

National Archives & Public Records Services
of Papua New Guinea

PATROL REPORTS

District : Western

Station : Rouku

Volume : 4

ISBN NO : 9980-910-89-5

Accession NO : 496

Period : 1956-1957

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea
Port Moresby 1995

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....~~WESTERN~~ - Routine Patrol Post Report No. 1/1956-57

Patrol Conducted by..... O. G. Giffard, P.O.

Area Patrolled..... LOWER MOREHEAD AND BENSBAUGH RIVERS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... NO

Natives..... 2 Members R.P. & N.G.C. and 1 N.M.C.

Duration—From 25.../...6.../1956...to 11.../...7.../1956...

Number of Days..... 17 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... DECEMBER 58

Medical OCTOBER 54

Map Reference..... APC SHEET TRANSFLY 1:250,000

Objects of Patrol..... 1. Census Check. 2. Medical Inspection. 3. Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/8/1956

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

pu

MIC
In
M. P.

N.A. 30-4-12

7th January, 1957.

The District Officer,
Western District,
D. A. R. U.

ROUKH - PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1956/57.

Too much stress is laid on absence of transport facilities and availability of local markets for economic development. I know they comprise a problem more difficult to solve than in other Districts, but they also provide an unique opportunity for the officer concerned to show his mettle.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

P/A

11/1/57

MIC
FAC/RT.

37412 ✓

30-5-1/621.

District Commissioner's Office,
DARU, Western District.

20th August, 1956.

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE,
MCLEHEAD RIVER PATROL POST,
ROUKU, W.D.

ROUKU PATROL REPORT NO. 1. OF 51/57.

The s/n has been received with thanks. It has previously been reported by officers that sections of the area appear to be very suitable for agriculture but these reports have been written just after the wet season. It now appears that these areas are under water during the wet season. The Agricultural Officer will be warned against this.

It is extremely pleasing to hear of one section of the community who are not thieves.

Six outboard motors have been allocated to the District and as soon as they arrive, one will be despatched to Rouku.

The next patrol by the Agr. Officer will be to the Trans-Fly area.

The area covered appears to be quite peaceful.



P.A. Champion
(P.A.Champion)
District Commissioner,
Western District.

Gpoy:

D.N.A.
PORT MCRESBY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO. ROU 1 of 1956-57 : REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE LOWER MOREHEAD
AND HENSBACK RIVERS CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Officer conducting patrol: C.C. Giffard, P.O.

Area patrolled: Lower Morehead and Bensbach
Census Sub-Division

Objects of patrol: (I) Census Check
(II) Medical Inspection
(III) Routine Administration

Personnel accompanying: Reg. No. 5209 Cpl ERORO
Reg. No. 6678 Const. LOLOBA
NMO SALOWA

(2).

Monday, 25th June: 10am. Left Rouku for Iokwa, arriving at 12.15pm. Village inspected and census checked.
2pm. Left Iokwa for Wemenevre, arriving at 4.15pm.

Tuesday, 26th June: Wemenevre inspected and census checked.
10am. Left Wemenevre for Tokwa.
12.45pm. Arrived Tokwa. Village inspected and census checked.

Wednesday, 27th June: 8am. Left Tokwa for Indorodo, arriving at 12.30pm.
3pm. Indorodo inspected and census checked.

Thursday, 28th June: 8am. Left Indorodo for Taipo, a hamlet of Indorodo.
11am. Arrived Taipo, inspected hamlet and checked census.
12.30pm. Left Taipo for Wereave, arriving at 3.45pm.

Friday, 29th June: Wereave inspected and census checked.
10am. Left Wereave for Weam, arriving at 12.40pm.
Weam inspected and census checked.

Saturday, 30th June: 8am. Left Weam for Kandarisa, arriving at 10.10am.
Kandarisa inspected and census checked.
11.30am. Departed for Mengete, arriving at 1.15pm.
4pm. Village inspected and census checked.

Sunday, 1st July: Rested

Monday, 2nd July: 8am. Left Mengete for Korombo, arriving at 10.30am.
2pm. Korombo inspected and census checked.

Tuesday, 3rd July: 8am. Left Korombo for Wando, travelling most of the way by canoe across swamps caused by the wet season.
11.30am. Arrived Wando.
2pm. Inspected village and checked census.

Wednesday, 4th July: 8am. Left Wando for Bandaber, travelling by canoe, and arriving at 11am.
2pm. Inspected village and checked census.

Thursday, 5th July: 8am. Left Bandaber for Bula. Travelled by canoe for first 2½ hours, then completed the remainder of journey on foot through swamps, the entire track being under water, ankle-deep, knee-deep and waist-deep.
4.15pm. Arrived Bula.

Friday, 6th July: Inspected village and checked census. Conversations with villagers.

Saturday, 7th July: Returned from Bula to Bandaber.

Sunday, 8th July: Rested.

Monday, 9th July: Returned to Korombo from Bandaber via Wando.

Tuesday, 10th July: From Korombo to Wemenevre, 5 hours.

Wednesday, 11th July: Returned from Wemenevre to Rouku via the APC camp at Morehead. Rouku village inspected and census checked.

INTRODUCTION

This was a routine patrol which was carried out without any outstanding incidents.

The Lower Morehead and Bensbach River Census Sub-division lies between the Morehead River and the Dutch Border, and consists mainly of flat and fairly open bush country. At the time of the patrol the wet season was just ending, so that for most of the time travelling conditions were quite pleasant. The only difficulty experienced was between Bandaber and Bula. This long section takes 6 hours to cover during the dry season, but on this visit was found to be completely under water, except for an occasional few yards of higher ground. The distance between Bandaber and Wanoo can now be covered by canoe. During my last visit towards the end of the dry season this section impressed me as being the most beautiful in the Rouku area, with large stretches of lush green grass and a great number of birds. Now, however, it is impossible to travel between these 2 villages on foot. Ducks are numerous in that area now.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The Native situation appears to be satisfactory in the sub-division, and, as generally found throughout the Rouku Patrol Post area, the inhabitants are pleasant people to have dealings with.

Court for Native Matters was held on only one occasion when a male person was convicted of assault. After being at Rouku for almost a year I might mention that the almost complete absence of cases of stealing amongst these people is of special significance. They take a very serious view of dishonesty, and the censure which anyone found stealing would suffer from the society in which he lives and must gain his livelihood is obviously a most adequate deterrent. The respect which these people have for the property of other people applies fortunately not only to that of other villagers but also to Administration property situated at Rouku, and there is little of the usual worry about theft here.

The former inhabitants of Sibrasi, situated adjacent to the APC Morehead Drilling Camp, moved during April to about one hour's walk from the camp along the road to Wemenevre. The shift followed negotiations between APC and Department of Native Affairs headquarters at Port Moresby. The villagers agreed to move after being offered compensation. A few dwellings and the frameworks of a number of other houses have been erected, but it will probably be about six months before all buildings are complete, as the villagers have to carry on other normal activities besides constructing the new village, which will be known as IOKWA. As was expected, a large yam garden at Sibrasi suffered from the depredations of night prowlers of the APC Native Labour force after the move, and during my visit the people were told to harvest their crop immediately, as it was then almost ready for the normal harvest. All this food has now been removed. Apart from this complaint, the move has been carried out smoothly and the people are settling down well at Iokwa.

One Night During February, 1956, a raid was conducted on the APC Native Labour Barracks following which 27 convictions for gambling were obtained. Gambling is nevertheless still rife and a great deal of trouble is being caused by large sums of money changing hands constantly. Frequent efficient raids could be conducted if a small outboard motor was sent to Rouku while APC are near Sibrasi. One was requested in Rouku memo 27/56 of 16-12-55, to the District Commissioner, which no doubt was passed on to the Stores Branch, but there has been no reply. However, another motor will be sent. An outboard motor will also be sent on the 1st of March. The use of official boats for such raids, and also the use of official boats for the purpose of carrying out such raids, is a matter which is being considered by the District Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION

This was a routine patrol which was carried out without any outstanding incidents.

The Lower Morehead and Bensbach River Census Sub-division lies between the Morehead River and the Dutch Border, and consists mainly of flat and fairly open bush country. At the time of the patrol the wet season was just ending, so that for most of the time travelling conditions were quite pleasant. The only difficulty experienced was between Bandaber and Bula. This long section takes 6 hours to cover during the dry season, but on this visit was found to be completely under water, except for an occasional few yards of higher ground. The distance between Bandaber and Wando can now be covered by canoe. During my last visit towards the end of the dry season this section impressed me as being the most beautiful in the Rouka area, with large stretches of lush green grass and a great number of birds. Now, however, it is impossible to travel between these 2 villages on foot. Ducks are numerous in that area now.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The Native situation appears to be satisfactory in the sub-division, and, as generally found throughout the Rouka Patrol Post area, the inhabitants are pleasant people to have dealings with.

Court for Native Matters was held on only one occasion when a male person was convicted of assault. After being at Rouka for almost a year I might mention that the almost complete absence of cases of stealing amongst these people is of special significance. They take a very serious view of dishonesty, and the censure which anyone found stealing would suffer from the society in which he lives and must gain his livelihood is obviously a most adequate deterrent. The respect which these people have for the property of other people applies fortunately not only to that of other villagers but also to Administration property situated at Rouka, and there is little of the usual worry about theft here.

The former inhabitants of Sibyasi, situated adjacent to the APC Morehead Drilling Camp, moved during April to about one hour's walk from the camp along the road to Wenenevre. The shift followed negotiations between APC and Department of Native Affairs headquarters at Port Moresby. The villagers agreed to move after being offered compensation. A few dwellings and the frameworks of a number of other houses have been erected, but it will probably be about six months before all buildings are complete, as the villagers have to carry on other normal activities besides constructing the new village, which will be known as IOKWA. As was expected, a large yam garden at Sibyasi suffered from the depredations of night prowlers of the APC Native labour force after the move, and during my visit the people were told to harvest their crop immediately, as it was then almost ready for the normal harvest. All this food has now been removed. Apart from this complaint, the move has been carried out smoothly and the people are settling down well at Iokwa.

One night during February, 1956, a raid was conducted on the APC Native Labour Barracks following which 27 convictions for gambling were obtained. Gambling is nevertheless still rife and a great deal of trouble is being caused by large sums of money changing hands constantly. Frequent efficient raids could be conducted if a small outboard motor was sent to Rouka while APC are near Sibyasi. One was requested in Rouka memo 27/62 of 16-12-55, to the District Commissioner, which no doubt was passed on to the Stores Branch, but there has been no reply. However, another memo will be sent. An outboard motor would also be most useful for visiting the camp on official business other than raids, and might even be vital in cases of serious illness or accident, as there is usually a competent E.M. employed by APC there.

The villagers of Mengete state they intend to move a couple of hundred yards from the present site. In and around the village are a number of exceptionally tall coconut palms which the people fear may crash upon their houses on windy nights. As these palms are very old it was suggested that they be cut down, using ropes to direct their fall away from houses or crops. This suggestion, however, was not well received, and they prefer to build a new village rather than destroy palms which can have only a few more years of production.

The only cash cropping done in the sub-division is carried out by Bula village at the mouth of the Morehead River. They have produced and sold in Daru a small amount of copra on two occasions in the past, and now have another small quantity consisting of about 14 bags of copra which I believe they sent to Daru a week ago. This produce is sold in Daru by tender to local traders. Bandaber villagers also say they intend to produce copra. All the villages in this sub-division are a long distance from the market at Daru and it is not intended to encourage people in other villages to undertake any similar cash-cropping for the time being, at least until the District Agricultural Officer can visit the area and give advice on the subject. The transport difficulties experienced here were described fully in Patrol Report No. ROU 5/1955-56. However, Bula people and any others who state they are desirous of producing copra are being given every assistance possible.

*M. Moloney
Patrol Report
on...*

The Village Constable of Indorodo, an active young man who has a progressive outlook very unusual for this area, intends to continue shooting crocodiles as soon as the country has dried out. He owns a shotgun and once previously sold about 10 skins in Daru.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Crops grown include the staple yams, coconuts, sago, sugar-cane, taro, sweet-potato, pineapples, mangoes, pawpaws, tapioca, bananas, watermelons and pumpkins. Tomatoes and corn are found only at Wando and Rouku village. Peanuts which were distributed in every village just before the wet season are all reported to have died. The seed was rather old when given but the conservatism of most of these people evident in their lack of interest in the introduction of new crops may be one reason for the failure.

Some of the yams are now being harvested and food is now sufficient in the area but will not become plentiful until the main harvest, which should take place very soon, when all the yam gardens are completely stripped of their crops and the vegetables stored in specially constructed bark huts. The yam gardens are usually large areas of three or four acres which are first cleared by community effort, then divided up into separate individually planted plots which are marked off by long sticks lain on the ground. Stout fences are erected around these gardens so as to keep out marauding wild pigs.

A little rice is now being grown by the Wando villagers. Some has already been harvested and is hulled by pounding the seed with a pole after it has been placed in a hole gauged out of a log. A small area of rice consisting of about half a sq. chain was found to be doing very well during the visit.

Very few fowls are to be found in the villages and pigs also are scarce. Dogs, unfortunately, are incredibly numerous, and rest-houses must be carefully barricaded at night to keep out the hounds.

HEALTH

Very little sickness was found in the area during the visit. Sipoma

is prevalent everywhere. Four people thought to be suffering from leprosy have been sent in to Daru. Unfortunately no patients could be ordered to Rouku hospital as a shortage of rice here coincided with the usual period of Native food shortage before the main yam harvest begins in earnest.

The LMS Native missionary at Wando operates an aid-post but just now has no supplies and an order for him has been sent in to Daru. There are no Native Medical or Hygiene Assistants posted in the area.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The London Mission Society is the only religious organisation operating in the area, and they are represented by two Native missionaries, Maraga, who is stationed at Rouku village, and Puka, who has just moved from Wereave to Wando. Both these missionaries come from the Port Moresby area. They are educated and speak good English, and are worthy representatives of their mission. Puka has spent a short time in Sydney during the 1930s doing a medical course. He moved from Wereave to Wando so as to gain a more central position in the area, and also because at Wando food is rather more plentiful than elsewhere.

Maraga has a school and church at Rouku and Puka is now engaged in building these at Wando. Puka also operates an aid-post, and as he has had a good deal of experience in medical matters, is considered to be doing excellent work for these people. Both impress me as being exceptionally keen and are doing useful work in giving the children living near their schools some elementary education.

ROADS

Tracks throughout the area, where not covered with water, are satisfactory and everywhere adequate maintenance has been carried out, showing that a few recent prosecutions have borne fruit. The terrain is flat and completely devoid of rock, so that maintaining these roads requires little more than merely cutting the grass. Sections are usually rather lengthy, though, and village populations invariably very small, so that the standard of maintenance reached is considered satisfactory.

A jeep road made by APC used to extend from Rouku to Wando, through Tokwa, Indoredo, Mengete and Korombo. It is now unserviceable as the wet season has played havoc with the rough, bush timber bridges along the route, and it will not again be re-opened owing to the APC Seismic party having left the area. The drilling camp at the village of Sibrasi will have no need for such a road.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The majority of the Village Constables in the area are only of fair ability but are generally considered to be carrying out their duties satisfactorily.

The Village Constable of Iokwa, the new site of the former village of Sibrasi, deserves mention as having proved himself to be capable and most cooperative during the whole process of the move from Sibrasi to Iokwa, following the negotiations with APC.

Another most satisfactory Village Constable is Sambui, an elderly man of Rouku village, which is a couple of minutes' walk from the Patrol Post. Sambui was presented with the Loyal Service Medal during a recent visit of the District Commissioner, and is at all times a most cooperative and helpful man, even despite his advancing age. Relations between the

(6).

Patrol Post and this neighbouring village are most cordial, and not a little of this pleasant state of affairs can be attributed to Sambal.

Another man considered to be of exceptional ability, in comparison at least with most other V.C.s in the sub-division, is the V.C. of Indorodo. He is an active young man who is doing a little crocodile shooting in the area. This V.C. usually accompanies patrols for several days, and shows an interest in his work which is certainly not evident in most of the others.

APC

The construction of an oil drilling camp by the George Wimpey Construction Company working under contract with APC was completed during May, but the rig has not yet been erected and it is not known when drilling will commence. Before Christmas drilling had been expected to begin on the 1st April, 1956, but the activity at Kuru and elsewhere has caused the drillers to be diverted from Morehead. At present there are only about 14 Europeans and 100 Native workers at the camp.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SPECIMENS COLLECTED FOR MUSEUM

NIL.

CENSUS - A census check was made in each village, but no figures are included in the report as the last census was taken only six months ago.

G. G. Giffard.
..... (G. G. Giffard, P.O.)
OIC KOURU. 25.7.56.

Alienation Register

Area Patrolled

MIG	District	Sub-District	Section	Block	Lot	Area	TOTALS		TOTAL
							Acres	Approx.	

APPENDIX "B" - Patrol Report No. 1 of 1956/58 - Lower Morehead and Bengabach Census Sub-Division.

Alienated Land - DNA Circular Instruction No. 221 of 14th November, 1955, refers.

N I L

C.C. Giffard
..... (C.C. Giffard, P.O.)
OIC ROUKU. 25.7.58.

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					DINA	Amount Returned to Stor
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchas of Food	Hire of Canoes		
RICE	88 lbs	60	28				NIL	
MEAT	42 tins	32	10				NIL	
TOBACCO	48 lbs	56		350	420		17 lbs	
MATCHES	388 bxs	9			278		1	
BLADES RAZOR	20	9			11		NIL	
SOAP	28 lbs	1			27 lbs		NIL	
KNIVES 4"	6			3			3	
KNIVES 6"	6			1			5	
MIRRORS 2½ x 5½	5				5		NIL	
MIRRORS 2 x 3	23			5	5		13	
MIRRORS 6 x 4	6			3	3		NIL	
BATTERIES TORCH	2	2					NIL	
PAGE PAINT	1 lb				1		NIL	
TEA	1½ lbs	1½ lbs					NIL	
SUGAR	12 lbs	12 lbs					NIL	
SALT	14 lbs	3 lb					11 lb	
KEROSENE	3 gals	1 gal				2 gals	NIL	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN - Rouka Patrol Post Report No. ROU 2/1956-57

Patrol Conducted by G. C. Giffard, P. O.

Area Patrolled EASTERN TRANS-FLY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

2 Members R.P. & N.G.C., 1 Interpreter and 1 N.M.O.
Natives

Duration—From 9 / 8 / 1956 to 7 / 9 / 1956

Number of Days 30 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services February / 1956

Medical June / 1953

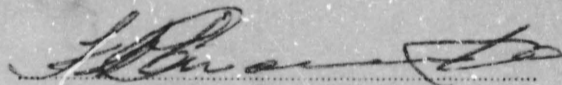
Map Reference APC SHEET TRANS-FLY 1:250,000

Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS CHECK. 2. MEDICAL INSPECTION. 3. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5 / 11 / 1956


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 £.....

SAC/RT.

314/17 ✓

30-5-1/510.

District Commissioner's Office,
Daru, Western District.

5th November, 1956.

MEMORANDUM for-

Officer-in-Charge,
Rouku Daru Sub-District
ROUKU.

ROUKU PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 56/57.

The a/n report is acknowledged with thanks.

Everything appears to be quite peaceful in the area and no
comments are necessary.



Chapman
(F.A. Champion) for
District Commissioner,
Western District.

Copy:

D.N.A.
PORT MORESBY.

*Routine patrol. Conditions appear satisfactory
and report calls for no special comment.*

*8/A
16/11*

[Signature]
16/11

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO. ROU 2 OF 1956-57 ; REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE
EASTERN TRANS-FLY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Officer conducting patrol: C.C. Giffard, P.O.

Area patrolled: Eastern Trans-Fly Census Sub-Division

Objects of patrol: (1) Census Check
(11) Medical Inspection
(111) Routine Administration

Personnel accompanying: Reg. No. 1325 L/Cpl UNINI
Reg. No. 8035 Const. DENCO-DALIBARI
Interpreter SIRIKIA
N.M.O. KURA

DIARY

- Thursday, 9th August: 9.30am. Left Rouku for Gareita, arriving at 10.45am. Gareita inspected and census checked. 11.30am. Left Gareita for Mata, arriving at 2.15pm. Mata inspected and census checked.
- Friday, 10th August: Unable to proceed as cook's leg slightly swollen and very painful from an infection. Treatment given.
- Saturday, 11th August: Cook's leg more swollen and it was decided to return him to Rouku by stretcher. Word sent to Pongaki for four carriers to replace those taking the cook back to Rouku.
- Sunday, 12th August: 8am. Left Mata for Pongaki, arriving at 10am. 1pm. Pongaki inspected and census of Pongaki and Derideri checked. The names of the Pongaki people are in the Derideri Village Register.
- Monday, 13th August: 8am. Left Pongaki for Arufe, visiting Derideri en route. 12.15pm. Arrived Arufe and visited the Papuan Revival Mission station. 4pm. Arufe inspected and census checked. A number of complaints and ~~disputed~~ investigated.
- Tuesday, 14th August: A number of complaints and disputes investigated and visited the Mission Station. 11am. Left Arufe for Gabam, arriving at 2.15pm. 4pm. Village inspected and census checked.
- Wednesday, 15th August: 8am. Left Gabam for Bimadebum, arriving at 12.30pm. 2pm. Village inspected and census checked.
- Thursday, 16th August: 8am. Left Bimadebum for Dimisis. 1pm. Arrived Dimisis. Village inspected and census checked.
- Friday, 17th August: 8am. Left Dimisis for Buk, arriving at 2.30pm in rain which continued for remainder of afternoon.
- Saturday, 18th August: Village inspected and census checked. Departed at 10am for Kondoba, arriving at 12.5pm. 4pm. Kondoba inspected and census checked.
- Sunday, 19th August: Rested.
- Monday, 20th August: 8am. Left Kondoba for Kinikin, arriving at 10.30am. 2pm. Village inspected and census checked.
- Tuesday, 21st August: 8am. Left Kinikin for Limil, arriving at 12.30pm. 3pm. Limil inspected and census checked.
- Wednesday, 22nd August: 8am. Left Limil for Malam. 11am. Arrived Malam. Village inspected and census checked.
- Thursday, 23rd August: 8am. Left Malam for Kwiwung. 2.30pm. Arrived Kwiwung. Village inspected and census checked.
- Friday, 24th August: 8am. Left Kwiwung for Dimiri, arriving at 1.30pm. 5pm. Dimiri inspected and census checked.

(3).

Saturday, 25th August: 8am. Left Simiri for Sibidiri, arriving at 1.15pm.

Sunday, 26th August: Travelled by canoe to Gija, taking $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Gija inspected and census checked. Returned to Sibidiri and checked census there.

Monday, 27th August: Left Sibidiri for Wutar by canoe, arriving at 12.45pm. 3pm. Wutar inspected and census checked.

Tuesday, 28th August: 8am. Left Wutar for Buji by road. 10am. Arrived Buji. Village inspected and census checked.

Wednesday, 29th August: 8.45am. Left Buji for Tabatata by canoe, inspecting and checking the census of Ber en route. Very poor progress owing to adverse winds. Arrived at canoe landing in Tabatata creek and walked $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour to village, which was reached at 7.30pm.

Thursday, 30th August: Tabatata inspected and census checked. 10.30am. Left Tabatata canoe landing for Sigabadu, arriving at 5pm. Poor progress again owing to unfavourable winds.

Friday, 31st August: Village inspected and census checked. 9am. Left Sigabadu for Iauga, calling in to Buji en route. 5pm. Arrived Iauga. Village inspected and census checked.

Saturday, 1st September: 10am. Delayed departure for Tais, having to wait for tide to come in to canoe landing. 3.30pm. After a fast trip with favourable winds arrived at canoe landing near Tais. $\frac{1}{4}$ hour's walk to Tais.

Sunday, 2nd September: Rested.

Monday, 3rd September: Tais inspected and census checked. 10am. Left Tais for Mare, arriving at 4pm.

Tuesday, 4th September: 7am. Left Mare for Jarai, arriving at 9.30am. Village inspected and census checked. 11am. Set out for return trip to Mare. 4pm. Mare inspected and census checked.

Wednesday, 5th September: 7.30am. Left Mare for Tonda, arriving at 5.30pm.

Thursday, 6th September: 8am. Left Tonda for Mibeni, arriving 10.15am. 2pm. Mibeni inspected and census checked.

Friday, 7th September: 8am. Left Mibeni for Rouku, arriving back at 11.30am.

Saturday, 8th September: Census check of the people of Kolak taken at Rouku. These people formerly lived at ~~Wudaga~~ Tonda.

INTRODUCTION

Although this patrol was carried out at the beginning of the dry season, large sections of the tracks are still under water owing to the recent rains which fell during the wet season from December to June. Travelling was generally difficult owing to the waterlogged nature of the countryside, and it will be at least a couple of months before the area has dried up completely.

Except in the north-east section of the sub-division, where the country is rather hilly, the Eastern Trans-Fly is a low-lying area with numerous swamps, many small and a few really vast, offering a most unpleasant prospect for the traveller during the wet season.

There is little to break the monotony of the countryside which consists of fairly open bush-land with occasional patches of thick forest. It is the usual practice to carve village sites and gardens out of these forests, the large areas of open bush being used only for hunting purposes. Villages have small populations, rarely over 100, and are spaced long distances apart. This offers one blessing in that land is so plentiful that boundary disputes must be very rare. As far as is known not one such dispute has been brought to the notice of the Administration since the establishment of a patrol post at Rouka.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The attitude of these people towards the Administration is friendly, and at all times the patrol enjoyed their cooperation.

Only one case was heard in the Court for Native Matters. A Tais villager was convicted of having neglected to take his child to an aid-post after having been ordered to do so. The area is most law-abiding and there is an absence of such crimes as stealing and assault which are common in other areas I have known. Many of the complaints brought forward involved marital entanglements and disputes which are thought better left to be solved by the villagers themselves.

The people of Tonda, numbering only 23, have recently moved further up the Morehead River and built houses on a new site known as Kolak. This is most inconvenient, as the journey from Mare to Tonda takes 10 hours and it would not be possible to travel from Mare to Kolak or Mibeni in the one day. There is also a creek and swamp just south of Tonda which is impassible in the wet season so that it has been necessary to rely upon the Tonda people to supply canoes in order to cross there. Further, Kolak is surrounded by large swamps and can be reached only with considerable difficulty from Mibeni, canoes being necessary in the wet season. Nevertheless, from the Native viewpoint, there is good reason for the move. This village has no children and with a number of deaths over the past few years there appeared a likelihood of these people dying out. They blame the site of Tonda for the deaths and the lack of pregnancies, and, illogical though it may be, their desire to leave Tonda is very strong.

It has therefore been decided that they may remain at Kolak on the following conditions:

1. Kolak people to be responsible for maintenance of the road from the Mare boundary to the Mibeni boundary.
2. Kolak to build and maintain a rest-house, police barracks and large lean-to for carriers at Tonda.
3. During the wet season Kolak inhabitants to ensure that canoes are placed on the southern bank of the creek south of Tonda for the use of patrols.
4. The census of all living at Kolak will be taken at Mibeni, where they must be present during patrol visits.

It is not my intention ever to visit Kolak for these reasons:

1. The population of Tonda and Mibeni is 72. They are already responsible for a

very large section of road stretching from the Mare boundary to the Rouka boundary. Owing to its length they already have understandable difficulty in maintaining this road. If patrols visited Kolak the road to be maintained would be considerably lengthened, which is undesirable.

2. Kolak has only 23 people.

3. The large swamp between Kolak and Mibeni would make travelling very difficult. As it is there is sufficient difficulty already in travelling throughout this area.

Belevi is now deserted and its former inhabitants have established themselves on a site called Gila just north of the entrance of the Tamarua Kussa into the Mai Kussa. This is a good site for a village, and the people have been told to build decent houses as soon as possible, instead of the rough lean-tos they are now living in.

On occasions in the past visiting officers have experienced some delay while travelling through the scarcity of canoes along the coast from Sigabadu to Tala and down the Mai Kussa from Siodiri. The reason invariably given for this lack of transportation is that suitable timber for canoes is found only a long distance from the villages. However, it is encouraging to note that over the past year there has been a definite increase in the construction of canoes. Buji, which previously had only 2 sailing canoes, now has 5, and other villages also have been engaged in building them.

At Elmisia a request was made that payment be given for all road maintenance undertaken. It was pointed out that road construction and maintenance in this area is for the benefit of villagers themselves mainly, and that only incidentally does it assist the Administration, as patrols travel along the roads only once every six months. They appeared satisfied that this was a reasonable argument.

Owing to the lack of transport no cash cropping is carried on in the area.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Food is now plentiful throughout the area. Yam is the staple in most villages, and harvesting of this year's crop is now being carried out everywhere. After being dug out, the yams are accumulated in special bark store houses constructed at the gardens or in the villages, where they are collected when needed for consumption until the supply is exhausted, usually about February or March each year. After that, until the next harvest, these people experience a 'hungry' season and have to exist on such foods as sago, bananas and pawpaws. Now, between the harvest and the next yam planting in about November or December, there is the festive season, when numerous dances are held and not a great deal of work is necessary.

Crops grown are the usual types, including coconuts, sago, bananas, pawpaws, pineapples, tapioca, pumpkins and watermelons. Corn is being grown only in one village, at Buk, where a few miserable specimens were seen. Peanuts were distributed throughout the area on the previous patrol, but none have survived.

These people are keen hunters with dogs, bows and arrows, and game such as pig, wallaby, cassowary and snake is fairly plentiful everywhere but especially abundant in the hilly country to the north-east of the sub-division. Here these animals congregate in large numbers during the wet season, no doubt to avoid the extensive swamps in the low-lying country. The only domestic animals found are dogs, which are present in enormous numbers, and a few pigs which exist in some villages where they have been able to make an uneasy truce with the dogs, and it is even possible to enjoy the occasional luxury of a fresh egg.

HEALTH

The health of these people is generally satisfactory and there are no epidemics in the area. A list of the illnesses found in the various villages is given in Appendix 'A'. The more serious cases were sent to either Rouka, Arufe or Buji aid-posts for more extensive treatment which could not be given by the patrol. One man with a badly diseased leg will be sent to Daru on the next vessel.

Aid-posts attending to the medical needs of this sub-division are at Rouka, Arufe and Buji. Buji aid-post has been operating only about 4 months. The Native Medical Orderly there, Guba, will be visiting Daru every three months for fresh supplies. This aid-post is well situated to give treatment when required to a large number of villages, both on the coast and inland, and is considered to be giving a great deal of assistance to these people. At the time of the visit it was greatly overcrowded with people who had taken their sick children to Buji for treatment just ahead of the patrol's arrival in their villages.

Arufe aid-post is run by the Arufe Papuan Revival Mission, and is also thought to be giving valuable medical assistance to the surrounding villages. Mr and Mrs Jenkins are stationed here and have recently completed a new aid-post, built high off the ground, and of native materials, seisalkraft and fly-wire. Considering the materials available to the mission, this is a really excellent building. It has a shower-recess and a delivery room. The interior is fresh, spotlessly clean and actually a pleasure to enter, and, most important of all, gives the impression of always being kept in this condition, and not merely humanised for a visiting European. Mrs Jenkins has been trained as a midwife and is registered as such in New Zealand. The work of the Mission in this field is to be highly commended.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

Two missions have influence in the Eastern Trans-Fly, the Papuan Revival Mission and the London Missionary Society.

The Papuan Revival Mission is represented by a station at Arufe, where Mr and Mrs Jenkins are posted. In the year that I have been at Rouka the impression invariably received is that this mission is very popular with the local people and has won their genuine cooperation. I have even had delegations from distant areas requesting that this mission be moved to their villages, but of course it was explained that this was no matter for the Administration. Villages influenced by Mr Jenkins are Arufe, Gubam, Binadebum, Derideri, Pongaki, and to some extent Mata, where the LMS also has some influence. Dancing is not permitted by the Mission and the former festivals which used to extend over a couple of days and a night have now been reduced to fairly brief yam feasts, invitations to which are exchanged between the villages. Tobacco is also forbidden, but the rule against this is not so universally respected as the one against dancing, and those who wish to smoke and also remain friendly with the missionary have abandoned the former practice of growing tobacco in the village clearings, and keep their plants hidden in bush gardens. Mr and Mrs Jenkins have a school at Arufe, and the teaching of English appears to receive special attention. This school is very popular. Most of the Arufe villagers of all ages attend it, and appear unusually keen.

The LMS is represented by Native teachers at Dimiri, Buji, Sigabahu and Mare. They all have some knowledge of English but by European standards are pretty well uneducated. However, it is thought they are doing a good job to the best of their ability. Some of the hymn-singing which is taught by these teachers is quite beautiful. They often ask me for chalk, slates and other school items. As they visit Daru fairly often to attend conferences and for other reasons they have been told it is their responsibility to obtain these things from the European Missionary there.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Road maintenance throughout most of the sub-division has been satisfactory, and in some places there has been a considerable improvement. In the previous patrol, however, orders were given for the maintenance of the lengthy stretch between Mare and Tonda. No attempt has been made to carry out these instructions on the Tonda section. Owing to the fact that these people have recently moved to Kolak it was decided not to prosecute them, but they have been warned that charges will be laid next visit if maintenance has not been carried out by then. Owing to the length of this track and the fact that Tonda has a population of only 23, the usual standard of maintenance cannot be requested, but some improvement is definitely necessary as anyone travelling between Tonda and Mare could easily become lost, not knowing where the track leads. Other tracks requiring maintenance were those from Tonda to Rouka, Dimiri to Sibidiri and Watar to Buji. The necessary orders were given in each case.

The bush-timber bridges built by APC along the jeep road from Garcita to Buk are now all rotten after the rains and floods of the wet season. They do not need repairing, as no vehicles will be used in the area in the foreseeable future, and fallen logs with hand-rails provided are all that are required for foot traffic.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE CONSTABLES

Village Officials in the area are a mediocre lot, but are usually able to carry out their duties satisfactorily. Only one man, the Village Constable of Gubam, is above average in conscientiousness and ability. He usually accompanies patrols for about a week and is always of considerable assistance. Gubam and the roads for which the people are responsible are also a credit to the VC and his villagers.

In separate correspondence a recommendation will be made for the appointment of a new Village Constable for Tabatata village, where the present V.C. wishes to resign.

Villages were generally quite good and housing satisfactory. Houses are built either of bark or the stems of sago fronds for the walls, bark of sago leaves for the roofs, and a type of palm (goru) for the floor.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SPECIMENS COLLECTED FOR MUSEUM

NIL.

No census figures are enclosed as a full census was taken throughout the area during a previous patrol six months ago, and only a check of the census was made this visit.

C.C. Giffard
..... (C.C. Giffard, P.O.)
OIC ROUKU. 24.9.56.

APPENDIX "A" - Patrol Report No. RGJ 2 of 1956/57 - Eastern Trans-Fly Census
Sub-Division.

Village	Sipoma	Scabies	Yaws	Sores	Lacerations	TU	Malaria
Gareita	8						
Nata	25			7			
Pongaki	17	4		1			
Arufe	12			5			
Guban	6			4	1		
Bimadebum	13		1	2			2
Dimisis	13		1	2			
Buk	10		2	5			
Kondoba	16	1		2			
Kindcin	4			2			
Limil	2			2			
Malam	7	1		4			
Kwiwung	7			1			1
Dimiri	15			2			
Gija	2				2		
Sibidiri	7				1		
Wutar	1						
Buji	11			10			
Tabatata	2			2			
Sigabada	11	2		11			
Iauga			1		1		
Tais	3		2	3			
Jarai	7		3				
Mare	8			4			
Mileni	8			3			
Tonda	6			2			
TOTAL =	226	8	10	74	5	3	

C.C. Giffard
..... (C. C. Giffard, P.O.)
OLO ROUKU. 24.9.56.

APPENDIX "B" - Patrol Report No. ROU 2 of 1956/57 - Eastern Trans-Fly Census
Sub-Division.

Native Medical Orderly KURA

Satisfactory.

C.C. Giffard.
..... (C.C. Giffard, P.O.)
OIC ROUKU. 24.9.56.

APPENDIX "C" - Patrol Report No. ROU 2 of 1956/57 - Eastern Trans-Fly Census
Sub-Division.

Alienated Land - DNA Circular Instruction No. 221 of 14th November, 1955,
refers.

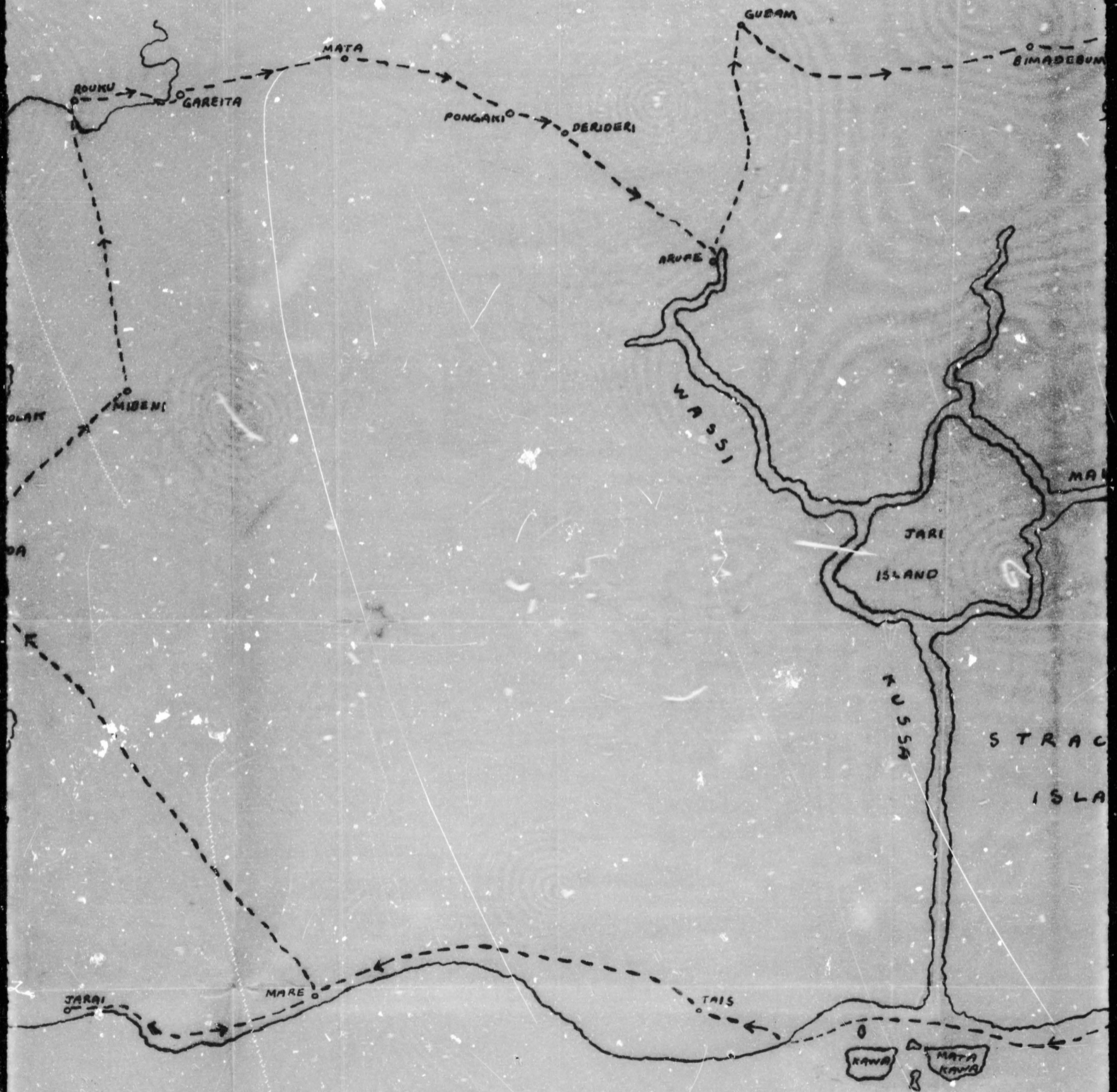
The Papuan Revival Mission has a station next to Arufe Village on the Wassi Kussa. The Mission is situated so close to the village that on first arriving there one would think the village were part of the Mission Station or visa versa. The information required by the abovementioned instruction is unfortunately not available here. Mr Jenkins, the Missionary posted to Arufe, does not know the boundaries of the station and has no records on his files concerning the matter. The Arufe villagers say no land has been bought from them or surveyed in their area. This matter will be dealt with in separate correspondence to the District Commissioner, Daru, in an attempt to clarify the position.

C.C. Giffard (C.C. Giffard, P.O.)
OIC ROUKU. 24.9.56.

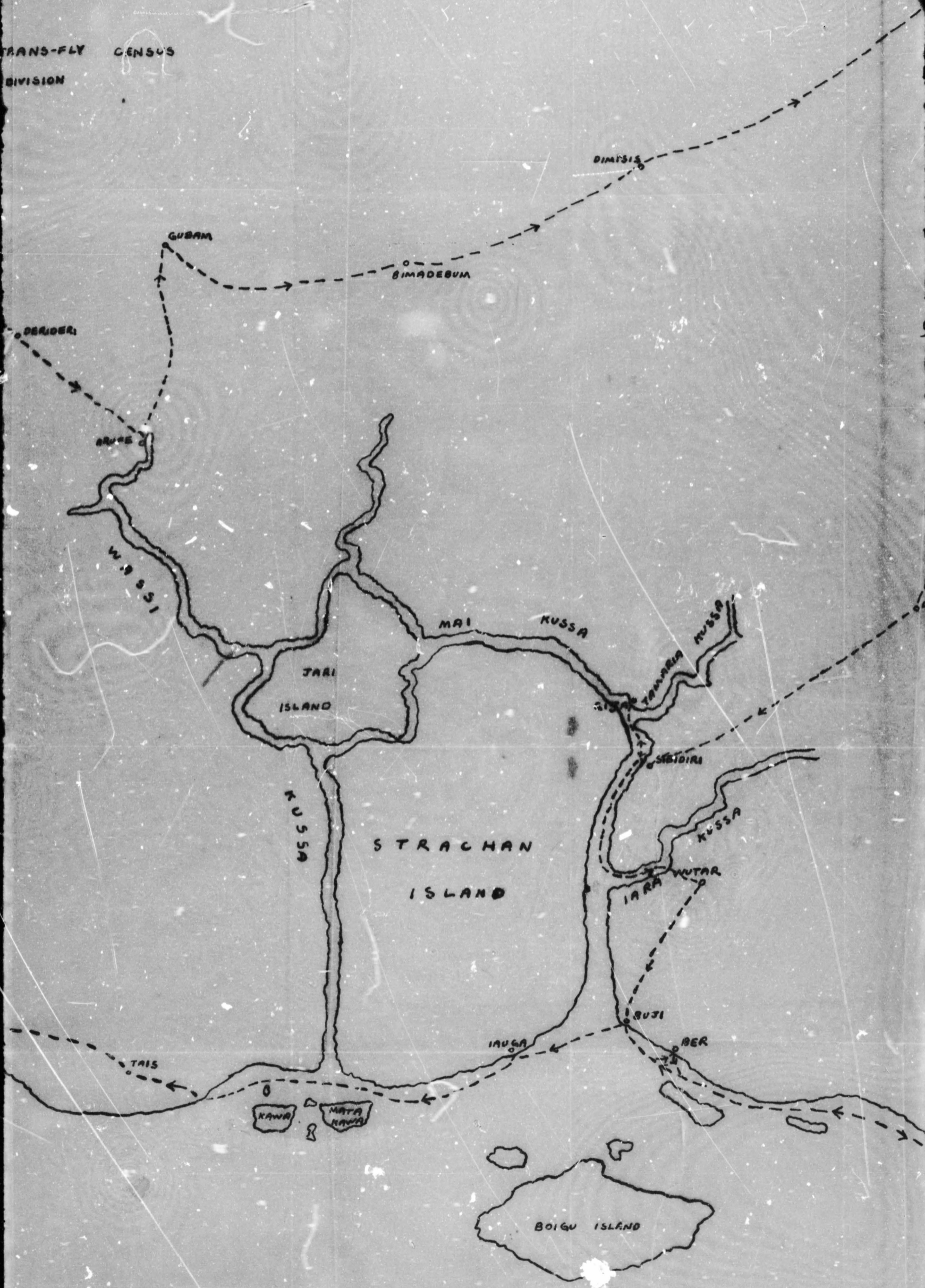
EAST

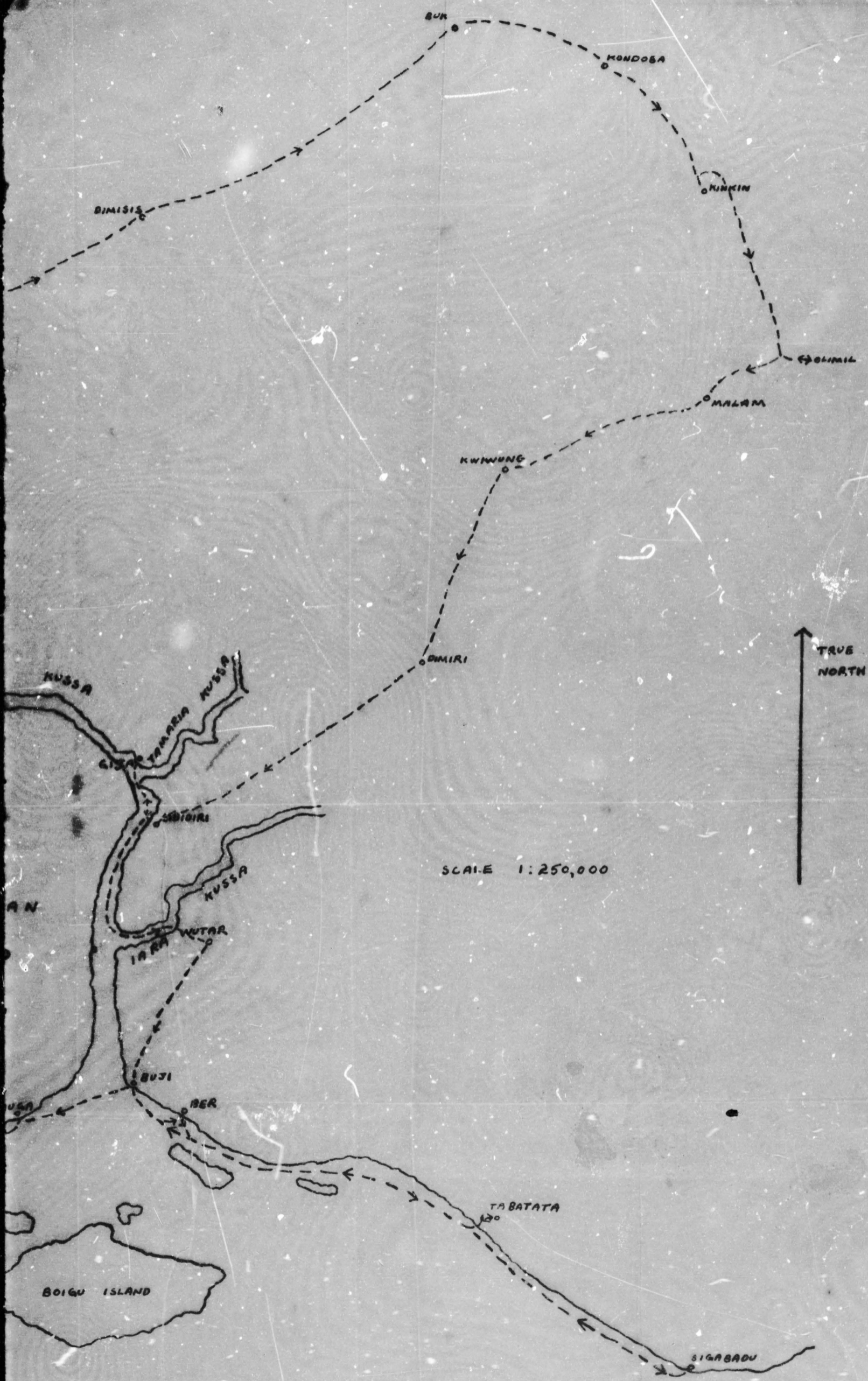


EASTERN TRANS-FLY CENSUS
SUB-DIVISION



TRANS-FLY GENSUS
DIVISION





SCALE 1:250,000

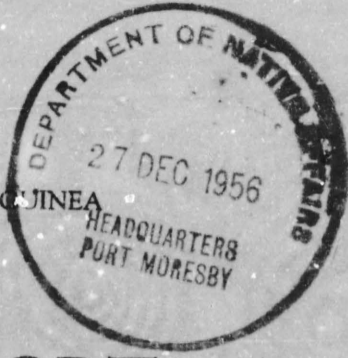
TRUE
NORTH

BOIGU ISLAND

SIGABADU



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of... WESTERN Bouka Patrol Post Report No. ROJ 3/1956-57

Patrol Conducted by... C. C. Giffard, P. O.

Area Patrolled... UPPER MOREHEAD AND SUKI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... NO

Natives... 5 Members R.P. & N.G.C., 1 Interpreter and 1 M.L.O.

Duration—From... 29./10./1956... to... 15./11./1956....

Number of Days... 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

Medical ... SEPTEMBER /19 54

Map Reference... APC SHEET TRANSFLY 1: 250,000

Objects of Patrol... 1. Census. 2. Medical Inspection. 3. Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/12/1956

[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 £.....

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

Village Popul

Year 1956-57

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIC	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
UPARUA	29-10-56	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
SETAVI	30-10-56	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
KIRIWO	31-10-56	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SIRISA	31-10-56	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOE	1-11-56	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GWAKU	2-11-56	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
AWE	4-11-56	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWEWE	5-11-56	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TERARUMA	6-11-56	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	5
GWIBAKU	8-11-56	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DURU	9-11-56	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INAPOROK	11-11-56	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SERKI	12-11-56	2	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARUNARO	13-11-56	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	=	27	31	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	5	2	-	3	9

(PIA)
111

Population Register

Area Parrolled: UPPER MOREHEAD SUMI

MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
In		Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		M + F
-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	4	14	-	12	3.6	9	12	21	19	63
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	2	16	2	14	3.5	15	10	17	19	61
-	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	4	20	-	18	3.3	9	17	20	25	74
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	1	9	-	9	2.7	8	1	9	10	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	-	12	-	12	3.2	8	7	13	16	44
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	2	11	1	11	3.5	9	8	15	16	50
-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	18	61	18	74	3	71	3.7	65	67	61	78	277
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6	15	6	19	-	19	3	20	18	15	23	78
2	9	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	3	21	-	19	3	7	15	14	31	79
-	1	-	-	3	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	12	41	14	36	1	34	4	43	44	27	38	168
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	14	30	10	28	-	26	4.2	43	27	28	29	135
-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	6	23	2	21	3.1	16	28	22	28	99
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	22	9	26	1	26	3.2	22	25	25	27	99
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	3	10	-	8	3	12	9	20	15	57
3	9	3	3	8	-	34	-	-	-	14	1	90	318	82	319	10	300	-	286	288	307	374	1312

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED					Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	
RICE	160 lbs	124	15				21
SOAP	30 lbs	2			23		NIL
SUGAR	18 lbs	17					1
TEA	2 lbs	2					NIL
SALT	4 lbs	2		2			NIL
MEAT	52 lbs	42	3				NIL
FISH LINES 10 bxs	23				23		NIL
BLADES RAZOR	100	36			64		NIL
MIRRORS 7x5	16			8	8		NIL
MIRRORS 5x2	20			10	10		NIL
HOOKS	75				75		NIL
KNIVES 4"	5				5		NIL
KNIVES 6"	1				1		NIL
PAINT FACE RED	1 lb				1		NIL
MATCHES	317 bxs	12			305		NIL
BEADS	2 lbs				2		NIL
TOBACCO	1014	38		335	434		208
TOILETTES	3			3			NIL
MATERIAL RAIN YELLOW	40 ft			40 ft			NIL
KEROSENE	4 gals	1 gal				3 gals	NIL

ouia

M/R

In

M Y

- 2

/ /

- /

- -

- -

- -

- -

- -

2 4

- /

- -

- -

- -

- -

- -

3 9

N.A. 30-4-18

10th January, 1957.

The Director of Public Health,
PORT MORESBY.

BOUKU PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1956/57.

Please find attached extract from the above
Patrol Report for your information.

Ad
(A.G. Roberts),
Director. *JM*

Att.

PA

111

oula

M	F
-	2
/	/
-	/
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
2	9
-	1
-	1
-	1
9	

H.A. 30-4-18

10th January, 1956.

The District Officer,
Western District,
D. A. R. V.

ROUKU PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1956/57.

with thanks.

Receipt of the above report is acknowledged,

(A.A. Roberts),
Director. JIM

ou

30/4/18v

FAC/RT.

30-5-1/907.

District Commissioner's Office,
Barru, Western District.

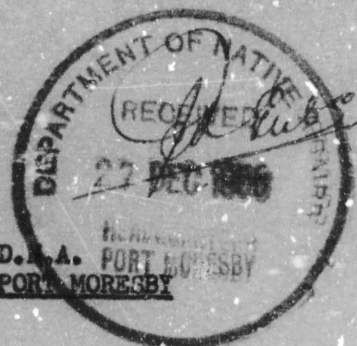
20th December, 1956.

Officer-in-Charge,
Barru.

REPLY P/R NO. 3 OF 56-57.

The a/m report is acknowledged with thanks.

The patrol was of a routine nature and requires no comment.



(F.A. [Signature]),
District Commissioner,
Western District.

Copy:

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO. ROU 5 OF 1956-57 : REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE UPPER
MOREHEAD AND SUKI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Officer conducting patrol: C.C. Giffard, P.O.

Area patrolled: Upper Morehead and Suki Census
Sub-Division

Objects of patrol: (I) Census
(II) Medical Inspection
(III) Routine Administration

Personnel accompanying: Reg. No. 3209 Cpl EFORO
Reg. No. 7137 L/Cpl KILA
Reg. No. 6678 Const. LOLOEA
Interpreter SIRIKIA
N.M.O. ANIBA

(2).

DIARY

- Monday, 29th October: 10am. Left Rouku for Uparua, arriving at 11.45am.
2pm. Village inspected and census taken.
- Tuesday, 30th October: 8am. Left Uparua for Setavi, arriving at 10.30am.
2pm. Censused and inspected village.
- Wednesday, 31st October: 8am. Left Setavi for Kiriwo.
1.15pm. Arrived Kiriwo.
3pm. Kiriwo inspected and censused. Inhabitants of Sirisa village, who had assembled at Kiriwo, also censused.
- Thursday, 1st November: 8am. Left Kiriwo for Goe.
4pm. Arrived Goe. Village inspected and censused.
- Friday, 2nd November: 8am. Left Goe for Gwaka, arriving at 1.15pm.
3pm. Gwaka censused and inspected.
- Saturday, 3rd November: 8am. Left by canoe for Aewe.
1pm. Arrived Aewe in heavy rain which continued throughout afternoon.
- Sunday, 4th November: Visited M.M. station at Gigwa in morning. Inspected and censused Aewe in afternoon.
- Monday, 5th November: Village cleaned up under supervision.
9.30am. Left Aewe for Iweve by canoe, arriving at 12.45pm.
3pm. Village inspected and censused.
- Tuesday, 6th November: 8am. Departed for Teraruma by canoe, arriving at 12.30pm. MV Heduru arrived during afternoon on its way up the Fly river with Dr Harnos and Dr Peters, who are conducting a malarial survey. Village inspected and censused, blood tests being made by the doctors.
- Wednesday, 7th November: Back to Iweve then on to Gwibaku by canoe. Visited Gigwa mission station.
- Thursday, 8th November: Gwibaku inspected and censused. A few disputes settled. Village cleaned up under supervision, then visited the Mission station.
12.30pm. Left Gwibaku for Dura, arriving at 3pm in heavy rain which continued for the rest of the afternoon.
- Friday, 9th November: Dura inspected and censused. After investigating a dispute too late to proceed to Inaporok.
- Saturday, 10th November: 8am. Left Dura for Inaporok. Rained heavily for most of the trip.
2pm. Arrived Inaporok.
- Sunday, 11th November: Inaporok censused and inspected. Rested.
- Monday, 12th November: 8am. Left Inaporok for Serki arriving at 2pm.
4pm. Serki censused and inspected. A Complaint investigated.
- Tuesday, 13th November: 8am. Left Serki for Warunaro. Track covered with water for most of the way owing to recent heavy rains.
12.30pm. Warunaro reached. Village inspected and censused.

(3).

Wednesday, 14th November: Sam. Left Warunaro for Mata, arriving at about 2pm, though uncertain concerning the time taken as watch broken.

Thursday, 15th November: Sam. Set out for Rouku via Garcita, arriving back at 12 noon.

INTRODUCTION

This visit to the Upper Morehead and Suki Sub-Division was a routine patrol with no outstanding incidents. Although at this time of the year exceptionally dry conditions usually prevail, unseasonal rains have covered many of the tracks with swamps so that travelling was not easy. In fact, owing to the heavy rains which have fallen during the normally dry season, the countryside has been unable to dry out since the end of the wet season in about June. With these rains have come leeches, which were found to be especially numerous in the more thickly wooded country along the road from Suki Lagoon to Warunaro, causing frequent delays, as it was necessary to pause every few hundred yards in order to prise them loose.

The Upper Morehead and Suki Sub-Division includes all villages north from Rouku to Suki Lagoon and the Fly River, and west to the Dutch border. It is a considerable area with only a sparse population, with the unsatisfactory prospect for the traveller of small villages situated many hours walk apart. It is a flat, low-lying area with numerous swamps in the wet season, mainly consisting of fairly open bushland with patches of thick forest, though along the track leading from Suki Lagoon through Inaporok and Serki to Rouku extensive forests are passed through.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

These people are living quietly and at all times proved willing to assist the patrol. Very few disputes were brought forward and no crimes reported.

The people of Keru have left their old village and have moved to a new site about two hours along the track closer to Serki. The new village which has now been completed is known as Warunaro. This migration followed a number of deaths at Keru which caused the villagers to think that the old site might be unhealthy. The work these people have accomplished over the past year is considerable, as they have not only had to construct new houses, but they have also cut a new road through fairly thick forest country, shortening the journey between Warunaro and Mata considerably.

Kwari village, which is near the Dutch border and two days' walk west of Gwaku, was not visited during this patrol. It had a population of only 27 and in the report of the previous patrol to this area it was mentioned that 12 of them had migrated across the border to settle near Iramboe, and that those remaining seemed undecided concerning their future plans. On reaching Gwaku it was found that the Kwari people had left about a week previously to attend a dance at Tokwa village in the Bensbach Sub-Division, apparently before receiving news of the impending patrol, so that it was considered of no use to travel to that village. The Kwari Village Constable reported to Rouku after the patrol. He wishes to migrate to Sirisa and has been told that he may do this, but must keep his uniform for the time being. Some of the Kwari people have already migrated to other villages in this area and it is not yet known what the few remaining there intend to do. If some are still at Kwari at the time of the next patrol it will probably be necessary to visit them and the Village Constable, who will by then be living at Sirisa, can be called upon to accompany the patrol there, where he will probably be of some assistance.

(4).

On reaching Gwaku it was found that a Dutch crocodile shooter had left the village only a few days previously after having been there for about two weeks. He was known to the villagers as Mesangto and had arrived there with three Dutch Papuans, 2 small bags of salt, one suitcase and a shotgun. He was able to shoot only four crocodiles with spears as the water level of Suki lagoon was high and so crocodiles were not easily found. Apparently he told these people he would be returning to the lagoon in a year's time and the Village Constable has been ordered to report to Rouku immediately any Dutch visit the area. Mesangto was reported to have come from Iramboe via Kwari but did not visit any other villages besides Gwaku.

At this time of the year very little gardening is done and the energy of the people is mostly consumed in either organising dances in their own villages or else visiting elsewhere, sometimes considerable distances away, as guests at other dances. Hard work in the gardens begins again usually towards the end of December at the beginning of the rainy season, when the yam gardens must be cleared and planted.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Food is now plentiful and will continue to be so until the store of yams harvested about last July or August is exhausted in about February, when the 'hungry' season begins and the people must subsist on such items as bananas, pawpaw, tapioca and coconuts. This period of food scarcity is usually ended in about May or June when the first yams are being harvested.

Besides the staple yam and the foods mentioned above other crops cultivated are pineapples, sweet potato, taro, pumpkins and sago, which is plentiful about Suki lagoon.

Some villages have a few fowls but they are nowhere plentiful owing to attacks made upon them by the village dogs. Pigs captured in the bush when very small are raised in small pens in the villages, but are never bred. As domesticated pigs are rarely allowed any freedom, disputes over them occur very seldom.

In some areas of the bush game is plentiful and these people often hunt the wallabies, cassowaries and pigs which are to be found. Deer are also occasionally seen, probably having come over from the Dutch border, but these are extremely shy and swift-footed and are scarcely ever killed.

HEALTH

The health of these people is generally good and there are no epidemics in the area at present.

Medical treatment is available at either Rouku Patrol Post or the Gigwa Mission Station, but a difficulty always met with these people is that they will rarely take their sick children to an aid-post for treatment unless a patrol is about to visit them. Numerous children requiring treatment were ordered to be taken either to Rouku or Gigwa during this patrol.

There are no Native Medical Assistants stationed in the villages. The standard of education of these people is either so low or non-existent that there are no suitable applicants for training.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

There are only two European Missionaries working in this area, Mr and Mrs W. Hardy of the Unevangelised Field Mission, who have a station at Gigwa on the banks of Sulci lagoon. There is a school at Gigwa which gives some elementary education to the people living near the station, but no lessons were being given at the time of my visit as Mr Hardy had only just returned from a Mission conference held at Wasua, and school was scheduled to commence again the following Monday.

Medical treatment is also given to the people near Gigwa at an aid-post operated by Mr and Mrs Hardy, and is considered to be doing really good work in this field.

The London Missionary Society also has a little influence in the area as some of the children of Mata, Uparua and Setavi attend a school at Rouku village where there is an LMS Native teacher. Some of these people also attend church services at Rouku, but the influence of this mission is not very strong, probably because European Missionaries very rarely visit them.

ROADS

Roads throughout the area have been well maintained but recent heavy rains have turned long stretches of them into swamps which made travelling very unpleasant. Road maintenance is not difficult here owing to the level terrain and the complete absence of rocks, but as the villages are invariably small and are usually considerable distances apart most places have fairly heavy road repairing responsibilities.

Only one Native material foot-bridge is to be found, built across a deep swamp several hundred feet wide and between Inaporo and Serki. Elsewhere logs have been placed across the small creeks flowing through the area and are adequate for pedestrian traffic.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

In most cases Village Constables are only of average ability but are usually carrying out their duties satisfactorily. Warunaro and Duru Village Constables are worthy of mention as being of more than usual conscientiousness and always have their villages in excellent condition for visiting patrols.

Villages in most cases were satisfactory with the village areas swept clean and the houses well maintained. These people, however, seldom use much skill or care in building their houses which often present a rather rickety appearance even when new.

CENSUS

A census was carried out in every village except Kwari, which has already been mentioned under 'Native Affairs', and the figures are included in this report.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SPECIMENS COLLECTED FOR MUSEUM

NIL

C.C. Giffard
..... (C.C. Giffard, P.O.)
OIC ROUKU. 4.12.56

APPENDIX 'A' - Patrol Report No. ROU 3 of 1956/57 - Upper Morehead and Suki Census Sub-Division.

Village Sipoma Scabies Sores Lacerations TU Eye Trouble Burns Colds

Uparua	9	1	2					
Setavi	5		1					
Kiriwo	5		4					
Goe		1	2					
Gwaku		1	1			1		
Aewe		4	8	1	2	1		
Iwewe			6			1		1
Teraruma	10	2	7		1			
Gwibaku	2	8	3		4			
Dura	3	14	10	1				2
Inapcrok		3	3	1	1			
Serki		2	1		1			1
Warunaro		2	1		1			
TOTAL =	34	38	57	3	10	3		4

C.C. Giffard

..... (C.C. Giffard, P.O)
 OIC ROUKU. 4.12.56.

lati

RATIONS

Out

M

APPENDIX 'B'- Patrol Report No. 3 of 1956/57 - Upper Morehead and Suki
Census Sub-Division.

Native Medical Orderly ANIBA

Worked satisfactorily during the patrol.

C.C. Giffard.
.....(C.C. Giffard, P.O)
OIC ROUKU. 4.12.56.

3

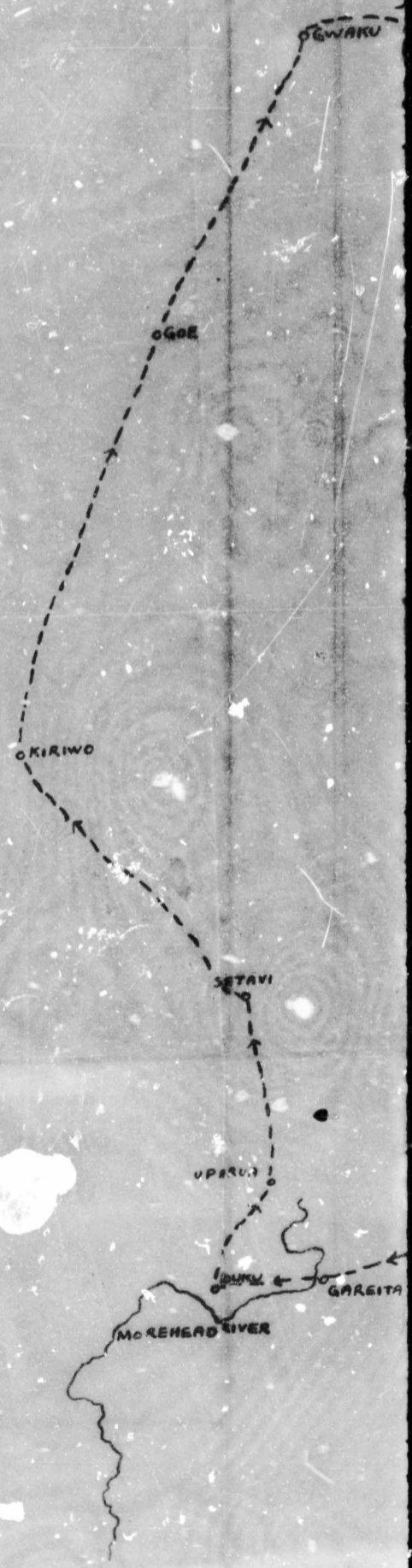
UPPER MOREHEAD AND SUKI CENSUS
SUB-DIVISION

KWARAI

AUSTRALIAN-DUTCH BORDER



SCALE :- 1:250,000
PATROL ROUTE :- - - - -



ND SUKI CENSUS

ION



D.N.A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ROUKU W.D. Report No. 4/56-57

Patrol Conducted by J. A. Frew Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Lower Morehead & Bensbach Rivers Census Sub-Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -----

Natives 2 R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration--From 12./2./1957 to 26./2./1957

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services 7./1956

Medical -----/1954

Map Reference A.P.C. Sheet Trans-Tly Scale 1:200,000

Objects of Patrol Census revision and routine administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

HA.30-4-28

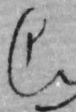
7th June, 1957.

The District Officer,
Northern District,
DARU.

TRANSPORT.

Patrol Report Route No.4 - 56/57 refers.

Provision has been made for a Landrover to be supplied to the survey to take place in your District in the immediate future. On completion of this survey, this Landrover is to be left with you and might be suitable for requirements at Route.


(A.A. Roberts)
District.

Handwritten notes:
P/A
D/W
10/6

NA.30-4-28

7th June, 1957.

The District Officer,
Western District,
DARRU.

Braku Patrol Report No. 4 - 56/57

I concur in the proposed action expressed in paragraph 2 of your covering memorandum.

It is suggested that preliminary work with a view to establishing permanent economic crops might be commenced. The matter of road transport will be taken up with the appropriate Department.

Have you given any thought to developing the wild banana with a view to supplying raw material for rope manufacture? I suggest your Agricultural Officer might be helpful. It is most gratifying to note the co-operation between the Department of Agriculture and that of Native Affairs.

No doubt you will let me have further information after your visit to the area.

What is the position in river transport, please? Can the 'Elevala' be used as requested in the last paragraph on page 4? Would a Ferguson tractor and trailer assist in the problem mentioned in paragraph 2 on page 5?

It would be appreciated if remarks on Health, Education, Agriculture, Police etc., could be arranged in the form of appendices to the general patrol report, and two (2) copies of each sent to this office. You will appreciate it will simplify our passing of your problem to other Departments if this action is taken.

R

(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

36/4/28 ✓

PR4-Rouku/368

District Office,
DARU, WESTERN DISTRICT.

7 May 57

JJM/ml



Officer-in-Charge,
ROUKU.

ROUKU PATROL REPORT NO 4 OF 1956-57

1. Receipt of the above report is acknowledged. The report shows there is good potential in the area and you appear to be capable of developing it.
2. I would like you to embark on a definite programme of village and housing improvement, particularly in the area around your station first as a focus from which to spread. You might then turn your attention to linking roads. I will go over a general progress plan with you when I come to your station and by then you should have something ready for me.
3. Arrangements have already been made by the D.A.O. to introduce high yielding varieties of sweet potato. You should keep the matter alive by enquiring from time to time. The breadfruit you refer to is the common territorial variety; the other is Polynesian. I will see the D.A.O. about samples for you.
4. Compost at Primo has been found to be a good soil refresher when dug in after cropping.
5. Some seed rice has arrived and a supply will be forwarded to you. Do not introduce communal projects except for mutual assistance in clearing ground.
6. I will discuss with you fully the economic development plans for your area when I visit the station. It is more than likely that both marketing and transport facilities will improve greatly in the next financial year. Development has been treated on a District wide basis, but the results of our work will not be fully known before next October.
7. The intention at Mcreehead is to establish there a hospital and a boarding school as soon as staff becomes available.

(John J. Murphy)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, WESTERN DISTRICT

The Director,
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Your attention is drawn to the matter in paragraphs 1 and 2 on page 5. It appears that roads could be constructed in many parts that

would be trafficable for a good portion of the year in the dry season. A highly suitable type of vehicle is the track grip at 2400. If your fund position at the end of the year is good, you might be good enough to purchase me one.

J. H. Murray

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, WESTERN DISTRICT.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Rouku Patrol Post,
Western District.

7th March, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
Daru, Western District.

Reference : Patrol Report No. 4/56-57.
Patrol By : J.A. Frew, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled : Lower Morehead and Bensbush Rivers Census
Sub-Division.
Nature of Patrol : Census revision and routine administration.
Date Departed : 12th February, 1957 }
Date Returned : 26th February, 1957 } Duration - 15 Days
Patrol Accompanied by : 2 R.P. & N.G.C.
Last Patrol : July, 1956
Map : A.P.C. Sheet Trans-Fly. Scale 1:250,000

Introduction.

The area patrolled lies to the south and west of the Rouku Patrol Post, between the Morehead River and the Dutch New Guinea border. The country is extremely flat and at the present time, the wet season, the major portion is inundated. Walking was rendered difficult by the flood waters covering the tracks, often waste high in many places, and made all the more unpleasant by the fact that only three days fine weather were experienced out of the fifteen spent on patrol. In the latter months of the year, when the country is dry and the weather fine, this area is reported to be the most pleasant in the Sub-District.

The native situation was found to be satisfactory and there were no outstanding incidents to report.

Diary.

12th February : Departed Rouku 0830 hours per L.M.S. vessel 'Oliver Torrins' and travelled down the Morehead River to reach Bula Villa at 1930 hours. Disembarked at Bula.
13th February : At Bula. Census and inspection.
14th February : Departed Bula at 0830 and walked to Bandaber, arriving at 1215 hours.
15th February : At Bandaber. Census and inspection.
16th February : Departed Bandaber at 0845 and travelled by canoe to Wando, arriving at 1110 hours. Census and inspection.
17th February : Sunday. Visited garden areas.
18th February : Waited for rain to abate, then departed Wando by canoe at 0930 hours. Left canoes at 1130 hours and walked along flooded tracks to arrive at Korombo at 1500 hours. Census and inspection of village.
19th February : Departed Korombo at 0915 hours and arrived Borabora hamlet at 1030. Departed Borabora at 1100 and arrived Mengete at 1300 hours. Census and inspection.
20th February : Departed Mengete at 0915 and walked to Kandarisia, thence on to Weave, arriving at 1430 hours. Census and inspection.
21st February : By canoe to Wereave for census and inspection of village, returning to Weave at 1650 hours.

Diary (Cont.).

- 22nd February : Departed Weam at 0830 hours and walked to Iandorodo , via Kandarisa and Mengete , arriving at 1600 hours.
- 23rd February : Census and inspection of Iandorodo Village, thence departed at 0930 hours and walked to Tokwa, arriving at 14 00 hours. Census and inspection of Tokwa.
- 24th February : Departed Tokwa at 0845 and walked to Wemenevre , arriving at 1130 hours.
- 25th February : Census and inspection of Wemenevre. Departed Wemenevre at 0815 hours and arrived at Iokwa at 1030 hours. Census and inspection of Iokwa . Departed at 1130 hours and arrived at Rouku 1345 hours.
- 26th February : Census and inspection of Rouku Village . End of patrol.

Native Affairs.

The native situation throughout the sub-division appears to be satisfactory. Relationships both between individuals in village life and between villages and groups seems particularly harmonious. No disputes were referred to the patrol for adjustment and it was not necessary to hold courts .

The only economic activity in the area is the production of a small amount of copra by the people of Bula and Bandaber Villages. These people have stands of coconuts at a place named Kunji on the coast near the mouth of the Morehead River. The Bula people seem keen in their enterprise and since commencing production in 1955 have received approximately £288 for their labours. A further 12 bags of copra ready for shipment to Daru was examined at Bula . Though I am not an expert on copra , the product seems to have been inadequately prepared, however , some of the police at Rouku have had previous experience in copra production and Constable Maikeri, who originally taught these people the technique of copra production , will soon visit the village to examine their work and give advice to remedy any faults , if necessary. The people of Bandaber produced their first copra in 1956 and were paid £22.10.0 on this patrol for their efforts, which should give them an incentive to resume production, however, it is unfortunate that their coconuts stands are situated approximately eight hours from their village, for such a distance reduces the opportunities and time that can be spent on the work.

The people of Iokwa, who previously resided at Sibarasi, the present site of the A.P.C. Drilling Camp, have now almost completed the construction of their new houses at Iokwa. Large taitu gardens have been made around the village and the people seem contented in their new surroundings. These people had a village on this site several years ago, but abandoned it because of the scarcity of water in the dry season. The matter will be kept under observation during the coming dry season.

The majority of houses in the area are constructed with bark roofs and walls and goru palm floors. Bark, when used as a roofing material in this climate, does not last long and the present wet weather found leaks in many of the village houses and rest houses. Instructions for repairs to houses were issued wherever found necessary. At Wenevre, where the people have a plentiful supply of sago palms, the leaf and mid-rib are used extensively in housing construction, which is an improvement over the use of bark; other villages are not so fortunately endowed with this material. The best housing seen was at the new village of Iokwa, where the houses are larger, of more substantial construction and where grass has been used as a roofing material. In some cases houses have been allowed to deteriorate, however, the village constable assures me that timber for rebuilding has been cut and a commencement with repairing and reconstruction will soon be made. Rouku has been instructed to take the design of houses at Iokwa and on the Government station as their model when building anew, and assistance in planning and marking of house sites will be given from the station, if required.

On the last patrol, the people of Mengete stated that they

intended to move their village several hundred yards from the present site, on account of the number of exceptionally tall, aged palms in the village which the people fear may fall and crush their houses in a heavy storm. At my visit, no move had been made and there was no indication that it was intended, however, when passing again through the village two days later, it was noticed that a heavy storm had occurred and that a palm and breadfruit tree had indeed fallen in the village, smashing the village constable's house. Fortunately, this man and his wife were accompanying the patrol at Weam at the time, so no life was lost — the decision to shift or cut down the palms may now perhaps be accelerated after this pointed warning.

Agriculture.

Yam gardens in the area were prepared in November and early plantings made in December are well advanced in growth, while the later plantings made in January will also benefit from the recent heavy rains. From February to about June, when some of the taitu is mature enough to be dug, food will be in short supply in the area. During the short period, the people rely on manioc, taro, sago, bananas, coconuts and hunting to supply their needs. Sago is not plentiful, except at Wereave, which village should have a sufficiency of food for the period. There did not appear to have been much effort made to plant large manioc gardens, but the people assured me that though food was not plentiful, there would be sufficient for their needs — however, the position will, if possible, be kept under observation and if food is not considered sufficient, then efforts will be made to encourage the planting of larger gardens for the next season.

Very little sweet potato is grown in the area. This may be due to the fact that the varieties available are poor yielding. Perhaps, if a number of improved varieties could be made available by the Agricultural Department for trial in local villages, a suitable type for distribution in the area may be found.

The people here cultivate a type of 'wild' breadfruit tree, of which the seeds of the fruit are eaten, the flesh apparently being unpalatable. I believe that at Daru there is a better species of breadfruit growing and it would be appreciated if the District Agricultural Officer could supply plants or seeds for distribution to local villages.

On a recent short visit by the District Agricultural Officer to Rouku, I explained to him that very little sugar cane is produced in this area because of the destructive activities of a grub, which eats out the centre of the cane. We inspected a garden near Rouku at the time, and though there was evidence of the grub having attacked the cane, no specimen was found. I have asked the local people to obtain specimens for me and these will be forwarded when found.

A few gardens have corn and pumpkins growing, and at Wando there were also some small tomatoes and melons. Several months ago, some cowpea and chinese cabbage seeds were given to the native mission teacher at Wando for distribution to the people at that village. The gardens were inspected and the cowpea and a few cabbage plants were found to be growing well. Seeds given to other villages apparently did not germinate or insufficient attention was given in planting. As new stocks are received, they will be distributed and, if possible, special plots will be made in some villages and demonstrations in planting given.

All cooking of food in the area is done by heating hot stones and placing the prepared raw food on them and covering them with banana leaves or the food is roasted in an open fire. The boiling of food in cooking pots is not usually practised. On no occasion in this area have I seen the people cultivate and eat native green-leafed vegetables, so that at Wando I had to explain that the chinese cabbage that they were growing could be either eaten raw or cooked by boiling in a pot.

Last year, the people of Wando planted a small plot of padi rice which produced an exceptionally good harvest. The rice was obtained from Dutch New Guinea, and the people, with only a slight knowledge of rice cultivation, planted two plots, one near their gardens on dry land and the

other in a swamp near the village. The rice on the dry land failed to produce any seed, while the swamp plot grew extremely well and produced prolifically. The people were pleased with the result of their experiment and hope to repeat their success this season. Some of the rice was milled by using a hollow log and a smooth rounded piece of timber as a rotar and pestle. Rice may be the answer to the seasonal food shortage in this area, as it is easily storable for months and available for use when required. If the District Agricultural Officer can supply seed of both hillside and swamp rice, further experiments could be tried in selected villages with the object of determining the best time to plant and the best varieties suited to particular localities; on the basis of this information, it may be possible to encourage rice growing throughout the Sub-District, both as an important supplementary food and as an economic cash-crop.

A sample of the Dutch New Guinea rice was sent to the Department of Agriculture in 1955 for identification and comments. The Agronomist at Epo Experimental Station replied that the rice was a variety unknown to their collection and that they were planting an experimental plot with the seed sent. He also warned that, as the seed originated from Dutch New Guinea, it may contain the rice disease *Piricularia Oryzae* and that planting of the rice should be discouraged in preference to varieties to be supplied on approval from Port Moresby. I would be extremely disheartening to the local people to require them to destroy their seed because of the likelihood of disease, especially when there is no seed at the moment available here to replace it and when their rice, to all appearances, seems particularly healthy. Perhaps the District Agricultural Officer could visit the area in the near future to inspect the Wando village rice, bringing some new seed, both swamp and hillside, with him for introduction and to advise the village people generally on the best methods of rice production.

While at Wando, I was informed that the people in some of the Dutch villages, close to the border, had been able to obtain horses or ponies in exchange for one or two pigs each from the Dutch authorities. The Wando people requested permission to trade for some of these horses from the Dutch villages, however, their request was refused and the quarantine laws of this Territory and the reason for their existence was explained to them. I did promise that enquiries would be made as to whether ponies could be purchased at reasonable prices, that is, within the means of the local people, from this Administration. The country seems suitable for livestock and would be an invaluable means of transport for the people.

Economic Development.

Apart from the small amount of copra produced by the Bula and Bandaber people, there is no other economic enterprise in the Rouka Sub-District. The opportunities for economic development in the Sub-District do exist, but the difficulties of transport and marketing and providing an incentive for the people to produce are the great handicaps. In recent comments on the reports of a previous officer, who was better acquainted with the Sub-District than I, at the present, the Director suggested that perhaps too much stress was laid "on the absence of transport facilities and availability of local markets for economic development" and that such "transport and marketing problems were to be overcome".

Wherever possible, this office has endeavoured to foster and encourage development and the reasons for the lack of success have been, principally, inadequate transport and marketing facilities. The provision of these services is basic to any economic development, and where the native people are unable by their own ability or means to establish or improve these services, then it is incumbent on the Administration to assist.

The problem of marketing has been improved with the posting of a District Agricultural Officer to Daru, who has undertaken the responsibility of marketing any produce shipped to him. On the question of transport, however, the facilities for the improvement of the carriage of produce, both within and without this Sub-District, is not within the control of this office, but that of the Central Administration who may be able to supply the means for improvement.

The only vessel servicing Rouka is the 'Elevale', which calls here at three to four monthly intervals. On the vessel's return trip to Daru, it may be possible to arrange for her to call at seven villages on

the Morehead River and on the coast to pick up copra, however, this will probably mean a few days delay on its trip and as the vessel is apparently fully engaged in servicing outstations in the Western District, it may not be possible to spare the time for its diversion. There are about four villages on the Bensbach River which would probably be interested in copra production, but I would hesitate to suggest that the 'Elevala' enter this River for, in the wet season, the channel is not discernible and, during the dry season, I believe that the river contains many snags. Therefore, apart from the seven villages on the Morehead River and along the coast, the only means available to the people to market their produce would be to carry it to Rouku, where records of the amounts could be maintained and arrangements made for shipment on the 'Elevala' when it calls. The prospect of carrying their produce, in many cases two or more days walk, to Rouku, would hardly appeal to the people.

*7 villages
to be
traced
to the
west side
of the
Morehead*

A solution to the problem of transport then appears to be for the Administration to supply a small vehicle and trailer to Rouku, in order that produce may be transported from outlying villages to Rouku for shipment. The A.P.C., during its seismic surveys of this area, used vehicles throughout the Eastern Trans-Fly and Bensbach areas, and though their bridges and roads have since fallen into disrepair, it would take little effort to render them serviceable again. The mileage of trafficable road would approximate 250, linking 23 villages with a population of 1400. The Morehead could be crossed by a punt constructed of 44 gallon drums and appears to offer little difficulty. It should be emphasised, however, that the majority of the roads are only trafficable during the dry season, for the countryside is flooded in the wet. About 25 miles of road linking 5 villages on the western side of the Morehead would probably be serviceable during the wet season, while the amount of road open on the eastern side will be ascertained during my patrol of that region next month.

Of course, the services of a vehicle in transporting produce should not be gratis to the people; a small charge could be levied. Besides being used for the fostering of economic development, the vehicle would have its uses in carrying medical, agricultural and administrative patrols through the Sub-District, thereby reducing travelling time by a quarter and permitting more frequent visits to villages. The presence of a vehicle would also promote the expansion of further roads, possibly to the vicinity of Daru.

If progress in the economic development of the area is satisfactory, it may be possible, in time, to form a co-operative society with its own transport and handling facilities to carry on the services initially provided by the Administration.

I mentioned above that lack of incentive was also a handicap to development. The people must have a desire to produce in order to obtain cash to satisfy their needs. There is little value in producing merely for the sake of accumulating cash; there must be facilities for the people to spend their earnings to acquire essential and 'luxury' goods which will lead to a higher standard of living and in turn to the necessity to continue to produce and produce more to maintain that standard. The nearest store to this Sub-District is at Daru and people travelling to Daru on the Administration vessel to purchase stores face a several months wait before securing a return passage. The solution would be for the Administration to encourage some enterprising educated native from Daru to establish a trade store at Rouku or, preferably, to form a co-operative store with local villagers as shareholders. In either case, the assistance of the C.I.C. at Rouku would be required for supervision of activities, checking of accounts and ordering of supplies. The value of the service to the people would be well worth the effort.

Thus, briefly stated, are the difficulties to be overcome in this Sub-District, if development is to occur. The only export possible is copra, though rice and peanuts might also be successfully introduced. After a survey of the area, the District Agricultural Officer might be able to suggest other crops as suitable. Further details on the possibilities of development are contained in previous patrol reports.

Education.

The L.M.S. have two schools in the area visited, at Wando on the Bensbach River and at Rouka. The schools are staffed by native pastors and have enrollments of 52 and 32 pupils respectively. The people of the area seem particularly eager to obtain education for their children as is witnessed by the large attendance at these schools, the long distances that some of the pupils have to travel from their homes to the schools and the support given to the schools by the parents.

These schools are apparently intended to teach to standard 2, but with the large enrollments, insufficient teachers and lack of facilities, I very much doubt whether they can provide a satisfactory pass for standard 1. The teacher at Wando suggested that the Administration establish a school at Rouka to take pupils above standard 1, thus giving him more time to devote to the elementary classes and to the evangelizing of the area. The Rouka teacher, however, did not agree with this suggestion. He preferred to endeavour to teach to standard 2, then, he suggested, the Administration should take responsibility for the higher training.


The Wando teacher originally established a school at Verdave in 1954, but later shifted to Wando in 1955, as this village contains a larger population. The Rouka mission has been established approximately 7 years. Schooling received last year by the pupils was negligible, as the teachers seemed to spend all their time commuting back and forth to Daru for conferences and there will probably be no improvement in the matter this year as, I believe, the teachers will be required to attend examinations at Daru several times during the year as part of their studies in obtaining teacher's certificates from the Education Department. Local people have expressed their displeasure, at times, at the continual interruptions to the school programmes and mission activities. The schools may perhaps be on a surer footing next year.

With the expansion of Administration educational facilities in other Sub-Districts of the Western District, it is hoped that consideration has been given to the establishment of an Administration school at Rouka and that this Sub-District is not being neglected in the Education Department's planning. An Administration school could take pupils of standard 1 from local mission schools, thereby providing an incentive to pupils at these local schools to apply themselves more diligently to their studies in order to gain admittance to the Administration school and also an institution of higher learning for the Rouka Sub-District. The school should be open to pupils from Mission schools throughout the whole Sub-District, which would mean that those not living within the close vicinity of Rouka would have to be subsidised in the matter of rations. There would probably have to be a limit set to the number of subsidised pupils, which could probably be arranged by means of a scholarship system entailing loss of the scholarship if the student fails to maintain standards.

Health.

The health of the people in the area appears generally very good. A N.M.O. had visited the area about two weeks beforehand and had forwarded such minor complaints as scabies, alpoxa, small sores and a few yaws cases to Rouka for treatment at the Aid Post. He apparently had done quite a thorough job, for the only complaints for treatment on this patrol were one scabies and one yaws. A few cases of coughs, colds and conjunctivitis and developed since his visit, and on my return to Rouka, the N.M.O. was again sent to the area to attend to these few complaints.

Hygiene and sanitation was satisfactory and villages were clean.

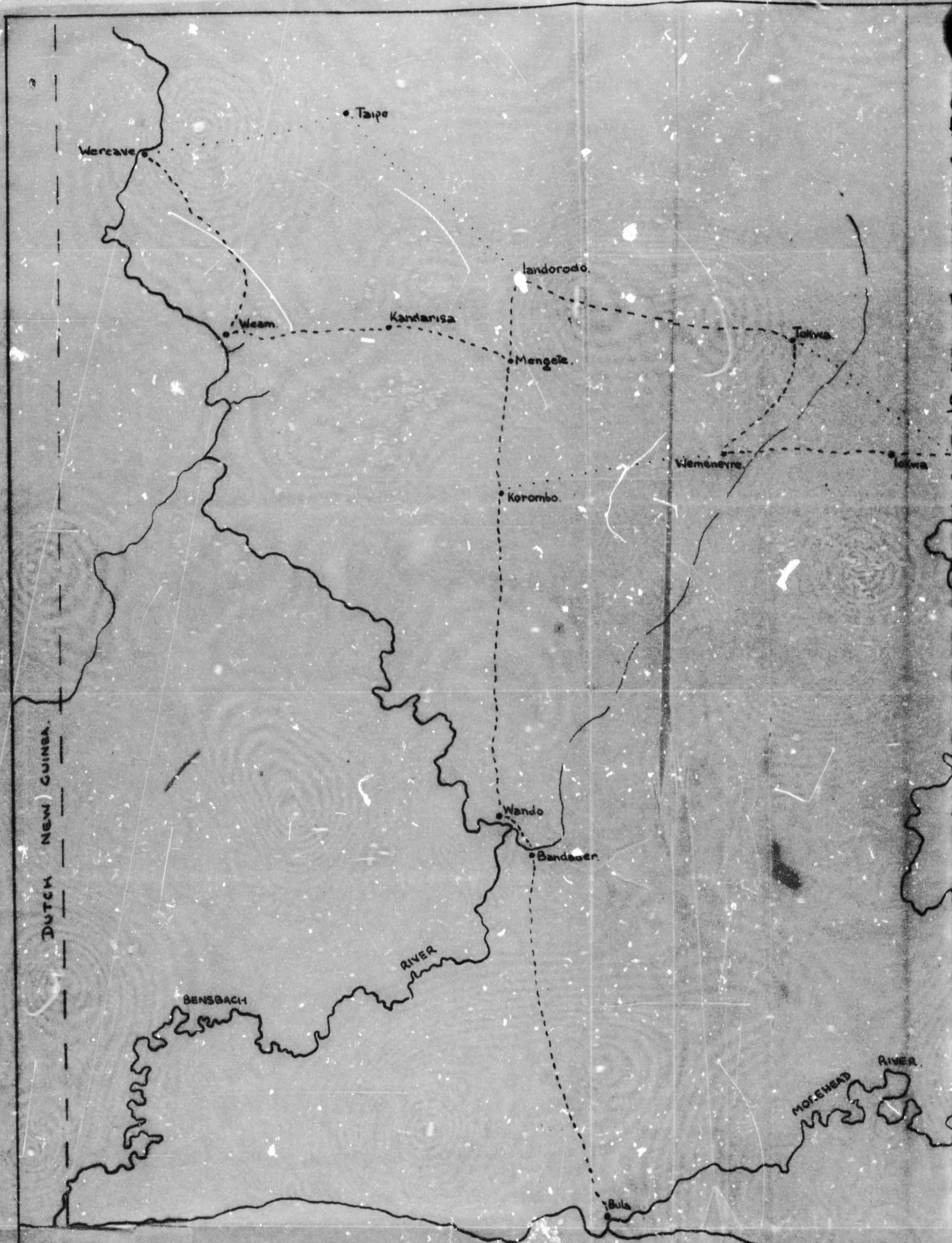

(J.A. Frew)
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1956

Govt. Print—1391/10.52

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL											
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13				Over 13		AT WORK		STUDENTS									Child			Adults										
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F							
																				10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45																			
BULA	13.2.57													1																		2	12	6	20	17	1.2	6	6	12	23	48
BANDABER	15.2.57													1																		2	7	2	9	6	1.4	4	6	9	11	30
WANDO	16.2.57	2	1				2							2																		7	24	8	24	15	1.0	16	14	22	30	83
KOROMBO	18.2.57																															1	3	3	12	5	1.2	5	5	12	16	42
MENGETE	19.2.57		2																													1	14	3	12	10	1.3	5	10	15	17	48
KANDARISA	20.2.57																															2	4	3	5	5	1.8	4	7	7	8	26
WEAH	20.2.57	1	2											1																		1	4	11	22	1	1.7	9	8	15	14	47
WEREAVE	21.2.57																																5	11	1	1	1.8	7	6	14	12	39
LANDRODO	23.2.57		1													3		1	2														5	14	3	1	1.5	11	12	14	18	57
WEMENEURE	25.2.57	1	1															1	3		1											7	1	7	14	10	1.8	9	7	12	20	60
LOKWA	25.2.57	1	1											1					5		2											10	5	9	20	18	2.0	10	5	12	24	73
ROUKU.	26.2.57	1	1			1													1			3										6	16	4	17	18	1.5	14	9	16	22	64
TOTALS		6	9			1			1					4	2			6	4		7										19	9	53	156	43	1.6	100	98	160	213	67	

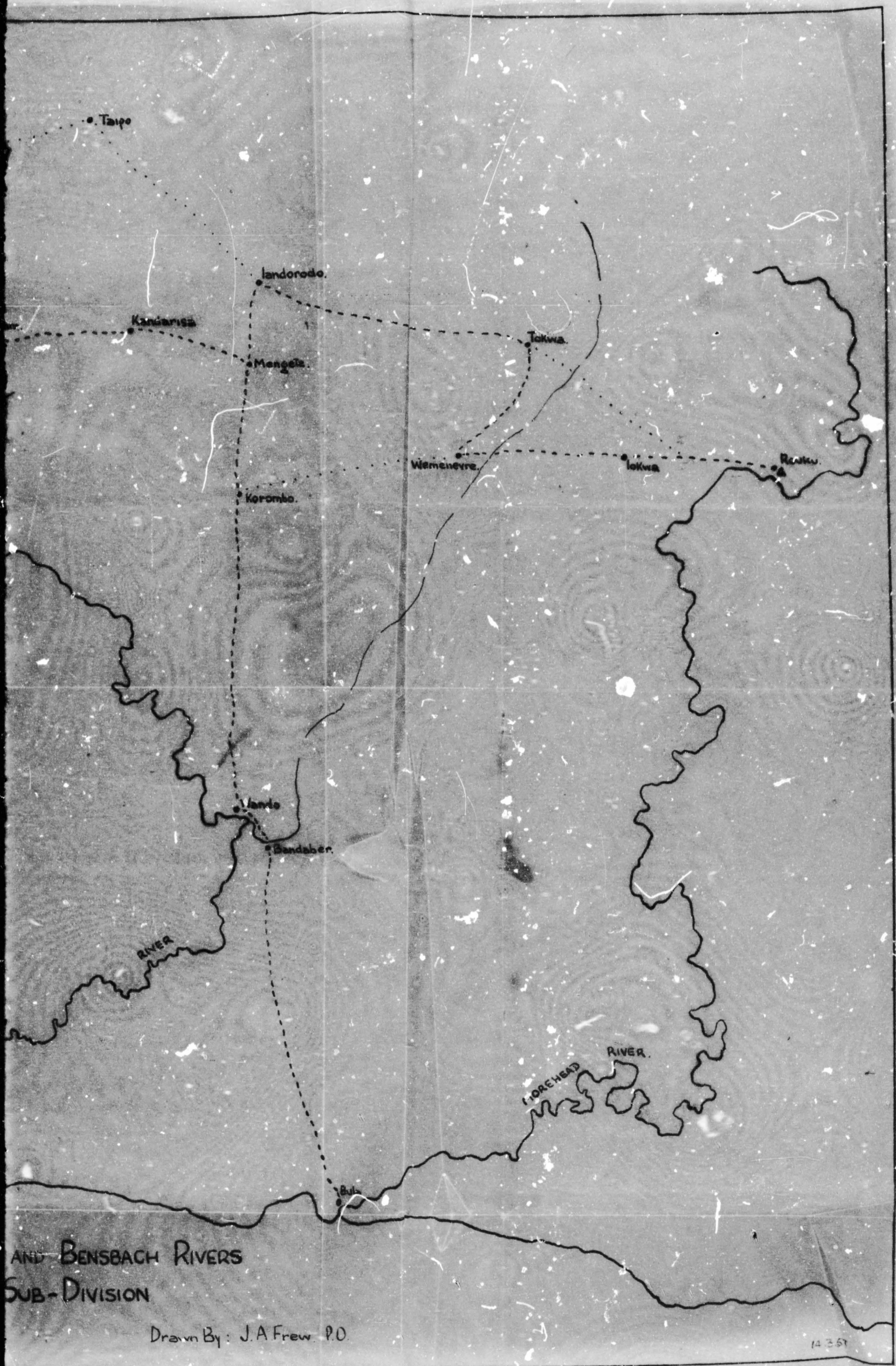


DUTCH NEW GUINEA

MOREHEAD AND BENSBACK RIVERS CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Scale: 1:250,000

Drawn By: J.A. Frew P.O.



AND BENSBACH RIVERS
SUB-DIVISION

Drawn By: J.A. Frew. P.O.

14357

DA : 38-4-4



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

JUN 1957
PAPUA
DISTRICT

PATROL REPORT

District of ROUKU, WESTERN DISTRICT Report No. 5/56-57

Patrol Conducted by J.A. Frew, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled TRANS-FLY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 3 R.P. & N.G.C., 1 Interpreter

Duration—From 20./5./1957 to 17./4./1957

Number of Days 29 Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8./1956

Medical/1954

Map Reference A.P.N. Sheet Trans-Fly 1:250,000

Objects of Patrol Census Revision and Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

pul

MIC
In
M F

30-4-29

25th June, 1957.

The Director of Lands,
FORT MOSESBY.

Might I please have twelve copies
of the attach map, please. They are required
for use by a team from Lands and Department of
Agriculture who are to investigate Trans-Fly
potential next month.

A.A.R.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

PC

Encl.

NA.30-4-29

25th June, 1957.

The District Officer,
DAHU.

Patrol Report No. 5. 56/57 - ROUKU.

It is heartening to hear of the advance of the people since, and probably due to, the establishment of the ROUKU Patrol Post in 1950.

The work of earlier officers has obviously had some effect in the fact that the people have constructed the sailing canoes.

Can some positive action now be taken in the sale of coconuts as mentioned in para (2) on Page (4)?

Councillor Dene appears to be quite a personality. Is full use being made of him?

Can you see any possibility of developing economic crops in this area.

Could sisal be introduced and developed? Could rubber (ficus) be introduced to allow seasonal harvesting?

After your visit to this area you may, perhaps, be able to give me some clear-cut proposal as to economic development.

Please ensure that your officers include remarks concerning health, agriculture etc., as separate appendices to the Patrol Report. Will you also please advise if action has been taken at District level with other Departments concerning matters raised in any Patrol Reports; should this not be done, it will be necessary to forward two copies of the Patrol Report and Appendices to this office.

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

30/4/57

30-4-11/541

District Office,
DARU, WESTERN DISTRICT.

19 Jun 57



JJM/ml

Officer-in-Charge,
ROUKU.

ROUKU PATROL NO 5 OF 1956-57

1. I am sending your map to the Lands Department for printing. Do not use coloured inks as they do not reproduce.
2. Early in July a team from Lands and the Department of Agriculture is expected here to commence an investigation of the Transfly potentiality. They will commence by reviving and endeavouring to connect the old APC vehicle roads from Oriomo to Rouku.
3. I am sorry I have not been able to see you before this. It was urgent that I visit Lake Murray and Kiunga first. I should be back here on July 15th or thereabouts.
4. Some of the matters you have raised I will discuss with you then.

(John J. Murphy)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, WESTERN DISTRICT

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

The above report is forwarded. The map shows some interesting road possibilities.

After my visit to Rouku I shall be able to advise you on the matter of a shift to Morehead.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, WESTERN DISTRICT

19 Jun 57

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Rouka Patrol Post,
Western District.

4th May, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

Reference : Patrol Report No. 5/56-57.
Patrol By : J. A. Frew, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled : Trans-Fly.
Nature of Patrol : Census Revision & Routine Administration.
Date Departed : 20th March, 1957
Date Returned : 17th April, 1957
Patrol Accompanied By : 3 R.P.N.G.C.
1 Interpreter.
Last Patrol : August, 1956
Map : A.P.C. Sheet Trans-Fly, 1:250,000.

Introduction.

The Trans-Fly is probably the most uninviting of the areas administered from the Rouka Patrol Post, especially during the wet season, which lasts from December to May. Apart from some undulating country between Bak and Malan, the area is composed of flat open savannah, subject to extensive flooding during the wet season and almost devoid of potable water in the dry. Villages on the inland region, small in population, are situated many hours apart, usually in some small forest section on otherwise featureless plains. Villages on the coast are sited on 'islands' amidst swamps and mangroves.

Apart from the uninviting nature of the terrain and the extreme climatic conditions which prevail throughout the year, patrolling is enlivened by the affability and the willing co-operation of the people and their apparent faith in the Administration and also, especially, their appreciation of the assistance of the Administration.

Since the establishment of the Rouka Patrol Post in 1950, the advancement of these people has been most marked. Besides being subjected to the increased influence of the Administration, they have also had contact with A.P.C. oil exploration parties, which, at the peak of their work, numbered some forty Europeans and several hundred native labourers. There has also been an increase in Mission activity with the establishment of a European staffed mission at Arufi and the opening of native staffed mission schools by the London Missionary Society at three villages along the coast. Since the end of the war, large numbers of men from the area have had the opportunity of going to work outside the District, so that the previous notations in many of the village books, regarding the inability of any person in the villages being able to speak Police Motu, no longer apply; there are still about three village officials who do not speak or have only a slight knowledge of Police Motu, but this is no longer a handicap, as there are any number of young men willing to translate.

In his comments on previous Patrol Reports, the Director has instructed that greater attention must be given to the economic development of the area. Economic development in this particular Sub-District is dependent on an appreciation of the difficulties involved and the extent to which the Administration is prepared to assist in overcoming these difficulties. The matter has been discussed by previous Officers, however, a further review would not be amiss and my suggestions are contained herein.

The area remains generally quiet and satisfactory. Patrolling to date has been of routine law and order administration, with the provision of some health and welfare services, however, the people seem to be reaching a stage of development where their needs and desires can not be entirely satisfied by these methods and with the present available resources. With the expanding activities of Technical Departments in the District, it is hoped that their interests may soon be extended to this Sub-District.

Diary.

- 26th March : Departed Rouka Patrol Post at 0845 and arrived Morehead River crossing at 0920. Crossed Morehead and arrived at Gereda at 1100. Census revision and inspection of Gereda. Departed at 1200 hours and arrived Mata at 1200 hours. Census and village inspection.
- 21st March : Departed Mata at 0830 and arrived Pongaki Hamlet at 1030. Census revision and inspection. Departed Pongaki at 1130 and arrived Derderi at 1230. Inspected village and revised census.
- 22nd March : Left Derderi at 0800 hours and arrived Arufi at 1015 hours. Census revision and village inspection.
- 23rd March : Departed Arufi at 0740 and arrived Bebedoben hamlet at 1015. Continued on at 1140 and reached Guban at 1145. Inspection and census revision.
- 24th March : Rested at Guban.
- 25th March : Departed Guban at 0720 and reached Boete hamlet at 0850. Continued on at 0915 and arrived Binadeban at 1130. Revision of census and village inspection.
- 26th March : Left Binadeban at 0730 and arrived Dinisisi at 1300 hours. Inspected village and revised census.
- 27th March : Departed Dinisisi at 0700 hours and arrived Buk at 1340. Census and inspection of village.
- 28th March : Departed Buk at 0730 and reached Kondoba at 1000 hours. Census revision and inspection of village.
- 29th March : Left Kondoba at 0730 and arrived Kinkin at 1010. Revised census and inspected village.
- 30th March : Departed Kinkin at 0730 and arrived Linol at 1230. Census revised and village inspected.
- 31st March : Rested at Linol.
- 1st April : Left Linol at 0715 and arrived Malam at 1005. Census and village inspection.
- 2nd April : Departed Malam at 0725 and arrived Kwiwang at 1325. Census revision and village inspection.
- 3rd April : Left Kwiwang at 0740 and reached Dindiriri at 1240. Revised census and inspected village.

and threatening behaviour, which tend to disrupt the harmony of the village life that are referred to the Administrative Officer. Such cases that are referred to a Court attract the attention of many not actually involved and proceedings are followed with keen attention.

Previous Officers encouraged the construction of sailing canoes amongst the coastal villages, and it is pleasing to note that their efforts have not been in vain. Gija village now have a sailing canoe; the Sibidiri people have a canoe being constructed for them by V.C. Simoto of Iauga; the Buji people have two canoes available and two other hulls were observed in the village; Tabatata have one canoe in the course of construction; Sigabadura have two canoes under construction; and Mar has one small canoe. Iauga have no sailing canoes, and as there only means of reaching the Buji Aid Post is by canoe, it was suggested to the Village Constable and Councillor that their people might give some attention to the matter - if no suitable logs are available on their land, then they may be able to obtain one from the Sibidiri people, for whom Simoto is assisting at present in constructing a canoe. Previous Officers were fortunately able to give material assistance to the development of the sailing-canoe construction activity, for at the time there were available a number of discarded canvas flys used by the A.P.C. seaside parties, and these were distributed amongst the coastal villages as sails for their canoes, however, this source of supply no longer exists and the people were told that they would have to seek other means of meeting their future requirements. To fully equip a sailing canoe apparently costs about £20 to £30, which is a considerable outlay for people without any economic enterprise to supply them with a money income. In some villages, where coconuts are available, it was suggested that copra should be made and carried to Daru on their canoes for sale, though these canoes could possibly carry no more than three or four bags and several trips would be necessary to provide sufficient funds for the purchase of sails. Some canoe owners have obtained their sails and ropes by trading garden produce to the natives of Boigu Island, however, the Boigu people drive hard bargains and the materials supplied by them are usually discarded or second-hand gear which will not stand the strains of strong winds and high seas, as my own hazardous experiences on this patrol testified. The fact that these people have progressed so far with the construction and use of sailing canoes is indicative of their ingenuity and ability, for they do not impress as ever having had a history of seamanship, but rather, they appear to be an inland people who have migrated to the coast following the pacification of the Tugeri raiders from the Dutch Territory.

The most sophisticated people in the area reside at Sigabadura village. Councillor Done, a dominating personality, exercises strong control over his two fellow councillors, the Village Constable and the people of this village. These people have been subject to the influence of the people of Saibai Island, which is shown by the wide use of European type clothing in the village; the number of people who speak English with the peculiar Torres Strait accent; the comparisons they make between their life and that at Saibai and their desire to be the equals of the Saibai Islanders. There is at present no economic development here, however, two sailing canoes are in the course of construction and, if efforts to promote copra production are successful, they may be able to sail copra to Daru for sale, thereby assuring them of an income sufficient to satisfy their needs for imported goods and raising their standards of living. It is suggested that if the Daru Local Government Council area extends as far as Mabadouan, then perhaps consideration might be given to the inclusion of Sigabadura, which is five hours sail from Mabadouan, within that area. The reason for my suggestion is that, by association with the Council, the advancement of the Sigabadura people would be promoted and they would no longer feel themselves to be at a disadvantage compared to the Saibai Islanders. Besides the social, cultural and material benefits to be gained as members of a Council, an outlet for the energies of persons like Councillor Done is provided in the political field. It should be noted that Saibai Island, coming under the Torres Strait Administration, is almost a self-contained community, conducting its own council, court and stores, and employing its own village officials.

Buji village, which lies opposite Boigu Island, has not been influenced to the same degree as Sigabadura by the Torres Strait Islanders. Councillor Warepa of Buji is doing good work in the handling of this village.

of this village's affairs and is being steadily encouraged.

Agriculture.

During the period February to June, the people of this area usually suffer from a slight food shortage until their yams, the staple diet, begin to mature. However, this year, yams were still available in villages as far as Cuban, and if supplemented with other foods should be sufficient to carry them through. Other villages of the inland had little yam to offer, but manioc and taro were available and parties had commenced or were preparing to commence the making of sago in their swamp regions. Very little food was available on the coast, except at Tais, Mari and Jarai, where stocks of yam still remain.

The people of Tais, Mari and Jarai are energetic types and possess a reputation as gardeners. They are inclined to regard the people of the eastern coastal villages as lazy, and attribute the lack of food in those villages to the fact that the men permit the women to do much of the gardening, including the heavy clearing work. The people of Tais, Mari and Jarai, each year, produce large surpluses of yam, which they trade to the eastern coastal villages as far away as Turitani on the mainland opposite Daru. The gardeners are not ceaser, so that the eastern villages must travel in their sailing canoes to Tais, Mari and Jarai where they trade for yams with axes, knives, tobacco, calicos and various trinkets.

The only introduced crops grown in the area are papayas and water melons and some corn in one or two villages. A request for supplies of corn, peanuts and rice seed has been sent to the District Agricultural Officer at Daru and these will be distributed when available. Corn grows exceptionally well at Rouka, and should be suitable for other areas of the Sub-District. Peanuts were distributed on previous patrols, but the seed failed to germinate in some cases, or the plants were attacked by rodents in others, however, if fresh seed is made available then further efforts to encourage the cultivation of this beneficial food will be made. Rice should be an extremely suitable crop for this region, both the hillside and swamp varieties, and if the cultivation of this cereal could be promoted on a large scale, it could have important uses both as a supplementary food during the food shortage period and as a cash crop. During the patrol, a variety of wild swamp rice was found growing in the Towda-Mibirai area, and, I believe, that wild rice also grows in the Sudi area.

Economic Development.

The prospects for economic development in the Trans-Fly area do not appear to be very bright. Transport and marketing facilities are entirely lacking and unless the Administration is prepared to provide these basic services, then the likelihood of any development appears remote. My remarks in Patrol Report No. 4/56-57 regarding the difficulties of economic development in the Bensbesh River area and the suggested solution to the problems of transport and marketing apply equally to the Trans-Fly.

The Trans-Fly covers a vast area; the population is small and villages are widely separated. The coastal region appears suitable for copra production and there are some good stands of coconuts at Jarai and Mari, and Iauga village has a large plantation on Strachen Island. The villages of Suji, Tabatata and Sigabakuru were encouraged two years ago to plant coconuts for copra production and some small effort has been made. The inland region does not impress as being of any agricultural importance, however, rice and peanuts may be suitable crops for introduction, both as supplementary foods and as economic prospects. Before proceeding further with the encouragement of the cultivation of peanuts and rice and the production of copra amongst the inland villages, it would be appreciated if an inspection of the area by the District Agricultural Officer could be arranged and his advice obtained as to the crops best suited to the area.

Once agreement has been reached on the crops best suited

For production, then the problem of transport and marketing must be overcome. The nearest market is at Dara and the only vessel servicing the Bouku Sub-District is the District vessel 'Elevala'. This vessel usually visits at three to four monthly intervals, and being required to service other stations it is usually confined to a tight schedule. If the production of economic crops is to be fostered, then regular visits by the 'Elevala' must be ensured and arrangements made for its diversion, when necessary, to various shipping points along the coast and up the Wasai Kussa and Ma Kussa to pick up produce. The majority of the inland villages are situated considerable distances from available shipping points, so that it would be necessary for the Administration to provide a vehicle and trailer for use in the transport of produce from the inland villages to shipment points. The A.P.C., whilst carrying out seismic surveys in this area, used vehicles extensively in their work throughout the Sub-District, however, it should be emphasized that the use of vehicles in this area is restricted to the dry season only, that is between August and December, during the remainder of the year the Sub-District is inundated. If rice cultivation is decided upon, then a machine operated huller would be necessary, preferably one capable of being transported to production centres.

A small sketch map is attached to this report showing tracks used by A.P.C. vehicles, possible extensions to these vehicle tracks and probable shipping points.

If the Administration is prepared to provide the basic services of transport and marketing facilities, then it may be expected that economic development will follow.

Villages.

In the last Patrol Report, it was mentioned that the people of Tonda had decided to abandon their village in favour of a new site at Kolak. They have since changed their minds and are now returning to Tonda, for they have found that, during the wet season, the site at Kolak is inundated and unsuitable for habitation. Instructions were given for the clearing of the old site at Tonda and for the repair and reconstruction of housing at Tonda.

The people of Kiriung are still talking about removing their present village to a new site a few hours to the south. This matter apparently receives consideration every wet season, especially after the people experience the difficulties of carrying for a patrol through the flooded countryside between Malam and Kiriung. The new site is apparently on higher ground and a road from Malam to the new site would provide for easier walking than that at present.

Belovi has now been abandoned and the people have now completed the movement into two new villages, Gija and Sibidiri, on the Uai Kussa. Housing has been completed and encouragement was given for the planting of food trees around the new villages.

Housing standards throughout the area were satisfactory and most buildings were in good repair. Some people in Buji and Ber have yet to complete the construction of their houses and orders were issued to them to have the work done by the next patrol.

Missions and Education.

There are no Administration schools in the area. Education, at the present, is undertaken by two missions, the Papuan Revival Mission at Arufi and the London Missionary Society at three villages on the coast.

The Papuan Revival Mission has influence in the villages of Mats, Pongaki, Derideri, Arufi and Guban. Besides providing a school at Arufi for young children, this mission also conducts a medical aid post and has undertaken some adult education in the area. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, who are in charge of the Mission, were absent in Port Moresby during my visit and I have since heard that they may not be returning. It is not known yet whether another missionary will take up residence at Arufi.

residence at Aruffi or whether the mission will cease activities in this area. This Mission is very popular among local villages and has been well supported by the people; a cessation of its activities, at this stage, would be a serious setback to the advancement of the people.

The London Missionary Society has native teachers at Sigabaduru, Buji and Mari. All the teachers were absent at Daru during my visit. A teacher was previously stationed at Distiri, but has now been withdrawn, probably owing to there being insufficient children available to attend school. The teacher at Mari is not popular with the village people, as they claim that he is continuously absent for long periods from the village and the children are not receiving any education.

The Unevangelized Fields Mission is opening a Mission station at Upiara on the Bituri River headwaters and children from Buk, Kinkin, Kondoba and Limol will soon be able to attend school.

Health.

The health of the communities visited was good. A medical inspection was made in conjunction with the census revision and a number of people with minor ailments such as sores, scabies and yaws, were referred to the Aid Post at Buji or Rouku Hospital. A native medical orderly from Rouku had visited the area approximately a month prior to this patrol and had attended to many complaints in the villages, sending the more serious cases to Rouku for prolonged treatment.

The European Missionary at Aruffi has been absent in Port Moresby since December, but when present at Aruffi, he and his wife conduct an efficient aid post providing a much needed service to villages in the near vicinity. During his absence, the post is being staffed by two partly trained native assistants, who attend to minor complaints brought in. The Mission have sent two natives from local villages to Iduabada for medical training, and they should complete their schooling in another year or so and return to this area.

An Aid Post was opened at Buji by the Administration in May of last year. Some people in villages in the vicinity of the Post are not taking advantage of the services available and the matter was brought to the notice of village officials. Officials were further advised that the maintenance of the buildings at the Post was their responsibility and that, as yet, no suitable building for the housing of in-patients had been provided. It was suggested to the Village Constable and Councillors of Buji that they undertake the responsibility of organising members of local villages in forming a working-bee, during the coming dry season, for the purpose of providing the necessary quarters and for performing any maintenance work required.

The provision of medical attention is the most important service rendered to the native people and regular medical patrols are being maintained from Rouku. Many people in the area require a personal invitation to attend the medical aid posts, but, when requested, willingly do so, except those who live on the far reaches of the Sub-District, as they regard it as an imposition to walk several days to receive medical attention and, in order to avoid doing so, they therefore conceal their sick from the medical patrols or, on the approach of an administrative patrol, take themselves off on a visit to some distant village or go to a nearby native staffed mission station where they claim to be receiving medical attention, probably from some inadequately trained mission teacher who possesses few of the required drugs. It is a problem which faces the Administration in many parts of the Territory, and to require these people to walk many days to the Aid Posts tends to raise an antagonism between the people and the Administration. The solution, of course, is the provision of more aid posts, but the lack of trained staff renders this impossible at the moment, however, if authority is given by the District Medical Officer, I would like to post one of the native medical orderlies from Rouku to a village centrally situated in these distant regions, where he could establish a temporary aid post and for

B
10-2-21

two to three weeks every two months or so, carry out local patrols and give treatments to the needy, thereby obviating the necessity of requiring these people to travel the long distances to Rouka. Two such sites for temporary aid posts would be at Mergete in the Bensbach area and at Kirkin or Kondoba in the Trans-Fly.

(J. A. New)
Postal Officer.

SP A

C

10881
B
D
W
S
H
K
N
K
K
X
R
H
D
A
K
K

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year... 1957

Govt. Print.—4391/10.52

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES <small>Pregnant Number of Child- bearing age</small>	Average Size <small>of Family</small>	TOTALS <small>(Excluding Absentee)</small>				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females <small>in Child Birth</small>		In		Out		At Work		Students				Males		Females			Child		Adults	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
GARETA	20.3.57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	10	1	8	5	11	2	4	7	9	26		
MATA	20.3.57	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	5	.	.	4	.	4	29	6	21	1	20	2	3	11	21	22	27	92		
DERIDERI	21.3.57	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	1	4	18	7	19	16	15	11	25	70				
ARUEI	22.3.57	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	23	4	16	9	22	9	10	23	20	67		
GURAM	23.3.57	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	3	19	1	14	13	26	9	15	21	23	71		
BIMADEBUN	25.3.57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	12	5	17	2	14	1	8	12	12	18	24	66
DIMISISI	26.3.57	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	23	6	27	19	17	15	20	27	34	100		
BUK	27.3.57	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	22	3	21	1	18	2	1	20	13	24	24	85
KONDOBA	28.3.57	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	20	4	14	1	10	2	2	13	15	17	17	68
KINKIN	29.3.57	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	17	3	14	11	2	11	12	13	16	58		
MALAM	1.4.57	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	38	8	35	28	1	20	15	25	40	120		
KWIWANG	2.4.57	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	12	2	15	10	1	9	14	10	16	17	60	
DIMIRI	3.4.57	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	21	4	18	3	12	2	4	20	16	22	22	80
SIBIDIRI	4.4.57	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	21	1	20	3	15	1	2	9	12	25	26	72
WUTAR	6.4.57	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	5	.	.	.	9	6	7	7	22
ROSI	6.4.57	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	21	3	17	1	13	2	0	10	10	24	20	66
BER	6.4.57	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	2	11	9	1	8	6	17	13	42		
TABATATA	8.4.57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	12	2	8	1	5	1	8	2	14	14	35

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year... 1957

Govt. Form-1391/10.52

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS						Migrations In	Migrations Out	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK		STUDENTS		LABOUR POTENTIAL			Pregnant Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absent)				GRAND TOTAL								
		M	F	0-1 Mth	0-1 Year	1-4	5-8	9-12	Over 13			M	F	Govt.	Mission	10-15	16-45	10-15			16-45	M	F	Child		Adults	M+F						
SIGARABURU	9-4-57	5	3	1	2	1			1							3		3	34	9	24	2	22	21	22	19	16	36	116				
LAUGA	11-4-57	1																	6	2	5	5	18	4	4	7	6	26					
THAS	13-4-57	1																	16	15	1	10	1.0	5	6	15	19	67					
MARI	13-4-57	1	2																3	14	15	1	11	1.9	8	10	14	18	52				
JARAI	14-4-57	2									1								20	2	21	2	1.1	4	5	16	23	52					
TONDA	15-4-57																		8	5	3	3	0.3	1	5	16	19	19					
MISANI	16-4-57		1																3	14	16	1	1.4	2	8	13	19	49					
TOTALS		21	40	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	10	10		2	2	3	12	84	5	18	2	79	145	93	401	20	308	262	714	415	509	1561

GRA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....WESTERN..... Report No.....^{*Rouku*} 6 /56-57.....

Patrol Conducted by.....J.A.Frew , Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....UPPER MOREHEAD RIVER & SUKU LAGOON.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....-.....

Natives.....5.....

Duration—From.....20 / 5 / 19 57..... to.....11 / 6 / 19 57.....

Number of Days.....23.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....-.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....11 / 19 56.....

Medical / / 19 54.....

Map Reference.....A.P.C. Sheet Trans-Fly - 1:250,000.....

Objects of Patrol.....Routine Administration.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

 / / 19.....
.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

pul

MIGR	
In	
M	F

NA. 50-4-34

15th August, 1957

District Officer,
DARU

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 1956/57 - ROUKU

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged.

The remarks in the second paragraph of your covering memorandum are concurred in.

Ensure that adequate drying facilities for copra manufacture are available and that transport is adequate for the requirements of the proposed development. I believe your request to boat owners operating in the area is an excellent temporary measure. Who will handle the copra at Daru?

I strongly recommend to you that licences to trade be issued to only individuals and not groups of people - even with organised bodies such as Co-operative Societies, we have difficulty in obtaining a suitable storekeeper.

The attitude of the natives towards the Administration appears to be satisfactory.

Who brought news of any impending attacks from the people on the Dutch side of the border? Rumour-mongers cause 90% of troubles in these unsophisticated areas.

I take it you have brought matters of interest to other departments to their notice at district level.

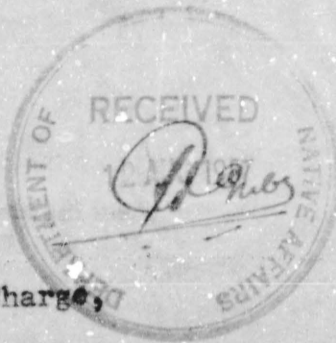
The Patrol Report is of interest.

A.A.H.

RR (A.A. Roberts)
Director.

20/4/57 ✓
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 30-4-12/647



District Office,
Western District,
DARU.

8th August, 1957.

Officer-in-Charge,
ROUKU .

ROUKU PATROL REPORT NO.6 OF 1956/57.

The disturbance in the Dogael River area is old news. As you say, the chance of a little excitement and relief from humdrum was too good to pass up and was as is often the case in backward areas a welcome opportunity for the men to strut.

Normal seasonal native immigration across the border need not be interfered with. But this policy is not extended to non-natives, particularly on commercial ventures.

It seems to me that the lagoon people and the Burei creek people can start now on developing their copra potential. Preparation could start now to extend planting. 5000 nuts are on order and when they arrive a supply for new planting will go to you.

Pick-up depots could well be made at the mouth of SUKI creek or TERARUMA and at the mouth of BUREI creek. I am circularising Missions boat owners and Administration officers in the District that when copra for loading is available a white copra flag will be flown in a prominent place at the depot or village. Normal freight rates will apply.

Unfortunately you did not say in your report what the present copra potential is, and what expansion is possible. On a copy of one of the printed maps I sent you, mark in new village sites and changes to date, census area boundaries and potential of any sort that you know exists.

I am not yet quite clear on what we can do to introduce purchaseable goods into Lake Murray, Kiunga and your area. At the moment I favour a build up of potential.

(John J. Murphy,)
District Commissioner,
Western District.

MINUTE TO:-

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORTMORESBY.

Attached report is of a routine patrol. Census was compiled earlier this year. I shall be visiting Rouku on the 21st of this month.

John J. Murphy
(John J. Murphy,)
District Commissioner, W.D.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Rouku Patrol Post,
Western District.

2nd July, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
Daru.

Reference : Patrol Report No. 6/56-57.
Patrol By : J. A. Frew, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled : Upper Morehead River & Suki Lagoon.
Nature of Patrol : Routine Administration.
Date Departed : 20th May, 1957. Duration : 23 Days.
Date Returned : 11th June, 1957.
Patrol Accompanied By : 3 R.P. & N.G.C.
1 N.M.O.
1 Interpreter.
Last Patrol : November, 1956
Map : A.P.C. Sheet Trans-Fly, 1:250,000.

Introduction.

The area patrolled lies to the North and East of the Rouku Patrol Post, bounded by the Morehead River, the Dutch border, the Fly River and the Trans-Fly area. The countryside is mainly savannah plains with a few scattered forest areas, becoming more extensive approaching the southern perimeter of the Suki Lagoon. The Lagoon is mostly reed and grass covered, through which clear channels meander and canoe lanes have been cut, and it is only towards the eastern extremity that large open stretches of water are found.

During the 'wet' season, from December to April, the countryside is inundated, but during the 'dry', potable water is scarce. Prior to this patrol, no rain had fallen in the area for about three weeks, thus permitting the country to dry up considerably and providing easier travelling for the patrol.

The area patrolled is populated by three distinct language groups. The Morehead natives, or as F.E. Williams refers to them, the Semariki, extend from Rouku to the Suki Lagoon; the Suki or Wiran natives live around the Lagoon and on the headwaters of the Burei Creek; and there is a small group of immigrants from Lake Murray at Teraruma Village on the Fly River.

Diary.

- 20th May : Departed Rouku Patrol Post at 1030 and arrived at Uparua at 1230. Village inspected. Discussions on copra production and other matters with people.
- 21st May : Left Uparua at 0800 and walked to Setavi, arriving at 1100.
- 22nd May : Departed Setavi at 0730 and reached Kiriwo at 1300 hours.
- 23rd May : Visited new site of Sirisa Village. Returned to spend night at Kiriwo.
- 24th May : Left Kiriwo at 0800 and arrived at Goe at 1500.
- 25th May : Departed Goe at 0800 and reached Gwaku at 1330 .
- 26th May : At Gwaku.
- 27th May : Departed Gwaku at 0900 and set out for Kwari on the Dutch Border. Made camp at 1330.
- 28th May : Broke camp at 0730 and walked for 1½ hours where camp was pitched beside a clear flowing stream. With one policeman, proceeded to Kwari, returning to camp at 2030 hours.
- 29th May : Broke camp at 0700 and returned to Gwaku, arriving at 1530.
- 30th May : Departed Gwaku by canoe at 0800 and arrived at Awa at 1330, Visited Gigwa Mission during the evening.
- 31st May : Left Awa by canoe at 0800 and arrived Duru at 1200.
- 1st June : Departed by canoe at 0800 and arrived Gwibaku at 1100.
- 2nd June : At Gwibaku.
- 3rd June : Left Gwibaku at 0800 by canoe and arrived Ivavi at 1130.
- 4th June : Departed Ivavi by canoe at 0730 and reached Teraruma, on the Fly River, at 1230.
- 5th June : Departed Teraruma at 0900 and canoed down the Fly River to make camp on the left bank, opposite the mouth of Burei Creek, at 1500 hours. Unable to cross the Fly River to make camp at Burei Creek owing to rough water in midstream of the Fly.
- 6th June : Broke camp at 0615 and crossed the Fly River at 0700. Entered the Burei Creek and reached Ajivavagua hunting shelter at 0900. Police and carriers out hunting. Continued on by canoe at 1130 and reached Diviraidi hunting camp at 1630. Pitched camp.
- 7th June : Broke camp at 0715 and arrived Inaporok by canoe at 0845.
- 8th June : Departed Inaporok at 0800 and canoed for 2½ hours, thence by foot for 2 hours to reach Siki at 1130.
- 9th June : Left Siki at 0600 and walked to Keru, arriving at 1130.
- 10th June : Departed Keru at 0800 and arrived Mata, visiting Daraia banlet en route, at 1500 hours.
- 11th June : Departed Mata at 0800 and arrived Rouku at 1330. End of Patrol..
-

Native Affairs.

As usual, the native situation throughout the area remains generally quiet and satisfactory. There were no complaints or disputes referred to the patrol and it was only necessary to hold a court once during the patrol; this was done at Siki Village. In October, 1955, a man at Siki Village was convicted for contravening Section 100 (1) of the Native Regulations Ordinance by burying the body of his deceased child within the village environs. On this patrol, two similar offences were found to have been again committed in the same village. Although a cemetery had been provided and had been used for burials on previous occasions, the two Councillors of Siki disobeyed the previous injunction forbidding the burial of dead within the village environs and both were therefore convicted and sentenced.

At Setavi, it was reported that Sarisap died in the village during April. Sarisap gained notoriety in the area during the early 1930's, as one of the ring-leaders of the last head-hunting raid carried out in the Morehead area. He was convicted for this offence and on release from imprisonment at Daru, he returned to his village where he led, to all accounts, a peaceful and uneventful life, so far as the the Administration was aware. However, Sarisap remained a man of considerable influence in the area and was well-known amongst the local people for his knowledge of sorcery and magic. The other ring-leader in the raid, Mawia, has been Village Constable of Mata since 1942 and, in this position, has given good service to the Administration.

Villages and roads were found to be in a neglected condition between Kiriwo and Gwaku. The reason being that the people had heard rumours of an outbreak of tribal-fighting just over the border in the Dutch Territory and were afraid that raiders would range into the Morehead area, and had therefore deserted their villages in favour of camps in the bush in order to avoid contact with marauders. Women engaged in fishing and gardening chores were being escorted by armed men and it was claimed that guards were posted throughout the nights in the camps to give warning and repel any likely attack. I endeavoured to calm their anxieties and reassure them that they had little to fear from attacks across the border.

A detour from the regular patrol route was made in order to visit the abandoned village of Kwari, near the Dutch border, partly to ascertain whether all the people from this village had actually migrated to the Dutch village of Iramboe, and also to ensure that it was not being used as a place of refuge for Dutch natives. At Kwari, I met several former inhabitants of the village who told me that everyone was now resident at Iramboe, but during the lean periods they visited Kwari to make sago from their palms stands in that area. They were questioned regarding the outbreak of tribal fighting in the Dutch Territory and replied that fighting had indeed occurred in the Digoel River area, but the Dutch Administration had despatched three launches with officers and police to quell the disturbance. Before leaving Kwari, permission was given to these people to visit the area for the purpose of making sago and hunting, but no permanent dwellings or gardens were to be made.

Returning to Gwaku, I was able to impart my information, regarding the outbreak of the fighting and the measures taken by the Dutch Administration to settle the matter, to the Morehead natives in order to allay their fears. However, I somewhat suspect that more was made of the situation than warranted, principally by the youthful members of the community, in order to cause some excitement in the area and raise their own standing in the community. The incident was used as an excuse to unearth forgotten war arrows and to manufacture new arrows. More than one reputation was made by the alleged single-handed routing of 'Dutch' natives, who were seen only by a woman, who gave the alarm, and the 'hero' concerned. There was no evidence to support claims that foreign natives had penetrated the area and I also believe that the alleged fighting probably occurred some months previously and was quickly settled. At the close of the patrol, it was found that the rumours had spread as far as Mata Village, to the east of the Morehead River, but, at the time of writing this report, apprehensions appear to have died down.

The previous patrol to Gwaku patrol reported that a Dutch crocodile shooter had visited Suki Lagoon last October, but ~~was~~ met with little success. Natives claimed that the Dutchman had intimated that he would return to the area next dry season to try his luck again. On the track to Kwari, about three hours out from Gwaku, a bag of salt was discovered tied to the rafters inside an abandoned shelter. It would appear that the Dutchman has left the salt here for use on his return trip to the area.

Economic Development.

The prospects for economic development of the Bensbach and Trans-Fly areas of the Sub-District were treated in my Patrol Reports Nos. 4 and 5 of 56/57, and the points and problems raised therein apply equally to the Upper Morehead and Suki area.

The Suki natives, especially of Awa, Gwibaku, Duru and Inaporok villages, seem especially keen to start some enterprise, copra making was suggested, in order to obtain a money income necessary for satisfying their needs for steel implements and clothing. The main problem hindering progress in this regard has been, and still is, the lack of marketing and transport facilities. Various schemes were suggested by the people, some quite impracticable and others requiring the co-operation and assistance of the Administration, to overcome these problems. I advised them that their needs were receiving consideration, and that they should defer the matter until your visit to Rouku, when they would be further advised as to the amount of assistance that the Administration can provide.

About a dozen crocodile skins were handed to me for marketing, but all had to be rejected as unmarketable, owing to them having been sun-dried instead of salted. Natives complained that there were no stores in the area at which they could purchase salt, rope, torches and harpoons, necessary items for the hunting and curing of crocodile skins. The need for a trade store in this Sub-District has been pointed out in my previous Reports.

A further survey was carried out during the patrol, to assess the possibilities of extending vehicle roads through to the Suki Lagoon, thereby providing the people with the means for the transport of local produce to shipping points. The A.P.C. seismic parties used vehicles as far as the half-way points on the Kiriwo-Goe track and on the Keru-Siki track. The terrain offers no obstacle to the extension of the roads to the villages of Goe and Siki, however, small swamps prevent progress past these villages to the Suki Lagoon, though during the latter part of the 'dry' season, the swamps may recede sufficiently to enable the construction of timber causeways across them, thereby providing a vehicle passage onwards to the Lagoon. The Siki route appears to offer the best prospects.

The Uparua Village people commenced copra production in May and had sufficient copra to fill six bags ready for my inspection. Instructions in copra production was provided from Rouku and the people seem to have mastered the technique satisfactorily. No sacks are available for bagging the copra, however, it is hoped that the Administration may be able to provide assistance in this respect. It will be necessary for the people to carry the copra to Rouku for storage pending shipment to Daru per the next visiting vessel to the station. The producers state that they do not wish to be paid in money for their copra, for money has no value in this area where there are no stores, but would appreciate the Administration purchasing various items on their behalf at Daru stores. When the money becomes available, it may be possible to assist them in this regard.

Agriculture.

The staple diet in the Morehead area is taitu. The new season's gardens were planted at the onset of the wet season in December and January and the first of the new crop were beginning to be dug about mid-June. During the period March to June, the people face a lean period, when the previous season's stored taitu has been consumed, however, they manage to eke out this period on a diet of manioc, sago and bananas.

The people of the Suki Lagoon and the Fly River rely on sago as their principal diet. Taitu and manioc gardens are also planted around the lagoon. Other foods such as pineapples, sugar cane, taro, pumpkins and watermelons are also cultivated.

Throughout the area, game appears to be plentiful, especially in the Lagoon region. Wallaby, pigs and cassowaries are often hunted. Deer tracks were also observed, but it is rarely that these swift and shy creatures are killed. The lagoon, creeks and rivers provide the people with a rich protein diet of fish, especially during the dry season when the flood waters have receded.

Villages.

Villages were generally clean and well tended. Sirisa and Kiriwo showed signs of neglect and instructions were given for improvements to be made. Sirisa Village is being shifted to a new site closer to Kiriwo. An inspection of the site was made and, proving satisfactory, assistance in marking out the positions for the new houses was given. It was suggested to the Councillors and Village Constable that they take the design of the houses on the Government station as their model for new buildings in their village.

The village of Inaporok has now been shifted to a previous site on the headwaters of the Burei Creek. On this patrol, instead of following the usual route of back-paddling from Teraruma to the Suki Lagoon and travelling by road from Duru to Inaporok and Siki, the patrol travelled by canoe down the Fly River and thence up the Burei Creek to the new site of Inaporok. If the route is to be used in future, then a rest house will have to be constructed at the junction of Burei Creek and the Fly River, and the patrol can then transfer from Teraruma canoes to Inaporok canoes at this point. The Councillor of Inaporok appears to be an intelligent and energetic man and he has undertaken the responsibility for the planning of the new village and ensuring that construction of new buildings is according to the standard explained to him.

The people of Siki are also considering abandoning their present village for a new site a short distance along the road to Keru. No final decision has yet been made, but with the number of deaths that have occurred in this village over the past eighteen months, it is probable that a move will soon be made. Villages of Awa and Gwibaku are also contemplating shifting to new sites on the north shore of Suki Lagoon.

The hamlet of Daraia, about one hour's walk north of Mata, is in very poor condition and arrangements have been made to give these people assistance in planning and rebuilding.

Village Officials.

Village Constable Bonasauwa of Gwibaku died last April and the appointment of Kinemi of Gwibaku to the vacant position has been recommended on the appropriate form. Prior to my arrival at Gwibaku, there had been considerable lobbying on behalf of contenders for the position, principally by non-residents of the village. The young son of the deceased V.C. had strong support from the officials of other villages, but at Gwibaku, itself, it was found that the majority favoured Kinemi, who, at the time, held the position of Councillor, and who was, in my opinion, the better man for the job.

The Suki natives appear to have some capable and progressive men among their village officials. Any vacant position of councillor or village constable seems to be eagerly contested. However it could not be claimed that any single individual possesses exceptional influence in the villages or area, as the Suki native maintains his independence and all matters are debated and argued by all members of the community before a decision is reached; so much so that the lack of some small autocratic authority amongst them can be annoying at times,

especially during the departure of patrols, and relief only occurs from the incessant chatter once the canoe journey is under way. The Morehead natives, on the other hand, are quiet and unassuming compared to the Suki natives, and the authority and standing of the village official in some villages is unmistakable.

Education and Missions.


Two missions have influence in the area. The London Missionary Society have a native teacher at Rouku and children from Uparua and Setavi attend his school at Rouku. This school gives instruction to an approximate standard one.

At Gigwa, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hardy of the Unevangelised Fields Mission conduct a school and aid post. This Mission has influence throughout villages on Suki Lagoon and at Teraruma on the Fly River. There are about 40 students attending the school and instruction is progressively being given in English according to the syllabus laid down by the Education Department.

Health.

The health of the area is generally good. The N.M.O. accompanying the patrol found a few cases requiring treatment and these were ordered to either the Rouku aid post or to the aid post conducted by the Mission at Gigwa. An N.M.O. had also visited the area about a month beforehand, attending to minor complaints in the village and sending the more serious cases to the Aid Post.

The Missionary at Gigwa broached the matter of establishing an aid post at Siki. However, as I explained, the Administration has only two medical orderlies at Rouku and both are fully engaged attending to complaints at Rouku and carrying out patrols throughout the Sub-District, also, there are other areas, in the Sub-District, more densely populated, which must be given first consideration in the establishment of Aid Posts. On visiting Siki, the reason for Mr. Hardy's suggestion was quite apparent, for during the past eighteen months, there have been ~~several~~ seven deaths in this village, all amongst children under the age of twelve years. Endeavours will be made to pay closer attention to this village in the future, and the Village Constable has been strongly advised to ensure that all sick children are sent either to Gigwa or Rouku for treatment.


(J. A. Frew)
Patrol Officer .