclear] villages are looked after from Lake Kutubu & unless advice from the [unclear] the [unclear] action to the [unclear], there is no need for [unclear] to worry about the [unclear]

67-3-1

Sub-District Office,
Balimo, Western District.

5th May, 1955.

The District Commissioner,
Daru.

Bamu Patrol Report 2 - 64/65.

Enclosed is the above report submitted by Mr. Briar
Patrol Officer for a patrol in the Upper Bamu regions.

Regarding the various sections pertaining to the local
villages I have few comments. It is apparent that these people
near the Government and Mission stations are slowly raising their
standard of living. Most of their income is from labour in Govern-
ment sponsored projects together with the sale of crocodile skins
and native foods.

Recently a comprehensive report on labour restrictions
and a Local Government Survey has been submitted. There has been
little change since their submission. Over-recruitment, and the
fact that few return home or send any money back into the area
remain constant problems.

The overall population is increasing at the extremely
low rate 0.2%. It varies from village to village and the most
notable effect on birth is found in places where many are absent
at work.

Upper Wawoi and Bamu River Areas.

Mr. Briar proceeded to the navigable limits of both
these rivers. His information on travelling times and suitability
of boats, engines etc could prove valuable.

The finding of a 'village' was not unexpected. There
is obviously a pocket of people in the area and they have had
contact with the Gogodala and Kikeri people who trade and shoot
crocodiles in the area.

It is pleasing to note the precautions Mr. Briar took
while in the area and his actions in their village.
whilst

I can see no reason why this Sub-District should engage
in further exploratory work for the following reasons -

(a) A.P.C. Administration have sufficiently ^{surveyed} the Bamu and Wawoi
rivers to the points Mr. Briar reached. There is nothing or nobody
there

(b) The village found is obviously the Southern extremity of
people in the Bosavi area. On the attached sketch it can be seen
that the area can be best administered by patrols from KOMO or
BOGAVI who are engaged in this work anyway.

(c) Mr. Briar says very little is required, except more police, trade items and patrol equipment. Lets face it to do the job properly two officers will have to be made available and a fully equipped patrol mounted. The only need for this would be on an occasion to make a rendezvous with a similar patrol from the Southern Highlands if they deem this necessary.

Perhaps parts of this report would be of value to the Assistant District Commissioners Kutubu and Komo.

Unless instruction is received to the contrary I will not send further patrols to the area but concentrate on developing wherever possible the underdeveloped and previously neglected Samu Delta regions, which is after all the reason the Base Camp was established.

Camping allowance claim is attached.

(D.H. Spakman)
Assistant District Commissioner.

(14)

↑ N
Scale - not to scale

○ NDMAD.

○ KOMO P.P.

LAKE KUTU

UMI private airstrip



MT BOSAVI

Falls

Garden village

no population
south of line

Kikori R.

Ivanui R.

Bamu R.

BAMU B.C.

△ Extremity of BAMU villages.

ARAMIA

To Bama

PATROL REPORT

DISTRICT: Western District.

REPORT NO: Bana No. 2/64-65

AREA PATROLLED: Upper Bana Census Sub Divisions

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: European: NIL

Native: (9529) CPL. PANTIKKA (PART ONLY)
 (7736) CONST. NORRGEN " "
 (9928) CONST. BALLE " "
 (11339) CONST. AMBROS " "
 (9048) CONST. KARAI " "

Interpreter: DATANG/NEDE

DURATION:

25.2.65 to 15.3.65 (being broken with return to station)

No. of days: 18 days

No. of nights: 13 nights.

LAST PATROL TO AREA:

D.F.A. 3/64 - 10/64

Medical 6/64

D.S.A.F. NIL

OBJECT OF PATROL:

Census Revision. Routine Administration. To assess navigability of Anarra (Bana) and Tawoi Rivers. Investigate possible existence of pockets of population on Upper reaches of both Rivers.

MAP REFERENCE:

See report.

(10)

Re-embarked on canoe and proceeded down river to Camp No. 2. Gang set up. Guard posted. Slept night.

TUESDAY 2nd MARCH, 1965.

Departed Camp 2 0720 hours
Arrived Kubee 1420 "

Departed Camp 2 - stopped at Rig Site 1 in unsuccessful attempt to recover buried marden netting for station wharf. Continued to Kubee - disembarked serge, personnel. Census revised - no complaints. Flag ceremony 1800 hours. Slept night.

WEDNESDAY 3rd MARCH, 1965

Departed Kubee 0920 hours
Arrived Warie 0940 "
Departed Warie 1105 "
Arrived Bobiea 1310 "
Departed Bobiea 1500 "
Arrived Bamu B.C. 1705 "

Departed Kubee - arrived Warie - census revised, no complaints. Departed Warie - arrived Bobiea - census revised no complaints. Departed Bobiea arrived Bamu B.C. after minor breakdown.

THURSDAY 4th MARCH, 1965

ON STATION

FRIDAY 5th MARCH, 1965

Departed Bamu Base Camp 1000 hours
Arrived Iowa Matakais 1035 "
Departed Iowa Matakais 1330 "
Arrived Bamu B.C. 1400 "

Walked from Bamu B.C. to Iowa a- Matakais - census revised - no complaints. Returned to Base Camp

SATURDAY 6th MARCH, 1965

Departed Bamu B.C. 1000 hours
Arrived Gagore 1010 "
Departed Gagore 1145 "
Arrived Bamu B.C. 1155 "
Departed Bamu B.C. 1300 "
Arrived Kuria 1340 "
Departed Kuria 1527 "
Arrived Bamu B.C. 1713 "

By singhy to Gagore - census revised, minor complaints settled. Returned to Bamu Base Camp had lunch departed in singhy for Kuria arrived, census revised, minor complaints heard, settled. Returned to Base Camp.

SUNDAY 7th MARCH, 1965

ON STATION

MONDAY 8th MARCH, 1965.

Departed Bama Base Camp 0900 hours
Arrived Diwame 1330 "

Departed Base Camp in outboard canoe - arrived Diwame, advise people of patrols impending return. Flag ceremony 1800 hours. Slept night.

TUESDAY 9th MARCH, 1965.

Departed Diwame 0830 hours
Arrived Sipoi 1135 "
Departed Sipoi 1200 "
Arrived Parieme 1627 "

Departed Diwame - Called in at Sipoi to advise of patrol's impending return - continued on to Parieme. Engine failure necessitated delay en route of one hour. Arrived Parieme. Flag ceremony 1800 hours. Slept night.

WEDNESDAY 10th MARCH 1965

Departed Parieme 0827 hours
Arrived Camp 4 1400 "

Departed Parieme - river very full with large amounts of debris, disembarked on river bank - camp set up, slept night.

THURSDAY 11th MARCH, 1965

Departed Camp 4 0757 hours
Arrived Lutaaya Falls 1325 "

Departed Camp 4 - river worsening (obstructions) upstream. Journeyed through small gorge - traversed five sets of rapids, followed right hand bend to come upon Lutaaya Falls - a really impressive sight. Camp set up on Tetaya camp site on left hand bank of river. Slept night.

FRIDAY 12th MARCH, 1965.

Departed Lutaaya Falls 0830 hours
Returned " " 1215 "

Departed camp - walked above falls following barely discernable track for one hour. Arrived at old hunting camp - continued on for three quarters of an hour to come upon very new hunting camp (approximately 1 week old) endeavoured to find continuing track but no success - returned to camp after viewing falls from fallpoint. Slept night.

SATURDAY 13th MARCH, 1965

Departed Lutaaya Falls 0745 hours
Arrived Parieme 1530 "

Departed camp - river now full and fast flowing, arrived Parieme - Slept night.

SUNDAY 14th MARCH, 1965.

Departed Pariese	1010 hours
Arrived Sipoi	1325 "
Departed Sipoi	1500 "
Arrived Diwame	1635 "

Census revised - no complaints. Departed to Sipoi - census revised - no complaints. Departed to Diwame. Flag ceremony 1800 hours. Slept night.

MONDAY 15th MARCH, 1965

Departed Diwame	0945 hours
Arrived Bamu Base Camp	1216 "

Departed Diwame after census revision - arrived Base Camp after journey through continual torrential downpour.

TUESDAY 16th MARCH, 1965

ON STATION

WEDNESDAY 17th MARCH, 1965

Departed Bamu Base Camp	1300 hours
Arrived Garu	1400 "
Departed Garu	1500 "
Arrived Bamu Base Camp	1600 "

Departed Station in tradewind dinghy - arrived Garu, census revised - no complaints. Returned to Station, Patrol stood down.

(9)

PATROL DIARY

THURSDAY 25th FEBRUARY 1965.

Departed Bamu Base Camp 0850 hours
Arrived Waric 1315 "
Arrived Kubene 1330 "

Departed Bamu Base Camp in outboard powered canoe. Bamu River full of debris - bypassed Waric 1115 hours - Arrived Waric - took on board 2/3 44 gallon drum. Departed for Kubene - arrived disembarked personnel and cargo. Flag ceremony 1800 hours. Slept night.

FRIDAY 26th FEBRUARY 1965

Departed Kubene 0840 hours
Bypassed Komowu 0900 "
Bypassed Rig Site 2 1125 "
Arrived Rig Site 1 1150 "
Arrived Camp Haragai 1245 "

Departed Kubene. River full of obstructions and hidden snags - very slow travel - bypassed Rig 1 arrived Rig 2 which was found to be unsuitable for camp. Proceeded on - camp Haragai made on bend of river at sandbank. Guard posted camp set up. Slept night.

SATURDAY 27th FEBRUARY 1965.

Departed Camp Haragai 0810 hours
Arrived Camp No. 2 1240 "

Departed Camp Haragai proceeded slowly up river - bypassed Seimie 4. Camp set up on river bank. Guard posted. Slept night.

SUNDAY 28th FEBRUARY 1965.

Departed Camp No. 2 0734 hours
Arrived Camp No. 3 1243 "

Departed Camp No. 2 - river full of obstructions including or one point tree completely blocking river (cut through left hand bank side) proceeded on - old canoe sighted. Rapids negotiated at 1145 hours and 1155 hours. Camp set up on bank ridge overlooking river straddling track (N-S). Guard posted. Slept night.

MONDAY 1st MARCH 1965.

Departed Camp No. 3 0733 hours
Arrived Du-Jamin 0830 "
Departed Du-Jamin 0955 "
Arrived Camp No. 2 1400 "

Departed Camp 3 up river - ever increasing signs of population seen - cut timber, forked sticks etc. Rounded bend sighting cleared garden area on right hand bank, also cleared ground on left bank at sharp diagonal on bend. Approached left bank beached canoe - all personnel disembarked and ascended in line up steep bank through thick undergrowth. Breasted rise to come out at Du-jamin here - no one at home. Guard posted and area inspected. Trade items left hanging from front of house. Patrol

(8)

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 64/65

Introduction

The area patrolled was the Upper Bamu Census Division - all villages in this area were visited.

The objects of the patrol were to revise the census, to conduct routine Administration, to assess the navigability of the AWORRA/BAMU and WAWOI Rivers and to ascertain if any population pockets are present in the upper reaches of these two rivers.

Topography

From the attached map one can see that the Bamu River splits into two - the one arm becoming the AWORRA River and the other the WAWOI.

Both rivers are subject to rapid changes in water height and both have practically identical physical characteristics, i.e. they are both fairly shallow and that the river courses change in direction continually.

In the lower regions, the rivers run through flat dense tropical forest, only in the upper reaches is there evidence of undulating country.

Communications

Naturally enough most travel is conducted on the river and by canoe. The Patrol used a large canoe with a 24 HP Johnson outboard. The Tradewind dinghy is only really usable for short foot trips inside the area when one does not have to camp the night, for one cannot carry enough stores and personal for it to be considered an efficient patrol vehicle (one has to hire pull canoes to carry practically all equipment etc. which not only adds more expense but also necessitates inconvenient delays whenever one moves).

The Bamu River is tidal and as such is subject to 'bores'. The bore dies out approximately half way up the Wawoi and Aworra rivers, but in any case it is so broken up by the many bends of these rivers that it really no longer constitutes the hazard that it is in the Bamu River itself.

A walking track exists between Bamu Base Camp and IOWA/MATAKALA village and between the latter and the Bamu River Mission - this is in good to fair condition.

The passage or canal at Kuria can be used at all times, the only difference being that at high tide one can speed through, whereas at low tide one has to have the dinghy pulled across the mud into the creek.

Although the passage has been considerably deepened and widened, there is still a large amount of work to be done on it - this by the way is besides continual maintenance (the tide brings large amounts of rubbish into the canal and creek, also logs, which continually has to be removed).

Unfortunately, the canal is at right angles to the Aworra River, therefore it does not receive the benefit of the scouring effect as much as if it were at a 45° or 33° angle.

The Channel would need to be deepened by a further eight to ten feet before it became an alltide passage - be this as it may the Kuria passage cuts off a two hour plus journey from the Aramia to the Bama River and as such is a boon.

Navigation of the Aworra River up to the Du-uamin house (marked on the map) can be difficult as there are many obstructions and shallows shallow reaches of the river - travel due to these factors is slow. The rapids shown on the map can be negotiated fairly easily though coming down river one has to be rather more careful.

Navigation of the Wawoi River has practically the same difficulties - in this case the last rapids before reaching the falls are difficult and the patrol's canoe only just managed to creep through the rapid's funnel (it being approximately four feet wide) with the engine at full revs. One hour's travel past these rapids one comes upon the Lutaya Falls which are approximately one hundred feet high and one hundred feet wide (I'm afraid that I lay no claim to accurate guessing) and are extremely beautiful, however they effectively impose a limit to navigation unless one wishes to undertake portage around them (this is relatively simple if one has a light dinghy)

It would be wise for any future patrols up these rivers to take a spare shaft besides numerous sheerpins for we cannot hope to rise all of the snags no matter how carefully one goes. In order to successfully negotiate the rapids on one's way down river one needs at times to use the engine at full revs in order to keep control - should an error of judgement occur then I'm afraid that the underwater gear does not take too kindly to churning through bed rocks.

Villages and Housing:

The standard of housing generally was quite good as was the condition of the villages. Two requests were made to the patrol that orders should be given concerning the banishment of pigs from the village area as they continually destroyed flowers and young coconuts - the appropriate order was given to pig owners.

The diagram or the position of the Du-uamin House and of its appearance is attached - this apparently was the normal scheme of things before contact with the Mission and the Administration - no doubt the establishment of individual family houses as opposed to the one village long house is a result of the cessation of tribal fighting, although this is mere supposition and I would assume that the Mission's attitude to the 'long house' could easily have been a powerful factor in inducing its decline in popularity. For myself I would prefer to see the long house as opposed to individual houses as 1. It is neater and its surrounds are easier to keep clean 2. The actual condition of the building as far as I can gather was never allowed to deteriorate to the same degree as is often the

Native Situation:

The patrol's reception in all villages was quite good although there were a few instances of persons wilfully neglecting to obey the Village Constables' orders re attendance for census taking. These were all dealt with under the relevant sections of the N.R.O.'s.

From various sources information was received that there were 'bush' people living at the top of the Aworra River - one source stated that they were merely awaiting a patrol's visit (he along with some of his friends had spent some time with the people - crocodile shooting - and were received quite favourably) unfortunately he could give no accurate information as to how far up the Aworra they were and the impression was gained that the village was situated close to Mt Bonavi. On the patrol's arrival at Kubese the people were questioned as to village's whereabouts and as a result four men were employed - one of whom (Village Constable) speaks a little of the local language.

As there was every reason to suppose that the patrol would be welcomed it was decided to press on as far up the Aworra as possible, if possible establishing contact with the DU-UAMIN (name of the uncontacted people), or in the event of this not occurring then to establish exactly how far one can navigate the the river and how much petrol etc one would need to put one within range.

Once past Rig Site 1 and out of Kubese territory the full precautions as per laid out in Field instructions for initial contact were undertaken. The shortage of Police (three in all) was bolstered somewhat by using the interpreter (ex sergeant of Police) and myself for guard duties. Ammunition was issued to Police once past Rig 1 - fire orders rehearsals having been given whilst on Dama station.

On the third day signs were seen i.e. old canoe and our timber etc in river debris, and on the morning of the fourth day the DU-UAMIN house was sighted on the left hand bank. The patrol stood off the bank for some fifteen minutes in order that the people should not be taken by surprise, then landed and proceeded in formation up the very steep approach bank. The house was found to be deserted though in excellent condition and from later inspection of the gardens on the right hand bank (see diagram) it is anticipated that the people will return within one month of the 1/3/65 in order to harvest the crops. Various belongings were hanging from underneath the eaves of the house and on the patrol's departure trade items (two tomahawks, eight plastic bangles and a packet of razor blades) were left suspended from the front door.

The patrol was extremely careful to neither disturb nor damage anything either on the house site or in the gardens and naturally no attempt was made to enter the house.

On what was assumed to be the old house site (a rectangular burnt patch) various old tins and talcum powder tins were found (probably given to Du-namin by the Geurhies' s).

It is estimated that there would be no more than 40 - 50 inhabitants of the house though judging from the cleared burning area facing north there is every reason to suppose that other people exist within two days marching distance.

The patrol withdrew from this area for the following reasons: 1. It was not anticipated that the people would return before the expiry of at least a month 2. Insufficient rations were held to either go forward further north or to sit down and wait (ration supply situation at Base Camp prior to patrol's departure was such that no rations were held) 3. Patrol situation was such that there was only sufficient left to return to Base Base Camp. 4. The patrol strength was weak.

Navigation is possible past the Du-namin house but how far is not known. To reach the house and return one would need at least two full 44 gallon drums of benzene - that is if using a *Jeep* Johnson outboard plus large canoe, as already stated certain spare parts should be carried. To proceed on foot past the house one would need to be carried from the Base River, these would have to be carried brought up by canoe (the Khase, who and Bahise villagers are traditional enemies of the Du-namin). I personally feel that the Du-namin should be contacted and that the Administration consolidate its position with them first before attempting to contact them as to the north as then it would be possible to use either Du-namin and/or Amerra River carriers. It would certainly be costly transporting heavy carriers by water also I doubt very much as to whether there are enough spare engines available in the Western District (at least three large motor engines would be needed).

With regards to food supplies - no wild sage was sighted upstream though there is an abundance of wild game (no doubt one could eat down on next overland and substitute rice)

Judging from the name Du-namin I presume that these people are originally from the Mt. Doreal.

At the top of the Wason River and just above the Falls (see diary) two hunting camps were found - one fairly old, the other only of recent construction one again the patrol was forced to withdraw after having lost sight of the track for exactly the same reasons as for Amerra River.

The journey to the Indaya Falls and back takes up approximately two 44 gallon drums of benzene. With portage one can navigate past the Falls but whether the population exists along the river bank or near Lake Campbell or merely in the bush is a matter for speculation or air survey.

From the evidence it appears that population pockets exist from the left hand bank of the Amerra right across and past the left hand bank of the Wason.

Two men, three women and three children attended census for the first time at Parle and Apol - these have always been associated with their tribe respectively - ages but have been content in the past to live in the bush. There is every reason to suppose that there are quite a few more who have not presented themselves for the census line up and the village Constables in the area were asked to make an effort to bring these people to the village on the next patrol's visit. No orders were given as such for these would have been practically unenforceable.

There were remarkably few complaints brought to the attention of the patrol and with the exception of the Base River Villages the labour absent at work figures came to the grand total of one.

The people from the Amerra River are very ill-khobie and have more drive than others seen in the Base area. I would hesitate to use the men from the Wason river as carriers for the few taken on this patrol visited round in a torpor for the duration.

The people in this census division with the exception of Kurle, Iowa and possibly Gany are semi nomadic, unless single warning is given of the patrol's impending visit there will be practically no-one at home except a few old men and women.

Villages, Villages and Officials

Similar to elsewhere in the District they are hardly dynamic figures for the most part they are relatively inefficient.

Health:

Apart from the usual cases of 'grille' the general health appeared to be fairly good.

The attitude towards medical treatment is similar to elsewhere in the district in so much as sorcery is blamed for everything except cuts and bruises. It appears that the journey to the aid post is the last resort and even this is often not undertaken - one often comes across cases whereby the people are too indolent or unconvinced to take such cases as burnt children to the aid post. The most dangerous threat to the sorcerer is penicillin which, as usual, is regarded as absolutely essential for even the most minor scratch.

Economic Development:

Little can be said as little is being done. The crocodile skin is the answer at present for the villager who wishes to purchase luxuries or a wife - crocodiles however are rapidly becoming scarce or at least harder to shoot, as this is so the only possible form of agriculture development as I see it is the old stand-by - coconuts. The people were informed that seed nuts would be arriving at Bani Base Camp in the near future and were informed that if they wished to acquire them then they would have to have the land cleared and ready for planting before any nuts would be released.

Although the tendency is to despair of improving the potential of the area it can be done if continual pressure is kept up, for example the Gama River people (who surely must be amongst the least energetic of the population) turned up at the station to construct the requested large transient houses opposite the station (previously there were multitudes of tiny individual houses that were rapidly assuming the aspect of a slum area) - this was only achieved after continual urging, perhaps the same result could be achieved with regards to coconut plantings though anyone who has visited the area concerned may regard this view with a jaundiced eye.

Education:

The Bani River Mission holds classes up to standard 2nd. It can be seen from the census figures that an extremely high proportion of children attend school from Kuria, Iowa-Natakaia and Gagave - these villages are all situated very close to the mission.

Conclusion:

The area can be divided in reality into two distinct parts - one the Bani and Anania River villages and two the Anorra and Wavoi River villages. The former are the more advanced simply because of their proximity to the mission and the Government Station, the latter have the greater potential due to the land situation.

With regards to the uncontacted people at the top of the two rivers, they are relatively close to the station and I feel that a real effort should be made to contact them in the very near future. I fail to see any reason why the DU-JAMUN at least should not be contacted within the next two months - very little except in the way of camping gear would be needed, in fact only minor trade items and a few more police.

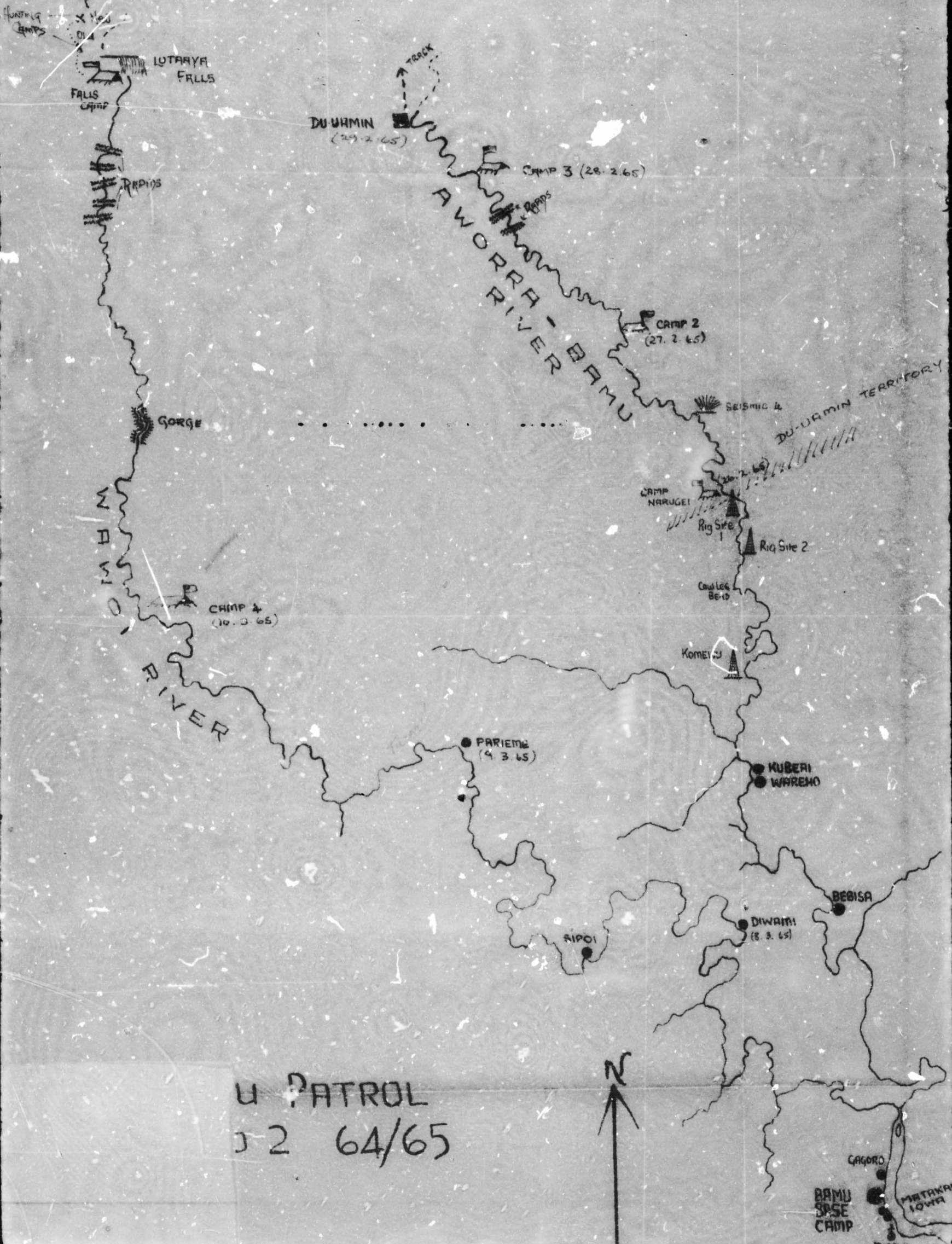
I hope that the conduct of this patrol meets with your approval.

M. Briar
.....
M. Briar, P.O.

M. Briar

Mr Bosavi

POPULATION



U PATROL
J2 64/65

UTAYA FALLS

DU-UPMIN
(29.2.65)

CAMP 3 (28.2.65)

CAMP 2
(27.2.65)

AWORRA RIVER - BAMU

DU-UPMIN TERRITORY

CAMP NARUGEI

Seismic 4

Chapel Bend

Konewu

CAMP 4
(19.3.65)

● PARIENE
(9.3.65)

● KUBEDI
● WAREHO

● SIPOI

● BIWANI
(8.3.65)

● BEBISA

U PATROL
D 2 64/65



GAGRO
BAMU BASE CAMP
MUSTON
KURIA
GARO

Gorge

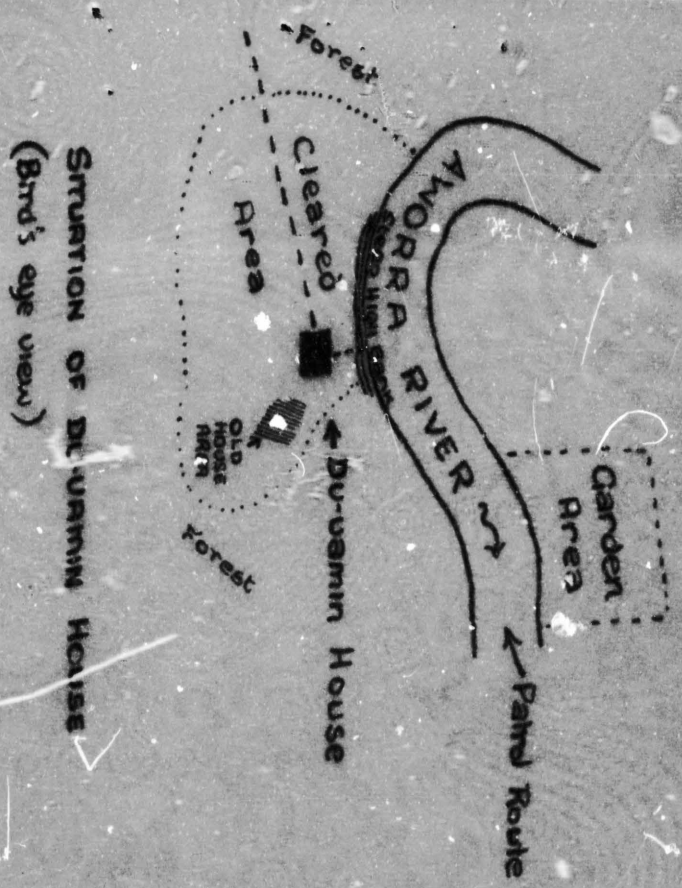
VER

MUSTON

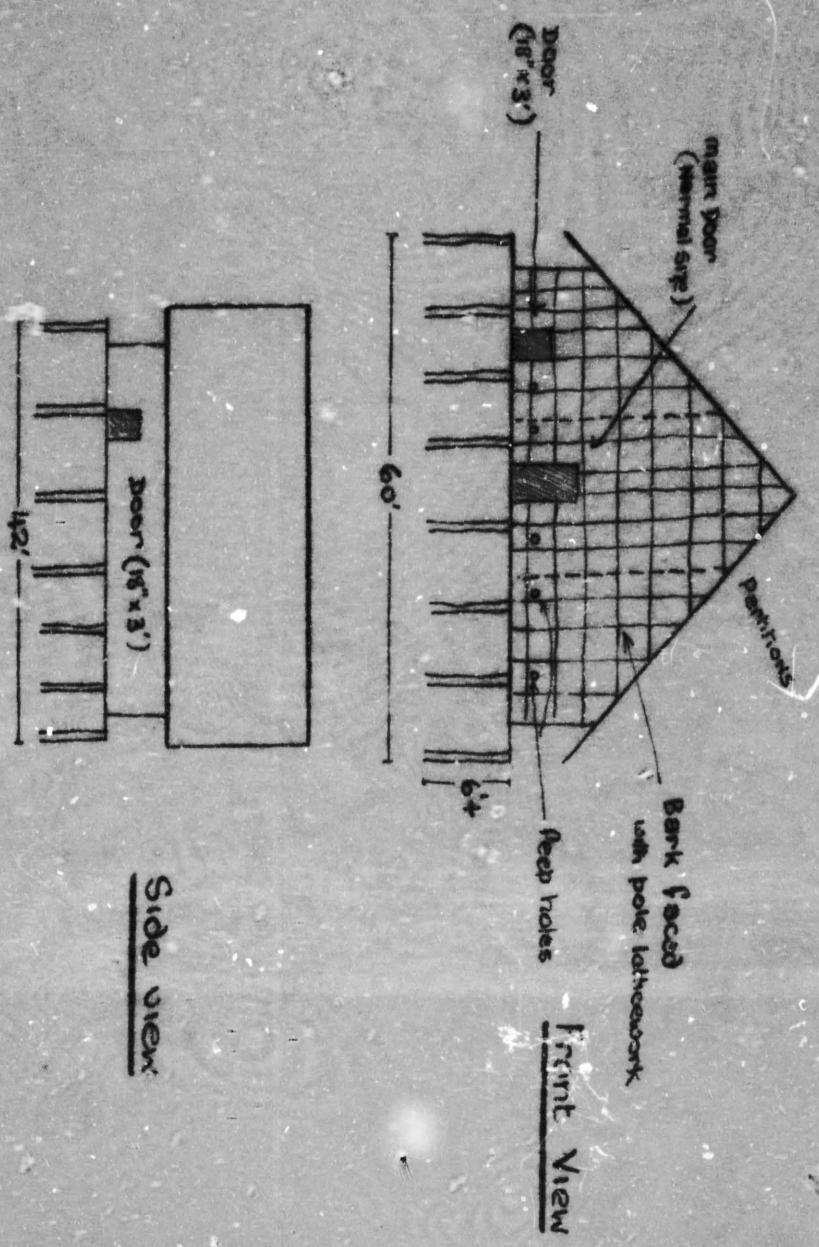
KURIA

GARO

2



SITUATION OF DU-URAMIN HOUSE
(Bird's eye view)



DU-URAMIN HOUSE :

Side view

Front View

Byrd



BIAMI

WASEMO

SONIA

NOMAD

WAILI

DIMARAP

MUGI

MYDA

FERDAP

RENTOMU R.

GANDA

SEWA R.

STRU... R.

BOSAVI CENSUS DIVISION

KINUBU PATROL NO 5-64/65

