National Archives & Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea

PATROL REPORTS

District : Western

Station : Rouku

Volume : 3

ISBN NO : 9980-910-89-5

Accession NO: 496

Period : 1955-1956

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

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: ROUKU - WESTERN ACC. No: 496.

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PERORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		MAPS/	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIC No:
[1] 10F 1955/52	1-12	A.M.BOTTRILL	EASTERN TRANS-FLY	MAP	29.6.59- 11.8.55	
[2] 2 14 1955/56	1-18	C.C. GIFFARD P.O.	UPPER MOREHEAD & SUKI	MAP	3.10.55 - 25.10.55	
[3] 304 1955/56	1-17	C.C. GIFFARD P.O	LOWER MOREHEAD & BENSBACH RIVERS	MAP	29.11.55 -14.12.55	
[4] # 0= 19 st/se	1-20	C.C. GIFFARD P.O	ENSTERN TRANS-FLY CENSUS DIVISION	MAP	31.1.56 - 29.2.55	
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PATROL REPORTS WESTERN DISTRICT 1955/56

ROUKU (MOREHEAD)

Patro	l No.	Conducted by:	Area Patrolled.
Rouku	1-55/56	A.M.Bottrill	Wastern Trans-Fly
JI	2-55/56	C.C.Giffard	Upper Morehead and Suki
II	3-55/56	C.C.Ciffard	Lower Morehead and Bensbach rivers
"	4-55/56 5-55/56	C.C.Giffard C.C.Giffard	Bastern Trans-Fly Census Div Upper Morehead and Euki
-			Census Divisions

WESTERN DISTRICT
DARU SUBDISTRICT
ROUKU PATROL POST

PATROL REPORTS:

1955/56



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW CUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Rouke IN.D. Report No. No. 1 of 1955/56
Patrol Conducted by A M BOTTRILL
Area Patrolled EASTERN TRANS FLY
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.
Natives
Duration-From 29, 6 /1955 to 11 / 8 /1955 [Less 10 day & Part Morally]
Number of Days. Thety the
Did Medicai Assistant Accompany?
Last Patrol to Area by-District Services/.1-2./19.55.
Medical //19.54
Map Reference
Objects of Patrol Roter admitted - Medical Check
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESRY.
Forwarded, please.
8/9/1955 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 £

36/4/1-

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

FAC/TI

In Reply, Please Quote.

No. 30-5-1/586.

District Commissioner's Office, DARU, W.D.

28th September, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for-

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

ROUKU PATROL REPORT No.1 OF 1955/56.

The a/m report is forwarded in triplicate, together with

a map.

Mr. Bottrill's report is well written and extremely informative.

It is extremely difficult to Know what to do with these unfortunate but likeable people. As Mr. Bottrill points out, the transport difficulties appear to be insurmountable, I agree.

The Buji people should be given some assistance in the way of a hand pump. This item would not be expensive, probably £15 would cover the entire outlay.

The Medoff has been approached ragarding the establishment of an Aid Post at Buji. As soon as the people have the buildings ready an N.M.A. will be stationed there.

1

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

DI.

PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1955/56.

District : ROUKU, Western District.

Conducted by : A. M. Bottrill, a/ADO.

Area Patrolled : Eastern Transfly.

Accompanied by : Europeans - NIL

Natives - Consts. MAINERI

HATLA

AIVAE

Personal Servant - GIAN

Duration: 29th. June, 1955 to 11th. August, 1955.

(Less period in Port Moresby.)

No. of Days. Thirty-three.

Map Reference. Patrol Map accompanying.

Objects of Patrol: Routine Administration and Medical wack.

Anstru.

A.M. Bottrill, a/ADO.

PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday, 29th. June, 1955. Departed ROUKI Patrol Post at 11.20 a.m. on board ...v. URUNGAR. Arrived BULA 11.15 p.m.. High tide. Placed vessel ... makeshift slip built by APC...

Thursday, 30th. June, 1955 Repairs to "NGAH at low tide. Noon tire not high end get off slip. Conversations with village or icials.

Friday, 1st. July, 1955.

off slip at 2 a.m. Departed bull 3 a.m. Heavy seas succountered at Morehead R. mouth. Arrived RAU I., near WASSA MUSSA mouth, at 2.30 p.m. Anchored. Prepared meals for passengers ashore.

Saturday, 2nd. July, 1955. beparted to a.m. Entered MAI RUSSA and anchored at BUJI landing place at 9.30 a.m. Visited BUJI. sent advice to inland village of approaching patrol. NAMO GUBA treated one woman with pneumonia.

Sunday, 3rd. July, 1955. Departed 5.30 a.m. . Heavy seas and ang S.E. winds between BOIECU and DAUAN Is. Entered PANOTURI R. and anchored MABADUAN 4 p.m.

Monday, 4th. July, 1955. Morning tide insufficient for vessel to get cut the PAHOTURI mouth. Const. HAVEA to SIGABADU for carriers. Carriers arrived 7 p.m..

Tuesday, 5th. July, 1955.

Departed 08.40 a.m. Arrived SIGABADU at 1 p.m.. Track immedated most of the way. Cersus and medical check.

Wednesday, 6th. July, 1955. Heavy rain. Election of Councillors.

Thursday, 7th. July, 1950.

Departed 8 a.m. arrived TAYATATA village at 5 p.m.. Track swampy. Medical inspection.

Friday, 8th. July, 1955.

Track imundated most of the way. Heavy rain.

Saturday, 9th. July, 1955. Medical check. Departed 10 a.m. arrived BUJI 11 a.m. .
Medical check. Election of Councillor. Discussed village affairs with deputation. Visited LMS school.

Sunday, 10th. July, 1955. Inspected occornic groves and laid out demonstration occornit grove.

Monday, 11th July, 1955. Departed 8.20 s.m. by sailing cance. Arrived IAUGA 10 a.m., Modical examination.

Tuesday, 18th. July, 1955.

NMO GUBA remained in village treating a child for pheumonia. Self and police to WUTAR hamlet by cance up MAI KUSSA and RIRAU KUSSA. Inspected coconut grove inland on east coast of Strachau I. on the way. Tide and winds unfavourable up the RIRAU KUSSA. Arrived WUTAR 7 p.m..

Wednesday, 13th. July, 1955 Departed by cance 9 a.m. after medical inspection.
Down the KIRAU KUSSA and thence up the MAI KUSSA
to SIBIDIRI - new hamlet of BELEVI. Arrived 2 p.m..
We dieal inspection.

Thursday, 14th. July, 1955. Left SIBIDIRI 8 a.m. Arrived BELEVI 2 p. m. Track well defined and dry. Medical inspection.

Friday, 15th. July 1955.

Departed 3 a.m. Arrived DIMIRI 1. 30. p.m. Medical check

Saturday, 16th. July, 1955. Left DIMIRI 8.30 a.m. Arrived KWIWANG 3 p.m.. Track overgrown and many trees fallen. Medical check. Minor native complaint heard.

Sunday, 17th. July, 1955. Departed from KWIWANG at 11.30 a.m. Arrived MALAM 5 p.m. Heavy rain during afternoon and night. Most of track imundated. Makkentus

Morday, 18th. July, 1955.

Medical Check. Departed 10 a.m. Arrived LIMIL 12.30 p.m. Medical check. Native complaint. Villagers staged a dance at night.

Tuesday, 19th. July, 1955. Left LIMIL at 8 a.m. Arrived KINKIN at 1 p.m. Medical check-

Wednesday, 20th. July, 1955. Left KINKIN at 8 a.m. Arrived KONADOBK at 10.50 a.m. Medical check Departed KONEDCBA 2 p.m. arrived BUK 4.30 p.m. Medical check. Tracke excellent.

Thursday, 21st. July, 1955. Departed BUK at 7.30 a.m. . Arrived DIMISIS at 2.45 p.m. Medical check. Villagers staged dance at night.

Priday, 22nd. July, 1955. Departed 8 a.m. Arrived BIMADEBUN 1.20 p.m. Medical check. Tracks flooded-

Saturday, 23rd. July 1955. Left at 8.30 a.m. Passel through BORTS hamlet. Arrived GUBAM at 3.p.m. Medical check. APC carrier line also camped at village today.

Sunday, 24th. July, 1955. Departed at 11 a.m. Arrived LERIDERI at 2 p.m. Constable DENGO arrived with mail. Medical chack.

Monday, 25th. July, 1955 Departed at 8 a.m. Met APC party noar ARUFE. Arrived ARUFE 10.50 a.m. Medical check. Conversation and morning tea with Pastor Ellis and his wife. By seine boat to the APC camp at TARARA.

Tuerday, 26th July, 1955. At TARARA. discussions with vir age officials from BUJI, LAUGA & SIGABADU.

Wednesday, 27th. July, 1955. AT TARARA. Awaiting CATALINA to Port Moresby.

Thursday, 28th. July, 1955. CNM. Suki natives.

to

Friday, 29th, July, 1955. Sunday, 7th. August, 1955. PORT MORESBY.

Henday, 30th. July, 1955. Arrived TARARA at noon.

Tuesday, Hh. August, 1955.

Cons HAVEA to HIBENI for carriers. Self e visited ARUFE village & Mission.

Wednesday, 10th. August, 1955. Departed 9 a.m. Arrived MIBENI 3.30. p.m.

Thursday,

Medical check. Returned to ROUKU patrol post p.m.

11th. August, 1955

Introduction.

The purpose of this patrol was to carry out routine administration and medically examine the people in that part of Sub-district lying East of the Morehead R..

Geographically the region can be divided into two fairly distinct regions - the coastline and the inland. These two environments condition the present lives of the people and control economic and social advancement.

The coastline is, on the chole, unattractive. Thompson as far back as 1892 described it vividly in the following terms: "The physical conditions of this section of the coastline are chiefly characterized by their unattractiveness, rendered so by the lowness of its shores and the paucity of human inhabitants, the former afferding no scenic effect and the latter infusing no vitality, so that the general aspect is one of gloomy solitude." (British New Guinea: J.P. Thompson. Geo Philip & Son. BRISBARE 1892. p. 155.). Nevertheless there is some possibility for the limited development of the economy of the people in this area. As early as 1876 this was seen by D'Albertis who opined that if a vessel was made available to these people they would be able to trade their produce to the Torres Strait Islands. (Exploration of New Guinea: Vol. II. M. D'Albertis. Sampron Low, London 1880 p. 583.). Other opportunities exist for the development of a very small copra industry and for crocodile skinning. The remoteness of the area, the lack of shipping services and the high freights from DAAU to Moresby act as strong deterrents. Attempting to overcome sine of these difficulties the patrol endeavoured to encourage the restoration of sailing canoe crafts which, during the past few years, had declined dur to the expensivene -ss and short supply of canvas and other ships' gear-

Any development of the inland would appear to be consequent on coastal development. Transport problems appear to be insurmountable. Nevertheless natives state that horses were used by patrols operating between the PAHOTURI R. and the MAI KUSSA earlier this century and the Australian Petroleum Company have demonstrated that jeeps and landrovers can be used extensively in the dry season. Large virtually empty areas of grassland and savannah would appear to be suitable for cattle but again the difficulties of marketing limit such development.

Historically, although the people have been controlled a long time by the Administration, they have had little prolonged contact with individual Europeans, representing either Missionary or private interests. European prestige is high and this can be attributed, as much as to anything, to the friendly attitude of these gentle people. This has won for them therespect, friendship and understanding of a succession of officers. The older people still remember the old times of fear and violence and are sincerely grateful for the reigning peace.

The London Missionary Society has for many years exerted influence in part of the area, particularly along the coast. Apart from occasional visits by European missionaries this influence has been exerted chiefly through native teachers, once Pacific Islanders but now principally KIWAI natives. Last century and earlier this century this influence came from teachers on the off shore Torres Strait Is. of SAIBAI, BOIEGU and DAWAN. F. E. Will an describes the form it took in his book "Papuans of the Transfly." (p.298 and Preface p. vii.). Some time later the Society placed a teacher at BUJI but he was later withdrawn. (op.cit. p.298). Another teacher has since been established there.

In 1952 a European, Mr. C. Ellis, and his wife, representing the New Guinea Revival Mission, opened a station, the only one operated by his sect in the Territory, at ARUFK. Although inexperienced and ignorant of the laws, language, must conditions and usages of the Territory, they are making progress, chiefly in the field of education.

Since the arrival of this Mission the L.M.S. has attempted to strengthen their organization and incluence by placing KIWAI teachers at KWIWANG, DINIRI and SIGABADU villages.

At the present time therefore there is more missionary activity in the area than ever before. From the point of view of secular education and the material advancement of the people, all this activity and the investment of resources by the various communities in it may be wasted unless facilities are made available for the higher education and training of selected pupils. Indeed the position has be ely changed since D'Albertis felt constrained to say of missionary education in the last century in this region, "How much more would they not accomplish if, besides the Christian faith, work was also preached to them, and they were shown the way to material prosperity." (Exploration of New Guinea. p. 584).

Most visitors to the area have shown a marked sympathetic and charitable feeling for the people of this region. Thompson in 1892 expressed it in the following way. "In consideration of the restohed state in which these fragments of a people have for so long existed, it is to be desired that efforts to ameliorate their condition will characterize future European operations in this part of the British Persession." (British New Guinea. 159.). The difficulties confronting by the Administration in providit, adequate welfare services particularly relating to health in such a spatially populated and unsophisticated area have yet to be overcome. It is true, however, that since the war these people have acquired a few European goods principally by selling labour outside the district to various plantations or to field parties engaged locally in oil search, to such a degree that all men are adequately clothed. It would appear however that appetites for European goods are increasing in a greater ratio than can be satisfied.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The period during which this patrol passed through the region coincided approximately with the "taitu" harvest. There was no shortage of food anywhere and crops were everywhere described as satisfactory.

Very few native complaints were made to the patrol and no matters were dealt with by Court action.

At BUJI village, on two consecutive days, the patrol was met by a deputation asking mainly for a Medical Aid Post to be opened at that village. It was pointed out to them that the District is a large one, that there were insufficient orderlies for all areas and that the Medical Officer had to exercise his discretion in placing Aid Posts where they were required and appreciated most. They volunteered to provide the buildings if the M.O. acceded to their request. It was pointed out to them that there was maintenance as well as the original construction and that they had to patronize the Aid Post and consider the advice of the NMO. On assuring me that they would accept these responsibilities I told them that I would recommend to the M.O. that the post be opened. These people definitely feel strongly about this matter. It was raised previously by Mr. Morris, the former OIC, in an earlier patrol report. (See also headings HEALTH and EDUCATION.)

Some 15 months ago and the inability of subsequent patrols to appoint a new one, it was found that a man, DONE, had assumed the position and title although not the uniform. It was not desirable however to appoint him as he has three wives. The fon of the former VC aspired to the position and his appointment is recommended. An election of Councillors was also held in this village as a number of men claimed that rank without any documentary evidence or even badges. INTE was elected unanimously. RUBU and DUANI were also elected. They were given a short talk on the channels in which they should direct their activities. One avenue stressed was the reviral of the canoe craft. Problems facing them were discussed in detail: Lack of cash for sails and rigging; no big logs locally and too expensive from KIWAI I.. Some old canvas flys have since been obtained from APC pparties who are withdrawing from the area and these have been given to BUJI and SIGABADU villages for canoe sails..

A native from BER village was absent at BOIEGU I.. On asking what his business there was, the information was offered that the policemen IODA of BOIEGU (T.S.I.) had come to the mainland and offered him a job building a house for him at BOIEGU. The people were told that this was illegal and VOs were told that henceforth this policeman IODA was not welcome on this coart without getting prior approval from the DC, DARU. While the patrol was still in the area the man returned to his village to get food with the intention of going back to Boiegu. He was prevented from going back.

The people of IAUGA had complied with the advice given on the previous patrol and had commissioned a cance of moderate proportions. The people of SIDIBIRI, the new BELEVI hamlet on the MAI KUSSA, were also engaged in building a sailing cance.

HEALTH.

The health of the communities visited was good. Numbers of natives with such ailments as scabies, yaws and sores were referred to the various aid posts in the adjoining PAHCTURI R. area, to the ARUFE Mission and to the ROUKU Aid Post.

Elsewhere the objectives of the deputation which attended the patrol at BUJI have been discussed. The establishment of an Aid Post in the near future at BUJI is again recommended. This would provide for the people of TABATATA, BER, BUJI, WUTAR, DIMIRI, SIBIDIRI, TAUGA and TAIS. All of tiese villages are 35 to 50 miles from any aid poor or treatment centre.

AT DIMISIS a man attempted to hide his child from the patrol. The child was found to have infected scabies on soveral parts of the body. Later the man claimed that the child was an outpatient of the AFUFE Mission and produced a full bottle of BENZOIC Co. as proof. He claimed that Mrs. Ellis had given it to him to treat the child. They were taken to ARUFE where Mrs. Ellis expressed surprise that the child was in such a state after having had 'the usual three days' treatment'.

Two infant children of the VC of DERIDERI were found to have scables on their heads. The sores had been treated with iodine. On asking the VC who had put the iodine there he answered that it was Mrs. Ellis. The children were ordered to ROUKU Aid Post. I later informed Mrs. Ellis what I had done. She denied having treated the children. The VC of ARUFE later told me that he had been present two days previously when the children were treated by Mrs. Ellis with some red medicine.

EDUCATION.

450

The ARUFE Mission has sent two lads to INUNADA for Medical invaluants training.

The LAS native teacher at BUJI, and the BUJI

villagers themselves, requested that three pupils. WILLIAM, NAMAI/ERAMA, and IOGAI/NAVI, be accepted for the Medical Trairing School at IDUBADA. It may be that these are not up to Grade III standard, but it is also certain that they cannot reach any higher standard by continuing at the village school. It would be an excellent demonstration of good faith and genuine interest on the part of the Administration if at least one of these lads could be accepted, either immediately by the Training School, or by the Government boarding School at DARU to bring them up to the standard at which they could be accepted at IDUBADA. It would also act as a stimulus to teachers and pupils throughout the village schools in this area.

Supplies of English readers and primers, made available by the Education "ept., were issued to teachers of the LMS village schools. Teachers were found to be handicapped by the lack of writing materials. How they can be expected to teach pupils how to write without pape r, pencils or even slate pencils is impossible to explain. No wonder the teachers become lethargic and frustrated!

ROADS & ERIDGES. Due to heavy rains throughout July, all the jeep tracks in the area were unserviceable.

The track from MABADUAN to SIGABADU showed no signs of recent maintenance. Most of the track from MABADUAN to BUJI was immedated. Sheet flooding also affected large sections of the tracks between KWIWANG and MALAM, BUK to DIMISIS, DIMISIS to BIMADEBUN and GUBAM to DERIDERI.

VIII.ACES.

constructed and generally well laid out. In Signbadu it was noted that a new type of house has become the mode: a single large room, surrounded entirely by verandahs, and standing on piles 6' above the ground. The people of BER still have not completed their houses although they moved to their present site more than two years ago. They were exhorted to complete them before the next wet season.

It was discovered that a number of people of BIMADEBUN actually live at a small hamlet a couple of hours to the north west. Constable HATLA was sent to view it and he reported that there were five households permanently living there, the site was dirty and the houses were without walls. Instructions were given to have the hamlet up to standard by the next patrol.

The new hamlet of BELEVI village was inspected at SIBIDIRI on the MAI RUSSA. It is an old village site set in a grove of some 150 coconut palms. A considerable amount of work in the way of building houser and clearing the site had been completed, but the major stask of transporting the yam stores the 15 miles to the new site yet remains to be done. It was noted that the people were having second manufact thoughts as to whether the goal was worthwhile pursuing further.

At the time of the patrol water supplies in most villages were satisfactory. BUJI is an exception. In the dry season nowever it is a different story, and there are very few villages with anything like a suitable water supply. There is very little the people, with their present resources, can do to alleviate this condition. The solution would seem to lie in the provision of closed wells with hand pumps; The only way I can see to ensure that a still water supply is not contaminated by humans or animals. The problems of convincing the people of their necessity, of teaching them the methods of installation and above all of putting the proposal within their economic means are not apparently immediately soluble. It might, however, prove worthy of consideration for the Administration to provide one such installation in such a village as DUJI, which has a bad supply all the year round, is the site of a Mission-conducted village boarding school, and the proposed site of a Government Aid Post. Here it would serve as an

example of what can be done in other villages with the same problem and eat the same time, providing it is properly maintained, serving as a permanent mark to Administration interest in this remote, backward area-adjoining/audixin closes/contact/with/thexoffshores/forms/Strait/IXXX Such an installation should not be very expensive.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

In a previous patrol report on this area the limited possibilities in this region were outlined. Further inspection of coconut groves revealed the following furtherpossibilities.

A few miles east of CIGABADU there is a large grove of almost a thousand palms. Other smaller groves exist nearer the village. In 1953 these people produced many bags of copra and took them to DARU selling to a trader there. In 1954, no longer having a cance, they did not produce any. However a European trader, a Mr. Ron Julian, purchased their mits delivered to the beach for a price in tradegoods approximating 8/- per hundred. The venture commenced by this European did not prove a success and now they have no market for nuts or copra-

Near the old site of BER village there are also two groves which could be used for copra production. It is however a few hours walk from the present village site. Again with a sailing cance this could be exploited by these people for their cash needs.

A few miles inland on the east side of Strachan I., at an old village site, there is a grove of some 300 palms belonging to the people of IAUGA village. Here they once produced a few bags of copra and sold it to a DARU trader. Here again they did not continue when they no longer had a canoe. Last year the muts were sold to Mr. Julian (although they claim that they were not paid).

Rapok is a recent introduction to a few of these villages and several trees were seen coming into production. Villagers were told that this was a useful tree, that its produce was readily marketable amongst the sophisticates of DARU and BOIRGU and they were advised to plant more. Seed was procured and given to villages which had none.

An area was marked out as a demonstration of the correct spacing of palms near BUJI village. Councillor WARAPA stated that he wished to plant the grove personally himself. The area can be extended in the future if desired. If a hundred palms are planted per year for seven years, and maintained, at the conclusion of this period the people of BUJI should have a means of earning cash in their village.

In the introduction it was mentioned that the area might be suitable for the establishment of a pastoral industry, providing the shipping problems can be overcome. It could well be that Strachan I, JARI I, and the various peninsulars of the WASSA KUSSA - MAI KUSSA exstuary system are suitable for European development or the establishment of an experimental pastoral property. The presence of deep waterways would probably mean that expensive fencing would be kept to a minimum. Most of the light savannah country is of no agricultural use to the local natives and only slightly exploited for hunting purposes. Tick control might also prove to be more effective in such a reason situation. Deer are known to exist west of the Wassa Kussa.

AGRICULTURE.

No important changes in the traditional agricultural pattern of these people were noted.

Pearuts and corn were issued to some interested natives. They were advised to wait until the commencement of the wet some before planting. A quantity was also made available to the Majoraries of ARUFE.

Eschalots were found to have been introduced at MALAM and LIMIL. A quantity was bought and distributed amongst other villages.

At SIBIDIRI it was noted that coccourts were being attacked by a species of animal resembling a flying squirrel (I do not know its Inglish or Motuan name but in KIWAI it is called DINDINO.). It attacks the green muts boring a hole about 1" diameter into the centre of the mut. From the numbers of fallen green muts and the absence of dries, it was thought that the plague was serious to these villagers. The people asked if cats could be found for them as they believed that they would wipe out the pests. None are available locally.

MISSIONS.

The only European Missionaries operating in the area are Pasto. C. Ellis and his wife, representing the New Guinea Revival Mission (also now known as the Papuan Revival Mission and the National Revival Mission), and are stationed at ARUFE. They have a young daughter. They informed me that they expect to be relieved by a young New Zealand couple very shortly.

The London Missionary society are represented by five native teachers, all of them KIWAI natives, stationed at BUJI, MARE, SIGABADU, DIMIRI and KWIWANG.

A. F. C. .

During the period of this patrol the Gravity Party stationed at TARAFA on the Wassa Kussa left the area. At present many only a single European remains in this camp to meet Catalinas.

Seismic One are at present carrying out some activities north of GUBAM and BIMADEBUN involving the transport of dynamite to that area. Natives of GUBAM expressed their alarm to the petrol that axi flys had been erected 400 yards from the village on the main track for the storage of dynamite. The matter was raised to the European in charge of the movement of the explosives and he gave his assurance that no dynamite would be stored so close to a village.

AM Bottrill

a/Assistant District Officer,

APPINDIX "A".

DEAND WATERWAYS (vide Circular Inetr. 32)

August 1955.

CONTROL VERLEY REPORT LAND FOR ARPUN IRRAW

Lot. 9'11' 3. Long. 142'03'k and Let. 9'10' S. Long. 148'13' E.

(a) J. Entering the mouth of the MAI NUSSA and following that river to its junction with the JAHI NUSSA and thence following that river to its junction with the WAESA NUSSA and proceeding upstream to TARARA, this river is new gable for new sixty miles for vessels up to 7g feet froft. The m.v. DAVARA has used this ocurse.

At the mouth the MAI NUSSA is a mile wide whereas at TARARA it is approximately 60 yards.

The WARSA TISA is navigeble from its mouth to ARUFE for vessels of 6 feet draft.

The Upper JARI KUSSA is navigable for workboats to within a sile of RAFF hemlet. Sharp bonds are said to make it imprectical for larger boats of similar draft.

The TANARIA KUCSA is thought to be navigable for workboats for about ten miles. Beyond that point snags probably coour.

The RIRAU KUSSA appears to be navigable for socialects and possibly larger vessels of similar druft for about 15 miles above its junction with the MAI KUSSA. Beyond that little seems to be known.

A tributary of the WASSI MISSA enters that river from the west at Let. 8'57' S.. It is not surked on nost maps. It is said to be nevigable for workboats for about five miles. Prequently boats proceeding up the WASSE MISSA mistake the entrance for the main river charmal.

Another tributery of the MAI XISSA enters that river from the west, from St. wohen Islani, at Lat. 9'02' &. It is said to be navigable by weekboat for three or few miles.

The beds of these rivers are chiefly soft clays. Rocks do exist in some places but none are known to be a denger to vessels operating at present.

a NIE.

5. The WASSI KUSSA mouth offers some difficulty to vessels of 6 ft. dreft. Entry is at high tide. Reefs and and benks are said to make the entrance narrow, at intermediate tides. The MAI KUSSA mouth is deeper and wider allowing vessels of 72 feet dreft free entry.

The Australian Pairoleum Or appropriate present have one bash poor and

os soine boat operating from TARARA.

G. Ellis has are 25 ft launch dreat possibly 4°, operating from to special equipment is available here, s no. at TARATA.

rist in those waterways. Cances are available from RI, WOTAR, BUIT and IANGA villages.

perate transporting ATC stores as required at TARAEL. a is now very light. Light mance traffic is found on errorys to a limited extent.

- (h) Temperary bush timber whereas at TARARA and ARUFE of no importance.
- (1) These voterways have been of importance only for oil search operations.
- (1) (1) Several places on the HAI MUSTA are enitable for Catalina alighting areas. A stretch of the WASSI MUSTA about four miles south of TAKARA is regularly used for this purpose.
 - (11) Banks are for the most part aither mangroves or mips palm although for large parts the severanh comes to the waters edge. Some small tributeries perticularly offer cover for small launches.
 - (111) Most of the newleable sections of these vaterways are salt. The Upper reschoo of the JARI KUSTA is an exception.

(This information is from personal knowledge and from conversations with field officers of the Aust. Petroleum Company. Information should be checked with the verious "K" best skippers operating in these waters.)

An But

A.M. Bottmill. e/Assistant District Officer

MORNHRAD RIVER. August 1955.

Lat. 9' 09' S. Long. 141 20' E.

- (a) 1. The limit of navigability for wordboats at 4 "K" boats dreaming 5 6 feetis at a point about 35 miles from the mouth at a point approximately Lat. 5'40' S. Long 141'39' E. in the dry season.
 - EX Bomb scores and sine books can proceed to a point about 95 miles from the mouth to a point approach aboly 8'32' 5.141'53' %.

The river is about 80 yards wide throughout its navigable length. It is slightly wider at the mouth but diminishes to about 20 yards wide 25 wiles from the mouth. At six places in the navigable section weed islands and weed growths from the banks leave only a narrow charmel for vessels to get through.

The bod of the river is composed of soft earth over almost the whole of its length. Some reaks occur at a point about 20 miles from the mouth. At the lowest level of the tide in dry season these are only 6 feet below the surface and they have designed the propoller of a workboat. The death of the river in wost places seem to everage theory feet.

- 2. Nost of the length of the river shows a ll' rise in the wet season, January to May. The revigable length may be increased in this period.
- 3. There is a send and mud ber at the mouth. At low tide it is only covered to the depth of a few inches. Vessels can only enter on the highest tides.
- (b) There are no vessel a stationed parametrily on the river. At prest Science One Party APO operate one workboat, one selve beet and one book seem. Temperary workshops for servicing these vessels are at GARSITA APO camp. The camp is scheduled to move shortly.
- (c) He ferries oriet. Conces are available at all villages.
- (d) Deily use of the river by vessels supplying oil search parties has been the rule for the past year. "H" boots transporting magnit supplies to these parties from DAMI use the river fortnightly.

 Administration vessels visit the area quarterly.
- (e) REL
- (f) Merkors have been placed at the nouth by ARC employees to indicate the observal.
- (s) 10TL
- (h) NE
- (2) L'us sole means of supplying the Covernment post at PGUSU is up this river. It has also been an important means of supplying parties engaged in all search
- (i) A small tributery joins the Nor I.R. at appreximately 3'50' S.

 1AL'37' H and is navigable for the authors to the joep track
 carcaing between SETAVI and GAB 'villages, by seine best. In
 the wet season it might be possibly for workboats. There are
 none stags to be evolded.
 - B. River benks have lush underg owth and Ligh trens it ment p. sees

總

This contrasts with the open sevenah of the surrounding country and, with a little computage, might provide cover for small provide Vossels. Very fow navigable tributeries exist in the lower section of the river and therefore little cover can be found in this manner.

- The river acts as a berrier to vehicles. It is necessary for them C. to be ferried across.
- Water in the river is fresh above TONDA oven in the dry season.
- It would be possible in an ascrepancy to land a Reaver type reaplane on a straight section of the river a few alles above MANU and about 800 yards from the APC dang at CARSITA. For non-1 use it would be reconcery to full times for 98 yerds on either side of the river.
- During the wot serson the Morehead R. Floods its benice for large stretches of its length. The places whose vessels could unload onto dry ground are limited.

du But A. M. Botterill. officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN - Rouku Patrol Post Report No. 2/1955-56.
Patrol Conducted by C.C.Giffard, P.O.
Area Patrolled UPPER MOREHBAD AND SUKT
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans
Natives 3 Members R.P. & N.G.C., 1 Interpretor and 1 N.M.O.
Duration—From3/.10/1955ro.25/.10/19.55
Number of Days. 3 days.
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?
Last Patrol to Area by-District Services/19.55
Medical SEPTEMBER 19.54
Map Reference APC SHEET TRANSFLY 1: 250,000
Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS. 2. MEDICAL INSPECTION. 3. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.
Objects of Patrol
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded, please. 26/11/1955 District Commissioner
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded, please. 26 / 11 /19 55 Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ MIL
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded, please. Joint Commissioner Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ NIL Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £ NIL
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded, please. 26 / 11 /19 55 Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ MIL
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded, please. Joint Commissioner Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ NIL Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £ NIL

Village Popula

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opulation Register

Area Patrolled UPPER MOREHEAD AND SUHI

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STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

	-		JIRDIN C	N PATROL HOW	ISSUED			
пем	Amount Taken on Patrol	Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	DNA PATROL STAFF	Amount Returned to Store
KEROSENB	4 gals	1		1		•	3	NIL
MATCHES	144 bxs	20			124			NIL
MEAT	72 tine	50	8					NES 14
PIGE	224 1bs	106	24			4		96
SUGAR	24 1bs	24						NIL
SATE	6 1bs	4						2
TEA	4 1748	المراج ا						1
TORAGGO	31½ 1ba	14		10	20			MIL
SOAP	4 bars	1			5		/,t -	NIL
TOLLET PAPER	1 Roll	1					1:	NLL/-
MANITES TITLET	2 *					0-7	€ 2	172
HOORS FISH	50							NIE.
MIRRORS	18			1000	18			NIL
LINES FISH	18				18			NIL
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HEARS ITEM FOR 9PA AND "SOUTH PACTITIC POST".

In a report of a patrol he recently carried out in the Upper Morehood and Suki River areas of the Western District, between the Fly River and the Dutch border, Mr. C. C. Giffard, Patrol Officer, commented on the abundance of wild game.

- Referring to the Suki legons, Mr. Giffard moter "The unter in the layoun is new very low, must of it being covered with thick grass and reaks, with occasional open structures of unter and same lanes. With only a small population surrounding it, the layoun has become a veritable sportsman's parediso. Grandiles are supposed to be numerous, though now were seen (by the Introl). Mach and ducks are very plantiful and sames of over a thougand of quase are commonly store.
- Jestice on in his report he command that allables are very plantiful in the area, a matter being shot by the patrol for foods. His pige and commany are also common and are beenly bushed by the small local matter population, when his difficul believes enjoy one of the new proteinment diets of any native group in the Taraktory.
- the proportional pige are not beed by the willagers in this area.

 Which piglate are captured and fathered in well beaben cages which are increased in miss as the pige grow. Conservation are the numbiner caged and fathered.
- The perpla have very few fouls, which Mr. Giffard balloves may be partly due to the large reader of heating dags owned by the people, and to the prevalence of hauks and smakes. At one comp site the patrol carriers killed and ate a python 1316 long and 16 in girth.

All All

(D. M. Planberg)
A/Assistant Director,
Department of Mative Affairs.
20/12/55.

20th December, 1955.

The District Condesioner, D.A.R.U.

MING. NEPORT. 20105 10.2 of 1955/56 - 10. C. C.

Boost : is not mounded of the obwe report.

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c.c. Mr. C. C. Giffard, Rouku Patrol Post, Mesterr District.

20th December, 1955.

The Birtelet Condesioner,

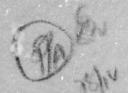
PATROL REPORT. ROULE No.2 of 1955/56 - Mr. C. C.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report.

- 2. Mr. Giffard writes well, gives a good photure of the urea and seems to have done a competent jobs
- So Referring to your owners or againstituent development, it should be clearly understood that the owner of pour ting new count plantings and introducing such citable and crops in co-unio is as much on this Dopartment, working in co-up pattern with A.A.S.F., as on Extension Officers. Plante institute all Short to assertings the planting of additional course paint statements print the planting of additional
- 4. Hr. Gilfard's coments requeling Massion entirity and education are entoused. They are being remed on to Rhantions
- 5. It is agreed that to skewld not wors, at this stage, short the morement of a hamful of printtive people to me free agrees an inhermational boundary which, to them, is without significance.
- 6. The notes on wild gove in the area will be passed to 9PA.
- 7. In passing, it is suggested that its distinct be advised that it is generally visor to refrein from including small incidents such as that twinting to his acquisition of the stone club. Toolsmically, the accuracy involved legal procedure, and outside of this Department such authors are liable to be accordance.

An A. Roberts

c.c. Mr. C. C. Giffard, Rouku Patrol Post, Western District.



30/4/3

TERRITORI OF PAPUA AND NEW GUILEA.

ACJ/RT.

In Reply, Please Quote.

No. 30-5-1/764.

District Commissioner's Office, DARU, W.D.

9th December, 1955.

MEMORANDUM for-

Constant Con

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

SUBJECT: PATROL RUPORT - ROUKU NO.2 1955/56.

Going forward herewith two copies of the abovementioned Report. Wy comments are as hereunder:-

Page 1. page 1. The charging of SEGWA under Sec.115 (2) of the N.R.G. appears to be irregular. The provisions of the Section state that the person who has charge of the child can only be prosecuted after they have refused to obey an instruction given by a magistrate or Village Constable to take the child to a suitable place for treatment. As far as can be secretained from the Report, SEGWA did not disobey the order given by the Magistrate.

Mr Giffard has been asked to forward more details.

C. C. C. Province in Factor

Page 4. para 2. V.C. GARAI-M6F of TERARUMA was admitted to DARU hospital on 10-11-55 with Pulmonary T.B. and died on the 1-12-55.

Page 4. page 3. It would seem that these people have changed their mind since 25-3-55 (See Fouke Report No.5 of 1954/55, page 4 final para.).

Page 1. pare 1 - 5. I agree with Mr Giffard's remarks that the situation should be viewed with tolerance.

Page 5. pare 3. It is to be hoped that native economic development will be given thrust with the arrival of a permanent Agricultural Officer in the Western District at the end of this month.

hr Giffard has conducted a thoroug, patrol and has obviously taken great pains in the compilation of the Report. He is to be commended on his work.

(A.C. Jefferies) a/District Commissioner, Western District.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINMA

PATROL REPORT NO. ROU 2 of 1955-56 : REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE UPPER MOREHUAD AND SUKI CRNSUS SUCADIVISION

Officer conducting patrol:

C.C.Gifferd, P.O.

Area patrolled:

Upper Morehead and Suki Census Sub-Division

Objects of patrol:

(1) Census (11) Medical Inspection (111) Routine Administration

Personnel accompanying:

Reg. No. 5209 Opl EROMO
Reg. No. 6365 Cons. KOATORO
Reg. No. 8459 Const. MAINERI
Interpreter SIRIKIA
MMO GUBA

DTARY -ley , 19th outo

Monday, 3rd October:

8.30am Left Rouku for Uparua. 10.5am Arrived Uparua. Inspected village and area of 140 newly planted cocomuts. 2pm. Village censused. Discussions with Natives.

Puesday, 4th October:

7.30am. Left Uparua for Setavi.
10am. Arrived Setavi and inspected village.
2pm. Village censused.

Wednesday, 5th October:

8am. Left Setavi for Kiriwo.

1.50pm. Arrived Kiriwo after .ery hot and dry walk4pm. Inspedted village and censused population.

Thursday, 6th October:

Sam. Left for Sirisa.

llam. Arrived Sirisa. Ynspected village and took census.

Returned in afternoon to Kiriwo.

Friday, 7th October:

Sam. Left Kiriwo for Goe, arriving at Spm. 5pm. Goe inspected and censused.
Spm. One CNM heard.

Saturday, 6th October:

Sam. Left Goe for Gwaku, arriving after a \$ hour walk.
4pm. Village inspected and censused.

Sunday, 9th October:

Observed. Technic williams and dendised por select

Monday, 10th October:

Sam Departed Gwaku for Kwari. Const. Zoatore and Interpreter Sirikia loft at Gwaku to mind some patrol gear. 1.30pm. Made camp half-way to Kwari, using bark lean-

tos erected in the bush.

Tuesday, 11th Cotober:

7.30am. Broke camp and continued on to Kwari, arriving at lpm.

4pm. Inspected and censused village.

Wednesday, 12th October:

The same of the state of the same

Torks between the Tay Fi

samp Conglishy

Less section in the

Villagers sent to carry out maintenance work on road to Gwaku. Village Constable assisted by Const.
Maikeri in supervision.

Thursday, 13th October:

7.40em. Left Kwari for Gwalau. Passed pravious camp site at 1pm and made camp at 4pm near good water hole.

Friday, 14th October:

ledone Fills water

7.30am Broke camp and continued to Gwaku, arriving at 10.30am Left Gwaku at 11.30am for Aewe, walking for 12hours before boarding canoes on Suki lagoon arrived Aewe at 4pm.

Saturday, 15th October:

8.30am Inspected Acwe and censused population. One CNM held and a number of disputes investigated. 1pm Left Acwe for Iwewe by canoe, visiting Gigwa UFM minsion station en route.
4.45pm Arrived Iwewe.

Sunday, 16th October:

LATIVE AND ALTE

Iwewe inspected and censused

Monday, 17th October:

7.30am. Left Iwewe for Teratama by cance down Suki Creek and Fly River. Abandoned village of Kawatangwa visited en route. 1.15pm. Arrived Teraruma. 4pm. Village inspected and censused.

Tuesday, 18th October:

boths their plansfers

8am Left Teraruma for Iwewe by canoe. 1.30pm Arrivel Iwewe.

Wednesday, 19th Cotober: 7am. Left Iwewe for Gwibaku by cance.

llam. Arrived Gwibaku after a visit of 45 minutes to

Gigwa mission station.

12.30pm Inspected Gwitaku and censused population. Visited Gigwa Missior in late afternoon.

Thursday, 20th October:

troup at 1 to 1 to 1

8am. Left Gwibaku for Duru.

10.15am. Arrived Duru after travelling by campe and

road.

2pm. Inspedted village and conducted census. A number of marital complaints brought forward and discussed.

Friday, 21st October:

THE REAL PROPERTY

established at the older

temps old of the s

7.30em. Left Duru for Insporok. 1.30pm. Arrived Insporok.

4pm. Inspected village and took census.

Saturday, 22r. October:

7.30am Left Inaporok for Serki. 1.15pm Arrived Serki.

4pm. Inspected Village and censused population.

Sunday, 23rd October:

Supervised exhumation of small child buried in village. Body examined for possible violence then buried away from village. CNM held twice. Rested remainder of day.

best to the Monday, 24th October:

7.15: n. Left Serki for Keru. 2.15pm. Arrived Keru.

4. 30pm. Inspected village and censused population.

Tuesday, 25th October: test store territoria.

Left Serki for Rouku, passing through Mata and Gareita, and visiting the Apc camp at Gareita en route. 6pm Arrived Rouku.

INTRODUCTION

taces act. res effered by civi

The Upper Morehead and Suki Sub-division lies north of Rouku Patrol Post, between the Fly River and the Australian-Dutch border, and south of an east-west line drawn through the junction of Suki Greek and the Fly River.

The area consists mainly of thinly wooded kunai country with occasional patches of rain-forest. It is now the dry season and the countryside is extremely parched and rather unattractive. The only flowing water seen was in the Fly River, Suki Creek and Lagoon, Burel Creek just north of Serki, and the Morehead River near Rouku. Elsewhere water is obtained from stagnant pools, and is therefore invariably very poor indeed.

The water in Suki Lagoon is now very low, most of it being covered with thick grass and reeds, with occasional open stretches of water and cance lanes. With only a small population surrounding it, the lagoon has become a veritable sportsman's paradise. Crocodiles are supposed to be numerous, though none were seen, fish and ducks are very plentiful and swarms of over a thousand wild geese are commonly seen.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

In all villages the patrol enjoyed the cooperation of the people and their attitude towards the Administration appears to be very friendly.

Only a few complaints and disputes were brought forward, and it would ear that these Natives are either very law-abiding or else are anxious to settle their grievances amongst themselves in the villages, without having recourse to the visiting Patrol Officer.

At Aewe village John Wavagi was convicted of striking his adult sister on the back with a stone club. As the sister requested that no charge be brought against him, and as the wound was not serious, he was allowed to pay a fine of £1 in kind, the object stipulated being the carged stone club used in the assault.

During the census of Serki village on the 22nd October, Mary, the 2 years old child of Segwa, was found to be very emaciated and ill. Segwa was ordered to accompany the patrol to Rouku, where the child might receive attention at the aid-post. During the night Mary died and about 3 hours later, in the early hours of the morning, was buried in a grave two feet deep only a few feet away from the father's Rouse. Segwa was ordered to bury the child in a deep grave away from the village, and as the circumstances were unusual, the body was examined after being exhumed, but no trace of violence could be found. Segwa was charged and convicted of contravening Sections 100(1) and 115(2) of the Native Regulations Ordinance, and a total of 3 months imprisonment was imposed.

At Teraruma an accusation of sorcery was made by a roman Matere against a man, Kaisa. As Kaisa and an important witness were absent at a dance about a week's travel away, in the Lake Murray area the case was not heard. As the VC of Teraruma is at Daru hospital, the VC of Iwewe was told to bring all those involved into Rouku upon the return of the people from Lake Murray, expected two weeks after the patrols visit.

The entire population of Kawatangwa, consisting of 62 people, has migrated to the Kiunga Sub-district. These people originally came from that area in 1848, moving down the Fly River and settling on the eastern bank just above Teraruma. The reason for the first migration was the desire of these natives to acquire clothing, tomahawks, knives and other essentials offered by civilization. By entering the Rouku area they were mo. accessible to recruiters who brought the prospect of employment and, by their standards, wealth. The Teraruma Natives state the Kiunga people left in about July of this year, after they had accumulated a satisfactory stock of the items they were previously in need of. It is believed that they will not be returning to this area. The ADO of Kiunga is aware of this migration into his Sub-district.

As can be seen from the enclosed map the village of Kwari, with a population of 27, is only a couple of hours' walk from the Dutch border. This small population has been a problem over many years for two reasons:-

- 1. The village is two days' walk from Gwaku, its nearest neighbour in Papua. The return trip involves four days' walking and two nights are spent camping in the bush. The effort and expense required to visit such a small population are therefore considerable.
- 2. When men leave the village to find employment they invariably enter Dutch New Guinea and work there. In the past they have been encouraged and also ordered to work only in Papua, but this had no effect. Those at present absent are:-

Dagu - Carpenter at Merauke Berid-Kavohai - Pitsaw worker at Eramboe Gobwua - Patient with sore hand at Eramboe Badira - 5 years old son of Gobwua

The people were informed that there will soon be plenty of work available for those who want it at the APC construction camp near Rouku, which will be in full operation in about a month's time establishing a rig site for an oil drilling party. They appeared interested and it is hoped that some of the men will apply for work there. Concerning those now absent, it is thought that no action need be taken. The Dutch authorities could

possibly be requested to return them or they could perhaps be prosecuted upon their return for having left the territory without permission, but considering the present stage of development (or rather, lack of it) of this smell isolated village, it would probably be more appropriate for the matter to be viewed with a certain amount of benevolence. Incidentally, considering the small population, this village has an excellent rest-house, large and built according to the plan at the back of the Village Constable's Register.

As can be seen from the census figures, there are now very few men absent at work. During the last year a considerable number were employed as Casual Workers by the APC Seismic One Party at Careita, about one hour's walk up the Morehead River from Rouku. This was on the understanding that they would return to their villages for the yam planting, which in all villages is now either in progress or is about to commence. Seismic One are now leaving the area but an APC construction party will be in full operation within a month's time about 3 hours walk downstream from Rowa, at Sibarasi. It is expected that a large number of the young men from this area will then apply for employment there as Casual Workers, as the yam planting is expected to be completed in about 6 weeks from this date.

To describe the present stage of development of these people, it is difficult to be more exact than to say that they are sophisticated to a certain extent. All the men except one wear cloth laplaps. The exception, set at Serki village, is an old man who retains the former custom of enclosing the penis in a small shell, supported by a string, and with no other clothing whatsoever. The women in the area wear grass shirts. European conking utensils are very rare, and most of the food is baked in ant-hill ovens, according to long usage. Fragments of the ant-hill are carried into the village and heated in a fire. When very hot the fragments are a moved and after being spread on the ground the food is placed on top. Burner and other leaves are placed over the food which is again covered with bark. The cooking takes a couple of hours.

The only two villages which at present have any prospect of improving their economic position in the foreseeable future by means of cash cropping are Uparua and Setavi, which are ligand 4 hours walk respectively from Rouku. It would be possible for Setavi to cance any produce to the Station down the Morthead River, which passes close to the village. The only business they appear to have any possibility of being successful in is copra production. They at present do not have many palms, certainly not sufficient to begin producing copra now even on a very small scale, without depriving themselves completely of eating cocomuts. The previous OTC at Rouku, Mr Bottrill, ADO, encouraged the Uparua Natives to plant more cocomuts, and as a result, 140 new palms were inspected during this visit. I pointed out to the Natives that they would need a lot more than this before they could expect to produce copra, and I advised them to extend their plentings.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND TRADE

At this time of the year food in the various villages is either plentiful, or, if not actually plentiful, at least sufficient. Native crops include the usual varieties, taitu, sago, binanas, pawpaws, coconuts, taico, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane and taro, which is rare. Excellent pineapiles are very plentiful and pumpkins are also in good supply. Sago is the main food in the villages of Suki lagoon and also at Teraruma on the Fly River and at Inaporok. Elsewhere taitu is the chief crop and is at present stored in large quantities in low, floorless, bark houses situated in the villages or gardens.

As far as game is concerned, the area is especially favoured. Wallabies are very plantiful and were often seen and sometimes shot by the patrol. Wild pigs and cassowarys are also common, so that the Natives are keen hunters and enjoy a larger protein diet than most other Natives of Papua and New Guinea. Fish are Plentiful in Suki Lagoon and the few streams and are caught mainly by means of hook and line, which are often requested by these Natives when trading. Snakes are also eaten. At the 1st camp site between Gwaku and Kwari, a snake 13ft 6 ins long and 10" in girth was killed and devoured by the carriers. The abundance of game probably accounts for the fact that pigs are not bred. When wild piglets are captured in the bush, they are enclosed in small bamboo cages, and are kept imprisoned until large enough for killing. The size of the cages, which are barely large enough for the pigs to turn round in, is increased as the pigs grow. Cassowaries are also occasionally caged and fattened

Fowls are very rare throughout the Upper Morchead and Suki. Some viblages have none and others only a few roosters. From my own sad experience, hawks and snakes make a chicken's chances of survival very slim. Natives say their numerous dogs kill most of the g. wn fowls, though roosters seem able to escape this fate. Bogs are everywhere remarkably plentiful, as they are greatly prized for hunting.

Seed pearuts were distributed in every village and the Natives informed of all I knew concerning the planting of them. There were two large bags of these pearuts at Rouku upon my arrival, and these will eventually be given to the Natives throughout the entire area. I have written to DASF, Port Moresby, for full instructions for cultivating this plant.

There are no tradestores in the Upper Morehead and Suki, and money is virtually useless here, as the people have no means of spending 1%. Favorite trade items are tobacco, fishing-lines, hooks, matches and razor blades. Soap is also occasionally requested.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

The health of the Natives is generally satisfactory, and this is indicated by a preponderance of births over deaths, which were 28 and 14 respectively. Sipoma is common throughout the area, and little can be done for this application, as there are no Native Medical or Hygiene Assistants posted in the villages. Details of the health position in the Upper Morehead and Suki, showing the incidence of the various silments, are as follows:-

Village	Sipoma	Scabies	Yaws	Pneumonia	Tu	Sores	& 14	acerations	Colds	Abscess
Uparua	9	1	1		1		2			
Setavi	7	3						sed when		
Kiriwo	13	1					1	to the		
Sirisa	7	1					2	and the same		
Goe	6		of grange							and the second
Gwalcu	5						5			
Kwari	4	2								AND A STATE OF THE
Aewe	5	3			1		5	Profit Color	The State	
Iwewe	8						1			1
Teraruna	16			1					1	
Gwibaku	2						1			
Duru	3	1					7			1
Inaporok	8						4		141	ATTEM TO
Serki	21	1	1				1			
Keru	9									
TOTAL =	123	13	8	1	2.		29		1_	2

The pneumonia case is now at the Daru hospital. Those with yaws, scabies, Tus, and bad sores were ordered either to Gigwa Mission aid-post

or to Rouku for further treatment.

NMO Guba accompanied the patrol, and although he is a sluggish individual, showed himself to be conscientious throughout and was of valuable assistance.

Levatories throughout the area were unsatisfact ry. The holes rarely reached a depth of 6 feet and in some cases accumulated facues almost reached surface level, providing a health hazard more dangerous than if the villagers defecated in the surrounding bush. Deeper holes were ordered in every village and in some a last marker was given to the Village Constable for guidance in future.

The offence committed by Segwa of Serki village, mentioned in "Native Affairs", namely, that of burying a corpse near his house in the village, was unusual for the area and such offences certainly are not a problem here. The people have no cemeteries and merely bury the dead singly in the bush or near the gardens. As the area has been under control for many years it is thought likely that previous officers have had cemetery areas rarked out without their being subsequently used. Before arriving at Serki, the second last village visited on the patrol, I had intended not to give any advice to the Natives concerning cemeteries until I knew them better, this being my first patrol from Reaku. However, at Serki and also at Keru, the last village, the provisions of section 100 of the Native Regulations Ordinance were explained to the people. Their opinion concerning the practice of burying the dead together in cemeteries was asked for, and in both villages the Natives stated they thought the idea a good one. The Village Constables were then told to mark cut an area to be used as a buriel ground, and the Natives were advised to use it, though it was explained that it is still lawful to bury the dead in the bush, away from the villages, if they want to. Similar action will also be taken in the other villages during my next patrol.

These people are scarcely conscious of filth. As most of the eating is done on the ground outside the houses and beside the ant-hill ovens, in which almost all the food is cooked, it is common to see small babies and the family dogs being fed indiscr.m. nately from the same hand.

The area was found to be surprisingly free of mosquitees and other insect pests, which were usually not noticed. Iwewe was the only exception, and here they were exceptionally bad.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

There are no Administration schools in the area and education has become the responsibility of the missions. Three missions operate, the Unevangilized Fielf Mission, the New Guinea Revival Mission and the London Missionary Jociety. The UFM station at Gigwa, situated on the edge of Suki Lagoon, was visited during the patrol. With no neighbouring Europeans, wireless or airservice and with only an infrequent mission launch calling, this station must be one of the most isolated in the Territory. The Rev. Hardy is in charge, and Mrs Hardy and their baby son live there also.

At the time of my visit Mrs Hardy and the baby were at Wasua, as the baby had become seriously ill a few weeks before and had to be evacuated. Mrs Hardy assists in teaching at the Gigwa school, and owing to her absence, and also because Mr Hardy was preparing to leave in a few days for a conference at Wasua, the school was not operating normally. 27 females and 53 males were then attending, but Mr Hardy informed me that there were usually about 120 pupils enrolled. In any one year, the school is open 4 half days a week for 30 weeks. There are at present no Native teachers but in the near future it is expected that a couple will be posted to Gigwa when more graduate from the mission school at Balimo. The Suki language is used during instruction but some English is being taught and Mr Hardy says he is concentrating more on the language now. As can be expected, Bible subjects

are given considerable provinence. This Mission teaches the Natives that such simple pastimes as smoking and dancing are sinful. However, tobacco is still the main trade item requested, and a large dance was held at Serki during Mr Hardy's absence at the Wasua conference. Undoubtedly an umusual amount of sexual promiscuity occurs during the dances. But to prohibit dancing on account of that would be just as sensible as to prohibit flying account of accidents being more frequent than they would be if there were no acroplanes. I always tell the Natives myself that there is no law against dancing, and that, in my opinion, it is a good thing - the choice is theirs. Despite this, it is considered that the Mission here is doing excellent work in spiritual and educational matters, and also with regard to health, as an aid-post is operated where Natives receive treatment for illnesses which would probably be neglected otherwise, owing to the distance from Rouku.

The UFM has influence in the Suki area to as far south as Goe and Serki. The Keru people are influenced by the NGRM at Arufe, where Mr and Mrs Ellis are stationed, and they attend church services there, and some of the children also go to school at Arufe. This Mission station is in another Sub-division and was not visited. Those villages south of Goe are influenced by the IMS Native missionary at Rouku village. A European representative of the Mission never visits these villages, but the people occasionally attend church services at Rouku, and some of the children go to the school there. This school is also in another Sub-division and will not be discussed here. No missionary visits Kwari village, near the Dutch border. These people very occasionally attend church services at the Dutch Eramboe Mission station, across the border.

There are no schools or churches in any village of the entire area, though the Duru people are at present erecting a church. In some of the villages about Suki Lagoon hymnsinging is held at night and short present offered. Mr Hardy stated that he intended to have a school built at Serki in the near future, but the Natives there say they know nothing concerning these plans yet.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

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Roads throughout the area were generally satisfactory, especially considering the small village populations and the usual long distances between settlements. These disadvantages are compensated to some extent by the level nature of the country, which is completely devoid of surface rocks. The tracks between the 1st camp site and Kwari village was found to be in a very neglected condition, due allowance being given to the fact that the population of the village is only 27. Owing to its geographical position, Kwari is never called upon to provide curriers for patrols. One day was given to supervising these people in doing some maintenance on the track. It was also necessary to instruct Iwewe village to remove a number of obstructions to Suki Greek and Suki Lagoon cance lanes, which are commonly found here during the dry season. There are no bridges of importance in the area. The occasional small creeks are bridged by fallen logs with temporary hand-rails provided.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Villages were clean and housing generally quite good. Only a few individuals had to be ordered to rebuild their dwellings. Houses are built a rew feet off the ground, and usually have bark walls and roofs, though where sago is plentiful, particularly in the Saki lagoon area, the stems of the sage fronds are utilized for the walls, and the leaves are sometimes used when building the roofs.

Every village has an Administration rest-house. These are large and

most satisfactory, particularly as the populations are so small.

Village Officials, though cooperative, are only mediocre and none are worthy of special mention. As I am still only learning Motu my communications with them had to be by means of a Pidgin English interpreter, and under these conditions it is difficult to assess the value of these officials.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SPECTMENT COLLECTED FOR MUSEUM

NIL

OIO ROUKU. (C.C.Giffard, P.O)

8/11/55

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

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UPARUA	3-10-55	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	19	2	17	-	16	3.6	7	9	22	19	66
SETAVI	4-10-55	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	6	16	2.	16	-	14	3.5	15	8	17	18	
KIRIWO	5-10-55	1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>;</i>	-	-	2 -		•			4	19	4	19	-	18	3.3	8	15	20	23	
IRISA	6-10-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	3	11	2	11	-	11	2.8	7	4	11	12	
:OE	7-10-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-				-	4	13	-	13	1	13	3.4	8	5	14	17	
FWAKU	8-10-55	1	1	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	3	17	3	15	-	15	4	11	3	20	13	
CWARI	11-10-55	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	1	-	-	8	1	-1	-	-	-	2			- 1	-	3	11	1	5	-	5	3	4	4	9	7	
AEVE	15-10-55	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	4 0	-	-	-	-	2	-	-			- 1-	-	15	58	13	71	3	68	3.8	58	61	57	75	2
WEWE	16-10-55	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	1			- 1	-	5	17	3	21	3	19	3.6	15	17	17	22	
TERARUMA	17-10-55	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	5	-			-	2	19	5	23	1	19	3	8	12	20	30	
WIBAKU	19-10-55	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	+-	-	11	43	13	35	2	33	4	37	40	34	37	1
DURU	20-10-55	1	1	2	-	_1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1-			-	-	-	2				-	14	30	9	26	3	25	4-4	42	26	29	29	1
INAPOROK	21-10-55	2	4	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	1	-	-	-	-,	-		-	-	2			- 1		-	25	5	23	1	22	3-4	16	25	24	27	
SERKT	22-10-55	Mention	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.	I	-	-		-	-	-	-	- -			-	7-	. 24	6	26	1	26	3.5	23	.22	25	26	5
KERU	24-10-55	-	-		•		-	-	-	-							1	-	3.	1		-						5	. 19	3	12	-	.10	.3.2	.11	8	20	15	
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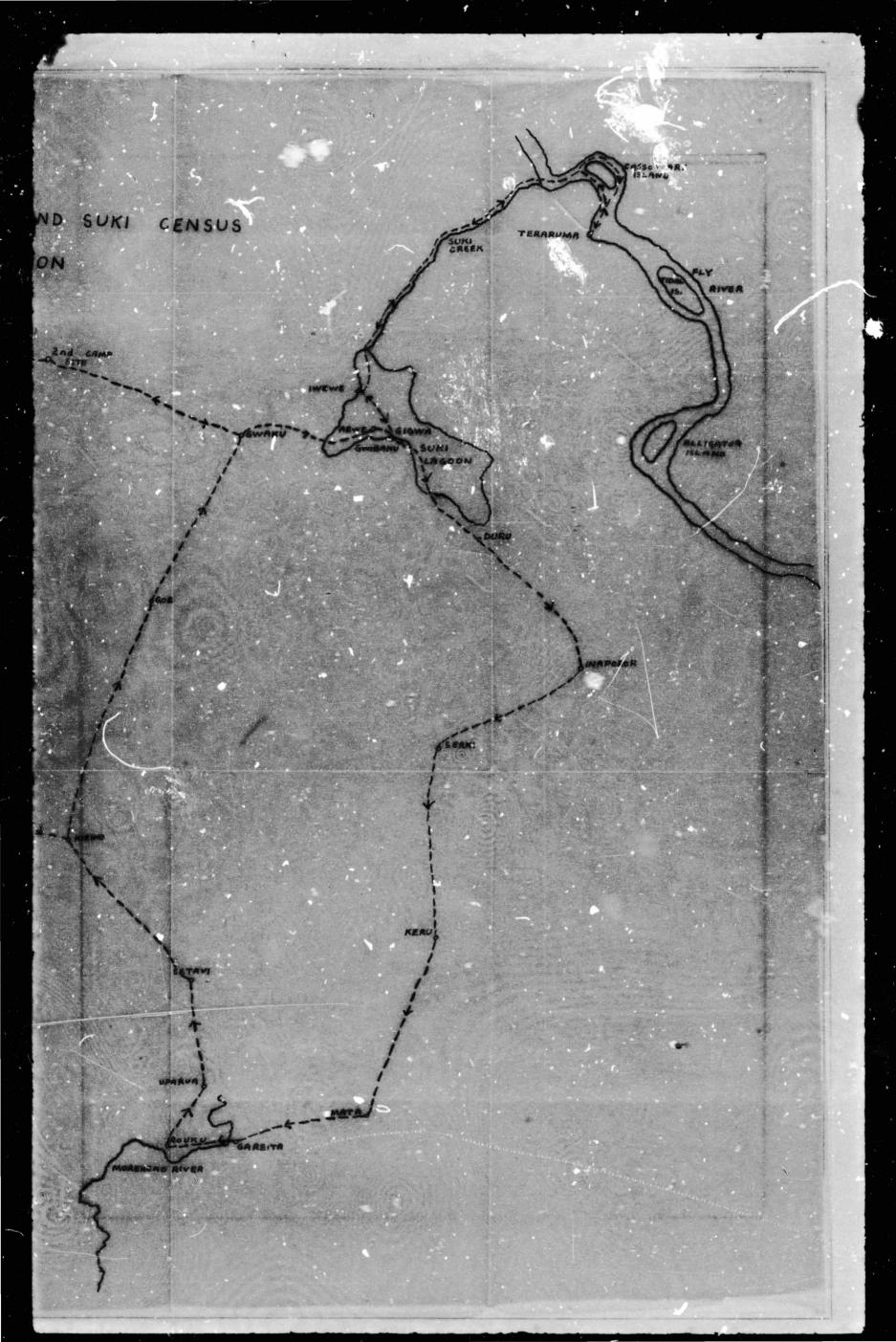
UPPER MOREHEAD AND SUKI CENSUS
SUB-DIVISION

TRUE NORTH

SCALE :- 1:250,000

PATROL ROUTE :- - --

MOREHEAD RIVER





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN - Rouku Patrol Post	Report No. 5/1955-56
Patrol Conducted by C.C.Giffard. P.O.	
Area Patrolled LOWER MOREHEAD AND BENSHA	CH RIVERS
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans	
Natives3Members . R. F	& N. G. G. and 1 N. M. O.
Duration—From. 29./11/1955to14/.12/19	.55
Number of Days	16 days
Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?NO	
Last Patrol to Area by-District ServicesAPPIL	/19.55
Medical OOTOBER	/19.54
Map Reference APC SHEET TRANSFLY 1:250,	000
	ECTION. 3. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE ASFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.	
Foru	varded, please.
/ /19	District Commissioner
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation	e NIL
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Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund	1777



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN - Rouku Patrol Post Report No. 3/1955-56
Patrol Conducted by. C.C.Giffard, P.O.
Area Patrolled LOWER MORAGINAD AND BENSBACH RIVERS
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans
Natives3. Mambers R.P & M.G. 3 and 1 N.M.O.
Duration—From. 29/11/1955to14./.12/19.55
Number of Days
Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?
Last Patrol to Area by-District ServicesAPRIL/19.55
Medical OCTOBER/19.54
Map Reference APC SHEET TRANSFLY 1:250,000
Objects of Patrol 1. CENTUS. 2. LEDICAL INSPECTION. 3. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.
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And Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY. Forwarded, please. / /19 District Commissioner Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ NIL
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Village Popul

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MANDO	4-12-55	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	1	-		
KOROWBO	6-12-55	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
GENCETTE	7-12-55	-	1	-	624	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	5	4
CANDARTSA	8-12-55		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_6	
TRAIR	8-12-55	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
TEREAVE	9-12-55		1	-	-		-	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	1			
LANDORODOA	10-12-55		1	-	65	1	-					-		-1	1			٢
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TERASI	13-12-55	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	3	-	-		1
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STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

				HOW	ISSUED			Amount
ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	Issues to Police	Issues ro Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	DNA STAFF	Returned to Store
RIGE	112 lbs	112 lbs						NIL
logaci	30 tins	30 tins						NII.
SUGAR	5 1bs	5 164						NIL A
TEA	1 15	1 lb						NIL
SALT	10 lbs	2 1bs		8 1bs				NIL
BISCUITS	25 lbs *	25 lbs						NID
TOPOH RATTERIES.	2 10 lbs	2 1bs			8 lbs			NIL
MATCHES	144 bxs	9 bxs			135 bis			NIL
FISH HOOKS	50				44	3		6
FISH LINES 10 ozs	12				1		\	11
RAZOR BLADES	100	6			54			40
KNIVES 4"	6			6				NIL
MANTLES TILLEY	2					/ .	2 /	NIL
FISH LINES 16 ozs	2.5				13			NIL
MIRRORS 5" x 5"	4				4		1	NIL
MIRRORS 6" x 4"	6				5			1
MIRRORS FANCY	15				5			10
BEADS	6 lbs				2 lbs			4 1bs
TOBACCO	806 stks	***************************************		350	213	***************************************		243 stk
KEROSENE	4 gals	1					3	NIL
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote
No. 30-5-1/60.

District Commissioner's Office,
DAILY, Job.

MEMORALDUM for-

The Director, Department of Native Affairs, PORT NORESBY,

SUBJECT: FATROL REPORT - ROLKU/ DARU SUB-DISTRICT NO. 3-55/56.

Forwarded herewith the abovementioned Report.

Ar differd is proving to be an energetic Patrol Officer capable of carrying out sound patrols and submitting well written reports.

NATIVE APAIRS: The remarks for the A.P.C. Driving site require no comments from this office, the citation has been fully explained by Mr 2.0.Day in his Special Report.

It is pleasing to not the copra production by the natives of BULA village. Ar Giffard is being advised under separate cover to arrange a definite delivery date for copra at ROZU and this office will arrange the District transport accordingly.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION: The depressing standard of education observed by In Ciffard is not confined to RUMAU/DARU sub district alone, it exists throughout the Western District. I am afraid that the Christian Missions operating in the District have neither the financial resources or staff to carry out any education programme of werit. It behaves the Administration to open schools at suitable centres.

(A.C. Jefffries) a District Commissioner, Western District.

Pla

#### TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW CUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO. ROU 3 of 1955-56: REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE LOWER MOREHEAD AND BENSBACH RIVERS GENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Officer conducting patrol:

C.C. Giffard, P.O.

Area patrolled:

oul

Lower Morehead and Bensbach Census Sub-Division

Objects of patrol:

(1) Census (11) Medical Inspection (111) Routine Administration

Personnel accompanying:

Reg. No. 1323 L/Cpl UNINI Reg. No. 7138 Const. HAVIA-SOLAE Reg. No. 8035 Const. DENGO-DAIMBART NAO SIMUA

DIARY

Tuesday, 29th November:

3pm. Left Rouku for Sibrasi, travelling down the Morehead River in crocodile shooter Mr P.

Vaczi's small beat 4pps Arrived Sibrasi.

Wednesday, 30th November: At Sibrasi. Expected APC barge CABUNA to visit Sibrasi in morning from APC camp at Careita, up the Morehead River from Rouku. Barge arrived at 12.30pm and the master advised he would be leaving Sibrasi for the mouth of the Morehead River at

6am next day.

Thursday, 1st December:

Gam. Departed Sibresi with the GABUNA, travelling

down the Morehead River.

6.30pm Arrived Bula, at the mouth of the Morehead

River, and went ashore.

Friday, 2nd December:

Village inspected and censused. CNM held. Assisted villagers in distributing equitably £59-4-0 worth of trade goods and money to the value of £10-1-0, which they had received for the sale by tender of

172 bags of copra in Daru-

Saturday, 3rd December:

7.40em. left Bula for Bandaber. 1.40pm Arrived Bandaber.

4pm. Inspected village and conducted census.

Sunday, 4th December:

7.45em. Left Bandaber for Wando.

10. 15em. Arrived Wando.

3pm. Inspected village and censused.

Monday, 5th December:

Rain throughout the day. Conversations with villagers.

Pubsday, 6th December:

Sam. Left Wando for Korombo.

11ens Arrived Korumbo.

3pm Inspected village and censused.

Wednesday, 7th December:

Sam. Left Korombo for Mengete. Small filthy hamlet belonging to Mengete people inspected en route. 10.30am. Arrived Mengete. Const. Havia cent back to Mengete harlet with inhabitants to supervise

cleaning of area.

2pm. Inspected village and revised census. CNM

held.

Thursday, 8th December:

Sam. Left hengete for Kandarisa, arriving at 9.30am.

Village inspected and censused.

LLan. Left Kandarisa for Weam, arriving at 1pm.

4pm Village inspected and censused.

Friday, 9th December:

Sam left Weam for We save. 10.30am Arrived Wereave.

2pm. Inspected and censused village.

Saturday, 10th December:

Sam. Left Wereave for Taipo, a small hamlet of

Iandorodoa.

llam. Arrived Taipo. Hamlet inspected and inhabitants censused and medically examined here though their

names are in the Iandorodoa book.

12 noon. Left Taipe for Landorodoa, arriving at

5pm Inspected and censused village

Sunday, 11th December: 8am Loft Tandorodoa for Tokwa.

12.30pm Arrived Tokwa.

3pm. Inspected and censused settlement. People of Tokwa have their names in the Wemenevre

Village Book.

Monday, 12th December:

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Sam. Left Tokwa for Wemenevre, arriving at 10.25am.

2pm. Inspected village and revised census.

Tuesday, 13th December.

7.30am. Left Wamenevre for Sibrasi, arriving at 10.45am. Visited APC and Wimpey construction camp

adjacent to village.

3pm. Inspected and consused vialage. Had dinner with

APC and Wimpey personnel.

dednesday, 14th December: Sam. Left Sibrasi for Rouku Patrol Post by APC

motor boat, arriving at 9am.

2pm Inspected and censused Rouku village, adjacent

to station.

#### INTRODUCTION

This was a routine patrol, and no unusual difficulties or unpleasant incidents were experienced.

The area visited lies between the Morehead River and the Australian-Dutch border, and consists mainly of flat, open bush country with no mountains or hills. Nearer the coast south of Bandaber there are large stretches of law-lowing kunai plain having very few trees. At this time of the year, just at the end of the dry searon, travelling is no hardship, but during the months after Christmas when most of the rain falls, large areas of the Lower Morehead and Bensbach Sub-Division are reduced to swamp, and any patrol visiting the area then would certainly travel under very difficult conditions.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS

The Natives are at present living quietly and are to all appearances generally contented. No serious crimes were reported and, in fact, there were remarkably few minor disputes or complaints. It seems that these people are fortunately able themselves to deal with tre numerous minor alternations which must arise in everyday village life, without relying upon a visiting Patrol Officer to attempt a settlement.

Bome, of Bula village, was convicted under section 101(4) of the NRO and sentenced to one week's imprisonment. He had hung, as an ornament, a large dead bird, in an advanced state of decomposition, on a cocomut palm next to his house. This viblage has always been a problem, and has usually been found by visiting patrols to be very dirty, with the people making little effort to carry out instructions.

Four men of Mengete village, Kera, Darai, Kapai and Tanggan, were also convicted for contravening the same NRO section, after it was found that the areas about their houses were ine an extremely filthy condition. On account of their advanced age, Darai and Kapai were given only a reprimand, but Kera and Tanggan were sentenced to 3 weeks imprisonment.

An APC construction party is now working adjacent to Sibrasi village establishing a drilling site. There are at present about 40 Europeans and over 200 Natives employed here, most of the Europeans being engaged by the Wimpey construction company, which is working under a contract with APC.

On Wednesday, 23rd November, 1955, just prior to y departure on this

patrol the following Tuesday, three members of APC, Messrs J. Senior, A. Phillips and M. Steer, visited me at Rouku and stated that they intended asking APC headquarters at Fort Moresby for permission to negotiate with the Sibrasi Natives in an effort to come to some agreement with them whereby the village might be shifted away from its present position immediately adjacent to the camp, for which they would be compensated.

They stated their main reason for desiring the move was that the village would be a health hazard to their personnel. I informed them that I could not agree that it would be such. However, con-idering the possible effect that a large number of APC Native employees, probably a few hundred, would have upon the village if it remained so close to the camp, I was of the opinion that it would be beneficial to all if APC and the Sibrasi Natives could come to some agreement, satisfactory to both parties, whereby the Natives might withdraw to a more distant site. Mesars Phillips, Senior and Steer, stressing that they had no authority to make any promises then to the Natives regarding compensation, put forward the following tentative proposals which might be agreed to by their headquarters:

(1) The Natives to be given the full ration scale under the Native Labbur Ordinance for a maximum period of 12 months immediately they vacated the present site. The minimum period to be three months, and thereafter until the full 12 months had expired rationing to be continued according to the needs of the Natives, at the discretion of the Patrol Officer at Rouku. I stated that I would not be keen to have such a discretion, but this was their tentative proposal.

(2) That they be paid for the houses at present at Sibrasi, which would

be subsequently used by APC.

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(3) That all crops at present at Sibrasi would not be disturbed, and that the Natives would retain ownership of them, having the right to compensation for any damage or loss.

The following day I went to Sibrasi and explained all this to the Natives, stressing that they would be free to remain II they so desired, and also stressing that the proposals made were only tentative, not having originated from either APC or DNA headquarters. I then asked them if they might be willing to consider entering into an agreement with APC to move. Them could give me no answer then, but the following day they came to Rouku and advised that they had held a meeting the previous night and were interested in coming to an agreement with APC, whereby they would return to a former village site of theirs at Iokwa, approx. I hour's walk from Sibrasi. Here they have their main gardens, and although there is only a small water-hole at Iokwa, the Natives claimed they had found it sufficient in the past.

I accordingly informed Mr Inillips, who was then at Gareita, about an hour's walk up the Morehead River from Rouku. I suggested to him that the following day, Saturday the 26th November, we should proceed to Sibrasi and discuss a detailed tentative agreement with the Natives, which would, of course, not be signed, but forwarded both to APC headquarters and the District Commissioner, Daru, for necessary approval, modification or rejection. Mr Phillips declined this suggestion, saying he considered it premature, and that he wanted to request permission from his headquarters first to discuss an agreement with the Natives. He also stated that he doubted very much whether headquarters would agree to the Nativess moving.

The following Tuesday I departed for this patrol, and on arriving at Sibrasi on December 13th, was informed by Mr Phillips that he had heard nothing from headquarters concerning his suggestions. The Sibrasi Nativos were accordingly informed that it appeared probable that APC headquarters would not wish to come to any agreement with them. It was then stressed that their village must be maintained in a strictly hygienic condition, and that anything done or left undone by them which might endanger both their own health and the health of the APC personnel rould be viewed most seriously.

The following instructions were then given to and impressed upon thems

(1) The village to be swept clean every morning.
(2) In dry weather all rubbish to be burned.

(3) In wet weather, all rubbish to be buried.

(4) Four lavatories to be built with holes to a depth of 12ft. At any one time the majority of these people are not in the village, but live either near their gardens or are absent on hunting expeditions.

I instructed them to wait one month before commencing work on the lavatories, until it was certain that APC was not desirous of coming to some agreement with them to move. I was reluctant to have them do this work, if in the near future considerable effort would be required of them in the erection of a new village.

Mr Day, P.O., arrived at the APC drilling site yesterday, and he will be remaining there for about two weeks. Acting on instructions from headquarters, he is investigating the entire matter.

During the visit these Natives asked whether commensation would be paid for any damage caused to their crops or other property by APC operations. They were informed that by law APC is required to compensate them for any such loss mustained. They were, of course, warned that frivolous claims would not be entertained. I have had discussions with Mr A. Phillips and Mr J. Senior, of APC, and Mr West, of Wimpeys, concerning this subject of compensation, and they have expressed themselves as most anxious that the rights of these Natives be preserved, and that any damage to their property be fully compensated. I greatly appreciate their attitude on this matter, and during the  $5\frac{1}{2}$  months that I have been at Rouku, have found all APC and Wimpey personnel to be extremely helpful.

During the lastpatrol to the area, Mr Bottrill, a/ADO, encouraged the Natives of Bula village, at the mouth of the Morehead River, to produce copra. Constable Maikeri, of Rouku Detachment, was able to give these people some instruction in this business, with the result that they have until now sold copra on two occasions by tender to traders in Daru, receiving £28/10/- and £69/5/- for 4 and 1/9 tons respectively. Transport, of course, is a difficulty, as the Administration vessel visits the area only about once every three months. It is as yet too early to consider that this venture has blossomed into a well-established business, but the Natives are being given every encouragement and any assistance possible. The Natives of Bandaber village, who have cocomuts on the coast, have also become interested in copra production, and although these people live a considerable distance from the Morehead River, they have also been encouraged to follow the example of Bula.

Wereave village is about 1½ hours' welk from the Australian-Dutch border. There is naturally a certain amount of border crossing by both Dutch and Australian Natives, for social purposes such as the visiting of friends or occasionally there is the movement of larger groups to attend dances at neighbouring villages. During November three Natives who stated they were from villages west of Merauke applied for work at the APC construction camp at Sibrasi. They were escorted back to the border by a police Constable and were ordered not to return.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

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The principal vegetable of these people is the yam, and at this time of the year supply is plentiful. Yams will become scarce as the wet season commences in about January, and these people are usually rather short of food from about February until about June, though they are generally able to subsist without any great hardship. Other crops are bananas, coccourts, pawpaws, manioc and pineapples, which are all plentiful, sago, in only a few villages, mangoes, sugar came, taro, pumpkins and sweet potato. At Wando village it was also possible to purchase corn, tomatoes and water

melons. The planting of taitu (yam) is almost completed everywhere now.

A large quantity of seed peanuts were carried from Rouku, and these were distributed in every village. The Natives were given all the information I knew concerning their cultivation. On first arriving at Rouku I wrote to DASF requesting information on this plant, but have not yet received a reply. It is thought that this crop may be suitable for the area, planted at the beginning of the wet season, during which it is believed only about 70" of rain falls.

Only a few villages have fowls, and they are nowhere numerous. They have little chance of survival with the large number of dogs kept by the villagers for hunting purposes. Wallabies, cassowaries and wild pigs are common and hunting expeditions for them are undertaken quite often. Fish are also caught and eaten, very often by the Natives of the Rensbuch River, at Wereave, Weam, Wands and Bandaber. Small but delicious lobsters were also purchased at Wands.

Small wild pigs which are caught in the bush are brought back to the villages and imprisoned in enchosures scarcely larger than the pig itself. Here they are fattened for eventual slaughter. They are never bred, but castrated, and the supply renewed by the occasional capture of other piglets.

#### HEALTH AND SANITATION

The health of the natives in this area is generally satisfactory. They are suffering from no epidemics, but a large number of minor ailments were found. Most of these were treated during the patrol's visit, but it was necessary to send 33 people, the majority of them children, to Roulai for further treatment. A detailed list showing the cases of sickness found in the various villages is given in appendix "A".

A common fault found in this area is that parents are reluctant to take their sick children to Bouku for treatment. A check was kept on those who were ordered to Rouku during the patrol, and it was found on returning to the station that all had complied with instructions.

As can be seen from the census figures, there have been 16 births and 20 deaths since the previous census. A few villages, particularly Weam, suffered from a whooping cough epidemic which appears to have occurred during May, 1955, and a number of the deaths resulted from this.

There are no Native Medical or Hygiene Assistants posted to these villages. The Native missionary at Wereave has an aid-post and is able to do good work in breatment of minor ailments.

Villages were generally clean during the visit. Lavatories, however, were unsatisfactory, in a couple of cases being merely ornaments for the patrol's benefit, consisting of hastily erected shacks with a lft deep hole scooped out inside. A l2ft marker was given to each village, and they were told to dig lavatory holes to that depth in future.

#### MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The area is not under extensive Mission influence. The London Mission Society is the only religious body operating, and they are represented by Native missionaries stationed at Rouku and Wereave. Europeans representatives of the Mission come to this area very infrequently, and in the past have visited only Rouku village. The Native Missionaries occasionally travel from village to village, so that most of the people are aware of the Mission's aims to some extent, and in a number of villages hymmsinging is a popular event at night. Since I have been at Rouku these men have been absent at a

conference in Daru and also on their Christmas holidays.

There are Mission schools at both Rouku and Wereave, but these were closed during the visit owing to the absence of the teachers and nothing can be said concerning them except that they are at least of value in that they give the children the opportunity of receiving elementary instruction which would not be available but for the efforts of the teachers.

#### ROADS

The terrain is flat and completely devoid of rocks. Road maintenance is consequently not difficult, though one disadvantage is the small population, and in two instances where there are lengthy stretches of road joining small villages continual first class maintenance could hardly be expected.

Nevertheless, roads were generally unsatisfactory, and instructions were often given for them to be cut and improved. In spite of this travelling was not difficult, owing to favorable natural conditions and not to the efforts of the Natives.

The jeep road mentioned by Mr Bottrill in Rouku Patrol Report No. 6 of 1954/55, is now unserviceable and will not be repaired by APC. None of the bridges remaining would be able to support a jeep.

#### VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Villages were generally clean, some of them being exceptionally well propared for the visit. Houses are built with a type of palm floor, a few feet above the ground, and walls and roofs are constructed of bark. The Natives of this area are certainly not noted for the skill or care with which they build their dwellings. Most houses have the appearance of having been hurriedly built with little attention being paid to having uprights as near to the vertical as possible, or levels as accurately horizontal as could be expected even by Natives who have no proper tools. The housing was nevertheless generally satisfactory and it was necessary to issue instructions in only a few cases.

The Village Constables were found to be generally fair and cooperative. The most satisfactory Village Constable encountered was undoubtedly CAMEJI, of Iandorodoa, who is a young man with several years experience of his position. He is not brilliant, but is energetic, intelligent, cooperative and apparently has some standing in the community. He seems to take a considerable interest in his work, and often pays visits to the Patrol Post. Gameji is an enterprising individual who has become interested in crocodile shooting, and has to date sent 10 skins away to Daru.

Waiwai-u, the Village Constable of Wemenevre, is suffering from cancer of the penis, and is unwilling to undergo further treatment for it, as he has already been a patient at the Port Moresby hospital where the treatment was unsuccessful. He has been a VC since 1926, and in recent years has received numerous adverse comments on his conduct and ability by visiting Patrol Officers. On this occasion he was cooperative and his village was in good order. He wishes to continue as VC.

In a separate memorandum the appointment of two new Village Constables will be recommended, Mbavir-Wamo for Bandaber and Wanggap for Mengete.

ANTHROPODOGICAL SPECIMENS COLLECTED FOR MUSEUM

MIL.

O.C. Giffard (O.C. Giffard, P.O) OIC ROUKU. 31-12-55. APPENDIX "A" - Patrol Report No. 3 of 1955/56 - Bower Morehead & Bensbach Census Sub-Division.

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C. C. Siffard. (C. C. Giffard, P. 0)
OIC ROUKU. 31-12-55.

The sales and the section of the section of

APPENDIX "B" - Patrol Report No. 3 of 1955/56 - Lower Morehead & Bensbach Census Sub-Division.

Native Medical Orderly SIMUA

This Medical Orderly, who is in charge of the Aid-post at Rouku Patrol Post, and who accompanied this patrol, proved himself to be keen and competent, and was of very great assistance.

> C.C.Sifford. (C.C.Giffard, P.O) OIC ROUKU. 51-12-55.

APPENDIX "D" - Patrol Report No. 3 of 1955/56 - Lower Morehead & Bensbach Census Sub-Division.

ALIENATED LAND

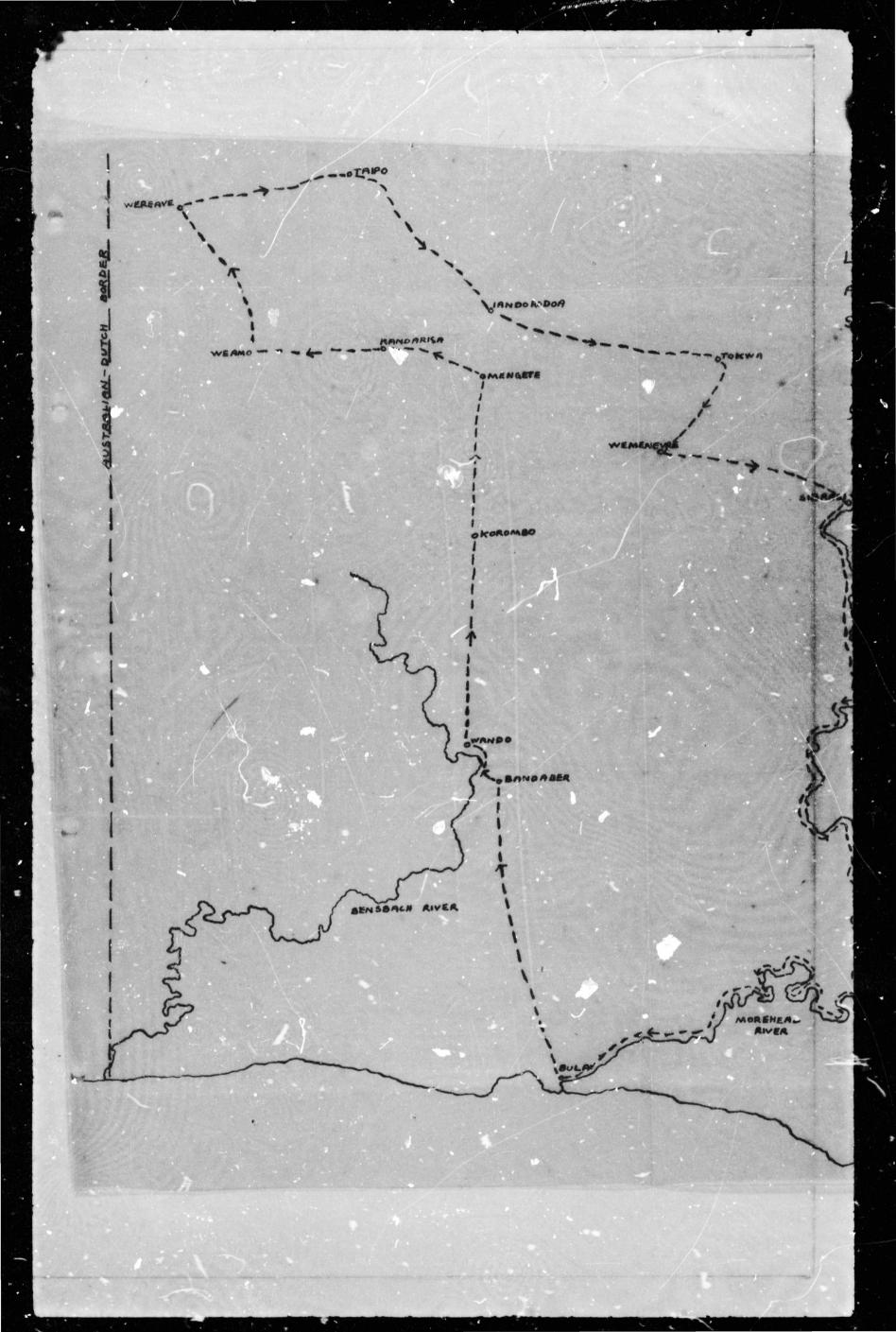
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OIC ROUKU. 31-12-55.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

LOWER MOREHEAD AND BENSBACH

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LOWER MOREHEAD AND BENSBACH CENSUS SUB-DIVISION PATROL SCALE = 1:250,000 TRUE NORTH



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN - Rouku Patrol Post Report No. 4/1955-56
Patrol Conducted by O.C.Giffard, P.O.
Area Patrolled EASTERN TRANSPLY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans
Natives 3. Members. R.P & N.G.C., 1 Interpreter and 1 N.M.O.
Duration—From
Number of Days. 30 days
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?
Last Patrol to Area by-District Services/1955
Medical
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.
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.  Forwarded, please.  District Commissioner
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.  Forwarded, please.
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.  Forwarded, please.  District Commissioner  Amount Paid for War Damag: Compensation £
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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IMADEBUM	4.2.56	1	1		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-0
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## opulation Register

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### STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Puchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		Returned to Store
RICE	318 lbs	264 lbs	54 1bs			5.		NIL
NEAT	106 tins	82 tns	24 tns			<b>3</b> \-		NIL
SUGAR	30 lbs	20 lbs		•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		10 lbs
SALT	8 1bs	2 lbs						6 lbs
TEA	4 lbs	2 1bs						1½ 1bs
SOAP	28 lbs	6 lbs			22 lbs			NIL
BISCUITS	50 lbs	50 lbs						NIL
KOLROSENE	4 gals	l½ gal	3				2½ gals	NIL
MATCHES	288 bxs	20 bx3		67	180			21
TOBACCO	1599 stks	<b>6</b> 8		982	490			59
LINES FISH	20				2			18
HOOKS FISH	100				8			92
MIRRORS	1 30				30			NIL
KNIVES 6"	12			6				6
BLADES RAZOR	200	20			51	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		129
BATTERIES TORCH	200	20					2	NIL
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XXX EA. 30-4-8

4th May, 1956

The District Officer,

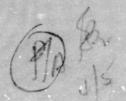
## ROUKE PAUROL EXPOSE No.4/55-56

Receipt of the Report is acknowledged.

Would you please refer to paragraph 4 of Circular Instruction No. 217.

The correct procedure with this report would have been for you to comment to the Officer-in-Charge Rouku and forward the report to Headquarters with a copy only of your comments.

Only if certain action isrequired, need you address a separate neme to Headquarters. Such action may be the noting of a special part of the Report or as in 4(a) or action under 4 (b).



(A.A.Roberts)

07

30/4/8~ pul FAC/RT TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA In Reply Please Quote 30-5-1/276. District Commissioner's Office, DARU 17th April, MEMORAMDURCOT-The Director , Department of Mative Affairs, POUT MORESBY. ROUKU PATROL REPORT NO. A/55-56. The a/n report is attached, together with a sketch map of the area covered. The patrol was of a routine nature and covers all aspects of rative administration. The people have always been a quiet and lawardding groud. I agree with Mr Giffard, it would be contremely difficult to help these owing to transport problems. The only vessels to visit the crea is the District vessel "Elevala" and then only at three monthly intervals. We cannot gravantee to run to a time table. The Agricultural Officer will be visiting the Trans My after his survey of the Kiunga and Lake Murray areas of which he is at present doing. mica) District Commissioner, Jestern District.

### TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUITEA

PATROL REPORT NO. ROU 4 OF 1955-56 : REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE EASTERN TRANS-FLY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Officer conducting patrol:

C.C. Giffard, P.C.

Area patrolled:

0

Eastern Trans-Fly Census Sub-Division

Objects of patrol:

Census

(11) Medical Inspection (111) Routine Administration

Personnel accompanying:

Reg No. 3209 Cpl ERORO-DIASAI Reg. No. 6678 Const. LOLOEA-HEKAHU Reg. No. 7599 Const. HALLA-DIMDA Interpreter SIRIKIA N. M. O. SAMOA

#### DIARY

Tuesday, 31st January:

9am. Left Rouku Patrol Post for Gareita, arriving at 10.30am. Half an hour spent having carriers and gear transported across the Morehead River by cance. Village inspected and censused.

12.15pm. Left Gareita for Mata, arriving at 3.15pm in heavy rain, which continued for remainder of afternoon.

Wednesday, 1st February:

8am. Inspected Mata and censused population.
10am. Left Mata for Pongaki, arriving at 12 noon.
2pm. Inspected Pongaki and censused the population with the Derideri village Natives, who had assembled here. The names of the Pongaki people are in the Derideri Village Book.

Thursday, 2nd February:

8am. Left Pongaki for Arufe, inspecting Derideri en route. 11.30am. Arrived Arufe and visited Papuan Revival Mission station. 4pm. Arufe village inspected and censused.

Friday, 3rd February:

Sam. Left Arufe for Gubam, arriving at lpm. Spm. Village inspected and censused.

Saturday, 4th February:

Sam. Left Gubam for Bimadebum, arriving at 2.15pm. Walking difficult owing to most of the track being under water.

3pm. Village inspected and censused.

Sunday, 5th February:

00

Rested.

Monday, 6th February:

8am. Left Bimedebum for Dimisis. 1pm. Arrived Dimisis. 3pm. Inspected and censused village.

Tuesday, 7th February:

Sam. Left Dimisis for buk, arriving at 2.30pm. lpm. Inspected village and censused population.

Wednesday, 8th February:

Sam. Left Buk for Kondoba, arriving at 10.30am. 2pm. Inspected village and revised census.

Thursday, 9th February:

10am Belated departure for Kinkin owing to heavy rain during morning. 12.40pm Arrived Kinkin.

5pm. Inspected and censused village.

Friday, 10th February:

8am. Left Kinkin for Limil, a hamlet of Malam, arriving at 12.15pm.
2.30pm. Inspected hamlet and revised census.

Saturday, 11th February:

8.30am. Left Limil for Malam, arriving at 12noon. 2pm. Village inspected and censused.

Sunday, 12th February:

Heavy rain all morning. Rested.

Monday, 13th February:

Left Malam for Kwiwung, arriving at 2pm. Almost entire track under several inches of water. 4pm. Inspected village and revised census.

Tuesday, 14th February:

Left Kwiwung for Dimiri, sending patrol gear direct to Belevi. 12.30pm Arrived Dimiri, inspected and censused

village.

2.30pm. Left Dimiri for belevi, arriving at 5.45pm.

Wednesday, 15th February; 8am. Belevi censused and inspected. 9.30am. Left Belevi for hamlet Sibidiri. After 2 hours 10 minutes walking arrived at Mamaria Kussa and boarded canoes, completing the rest of the journey by Later. 5.m. Arrived Sibiairi after very slow trip.

Thursday, 16th February:

Sam. Eibidiri consused and inspected. 9.30am. Left Sibidiri by cance for Wutar. Torrential rain during part of the trive 4pm. Arrived Wuter, which is about 20 minutes walk from canoe landing.

Priday, 17th February:

Wuter censused and inspected. llam. Left Wutar cance landing for Faji, arriving

Saturday, 18th February:

Buji and nearby village of Ber censused. Concerning a dispute between Councillor and Mission teacher arising from the burning of a coconut grove by the teacher, walked to and inspected the grove and arranged a gettlement. As personal servant very ill with fever, having a temperature of 104, remained at Buji.

Sunday, 19th February:

9.30am. Left Buji by sailing came for Tabatata, heavy rain falling shortly after departure, which continued for most of the trip. 1.30pm. Arrived beach near Tabatata and a constable rent to village for carriers. These arrived at 3.30pm but were insufficient for all geer. 4.30pm. Arrived Mabatata, after wading through an ertensive foul awamp. Carriers sent back for remainder of gear, which eventually resched the villago at 6.30pm

Monday, 20th February:

Sam inspected and consused village. 10ar Left Tabatata for Sigabedu, walking half hour to Mabatata Creek where cances had become brought from previous landing site. Boarded canoes and salied for Sigabadu, arriving at Spc. Owing to the rough sens and the strong winds blowing from a westerly direction, canoe crew adviced it weald be difficult to attempt the return trip during the day. Hence decided to leave Sigabadu Tuesday night.

Tuesday, 21st rebruary:

Sam. Inspected village and conducted consus. Conversations with the Matives. 10.30pm. Left Sigebadu for Buji by salling canos.

Wednesday. 221d February:

Sailed with poor winds to Buji, all morning from ridnight, arriving at 2.30pm. Remained 1 hour at Sugi, then left for Tauga, arriving at 5.15pm.

Thursday, 23rd February:

Sailing cance carried away by tide during night. Two remaining cances searched for it during the day. 4.30pm. Cances returned after unsuccessful search. Inspected village and revised census. One large cance sent out again to search, without result.

Friday, 24th February:

Sam. Left lauga for Tais. Progress very slow with necessary to tack most of the distance. One cance forced to return to lauga. 3pm. Arrived beach near Tais. Left for Tais at 8.30pm, walking inland through large swamp until

reaching the village at 9.30pm. Other cance arrived in early hours of the next norming.

Saturday, 25th February: Sam. Ina soted and sensused village. 10am. Left Tais for Mars, arriving at 4pm. 5pm. Inspected and censused village.

Sunday, 26th February:

Rested.

Monday, 27th February:

Sam. Left Mare for Jarei, inspecting small hardet of Jarai, Walater, en route. llam. Arrived Jarai. Inspected village and revised census.

lpm Left Jarai for Mare, arriving back at Apm.

Tuesday, 28th February:

Sam. Left Mare for Tonda. opm. Arrived at small creek where Tonda Natives had placed canoes. Travelled by canoe down creek to the Morehead River, then upstream to Tonda; arriving at 7pm

Wednesday, 29th February: Ionda consused and inspected. 5.30am. Left Tonda for Mibeni. 11.45pm. Arrived Mibeni, inspected and consised village. 1.15pm. Left Miberi for Rouku Patrol Post, arriving back at 4-30pm

#### INTRODUCTION

As the Rocku Patrol Post area is visited by the wet season during the months from November to May, this patrol to the Eastern Trans-Fly Sub-Division met with difficult avelling conditions. Villages invariably have small populations and, as can be seen from the diary, are usually situated long distances apart. The entire area is completely flat except for a section of the country in the north-east of the sub-division, as seen along the tracks extending from But to Molan. Here the ground rises, probably in some laves to a few hundred feet, and there are sven places along the road there one has the unusual privilege of an extended view, greatly appreciated when accustomed to the encloses monotony of the flat, open, bush land which is the prevailing feeture of the countryside elsewhere in the Rouke area.

Except for this small section of elevated land, the Eastern-TransTly is reduced to large areas of mud and swimp during the wet seasor, with short, heavy showers falling almost every day, so that travelling can be undertaken only with considerable difficulty. It is undoubtedly an area of great climatic extremes. Concarning a journey from the Wassi Kusaa to Tenda, Sir Hubert Hauray wrote in the Annual Report of 1921-22, "It was the dry season and the cook series was gold and hard, but the heat was simply appalling, both day is night. I have ever had so not a walk before, either in New Guiner or forwhere else. While Typen, describing the same area in a Patrol Report in 913, wrote, "a not and Adless place to be in, in the dry season. It is absolutely without with except perhaps for some a important in a swamp here and there, wherein wild pigs wallow." Golditions were treatly different during this patrol, but, if anything, more unattractive. Except for this small section of elevated land, the Eastern-TransFly this patrol, but, if anything, more unattractive.

#### MATIVE AFFAIRS

the Native situation throughout the Trans-Fly Dut-Division can only quietly feature of the patrol, usual throughout the Patrol Post yea, was that very few complaints or disputes were brought forward for set event. No cases were heard before the Court for Stive Matters. There is appared by none of the

Distrust and entagonism between villages or groups which elists in some other areas in the Territory visited by the writer, and, generally speaking, these people appear to be all settled and contented.

Following instructions from the a/District-Commissioner at Daru, Mr A.C. Defferies, an inquiry was made into the possibility of these people improving their standard of living by means of some form of ceah-cropping. It is regreated that prospects do not appear to be bright, due, as is so often the case in this country, to the inevitably poor transport facilities. Copra production would appear to be the only possibility at present, and it is now intended to discuss individually each village which may seem capable of disposing of any produce.

Jerai: There is a large grove of coconuts near this village, and the people were encouraged by a previous officer to produce copra. Copra bags were given, sore old canvas was obtained from APC and sent to them as sails for a large camoe, and a police constable was stationed in the village to instruct them in copra production. The people state they are unable to find a tree suitable fa the making of a large sailing canoa. This is probably true, as the complaint is fairly general along the coast. Copra was produced by these people, but, owing to the impossibility of transporting it to market, most of it rotted. Nine bags, however, were sent by a cance borrowed from Mabaduan to Daru, where it is understood the merketing of it was carried out by the LMS European Missionary, though the people have not yet required payment. There is no amplorego hear Jarai and se far as I car gather the Administration vessel would be unable to approach closer than a couple of miles to the village. Even if the Jarai people possessed a canoe, I do not believe to Administration vessel would ever be allowed to be delayed for the length of time which would be necessary for copra to be ferried from the village to it. Transporting of copra from the village to Daru by sailing cance is considered impossible. The distance is too great, and it would not be an economic proposition with the few bags a cance would carry. The possibility of transporting the produce by cance to Bula, at the mouth of the Morehead River and about 6 hours walk from Jarai, was considered. This, however, is also thought impracticable. The Administration vessel keeps to no fixed schedule and travels so far from the coast that it would often pass the village u noticed, and it would be essential, if it ware to pick up any Jarai produce at Bula, for some of the man to travel to Daru with the vessel, to unload and arrange for the sale of the copra. However, apart from this, the main problem is that these people do not have a canoe.

Mere: There is no anchorage here and the Administration vessel would probably be able to approach no closer than a couple of miles.

Tais: this village is situated about one hour's walk from the coast. Transport by a visiting Administration vessel is therefore considered impossible. There are no cances here.

lauga: These people have a large grove of coccounts at an old village site on the eastern coast of Strachan Island. They are interested in producing copra, and possess a sailing canos. If the Administration vessel could approach close to the village and pick up their copra, I feel sure that these people would not hesitate to produce. However, before encouraging these people further to undertal a copra production, it would be necessary to obtain information from the District Commissioner at Daru about the possibility of the Administration vessel visiting Tauga to pick up the produce. The skipper of the Administration vessel "Elevala" would probably know whether the necessary channels and anchorage exist.

Buji: These people have very few palms. They were encouraged by a previous officer to plant 100 new palms, with the proper spacing, but only about 12 have been planted so far. I have encouraged each ablebodied male to plant at least 50 palms. A marker was given and the 30 feet triangular method of spacing was demonstrated. With this village, also, I would request information concerning the possibility of the Administration vessel picking up any copra produced on its return trip from Rouku to Daru, having regard to channels and an anchorage close to the village. The Natives inform me that a boat can approach quite close to the village.

Tabatata: This village is situated about half an hours walk in from the coast. They are at present building a sailing cance. Some old canvas obtained from APC is at Roulu, and this will be given to them as they have no sails. It was suggested to them that they might send copra to Ruji for picking up by the Administration vessel. They appear keen about this but any production would, of course, depend on the possibility of the vessel calling in to Buji on its return

trip from Rouku to Daru.

Signbadu: Some years ago these people produced a few bags of copra and transported them by suiling cance to Daru, where they state they received a satisfactory price from a local trader. When their cances rotted, however, they were not replaced and no more production was attempted. The Signbadu people now have a large cance and they were encouraged to begin production again, and transport the copra themselves to Daru.

Tonda: This village is now sadly depleted of sble-bodied men, absent in other districts. When they return it should be possible for them to produce copra and extend plantings, as the village is situated near the bank of the Morehead River, and they could easily send their produce to Darw by the Administration

vesse.L.

Gereita: This small village is also situated near the bank of the Morehead River and about one hour's walk up the river from Rouku. The possibility of their carbeing copra to Rouku was pointed out to them and they appeared interested. However, they have very few palms. Each able-bodied male was therefore advised to plant 50 new palms.

Other villages in the Trans-Fly Sub-Division are too far from transport facilities for any production of copra by them to be successful.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Food is at present sufficient though not plentiful in most of the villages. Supplies of the staple yam (taitu) have been exhausted almost everywhere, and it will not be until about June that harvesting of the present flourishing gardens will commence. After harvesting the yams are accumulated in large stores constructed entirely of bark with dirt floors, situated either in the villages or at the gardens. These stores are now empty, but the people are not suffering any hardship and will be able to exist until the harvest upon such foods as manioc, bananas, taro, sweet notato, pawpawe, water melons, pumpkins and coconuts. Many inland villages, particularly those towards the east, depend a great deal upon sago, and for them the present shortage of yams is a matter of very little consequence.

Most villages have a few fowls, but they are nowhere plent ful. Pigs are also seen in the majority of villages, where they are imprisoned in small roofed enclosures, leave the pig scarcely enough room in which to turn around. Here they are kept us it slaughtered and become quite tame, although rarely allowed any freedy. One woman accompanied the patrol from Malam to Kwiwung, continually calling to a large pig which docilely followed behind. These pigs are never bred, but found as righets in the bush. The inhabitants of the area augment their very maggre reat ration by hunting with bows and a rows the wallables, pigs and cassoweries, which are fairly numerous in some localities.

#### HEALTH

The health of the Trans-Fly people is generally satisfactory, as there were no epidemics or outbreaks of diseases during the visit. 24 patients suffering from minor ailments were ordered to aid-posts, either to Rouku, Arufe or Kibuli.

Since the previous census there have been 39 deaths as against 38 births, and it is thought that the population will continue to decrease in the near future, as there were disappointingly few pregnant women in the erea.

There are no Native Medical Orderlies stationed in the area. Some

months ago advice was received that the District Medical Officer would post an NMO to Buji village as soon as these people had built the houses necessary for an aid-post. These have now been constructed and were inspected during the visit. The Medical Officer has already been advised and it is expected that an NMO will be stationed in the near future at Buji, where he is eagerly awaited by the villagers. It is thought that he will have the full cooperation of the surrounding population who have been clamouring for such an appointment for some years.

#### MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

Mission influence over the Trans-Fly people is only very slight. Most of the populatics are to some small extent aware of the aims of the missions, but only a few have a close association with a religious body. Two missions are working in the area, the Papuan Revival Mission and the London Missionary Society.

The Papuan Revival Mission: This is only a small organisation having one station and two Europeans in the Territory. Mr and Mrs Jenkins are now posted to Arufe, having recently relieved the previous missionaries Mr and Mrs Ellis. They are a young New Zealand couple who have been in the country only about two months. Their influence reaches to Arufe, Derideri, Pongaki, Gubam and Bimodebum, where some of the hymninging at nights could compare with that of Australian congregations. There is a school at Arufe and during My visit I was told it would be opened the following Monlay for the year's mork. There are no Native teachers. Having as yet very little knowledge of any of the Territory languages, it will probably be difficult for these missionaries to conduct classes for some considerable time. The station has an aidpost and treatment of minor complaints is given. Mrs Jenkins informed me that she is a qualified midwife, and her treatments will undoubtedly be a great benefit to the local people.

The London Missionary Society: This organisation has no European representatives in the area, and they rarely visit the few Mative-staffed schools and churches which have been established. There are at present schools at Sigabadu, Buji, Kwiwung, Mare and Dimiri. Only the teacher at Buji was present during the patrols visit. There are 35 pupils now attending his school, but he has only 12 slates and no chalk. He asked if he could be given more slates, and also some chalk and slate pencils. A separate memorandum to the District Commissioner at Daru has been written concerning this. If the Administration cannot help him at least the request may be passed on to the IMS representative at Daru, as the present conditions under which this teacher is working are very poor.

At Sigabadu the villagers complained about the inattention of the IMS teachers to their duties. It was stated that 4 or 5 toachers had been rosted to the village and that none had shown himself to be even slightly conscientious. The most recent appointee had emulated the conduct of his predecessors in remaining in Sigabadu barely a week before returning to his home in the neighbouring village of Mabaduan. These people have no idea how long he intends to remain absent from his duties. The Sigabadu people stated they want no more Native teachers but are anxious to have a European put in charge of the school, and produced the sum of 27 which they wanted has to send to Deru as an inducement for one to settle in the village. The movey, of course, was not succepted, and they were told that as far as I know there was only one IMS European at Daru, and it was very unlikely that the Mission would have any available for posting to Sigabadu. They then said they would like to have the Papuan Mevival Mission post a missionary to the village. They were advised that the District Commissioner at Daru would be informed of their complaint, and that he might pass it on to the Mission's European representative at Daru.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

The APC Seismic 1. party, which was, until recently, stationed near Gareita, had maintained a jeep road from their camp to Buk, which was regularly used during their field operations. This road is still in good condition, and most of the bridges across the numerous small creeks are as yet fit for jeeps. These bridges, however, will rapidly deteriorate, being built only of rough bush timber, and often submerged under several rest of water during the wet season. The people were not told to maintain them, as there would be no heavy traffic to make use of the bridges, and a simple log with a hand-rail provided is considered sufficient for prestrians.

Prom Buk to Malam, also, the tracks are generally satisfactory, the Natives along this section of the route having made a considerable effort to fulfil their road maintenance obligations. Elsewhere the tracks have been neglected, and the recessary orders had to be issued. On this patrol, however, any failure to maintain the roads usually caused no inconvenience, as it was generally necessary to walk through the grave and keep off the cleared strip of road which becomes, in the wet season, a slimy, bog trap, necessary to be avoided at all cost, for fear of becoming irretrievably stuck.

The long track from Mare to Tonda appears to have never been maintained. These two villager have only small populations, and they were told that the usual standard of maintenance would not be expected of them, but that some improvement would be required. As it is now, a stranger travelling along this lengthy stret h would surely become lost, as for most of the journey there is nothing to distinguish a track from the surrounding bush.

#### VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Villages were usually clean and most were well prepared for the Patrol's visit. Housing was also sat, factory and only in a few seess was it necessary to order the replacement of dwellings. Houses are constructed of various materials, bark or the stor of the sago frond for walls, bark or sago leaves for the roofs, and a type of palm (goru) for the floor. Alministration rest-houses were usually well-constructed, and were in some cases excellent, large buildings.

The ability of the Village Donstables ranges from only fair to solisfactory, but they all appeared anxious to cooperate during the visit. Magua, of Gubam village, is outstanding for this area, and is a capable nan who shows an interest is his work which is not apparent in the others.

In separate correspondence two new Village Constables are being recommended for appointment to Dimiri and Mare villages, where the previous appointees have died.

ANTHROPOBOGICAL SPECIMENS COLLECTED FOR MUSEC,

NIL.

OIC ROUKU. (C.C.Gifferd, F.O)

APPENDIX "A" - Patrol Report No. 4 of 1955/56 - Eastern Trans-Fly Census Sub-Division

Village	Sipoma	Scables	Yaws	Colds	TU	Sores	Lacerations
Garcita	5					4	2
Meta	11		- 500			3	1
Derideri	14	3				2	
Arufe	7					2 2	
Gubam	11	1				2	
Bimadebum	9					5	2
Dimisis	20					3	2 2
Buk	12					5	5
Kondoba	18	2	1			1	3 2
Kinkin	3					3	2
Limil						2	, 1
Malam	8	2	1			2	
Kwiwung	13					1	
Dimiri	23	1	1			5	3
Belevi	5						
Sibldiri	8					1	
Wutar						1	
Buji	1.6			1	1	4	4
Ber	. 8	1			1	3	2
Tabatata	2					2	1
Sigabadu	17			6	4	5	5
Lauga	2					1	1
Tais	4			1	2	2	1
Mare	13	1			2	1	1
Jerei	1.5	2	1			1	
Tonda	9					1	
(1) eni	1.3	1	-				
TOTAL =	262	14	4	8	10	65	33

OIC ROUKU. 15.5.56.

APPENDIX "B" - Patrol Report No. 4 of 1955/56 - Eastern Trans-Fly Census Sub-Division.

Native Medical Orderly SAMOWA

This is a young Medical Orderly who has only recently completed his training at Dara. Throughout the patrol he showed himself to be conscientious and was of considerable assistance.

oro nound. (0.0. Giffard, F.0)

APPENDIX "C" - Patrol Report No. 4 of 1955/56 - Lastern-Trans-Fly Census Sub-Division.

## Inland Waterways

· Y

A report was made on inland waterways by Mr Bottrill, ADO, in Rouku Patrol Report No. 1 of 1955/56, and I am unable to add to this.

OIC ROUKU. (O. C. GAFFARA, P.O)

## VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER EASTERN TRANSFLY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Page. 1.

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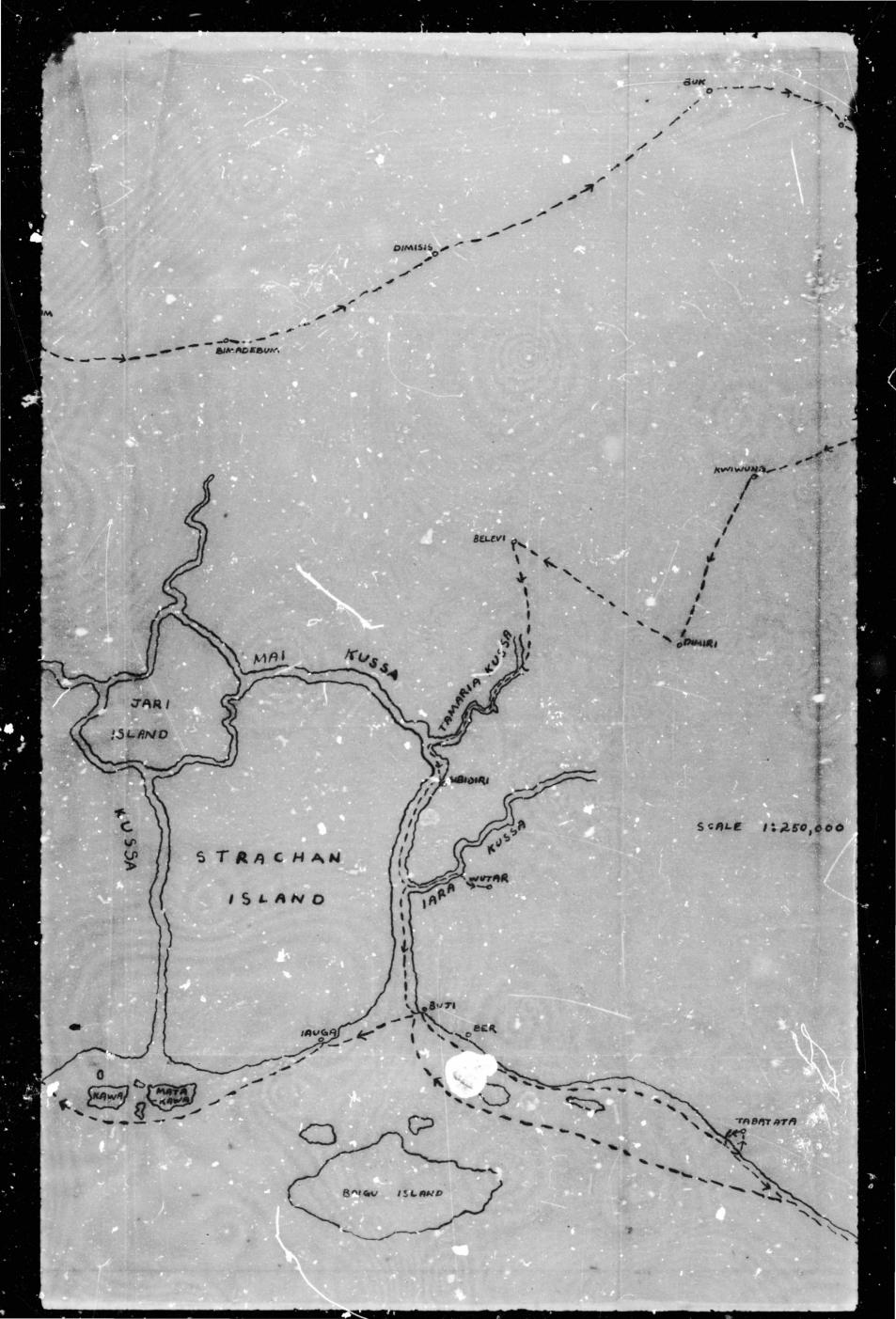
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# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER EASTERN TRANSPLY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

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ESTERN TRANSFLY CENSUS SUB-DIVISION GUBAM BIMADERIM PONGARIO - DERIDERI KUSSA MAI JARI ISLAND *USSA STRACHAN IAT ISLAND (KAWA) O (MATA)







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT



39/4/19/

In Reply
Please Quate
No. 30/1/1/45

Dietriot Office, DARU, PAPUA.

of Native Affairs, SY. PAPUA.

Your NA. 30-4-10 of 7-1-57 Refers.

Appears that the officer respinsible for shows a complete lack of knowledge of the

H.A. 30-1-10

7th January, 1977.

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

### ROUKU PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1955-56.

of KMARI Village. Normal, customary algorithm and group of ing in the border area should not be interfered with. Derformal arrangement with the Netberlands Government touching those matters is the Trusty for the Butual Surrender of Two Criminals.

Second paragraph, page 5 - Mr. Giffard is no showing any imagination or initiative whatever. Fransport marketing problems are to be overcome, not to be accepted w fatalism to leave the area abandones. It is not clair who a good quantity of palms already exist or not.

and the second of the second 30/4/10-30-5-1/460-Bistrict Commissioner's Office, Baru, Western District. and July, 1956. Officer in Charge, Rouku, Daru Sub District, Morchesd River F.B. PATROL BEPON NO. 5 OF 1955/56. The a/m Report is colmowledged. reference to MARI village, it is my intention to remain the H.Q that these people be permitted to remain in H.H.G. be with you to inform them that they cannot claim two matternities.

They must choose one or the other. De 200 I agree, it is very difficult to arrange any definite to production of copra but it has no a great success mainly through transport and renketing. soon so the control of the control o (F.A.Champion ) District Commissioner, Western District Copy to: PORT MORESBY.

## TERRITOR OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO. ROU 5 OF 1955-56: 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 potrol:

(1) Census check (11) Medical Inspection (111) Routine Administration

Personnel accompanying:

Reg. No. 1323 L/Cpl UNINI
Reg. No. 7138 Const. HAVIA-SOLAB
Reg. No. 7140 Const. KOREPE-KAIRI
Interpreter SIRIKIA
N.M.O. SAMOWA

DIARY

Tuesday, 24th April:

9.15am. Left Rouku for Uparua, arriving at 11am. 2pm Village inspected and census checked.

Wednesday, 25th April: Sam. Left Uparua for Setavi. 10.30am Arrived Setavi 2pm. Inspected village and checked census.

Thursday, 26th April: 8am. Left Setavi for Kiriro.

1.50pm Arrived Kiriwo.

5pm. Inspected village and checked census. Census of Sirisa people also checked, as they had assembled at Kiriwo.

Friday, 27th April:

Sam. Left Kiriwo for Gos. Track difficult for most of the journey owing to recent rains.

4rm. Arrived Goe. Villagers unprepared for visit and most of them absent in the bush making sage.

Saturday, 28th April:

Villagers began in early morning to clean up their village, which occupied them for most of the day. 4pm. Inspected village and checked census ON held-

Sunday, 29th April:

Sam Left Goe for Gwalm.

lpm Arrived Gwakn.
4pm Inspected village and revised census.

Monday, 30th April:

8. 30am Left Gwaku for Kwari, leaving Const Havia and Interpreter Sirikia at Gwaku to mind portion of

patrol gear-

2.50pm Arrived camp site, half way to Kwari. Shelters had been destroyed by a bush fire. New bark shelters constructed, and camped for the night.

Tuesday, 1st May:

7.45am. Left camp site and arrived Kwari at 2.50pm. Village deserted with the exception of the Village Constable, his family and a few othern. Rest of Kwari people reported to have migrated across the Dutch border and settled near Iramboe.

Wednesday, 2nd May:

Remained at Kweri. Ochversations with people and Village Constable.

Thursday, 3rd May:

Same Departed Kwari on return journey to Gwales, arriving at camp-site at 2pm.

Triday, 4th May:

Sam. Left camp site for Gwaku, arriving at 1.30pm. CNM held.

Saturday; 5th May:

Sam. Left Gwaku for Aewe by cance, arriving at 11.30am. 3pm. Inspected village and checked census. Investigated a dispute.

Sunday, 6th May:

CNM held. Rested.

Monray, 7th May:

Sam Left Aewe for Iwewe, visiting UFE Gigwa station en route.

llam. Arrived Iwewe.

2pm. Inspected village and checked census.

Tuesday, 8th May:

Sam. Left Iwewe for Teraining, arriving at 12.30pm. Delayed for about half an hour in clearing Suki Oreek of an obstruction. Village inspected but census could not be checked as Village book had been taken to Daru by the Village Constable, who recently died in the hospital there. People commenced cleaning village of grass and rubbish under police supervision Wednesday, 9th May: Villagers worked throu hout day in cleaning village under supervision of police.

2(3).

Thursday, 10th May: Sem. Left Teraruma for Iwewe, arriving at 5pm. Delayed for about four hours while canoe crew cleared Suki Creek of an obstruction completely blocking traffic.

Friday, 11th May: Left Iwewe for Gwibaku, arriving at 9.30am. Visited the nearby UFM Gigwa station.

2pm. Inspected village and checked census. Again visited Mission station.

Saturday, 12th May: Scarcely able to walk oring to infected foot which was swollen and very painful, giving me no sleep for the previous three nights. Treatment gratefully accepted from the Missionary. CNM held.

Sunday, 13th May: Rested. Visited Mission in afternoon.

Monday, 14th May: Sam. Left Gwibaku for Duru by cance. Necessary to complete the last stage of the trip by foot.

10.15em. Arrived Duru.

2pm Duru inspected and census checked

Tuesday, 15th May: 8am. Left Duru for Inaporok, arriving at 2pm.
4pm. Inspected village and checked census.

Wednesday, 16th May: 8am. Left Inaporok for Serki, arriving at 2.15pm.

4pm. Inspected village and revised census.

Thursday, 17th May: 8a. Left Serki for Keru, arriving at 12 noon.
2pm. Inspected village and revised census.

Friday, 18th May: Sam. Left Mera for Mata, arriving at 5.15pm.

Saturday, 19th May: Sam. Left Mata for Rouku via Gareita, arriving at

#### THEROPHOPTON

No census figures are included with this report as a census patrol was completed in this area in October, 1955. A map is also not attached, as one was forwarded with Patrol Report No. ROU 2 of 1955/56, which should be readily available.

The area visited lies north of Rouku to Suki Lagoon and the Fly River, and stretches as far west as the Dutch border. As elsewhere in the Rouku Patrol Post area, it is an extremely flat, monotonous country to travel over. From Rouku through Uparua and Sctavi to Suki Lagoon and across to Kwari near the Dutch border the country consists of fairly open kunai bushland with occasional patches of thick scrub and forest. These patches of forest are usually found on slightly higher ground than the surrounding kunai country, and at this time of the year, when damp though not immedated after the recent heavy rains of the wet season, these small areas are fairly plagued with leeches, a constant irritation. South from Suki Lagoon through Inaporok and Serki on to Keru, the road passes mainly through rather thick forest country, which seems generally to be on a higher level than the more open areas. The wet season here occurs between November and May, and during the patrol it was noticeable that the countryside, though of ten waterlogged so as to cause difficult travelling conditions, was in the process of drying up

The water of Suki Lagoon is now at a high level, and whereas in the dry season cance travel is restricted only to a few narrow cance lanes bordered by thick swamp reeds and other vegetation, it is now possible to travel between the villages around the lagoon almost along a straight course. During the dry season this lagoon is visited by large swarms of geese and ducks which are able to feed on the floor of the lagoon. Now, however, with the water at a high level, this is impossible and the lagoon is deserted by almost all bird life, which will not return for some wonths.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS

m The people in this area are pleasant to have dealings with, and during the patrol's visit exhibited a cooperative attitude towards the Administration

Court for Native Matters was held on five (scasions and nine people received convictions for such offences as assault, adulter, neglecting to appear before a magistrate after lawfully required to do so, failing to work on roads and neglecting to keep clean a section of the village allotted to them.

border and having a population of only 27 was found to be deserted by chest all its former inhabitants. Only the Village Constable and a few others are waiting for the patrol. Some of these people are working in Dutch New Cuines at Meraske and Iramboe, and the V.C. reported that the others, including the Councillor, had migrated across the border and had built houses and planted gardens near Iramboe. The V.C. could not state whether they intended at some future date to return to Kwarl. This small village has always been a problem. In order to reach Kwarl it is necessary to travel from Cwaku on the edge of Suki Lagoon west towards the border for two days, camping one might in the bush. A day is usually spent in the village before the return trip to Gwaku, so that five days' are required to visit this swall group. As they are so far from other villages in this area their interests have naturally been directed towards the Dutch side, and they have invariably entered Dutch New Guinea when seeking employment. The Village Constable was told to visit these people and order them to return to Kwari, or, if they refused, to find out their intentions, whether they ever wished to return to the Australian side. The V.C. has since visited the station with the report that after he had gone to the new village the people refused to return and would not indicate whether they would eventually be coming back to Kwari. Those now settled near Iramboe are:

BADIRA - m - 6
AWONIE - m - 17
CURIMA - m - 16
SAGWAN - f - 36
BUKI - m - 33
GWESI - m - 29 - Councillor
PITALI - f - 25
DJAN - f - 15
WO-TTI - f - 2
TARANGA - m - 22
KWEKE - m - 16
BERID - m - 19

Probably the Dutch authorities could be requested to have these people returned. However, in my opinion; nothing more need be done at this stage. These people are backward and considering their close contact with the Dutch Papuans can hardly be expected to appreciate the significance of the border. Papuans can hardly be expected to appreciate the significance of the border. Also, if they do not return, considerable expense will be prevented by not having to visit Kwari in the future. The Village Constable wishes to migrate to ing to visit Kwari in the future. The Village Constable wishes to migrate to Sirisa Village. He has been told that he may do this, but has been ordered to

visit Kwari periodically so as to keep himself informed of further developments, and so that he may advise me of the intentions of the few people now at Kweri, who claim they do not know where they will go. If the migrants do return perhaps they may be prosecuted in the CNM for such offences as neglecting to keep their village clean, etc.

Concerning cash cropting it was intended to encourage the people living nearer to Rouku to produce copy a, but I have now decided that nothing can be done here on account of the poor transport facilities. The Administration vessel servicing Rouku would be the only means by which these people could send their produce to Dara. This service is unavoidably irregular, having to provide for the needs of other stations and also for emergencies, and visits this station anything between every two or five months. If the vessel visited Rouku according to a fairly strict timetable some planning could be done, but this is obviously impossible. Another point to be considered is that some of the villagers would have to trail to Dara with any copya in order to unload and look after it until sold. Considering the distance they would need to walk in order to get back to their villages and the usual low price which Daru traders could afford to offer for their produce cash cropping here hardly seems a worthwhile proposition.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Always at this time of the year food is rather scarce, as it is still a month or two before the yams are harvested, and the recycle have to subsist on such items as bananas, sego, pawpaws and tapicco. Pincapples are very plentiful here at the end of the year but are now in short supply. Food, however, is everywhere sufficient for the needs of the people, particularly about Suki Legoen, where sago is plentiful. Towards the end of the patrol about Suki Legoen, where sago is plentiful. Towards the end of the patrol about Suki Legoen, where sago is plentiful. Towards the end of the patrol about Suki Legoen, where sago is plentiful. Towards the end of the patrol about Suki Legoen, where sago is plentiful. Towards the end of the patrol are seen of this spassons years were being harvested but it will be some weeks yet before the sain harvest begins in carmest. Other foods eaten by these people include pumpkins, watermalous, sweet potatoes, taros and most things that crawl, swim and fly. These people, incidentally, relish many things, including snakes and hawks, which are scormed by the inhabitants of other areas.

Poultry is very scarce and only a few fowls can escape the numerous dogs which are kept for hunting purposes. Pigs, wallables and cassomeries are hunted in the bush and fish and an occasional opocodile are obtained from the streams. Any piglets cought while hunting are brought back to the villages and fattened in small enclosed pens. They are never bred.

During the previous patrol to this area peanut seeds were distributed in each village, just before the wet season. Only at Goe have a few of the plants survived.

#### HEALTH

The health of these people is generally good, though a disturbing feature was the very noticeable fact that sicknesses among children had definitely increased since the previous patrol. There are, however, no apidemios and hence no cause for alarm. A letalled list of the incidence of allocates in each village is given in Appendix "A". It may be noticed that sipped is prevalent in the area, so prevalent, in fact, that little can be done to combat it until there are NAAs attained in the villages. At present there are no NAAs posted in the area though the UMA station at Gigwa operates an aid-post and is considered to be providing an excellent service for sick people about Suki Lagoon.

One compleint made by the Missionery was that people fail to bring

Control of

their sick children to the aid-post. Apparently they use the aid-post quite freely when sick themselven, but the long walk entuiled asually discourages them from seeking medical treatment for their children. This upsatisfactory behaviour has been noticed at house and every effort is being made to encourage the villagers to bring their children in for treatment. Laring the patrol a large number of people were ordered to take their children eith to Gigws or Rouku, whichever being the nearer.

#### MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

There is only one Mismion stations here operated by a European, that being the Unevengelized rield Mission station at Gigms on Suki Lagoon, where Mr W. Hardy and Mrs Hardy are in charge. Their influence includes the villages of Iwewe, Aeme, Gweku, Goe, Gwibaku, Duru, Insporok and Serki. They have no Native Mission teachers posted to the villages. There is a school at Gigws with about 60 pupils, both male and female, and the standard which they can reach there is equivalent to ascut. Administration school standard 2. From Gigws any promising pupil is sent to the higher Mission school at Balimo. Mr Hardy states one difficulty experienced is in persueding the young calldren to enter the school. The older people are sometimes guite keen, but they can hardly behiefit from such schooling to the extent that children of about 5 to 10 could. This problem, I know, is met with in other areas by Administration schools.

The LLS has core inthuence in the villages of Kiriwo, Setavi.

Uparus and Mate. European rissionaries never visit these villages but there is an LLS Native teacher ported to Rouku village adjacent to the Petrol.

Post. Children from these virlages attend his school and he occasionally visits the people.

Procept near Rouku and Gigwa there is very little mission influence.

#### POADS AND BRIDGES

Roads from Suki Lagoon through Traporof and Yack to Rouki were well maintained and considerable work had o'wiously be a done on them just prior to the visit. Roads between Kiriwo and Kwari, however, were poor, and some prosedutions were inevitable. Large stretches of these roads were under water so that travelling was rost difficult. These people claimed they were mable to maintain the roads owing to the wet season, but there were also fairly large sections never under water which had not been cut for some considerable time. In this stoneless country it is thought that the best maintenance is provided by simply cutting the grass on the tracks with a knife. Roads where the grass roots have been dug out with shovels become useless quagnires for about 3 months of each year, so that it is necessary to walk through the grass.

### VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Four villages, Gos. Gwaku, Kwari and Teraruma, were found to be in an unsatisfectory condition. Kwari has already been no tioned under 'Native Affairs'. The other three villages were cleaned during the presence of the patrol. Just before the am harvest when there is some shortage of food these people usually spend a great deal of time camping near their sage groves which are often a considerable distance away from the main village. Consequently some villages are descrited for months on end, and for this reason the villagers are occasionally caught unprepared by visiting patrols. Elsewhere the villages are good, housing and general cleanliness of the village areas being satisfactory.

(7). During sy last patrol to this area some willages with poor lavetories were given 127; markers to guide them when digging holes in future. These villages are now provided with good deep lavetories which should lessen the risk of decentary dysentery. Village Constables are generally of fairly reasonable competence.

None proved a Letanding, though the Village Constable of Swaku distinguished himself by his complete lack of ability. He accompanied the patrol to Kwari and res given a good deal of advice concerning his duties. If no improvement is evident during the next visit consideration will need to be given to his replacement. given to his replacement. ANTHROPOLOGICAL SPECILIES COLLECTED FOR MUSEUM NII. c.r.giffed. (0.0.Giffard, PO) (1)

APPENDIX "A" - Patrol Report No. 5 of 1955/58 - Upper Morehead and Suki Census Sub-Division.

Village S	Sipoma	Scabies	Yaws	10	Sores	Lacerations	Malaria	TB Colds	
Uparua	13	2			1	1			
Setavi	19					A	and the same of the		
Kiriwo	18								
Sirisa	6								
Goe	10		1				2	A PART	
Gwalca	9		1		7				
Aewe	18	5	1		5	4			A hard
Iweve	10		1		2	2			
Teraruna		4			7	4		1	
Gwibaku	5	5		6.06		•		3	
Duru		10	1		4	-		5	
Inaporok	: 16	3			\$ 5	1			T TANK
Serki	43	3			3				
Keru	16	1	1						
TOTAL =	208	33	6	1	30	18	2	1 6	

oze ROUNT. 2/6/56.

APPENDIX "B" - Patrol Report No. 5 of 1955/56 - Upper Morehead and Sulri Census Sub-Division. Native Medical Ori rly SAMOWA worked well during the patrol. OIC ROUKU. .. (c. c. ciffard, FO) 2/6/56.

STORES	PR	A ST	TO A PERSONAL
BC ~ 4 K B 12 1 2 7 7	LAKEN	(C. CO.)	DAIDIN
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	$+\sqrt{\cdot \cdot \cdot}$	STORES TAKEN ON PATROL HOW ISSUED											
. ICM	Amourt Taken on Patrol	Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	DNA STAFF	Amount Returned to Scre					
* ROOM	258 lbs	178	60					MIL.					
MEAT	lor ths	76	25				. '8	NIL					
SUGAR "*	24 lbs	24						NIL					
TO A	2 1bs	2		0 150	A.			NII.					
SAIR	12 1bs	6		6				NIL					
RISCUITS	50 1bs	50						NIL					
SOAP	28 1bs	4		24				WIL -					
T09A000	1248 stks	36		1079		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		138					
RAZOR BLADES	144	$\sim$ .		155	· -			- 9					
BOOKS FISH	100			100				NIL					
MATCHES	258	24		261									
KNIVES 6#	12			2				NID 10					
KEROSENE	4 galls	1	20.00				3	MIL					
BATTERINS TORGE	4	4					ļ	NIL.					
HUNDORS PARCE	9	_{		<b>\$</b> (0)				NIL (					
NUMBER 6×4	8			8				RUL					
MINROWS 3x2	-8			8		******************		10L					
JANES PISH 10 o	s 11		İ	11			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NIL.					
LINES TISH 16 o	8 2			2				NIL					
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