

National Archives & Public Records Services  
of Papua New Guinea

# PATROL REPORTS

District : Western  
Station : Emeti  
Volume : 5  
ISBN NO : 9980-910-80-1  
Accession NO : 496  
Period : 1970-1971

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

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



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

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

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

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



DISAOM  
DBA. 67-3-2.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of..... Report No. REPORT 1 of 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by S. S. PHILIP, ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled UPPER BAHU CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. E. ALLEN (BALING VOCATIONAL CENTRE) (PART)  
Mr. N. PALINI, clerk Mr. S. KAJBA, O/S/M operator  
Natives Mr. I. ISORO, projectionist Mr. DIWA, Medical Orderly  
Mr. S. NEDD, Interpreter Const. 1/C PANGIRO

Duration—From 2/7/1970 to 24/7/1970

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 17/12/1968

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

Map Reference see attached map

Objects of Patrol Census and area study

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19 .....  
District Commissioner

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

*Mr. Henry D. ...*  
1970

27

GFB:HC

67-3-2

Division of District Administration,

KONERUVA, KATUA.

7th September, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
BALIMO.

UPPER PATROL NO. 1/10-71

Your reference is 67-11-7 of 28th August, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Upper Census, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. B.S. Philp, Assistant Patrol Officer, of Upper Bama Census Division.

The covering comments on this well written, informative report are noted and endorsed.

I am impressed with Mr. Philp's energetic approach to the many problems of the Upper Kama, and it is particularly pleasing to note that positive action is being taken in an effort to improve conditions.

As the completed Village Population Registers were not forwarded with this report, would you please send them in without delay.

(P. W. ELLIS)  
Departmental Head.

c.c.  
Mr. B.S. Philp,  
Sub District Office,  
BALIMO, Western District.

DA-67/3/8349

figure is shown as 44 when it should be 42. This would make an expected population of 1036 which is the difference of 7 referred to above. Please have Mr. Philp check the abovementioned villages in the Census Register to ascertain if the total figures of 160 and 67 are correct.

The Area study has been well compiled and shows that Mr. Philp did a very thorough job on Patrol.

In all a very good report and Mr. Philp is to be congratulated on a good effort.

T. A. Holmes  
(T. A. Holmes)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



c.c. Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEBOBU.

Comments on the above report are forwarded herewith. It is presumed from your telegram 2464 that you have already received two copies of the report.

T. A. Holmes  
(T. A. Holmes)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-11-1

FJH:my

67-11-1

Western District,  
DARU.

28th August, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
BALIMO.

Patrol No. 1 of 1970/71

Receipt is acknowledged of <sup>one</sup> ~~two~~ copy of the above report, by Mr. Philp APO, of a Patrol to the Upper Bamu Census Division. It would appear that two copies were sent direct to Headquarters. Please ensure that all three copies are posted to this office in future.

Certification of Camping Claim has not been made by yourself and it is returned for correction.

Comments on the Report are as follows:-

It is pleasing to learn that interest is being shown in the formation of a Council in the area. But as stated these people are lacking in concepts of the work and functions of Councils. Therefore it is tentatively planned that Mr. McGrath, Political Education Officer, will conduct a patrol in the Bamu area commencing early in November. He will be liaising with you on this matter at a later date.

There appears to be openings for commencement of copra and rubber production in the area. If the required interest can be generated amongst the people, the Department of Agriculture will no doubt lend their assistance to help the people in correct procedures for planting etc. Enthusiasm for the introduction of economic cropping must be generated first however, so that the request for assistance comes from the people themselves. The commencement of a bakery by the five villages mentioned shows that these people can develop enthusiasm and work towards a definite objective when given incentive and help.

The marketing of Sago would be a problem as the only outlet would be Balimo which would provide only a very small market.

If the sale of artifacts takes on this could serve as a useful source of revenue.

Education and Health facilities for the area are very limited and the lack of Educational facilities would seem to be one of the main causes for the backwardness of the area especially as 52 out of a total of 62 students come from one village.

The census figures for all but two villages IOGA and WARINGO tally with the last census where there are discrepancies of 6 and 1 respectively. In the reconciliation, the birth figure is shown as 48 when it should be 43 and the deaths

80

DDA 67-3-2

4  
74

NR415 618 DARU 21 21 0955

ADSEC  
KONEDOBU

9

2258 YOUR 2464 STOP TWO COPIES OF REPORT BELIEVED  
FORWARD INADEVERTENTLY DIRECT FROM BALIMO  
MY COMMENTS WILL FOLLOW ... DISCOM

COL 2258 2464 DISCOM.



67-3-2 (2)

DDA (23)  
P

ADSEC PNG135  
20 AUG 70 1148 NR 482

DISCOM  
DARU

2464 PLEASE FORWARD COPY YOUR COVERING COMMENTS EMETI PATROL  
1/70-71

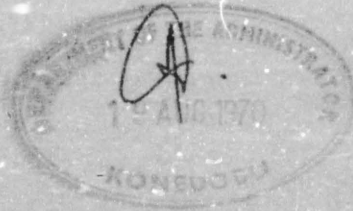
ADSEC

COL 2464 EMETI 1/70-71 ADSEC  
PGM 5 MSBY

67-3-2 22

67-1-1

E.D. Wren.



Sub-District Office,  
BALIMO,  
Western District.

17th August, 1970.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
BARU.

EMETI PATROL REPORT No.1 OF 1970/71

Conducted by Mr. Assistant Patrol Officer B.S. PHILP.

Please find enclosed three copies of the above Patrol Report, copies of Mr. Philp's patrol instructions, and camping allowance claim.

The patrol is the first of three; one to each of the three census divisions, under the control of the EMETI Post, to be completed during the first half of the year. These reports which are to be the annual administrative inspections of the census divisions as well, will form the basis of an area study examine the possibility or otherwise of the BARU and LAMA receiving a council.

It is the writers view, that unless an area has a council, the population tend to remain outside the main stream of Territory activities.

2. As many officers as could be made available were placed on patrol together, to try and convey to the community of the Upper BANU that the Government consists of more than the Patrol Officer, his police and interpreter. Thus the projectionist not only showed film to entertain, but some with a local government message, and House of Assembly. Mr. Clark Pakini, travelling with the patrol received instructions on census taking, and as well, all post records for the division were re-written and brought up to date by him. As the report states, more medical patrolling is needed, and it is likely to be most effective if conducted with the Officer-in-Charge of the local post. Outboard operator, KAIDA, and Constable WENGORO, travelled with the patrol since both are officers stationed at EMETI. Mr. Allen of the Vocational Centre, BALIMO, made his trip to see in what way the Centre could help out in the BANU. As Agricultural staff build up at BALIMO, I hope this

...../2

21  
/

Department too can be drawn into BAHU affairs. I do not know yet if coops or rubber would be more suited for the Upper BAHU.

3. Later in the year a request will be made for the Political Education Officer to visit selected larger centres in all three BAHU Census Divisions, to give Political Education talks with a council bias.

4. With regard to the village of KOUKIASI, a request under separate cover is made for its inclusion in the Census Division. In this report it has been listed separately from the remaining Census Division villages.

5. In brief the report indicates that all is not hopeless in the Upper BAHU.

For your information please.

D.O.

(S.D. W.M.H.)

Assistant District Commissioner

COPY OF LETTER.

Reference No. 67-1-5

E.D. Wren.

20  
Sub-District Office,  
BALIMO,  
Western District.

3rd July, 1970.

Mr. B.S. Philp,  
Officer-in-Charge,  
Patrol Post,  
EMETI.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - EMETI PATROL NO. 1 OF 1970/71.

1. Be prepared to leave BALIMO on Tuesday 7th July, for EMETI to conduct a patrol of the UPPER BAMU Census Division.

2. This will be the division's annual census patrol and as such you will submit an area study for the division, for the year 1970/71.

Bear in mind that a local Government Survey has to be submitted for the three census division's under the jurisdiction of your post, and this area study should be presented in such a way that it can form part of a whole.

The report should have all normal appendices as laid down in standing orders, but also include details of ex-servicemen.

3. The patrol should be of three weeks duration, and the report should be submitted no later than two weeks after your return to BALIMO (NOT EMETI).

On arrival at EMETI and returning there ex patrol, carry out any post administrative work before your return to BALIMO.

4. STAFF. Crew of the motor launch "MAMA"; Department of Information and Extension Services Projectionist, A. ISORO; Constable 1/c BAJATE; BALIMO to EMETI for the duration of your patrol, Constable 1/c PENGORO stationed at EMETI; to accompany your patrol, one Farmer Trainee with knowledge of copra if D.A.S.F. can supply, and one Medical Orderly from P.H.D.

Mr. K. ALLEN of the Vocational Centre will accompany you. Please ask him to write an appendix for your report with his views on how the Centre can help the BAMU area.

5. At each village survey likely areas for coconut planting, arrange to have cleared and check clearing. Also at each centre, talk to the community on political development with a bias towards local Government. Prepare a rural development submission on the EMETI airstrip for my consideration.

6. Try and programme coconut planting, self help work on EMETI airstrip and crocodile hunting for each village group.

Signed .....  
(E.D. WREN.) A.D.C.

PATROL DIARY

- 9/7/70 Departed EMETI 0800 hours. Arrived DIMAME village 1745 hours. (Travelled on M.V. MAMA.) Informal discussions held with village people. Films shown by D.I.E.S. Projectionist. Overnight DIMAME.
- 10/7/70 Census of DIMAME village. Inspection of possible site for planting of rubber. Further discussions held with people about House of Assembly and Council. These discussions arose from comments about films shown the previous night. Departed for SIPOI 1200 hours. Arrived SIPOI 1630 hours, census of village and discussions with village people. Films shown in evening. Overnight SIPOI.
- 11/7/70 Departed SIPOI 0700 hours for PARIEME, at 1530 hours arrived at camp site. After being assured that PARIEME was still 4 hours away decided to camp out overnight and proceed to PARIEME the following morning.
- 12/7/70 Departed camp site 0800 hours, arrived PARIEME 0930 hours. Census of PARIEME and long discussions with village people. Films shown in evening. Overnight PARIEME.
- 13/7/70 Departed PARIEME 0745 hours. Stopped at old village site to inspect land where the PARIEME and SIPOI people are planning to move to. Arrived DIMAME 1710 hours. Overnight DIMAME.
- 14/7/70 Departed DIMAME 0800 hours, arrived EMETI 1445 hours. Overnight EMETI.
- 15/7/70 MAMA departed for BALIMO with Mr KEN ALLEN and hospital patient on board, MAMA skipper instructed to return following day. Departed for IOWA village 0800 hours by canoe. Arrived 0815 hours. Conducted Census and then held informal talks with village people. Films shown for IOWA people that evening at EMETI station. Overnight Mission station.
- 16/7/70 Returned to EMETI 0800 hours. Completion of office work. Departed EMETI 1200 hours by canoe for GAGORO and MATAKATA villages. Arrived 1230 hours. Census of these two villages and discussions held with village people. Returned to EMETI 1700 hours. Films shown for GAGORO and MATAKATA people in evening. Overnight EMETI.
- 17/7/70 Departed EMETI 1100 hours for BEBISA. Arrived BEBISA 1630 hours. Insufficient people in village to conduct census. Decided to hold census on return journey when the rest of the people should be back in the village. MAMA sent back to BAMU RIVER MISSION Hospital with sick woman on board. Overnight BEBISA.
- 18/7/70 Awaited the return of the MAMA. Departed BEBISA 1500 hours, arrived WAREHO 2000 hours. Discussions with village people. Overnight WAREHO.
- 19/7/70 Census WAREHO village. Further discussions and departure for KUBELI 1100 hours. Arrived KUBELI 1700 hours. Village now at new site near old site. Conducted census of KUBELI. Discussions with village people, films shown in evening. Overnight KUBELI.

PATROL DIARY (continued)

- 20/7/70 Instructions given as to correct method of planting coconuts. A plot of land was marked out with the correct spacing. Departed KUBEAI 0800 hours, arrived KOWALASI 1730 hours. Discussions with village people, films shown in evening. Overnight KOWALASI.
- 21/7/70 Census of KOWALASI. Departed KOWALASI 1100 hours, passed KUBEAI 1530 hours, arrived WAREHO 1830 hours. Discussions with village people. Films shown. Overnight KOWALASI.
- 22/7/70 Departed WAREHO 730 hours, arrived BEBISA 1100 hours. Census conducted and discussions held with people. Very small village. Departed BEBISA 1200 hours. Arrived GAGORU village 1605 hours. Inspection of airstrip site. Arrived EMETI 1700 hours. Completion of office work 2100 hours. Overnight EMETI.
- 23/7/70 Departed EMETI 1100 hours, brief stop at Mission Station and then on to KURIA village. Arrived KURIA 1300 hours. Conducted census and had discussions with village people. Departed KURIA 1600 hours. Arrived GARU 1900 hours. Proposed the showing of films but owing to the steady rain and the sea on and I decided against it. Discussions with village people. Overnight GARU.
- 24/7/70 Census of GARU. Further discussions. Departed GARU 0830 hours. Arrived WAIYA village 1030 hours. Walked from WAIYA to MAPODA Mission Station in 20 minutes. M.V. took 90 minutes by river. Departed MAPODA 1200 hours. Arrived BALIMO 1600 hours. Unloaded M.V. WAIYA.

END OF PATROL

17

REPORT OF UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION.

EMETI PATROL REPORT NUMBER 1 OF 1970/71.

SITUATION REPORT:

A. POLITICAL.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

There is no Local Government Council in the Upper Bamu Census Division at present, although there is an increasing feeling in several villages of the Division for the implementation of a council. The people in the villages in close proximity to the Emeti station are definitely aware of council activities in other centers. However, as one proceeds to the extremities of the Bamu and Newoi Rivers there is a great reduction in the awareness of Local Government Council. There is a definite need for these people to be educated fully in the concepts of Local Government as at present they are not fully aware of the implications involved. I feel if people were asked now if they wanted Local Government Council they would immediately say yes without actually understanding their reasons. I will expand on this further in the Area Study section of this report.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

These people do not understand the functions of the House of Assembly or really why they voted in the 1968 Elections, this was quite obvious when they were asked questions about the House. As in the above section there is a need for continual education in this field. Throughout this patrol films were shown and particular attention was given to those about the House of Assembly. All films were translated into Police Motu by the interpreter and then into the local talk. After the films I encouraged discussions about what had been seen and this proved quite profitable. Even so, this only scratched the surface, and much more work in this field is needed.

THE ADMINISTRATION IN GENERAL:

The people in this Census Division only see government mainly at the patrol post level, this subsequently gives to them a rather narrow picture of government as a whole. No other departments are represented in this area. Government to them is the enforcing of law and order. The people accept this without question. This once again shows the need for continued political education in this area.

POLITICAL EDUCATION:

As has been stated in previous sections, political education is a much needed want of these people. It is obvious as one stops at each village the ignorance these people have of the function of the Government. This has occurred through no fault of their own and if anything shows the need for more extensive patrolling with particular emphasis on political education.

There are radios in most villages, and the people claim that they listen to stories about the House of Assembly, etc, it is plain to see they do not absorb what they hear. Political education needs to be conducted on a more personal scale in each village, in not too lengthy sessions, as once the novelty of something new wears off their powers of concentration become over taxed.

Whilst on this patrol films were shown in almost every village. These films were concerned basically with the House of Assembly and Local Government Council. There was an enthusiastic response in each village to the showing of these films. This I might add was not entirely for the film content but for the novelty of seeing films for the first time. In each village aspects of the House of Assembly were explained during the films,

this was done by having an interpreter translate many sections into Polise Motu which is widely understood in the Division. The films discussions were held with the village people to try and gauge if anything had been absorbed. This was approached on a question and answer basis. When a point was not understood I attempted to explain it again. I feel that some knowledge was gained by some of the village people, actually how much will not be known until the next patrol. If anything the process I adopted may have been a little lengthy and interest may have been lost. On the next occasion in the area I will attempt to use flip charts in less lengthy sessions. I am of the opinion that short constant political education sessions are what is needed.

B. ECONOMIC:

The only form of income in this Census Division comes from the sale of crocodile skins. The revenue from this venture has been sufficient to allow the people to make purchases of clothing, pots, pans, etc. If the crocodile industry were to collapse the people would be almost without revenue. Fortunately the people have not come to depend on European foods and they subsist almost entirely on sago and local foods.

There is scope for the introduction of a copra industry in this area, I feel this could come about without too little effort on the part of the Administration and the people. Contrary to previous thoughts on this area, I do not think the people are beyond helping themselves, and if some interest is shown by Government officials they would be all too willing to make an effort. There is plenty of land available in all villages for planting of more coconut trees. Of course copra production would not show any return for approximately six years, but it would be a positive move.

On the Emoti station there are 180 trees which are almost ready to bear nuts. If these nuts could be used as a nursery and distributed to various villages it would help the economy over a long term. There are many trees in the various villages but more extensive planting is needed.

Whilst at the new Kubeal village, I instructed the people on the method of growing coconuts and also marked out an area of land for the correct spacing of trees. As this is a new village site I thought it to be an excellent opportunity to get started on the right foot.

Sago could be a profitable concern if facilities could be made available for marketing.

Mr. Ken Allen of the BALIKO Vocational Centre, accompanied the patrol to explore fields where the Centre could be of assistance to the people of the Upper Bamu Census Division. One avenue where the Centre can assist is in the purchase of artefacts. Whilst on patrol Mr. Allen purchased several items which will be sold through the Centre's store at Koki Market. This could prove to be a profitable business for the Upper Bamu people.

The Centre has already assisted in the construction of the Bamu bakery, and Mr. Allen has stated that the Centre will help in any way it possibly can.

It is proposed that several Bamu students will attend the Vocational Centre in the coming year. In this way they will be able to learn skills such as making cane furniture and then teach their own people to do the same. As there is an abundant supply of cane in the area, this could be a worthwhile business.

The villagers of Iowa, Cagaro, Katakic and Kuria, all of the Upper Bamu Census Division, and Mirao, of the Lower Bamu Census Division,



have embarked in a joint venture to construct a bakehouse at EMERI. The bakehouse is currently being constructed from native materials and an oven has been made by the BALIMO Vocational Centre. Advice and aid is being given by the Vocational Centre in the construction of this bakery. The five villages concerned have contributed ten dollars each which will pay for the oven and initial ingredients for baking. Five men have visited the Vocational Centre for a period of four weeks, and now are quite capable of baking bread. It is envisaged that the bakery will commence production in approximately one month.

To date there has been a high degree of co-operation between the five villages concerned, and all are extremely enthusiastic. Even though it has been pointed out to them that there will not be a great return from this business, I feel it has proved that several villages are quite capable of working together. I feel that a constant amount of bread will be able to be produced and sold each week to the station, Mission, and various people coming to the station. The production of bread will be closely supervised to prevent over production.

A retired policeman, BALIRUWA, residing at IOWA village is currently erecting a trade store next to the station. When the store is completed he will be given assistance in ordering stock by the BALIMO Vocational Centre. This is the first time that a local man has attempted any form of private enterprise and I feel this is a move in the right direction. I will ensure he is given as much help as possible in establishing his store.

Certainly financial situation in the UPPER BAMU is grim, but I do not think it is beyond help. It is difficult to see the UPPER BAMU becoming an affluent area, but it can only improve from its present state.

The future financial situation in the UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION is not going to improve unless something is attempted now. Coconuts could prove to be one of the few answers to this problem.

#### C. EDUCATION:

There is only one school in the Census Division which is operated by the BAMU River Mission. This school now provides education to standard six and students with ability are sponsored to AWABA or DARU High School. The functions of this school will be elaborated further in the area study.

There are few people with educational qualifications above standard six. Those who do have higher qualifications are either teaching at the Mission or are working in other areas. There are many children in villages with standard six and below, this seems to be rather unfortunate as these children cannot look forward to any future, and what they have learned is soon forgotten when they return to the village. Many of these children have been taken out of school by their parents when the children themselves were very keen to stay at school. This is a problem which comes up continually throughout the school year. It is most disappointing when a child is progressing very well and then is just taken back to the village. This shows the parents do not see the advantages of educating their children. Parents overall do not contribute any voluntary help to the school, and all maintenance to school buildings is done by Mr. Standen.

#### HEALTH:

The villages close to the BAMU River Mission have an excellent health service of which they do not take advantage, for some reason these people are very reluctant to take a person to the hospital for

...../

14

treatment even if it means only 30 minutes paddling by canoe. This is particularly obvious in the case of women. The reason could be that if a woman is in hospital she cannot go and take care, thus husbands are reluctant to take their wives to hospital.

There were quite a lot of ulcers treated on patrol, some of these being extremely bad through neglect. The people were quite willing to proceed to hospital once told to do so.

Overall the health situation in the area is good, although more constant medical patrols would be advantageous.

MISSIONS:

There are two Missions currently operating in this Census Division, the main one being the BAMU RIVER MISSION situated one mile from the Government station at EMETI. The other being the SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSION which has a minister at KUBBAI on the UPPER BAMU River which is two days by M.V. "KAWA" from EMETI. The SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSION is limited in that the minister is a Sepik man and only speaks piglin, thus he has great communication problems at present. The people as a whole take the Mission's services for granted and do not appear to show any appreciation for these services. Overall the people and Missions get along without any signs of antagonism.

SPORT:

There is no organized sport in the UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION. There is a small playing field at EMETI station which is frequently used. This could be extended and some sort of competition could be organized amongst the villages next to the station.

FILMS:

Over the last two months films have been shown on a fairly regular basis at EMETI. Whenever films are screened there is always a large attendance, at most times exceeding one hundred people. The films have proved very popular and are besides an excellent media of political education. It is hoped the BALIMO projector and generator will be made available for future screenings.

END OF SITUATION REPORT

B

REPORT OF UPPER DAMU CENSUS DIVISION

EMETI PATROL REPORT NUMBER 1 OF 1970/71

AREA STUDY:

A. INTRODUCTION:

(a) The topography of the land area encompassed by this Census Division changes as one proceeds in a northerly direction from the EMETI station. The area slowly changes from one of low lying alluvial areas in the south to undulating areas with small hills up to 100 feet in the north. All gardens are on this high land and villages are constructed on the dry land. The area abounds with sago swamps with these being more plentiful in the south. Dense, low lying rain forest is the predominant vegetation throughout the Census Division.

This Census Division receives rain throughout the year in both the north-west and south-east seasons. From June 1969, to July 1970, the DAMU MISSION station which is typical of this area, received 121.12 points of rain with a monthly rainfall as tabulated in appendix 'A'.

The soil consists basically of red clay, covered by dark grey alluvial top soil up to several feet deep. Rocks and stones do exist on the top of the DAMU and WANOI Rivers, but these were not observed on this patrol. Owing to the height of the water at the time of patrol it was difficult to tell what type of base the river had at KOWALASI village which was the furthest north the patrol reached. The people of KOWALASI state that at low water there are sand bars opposite their village.

(b) The Census Division is situated mainly north of BALIMO Sub-District Headquarters, extending to the east, and is also mainly north of EMETI Patrol Post.

The WANOI River is accessible by foot from BALIMO. There is a walking track from PANUSEA village to a point near SIYCI village. The Census Division is accessible from DAMU District Headquarters, only by boat. There is a wharf maintained by the Administration at EMETI which is capable of berthing boats up to 80' in length. Boats drawing 4'6" can reach any village in this Census Division, although at times of low water the village of KOWALASI is sometimes blocked by sand bars. The rivers in this Census Division are subject to tidal bores which are quite hazardous to shipping.

There are no airstrips in the Census Division, the closest being an category 'D' strip at the MANGDA MISSION STATION nearby.

(c) The Australian Petroleum Company was in the Upper Damu Census Division for some years up to 1958. Little evidence remains except for some corrugated iron and equipment at old dig sites. The company did raise the standard of living in the area by creating employment and thus turning quite a lot of cash into the Census Division in the form of wages. The people of KUBELAI and WAREBO villages made quite a lot of money on the sale of timber to the company. At the time villagers were moved to sites near the work camps, this did not disrupt village life to any great extent.

People in the upper reaches of the Census Division have had very little to do with the Administration, they appear to be a content and happy lot and seldom come to EMETI for any help from the Government. They are happy to comply with any wishes of the Government. People in close proximity do come to the station whenever a Government Official goes to EMETI. These people are becoming more eager to voice their likes and dislikes to Government Officials. I find this a good thing as it often leads to valuable discussions.

21

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS:

(a) Attached as Appendix 'B' are the census figures compiled during the patrol to the UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION. It will be noted that there is an additional village of KOWALASI which does not appear in the Village Directory. Although this village has been censused on previous occasions, there were no figures included on the 1968/69 census. As far as I could make out from the village people this village has been situated at the current site for approximately five years. Prior to that period they lived at a site called IRIB which is located much further up the BAMU River.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS:

(a) Language is the binding factor between social groups in this area. Refer Migratory patterns, Appendix 'C'.

(b) There is very little trace of any clans remaining in this area. As there are surprisingly few old men in the villages it is quite possible that the younger men have forgotten the clan pattern.

(c) The following speak common languages:-

1. PARIEME, SIPOI, DIMAME (all in Wawoi) WAREHO and KUBEAI (in the Upper Bamu).
2. IOMA, GAGORO and FOMA. *Wawa*
3. BIBISA and MATAKALA.
4. GARU.
5. KOWALASI.

The people of MATAKALA and BIBISA speak the same language as UKUSI and KOLIRAMIO in the GAMA River. GARU speaks a common language with ARAGI and ARUKINAPE further down the IRAMIA River, and the villages of KENEDIBA, URIO and MAGUMI on the FLY River. There is also an increase in the amount of GOGODALA being spoken in this village as there have been many migrations into GARU from SAIMASE and WAKA villages further up the IRAMIA River. The people of GARU do not speak a common language with any other group in the UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION. The language spoken by these people is called DUDINAPE. The KOWALASI people speak the same language as the BOSAVI's, and their language is not common with any other group in the Census Division.

(d) All villages appear to get along with each other and no open antagonism exists between any two villages in the Census Division. MATAKALA, GAGORO villages are situated on the same village site even though they are in different groups. Many people from BIBISA have migrated into the MATAKALA village. WAREHO and KUBEAI people were situated within five minutes walking distance of each other. The KUBEAI people have now moved up river to a site just below the old Australian Petroleum Company rig number 2. Their reason for moving is that they have run out of sago at the old village site. This is the reason behind any movement of villages in the Census Division. The people of PARIEME in the WAWOI River are seriously thinking of moving back to their old village site of DIAMI, the reason being they are having to travel too far to get sufficient sago. The people of SIPOI are also considering a move to this site where there is ample high ground and an abundance of sago in close proximity. This site could also be suitable for planting of rubber in the future when the Agriculture Department has completed it's extensive work in the GOGODALA area. The people of these villages brought up the subject of rubber in conversations.

Overall the people above the junction of the MAMOI and BAMU rivers do not have a great deal in common with the people in close proximity to the station.

(e) The groups outside the Census Division are:-

1. South East : Lower Bamu
2. East : Gama and Taurama
3. South : Gogodala
4. North : Various groups with little contact by the Administration.

The groups in the Census Division who have affiliations with groups outside the Division are as follows:-

1. Debisa and Matakain - with the Taurama and Gama people - ties have been strengthened through intermarriage.
2. Caru - intermarriage between Gogodala and Lower Bamu villages.
3. Iowa, Gagoro and Kuria - intermarriage with Lower Bamu villages.

Other groups in the Census Division do not have close ties with any other group.

D. LEADERSHIP:

(a) Refer Appendix 'D' for a list of the headman in each village of the Census Division. In the past the headman has been the traditional fight leader in the village. The present situation shows in many cases, the headman being the traditional leader or the son of the traditional leader. None of these leaders appear to be of outstanding personality, although it is understood, that the people as a rule follow their instructions. It can be noted from Appendix 'D', that only two Village Constables are recognized as headman in their villages. The Village Constable as a rule appears to hold a position of authority only when a patrol is in the village.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE:

(a) The system of inheritance in the UFFER DAMU CENSUS DIVISION is patrilineal. There are slight variations to this in some villages. In all cases the eldest son inherits the land from his father, and in some villages he may then divide this land equally between his younger brothers and sisters. There appears to be no barrier to prevent women not only having usufructuary rights, but complete ownership of land. When a woman dies without children, the land automatically goes to her brothers. Adopted children cannot inherit land from their adopted parents.

(b) There are no native held leases in the Census Division. Mr. J. SENIOR of MIKORI does hold a lease, next to the Government station at EMETI, on this he has constructed a trade store.

(c) There is no cash cropping in the Census Division.

F. LITERACY:

There is only one school in the Census Division, this is run by the BAMU RIVER MISSION which is situated near EMETI. The school teaches to standard six, and will sponsor children who show the ability to lighter studies. There are two European teachers who take both standard six classes. They are Mrs. STANDEN and Miss. S. HERBERT.

Unfortunately Mrs SWANDEN could not supply attendance figures for the school at the time of the census. She estimated there is a total of 170 children attending school. This included pre-school classes. Below is a list of the number of students attending school from each village in the Census Division.

Village	Male	Female
DEBISA	1	-
LIHANI	1	-
GAGORO	1	-
ICMA	24	24
KURIA	2	-
MATAKALA	5	-

It will be noted the majority of the children from this Census Division attending school, come from the village of ICMA which is only ten minutes walk from the Mission.

English is taught at all standards, and local dialect is used only to explain anything too difficult for students to understand in English.

(b) Appendix 'E' shows the number of literate adults in the villages at the time of Census.

(c) The highest standard of education attained in the Census Division is form 2.

Below is a list of those who have attended High School.

- DOMA of KURIA village Form 2.
- BIGANO " ICMA " Form 2.
- SAROBBI " ICMA " Form 1.

There are two males from ICMA village currently attending DARU High School

- KENEMA Form 1.
- GAGUTE Form 2.

(d) There are several people attending courses in other areas, these are listed below.

Village	Name	Course
ICMA	SAINA	Medical Training KAPURA (M)
"	SAROBBI	" " " (F)
"	EGIRE	Vocational Centre BALIMO (M)
"	UBAGU	Medical Training KAPURA (M)
"	NOBIO	" " " (F)

These are the only people away from the area who are attending school.

(e) Newspapers are not delivered to any village in the UPPER RAMU CENSUS DIVISION.

Appendix 'F' shows the number of radios in the villages at the time of Census.

Many of the radios were not working owing to flat batteries. In most cases broadcasts could only be received at night, and radio DABU appears to be the most listened to station. The main preference of programmes were those that featured country and western music. As has been stated in previous sections, very little was known about the House of Assembly. The reason for lack of understanding is the language barrier, whilst there are people in all villages who understand Motu, these are of the minority.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING:

The people of the UPPER RAMU CENSUS DIVISION have changed from their customary form of settlement to a type of expatriate settlement. The customary village settlement comprises of one longhouse for the married adults and children, and a smaller house for the single men of the village. The longhouse was divided into two sections with a walkway inbetween. The women sleep one side, and the men on the other. The original longhouses were approximately 80'-100' long, and 60'-80' wide. In the past longhouses were used for protection from marauding tribes. The single men being outside were there to keep these marauders at bay. KOWALASY is the only village in the Census Division retaining their customary longhouse. The longhouse is erected on hard wood stumps up to 20' above the ground. The floor is constructed of split black palm logs. Roof and walls are constructed of thatched sago palms.

Fires are kept burning continually inside the longhouse for the purpose of cooking food, and as an effective deterrent to mosquitoes.

All other villages have relinquished their customary longhouse for individual houses for each family. The houses are of a small rectangular shape constructed upon hard wood stumps. The floor is of split black palm logs, and walls of plaited sago, and thatched sago palm roof.

In the past all village people assisted in the construction of the longhouse. Now each man is responsible for the construction of his own house, and gets no help from other village members in its construction.

Some iron has been taken from old Australian Petroleum Company camps, and has been used on some houses. Mainly the iron is used as a rough form of water catchment into 4 1/2 gallon drums. These drums have also been salvaged from Australian Petroleum Company camps. Water supply is no real problem in the villages of the UPPER RAMU CENSUS DIVISION, as all villages are situated close to the fast flowing rivers. The only villages that could use a well, are IOWA, GAGORO and HATAKALA, which are situated near the EMBTI station. The water supply there is not the best, as much debris is in the RAMU river at this point, due to the tidal effects.

There is evidence in all villages of the attempt to erect toilets. It is doubtful that these are used to any great extent. The river provides an adequate sewerage system as this area is not subject to tidal inundation. (The exceptions once again are IOWA, GAGORO and HATAKALA, all of which have erected toilets).

The use of European cooking utensils has been adopted by the people of this Census Division. Saucepans, plates, cups and spoons, are widely used. Adzes have taken the place of customary canoe making tools. Shovels and sarifs are used in all villages. There are shotguns in most villages (see Appendix 'G') but bow and arrows are still widely used for hunting crocodiles, pigs, and birds.

The staple in this Census Division is sago. This is cooked in a number of ways. The most common way is to fry the sago in grease, sometimes fish or grated coconut is added. To supplement their diet, the people catch fish and other game which abounds in the area. Some of the other meats include pig, cassowaries, and reptiles. The people also gather fruits, such as, bananas, paw-paw, and pineapples, and vegetables including pumpkin, sweet potato, and taro. The soil throughout the Census Division is capable of supporting most European vegetables which are normally grown in tropical conditions.

The purchase of canned foods is a luxury which these people can seldom afford. The main items purchased from the trade store at EMEI are salt, tobacco, rice, and matches.

There are no Community centres in the Census Division. There are no organizations such as Women's Clubs, Guides or Scouts, existent in the area. People from nearby villages come to EMEI station and play a type of soccer. That is the only sporting activity in the area, although some villages have a playing field within their village grounds.

H. MISSIONS:

(a) There are two Missions currently operating within the Census Division, these being the BAMU RIVER MISSION and the SEVEN DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.

THE BAMU RIVER MISSION.

The BAMU RIVER MISSION commenced operations at its present site in 1948. Prior to this it was situated at MAISAUE, in the mouth of the BAMU river. The Mission is run by an elderly English couple who have been in the BAMU since before World War 2. They are Mr. and Mrs. H. SLANDEN. This Mission is a break away from the ASIAN PACIFIC CHRISTIAN MISSION situated at BALIMO. The Mission is completely independent, and its financial aid comes from AUSTRALIA. Its Christian precepts are basically the same as those held by the ASIAN PACIFIC CHRISTIAN MISSION.

There appears to be little or no antagonism between the Mission and the indigenous population. Although, it is difficult to find any groups which associate themselves with the Mission. There are some who do not accept the Mission at all, but these people do not show any open dislike. This is evidenced in cases where people are ill at villages only ten to fifteen minutes paddle from the station, rather than come in for treatment they sit and die at the village.

The sphere of influence of this Mission is strongest within the villages which are close at hand, and as one progresses up river the influence drastically declines.

THE SEVEN DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.

The SEVEN DAY ADVENTIST MISSION is currently in operation at KUBEAT village on the UPPER BAMU RIVER. A Mission Minister (a SEPIC man) runs a small aid post and church at the village. He is greatly handicapped by the fact that he only speaks pidgin. His teachings have little effect on the people of KUBEAT, mainly because of the dietary restrictions it imposes. Overall this Mission influence is negligible.

No conflict because of different Mission beliefs exists between villages. The probable reason being that the Mission teachings are not taken seriously.



7.

(b) The BAMU RIVER MISSION provides the following services. A small trade store, a hospital, and a school. There are eight indigenous teachers, and two European teachers at the school. Four of the indigenous teachers come from the UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION. The Mission employs a permanent Medical Orderly, and two boat crew, as well as casual labourers when necessary.

The BAMU RIVER MISSION operates a 25 ft. sea going boat. This boat is operated by Mr. STANLEN and a crew of two. The boat was designed by Mr. STANLEN for BAMU conditions, and built by STEAMSHIPS TRADING COMPANY, PORT MORESBY. This boat is used for medical and educational work in the BAMU area.

The SEVEN DAY ADVENTIST MISSION at KUBAI, offers the following services. Availability of some trade goods and an aid post.

(c) The Missions are regarded by the people highly for their material benefits and services provided, and they would be certainly missed if taken from the area. Spiritual teachings of either Mission are barely thought of by the majority of the population. The BAMU RIVER MISSION is the most influential of the two.

I. NON-INDIGENES:

(a) There are only two commercial establishments within the Censu Division. The major one is operated by Mr. J. SENIOR of KIKORI. This consists of a trade store at EMETI. The BAMU RIVER MISSION runs a small trade store on the Mission station. Both stores sell basic trade commodities such as clothing, cooking utensils, feed, and tobacco. The Mission does not have a trade embargo on any commodities. Itinerate expatriate traders conduct business from their boats, but are by no means permanent.

(b) The Mission trade store employs no natives, it is solely operated by Mr. STANLEN. Mr. SENIOR's concern is run by a native, but he is not a resident of the area. This store employs one labourer on a permanent basis, and sometimes employs casual labourers when the need arises.

(c) People from the Censu Division are able to sell crocodile skins at Mr. SENIOR's store at EMETI. This store also purchases coconuts, but no coconuts come from this Censu Division. Crocodile skins to the value of \$566.50 were purchased by this store from residents of the UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION. This is not a true indication of the value of crocodile skins sold by these people, as the men of PARIME and BIPCI are able to walk to BALIMO to sell their skins. I would estimate that another \$200-300 would be paid for skins annually at BALIMO.

Both trade stores are situated on the BAMU river, and are linked by river to all villages in the Censu Division. Walking tracks link these stores to the villages of GAGORO, INTAKAIA and IOWA.

J. COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Roads

Due to the topography and geography of this Censu Division the construction of vehicular roads is almost impossible. Walking tracks exist between the following villages:-

GARU	to	ARAGI (Lower Bamu Censu Division)
IOWA	"	EMETI
GAGORO	"	EMETI
IOWA	"	BAMU RIVER MISSION

KURIA	to	BAMU RIVER MISSION
BAMU RIVER MISSION	"	SAINASI (East Sogodala Census Division)
SIPGI	"	SALAGO
DIWANE	"	BEBISA
BEBISA	"	KOPIRAMIO (Gama River Census Division)
KUBEAI	"	TAURAMA RIVER
KOMALASI	"	TAURAMA RIVER.

All villages are presently situated on the rivers, and as long as they remain so, there will be no need for roads. Even so, if they did move, roads would be an impossibility due to the swampy terrain.

(b) Sea.

There are two wharves at EMBETI, one is maintained by the Administration, and the other privately by Mr. J. Senior, of KIKORI. These wharves can only be safely used at high tide. Another wharf is in existence at the BAMU RIVER MISSION. There is a shipping link between PORT GRESBY and BALIMO which also includes the BAMU RIVER MISSION. This link is provided by STEAMSHIPS TRADING COMPANY and is on a six week basis. Administration shipping stops regularly at EMBETI on transit from DARU to BALIMO. There is a further shipping link between KIKORI and EMBETI, this is maintained by Mr. J. SENIOR for the purpose of stocking his store.

All villages in the Census Division can be reached by boats with a draught of 4' - 5'. At the time of the patrol the water was very high owing to heavy rains in the catchment areas. The people of KOMALASI village stated that when the water drops sandbars appear in the river opposite their village. For this reason I am unable to state if the river is navigable to this point in the dry season.

The rivers in this Census Division are subject to tidal bores, and care must be taken at all times. The rivers in their extremities are also subject to log jams, which at times are impossible to clear.

(c) Air.

There are no airstrips in existence within the Census Division. There is a site at GAGORO village which may be suitable for a Category 'D' strip. This site is an area of slightly sloping land of approximately 2000' in length, with a width of 200'-300'. The people of HATAKALA and GAGORO village are quite prepared to clear the site at no cost to the Administration. However, as the clearing progresses there would be a need for machinery for the levelling of the surface. An airstrip in the BAMU could be of great use for Administrative purposes, and also in the time of emergency. This site is only 15 minutes walking time from EMBETI.

The nearest airstrip to the BAMU is at KAPODI MISSION STATION, this is a Category 'D' strip.

II. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS:

For a tabulated list of the numbers in the UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION with Technical and Clerical skills see Appendix 'H'.

I. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT:

The people of the UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION have only a very vague idea of the government of this country. Most have heard of the House of Assembly, but there are only one or two who have any idea of the work of the House, and these people come from the villages close to the station, where they are able to attend school. The majority of the people do not know who their member in the House of Assembly is, or who the speaker of the House is. Their only idea of government is the Administration

of law and order through Field Officers. Overall they are happy to do as they are asked as they feel that this is the Government's wish. As stated in the Situation Report, there is a great need for intense political education in the area.

There is no Local Government Council operating in the area, but the people are becoming increasingly aware of Councils. Their awareness is due to visits to BALIMO, and hearing on the radio of other areas with Councils. One could not say that the people understand the concepts of Councils, but if they were asked if they wanted a Council in the area, they would say yes. There is the feeling that a Council would bring them advantages that they do not have at the moment. Once again, if a Council were to be implemented in the area, intense education would be needed.

There appears to be no fragmentation within the Census Division. The people above the junction of the BAMU and WAWOI rivers do not have much to do with those below, but there is no animosity between either group. There are linguistic groups, but they are not strongly united.

In conclusion, the people of this Census Division are fairly ignorant of the Government and of its functions. They are happy to accept any decision made by the Government, and would never think of disputing it. They are not aware that they can play any part in the Government.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA:

(a) For a record of the coconut palms in the area see Appendix 'I'. If a sensible approach to the planting of coconut palm is used in this area copra could be produced, and this bring in a small income. There is no copra produced in the Census Division at present. Coconuts are only used for their food value.

(b) For copra to become a reality in the area, it would require only a little effort from the Administration. Plenty of land is available for the planting of coconut palms. A seed nursery could be established at EMETI PATROL POST where there are almost 200 trees ready to bear. Of course there would be no visible gain for the next six years, but it could prove valuable in the future.

(c) There is no copra production at present.

(d) There are no market gardens in the Census Division.

(e) There are labourers employed outside the Census Division, but most of their money is spent outside the area. Cash earned by labourers inside the Census Division is as follows:-

EMETI PATROL POST	\$200.00	annually
BAMU RIVERMISSION	\$300.00	"
SENIOR'S STORE	\$100.00	"

Figures from SENIOR'S store indicates \$566.50 was earned from the sale of crocodile skins. This is not a realistic figure of the value of skins for the area, as the people of PARIME and SIPOI village take their skins to BALIMO to sell. I would estimate that this would bring in approximately \$1,000.00. Most of this money would be spent at BALIMO.

(f) Co-operatives under the guidance of the Administration, do not operate in the WAWOI BAMU CENSUS DIVISION. There are a number of villages which have co-operatives or society savings accounts. There is a current venture whereby five villages are constructing a bakehouse at EMETI. This would be the closest that these people have ever come

4

to having a co-operative. The villages concerned are GAGORO, MATAKATA, IOWA, and KURIA of the UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION, and MIRSU of the LOWER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION. A man from each village has attended the BALIMO VOCATIONAL CENTRE to learn the art of baking. When the bakery is completed, it will operate on a roster system, and all monies will go into a joint bank account. To date, the co-operation between the five villages has been excellent, and providing this high degree is maintained, there is no reason why the bakery should not be a success. The profit from the sale of bread will only be small, but, at least the venture is proving that several villages are capable of working together.

(g) A retired policeman, BAIRI UKA, from WARIO village in the LOWER BAMU, is currently erecting a trade store close to the EMEPI STATION. He anticipates the building will be completed in about one month. He will order his stocks from the BALIMO VOCATIONAL CENTRE, thus enabling the CENTRE to assist him with his book work. This should be a major factor of success of this venture. This is the first time that an indigenous man has shown any initiative in the area.

(h) Appendix 'J' tabulates the Commonwealth Savings Accounts in the Census Division.

(i) Tax is not collected in this area.

(j) From the information available on finance in the area, I would estimate the average per capita income to be \$2.35. The people of the WARIO and UPPER BAMU RIVERS would probably earn more than those villages below the junction, owing to the number of crocodiles in that area.

(k) Marketing facilities for local produce are available at Mr. SEWTON's store at EMEPI. This store only purchases crocodile skins from the people of the UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION, although some copra is purchased from villages in the LOWER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION.

#### N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY:

(a) There is a vast amount of land which would be suitable for the planting of coconuts or rubber. If properly exploited a reasonable income could come from this source.

(b) Market gardening could be increased as all villages are subject to tidal inundation. European vegetables grow quite well at EMEPI station and there seems no reason why they would not grow in villages of the Census Division. KOWLASI village is the only village where there are extensive gardens which are well cared for. These people are the least contacted, so there is no reason why people in other villages cannot do the same.

(c) There is little scope for further employment of labour in the area, except of course unless the AUSTRALIAN PETROLEUM COMPANY decide to return to this area. Labour could be recruited on a much larger scale without effecting food production.

(d) The basic problem with planting of rubber or coconuts, is the fact that the people of this Census Division are in the habit of changing their village sites. This occurs when the sago is finished in the area they are living. It would create a difficulty in maintaining a cash crop such as rubber where constant tapping is required. This possibly would not effect copra so much, as the same constant attention is not required, except, in the actual production of the copra. Marketing facilities for a cash crop are available within the Census Division.

The exploitation of the timber potential in this area has been investigated by the BAMU RIVER MISSION. It appears that there is plenty of timber in the area, but insufficient amounts of any one kind to make it a profitable concern.

Small cottage industries such as the making of cane furniture and artifacts, are being encouraged in the area. There is a ready market at the BALIMO VOCATIONAL CENTRE for such production.

(e) Contrary to previous thoughts the people of this area are not as apathetic as has been made out. There is definitely a feeling of despondency and neglect, and I have often been asked why a permanent Government Officer is not stationed at EMETI. It appears to be that with a little encouragement and direct help from Administration Officers, the poor economic state in this area could be slowly improved. Although it is difficult to see the BAMU ever becoming an affluent area.

#### 0. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL:

As has been stated in previous sections, there is a feeling that the majority of people in this area are in favour of a local Government Council. This feeling has come about because the people feel that they are missing out on something. They have direct contact with BALIMO, and have seen some of the benefits the GOGOMIA people have received from their Council. There has been an approach made to the Officer-in-Charge, EMETI, by people of the UPPER BA CENSUS DIVISION for the establishment of a Council. This approach was made approximately two months ago by 100-200 men from villages in the Census Division. No statements were made by the Officer-in-Charge to give the people false hopes that a council would be established in the area. The people were encouraged to say what they thought about councils and the benefits they felt they would get.

In conclusion, I doubt whether the people understand the main concepts of councils, and if a council were to be introduced to this area it would have to be on a low tax basis with a high emphasis on the creation of a copra industry.


#### 1. ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

The people of this Census Division only think of the Government on a Patrol Post basis. They know of the House of Assembly but not of the reason for having it. As most do not know their Member they are not aware that they have representation on the Government. No apathy exists towards the Government, and very little thought, if any, is given towards it.

#### 2. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES:

No hotels, Guest houses, service stations or similar facilities exist in the area. Small numbers of visitors can be accommodated at EMETI PATROL POST and the BANU RIVER MISSION. Workshop facilities for minor repairs to motors are available at the BAMU RIVER MISSION. Fuel, both petrol and diesel is available at Mr. SENIOR's store at EMETI.

END OF AREA STUDY

  
B.S. PHILP,  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
Officer-in-Charge, EMETI.

APPENDIX 'A'

Rainfall Registration for twelve months from July, 1969, for  
UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>POINTS</u>	<u>DAYS ON WHICH RAIN FELL</u>
July 1969	481	25
August "	281	28
September "	317	15
October "	805	17
November "	663	13
December "	621	21
January 1970	578	14
February "	1780	22
March "	1659	28
April "	1923	23
May "	1585	26
June "	1059	24
	<u>121.12</u>	<u>252</u>

APPENDIX 'C'

Migratory Pattern of the UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>MIGRATED FROM</u>
BEBISA	MOKA on TAURAMA River.
DIVANE	An area between the BAMU and MAWOI Rivers, "Bush people".
GAGORO	A site on a creek west of their present position. Bebisa people now migrating into GAGORO.
GARU	ARAGI on the ARANIA River, Fly River villages, and now migration in from GOCODALA villages.
IOWA	A site close to the old GAGORO village.
KOMALASI	IRIE on top of the BAMU River, prior to that from BOSALI.
KUBENAI	An area between the MAWOI and BAMU Rivers.
KURIA	A site close to the old GAGORO village.
MATAKAIA	TAURAMA and GAMA Rivers.
PARIEME	Between the MAWOI and BAMU Rivers.
SEPOI	" " " " " " Break away group from PARIEME.
WANHO	Between the MAWOI and BAMU Rivers.

APPENDIX 'D'

Leadership in UPPER BAMU villages.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>INFLUENCE IN VILLAGE</u>
BEBISA	DURAVI	Village Councillor	25	Mediocre
DIWANE	EBHOI	Son of former headman	40	Weak
GAGORO	KOISO	Former Policeman	40	Strong
IGAU	HESEDE	Son of former headman	25	Mediocre
IOWA	KAKIMO	Old fight leader	55	Strong
KOGALAI	USIA	Son of old Vill. Const.	30	Strong
KUBUAI	SUHRI	Son of old Vill. Const.	30	Strong
KURIA	MALAGIA	Old fight leader	55	Strong
MATAKATA	KALDE	Old fight leader	40	Mediocre
PARIEME	SAVIA	Village Constable	40	Strong
SIPOI	MAVIA	Old V.C. & fight leader	40	Strong
WAREHO	KALIAK	Village Constable	30	Weak

APPENDIX 'E'

Literacy of Adults in the village at the time of Census.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>		<u>NOTU</u>		<u>GOGODALI</u>		<u>(BAMU) VERBACULAR</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
BEBISA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GAGORO	7	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
IOWA	12	-	12	-	-	-	12	-
KURIA	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-
PARIEME	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
WAREHO	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
<u>TOTALS</u>	27	1	26	-	-	1	27	-

APPENDIX 'F'

Villages which have Radios.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>PRIVATE</u>	<u>P.I.E.S</u>
GAGORO	2	1
IOWA	5	1
KUREAI	2	-
KURIA	2	-
WARLHO	1	-
PARIEME	1	-
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>

APPENDIX 'H'

People with Technical and Clerical Skills.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>BOAT CREW</u>	<u>MEDICAL</u>	<u>TEACHERS</u>	<u>POLICE</u>	<u>DRIVERS</u>	<u>P.I.R.</u>
GAGORO	1	-	-	-	-	2
IOWA	-	3	5	2	1	2
KURIA	8	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>



APPENDIX 'C'

Shotgun Registrations in the UPPER BANTU CENSUS DIVISION.

VILLAGE	No. of REGISTRATIONS
BEBUSA	1
DILAME	1
GAGORO	4
GARU	Nil
IOWA	3
KONAIASI	Nil
KUREAI	13 includes WAREHO.
KURURIA	3
MATEKALA	Nil
PARIEME	6
SIPOI	4
WAREHO	see KUREAI.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>

APPENDIX 'I'

Coconut Pairs in each village.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>BEARING</u>	<u>NON BEARING</u>
BEBISA	2	45
DIMAMI	29	65
GAGORO	153	8
GARU	4	26
IOWA	105	54
KOWALASI	Nil	161
KUBEAI	new village site in progress of planting	
KURIA	130	20
MATAKALA	included in GAGORO figures	
PARIIME	3	195
SIPOI	29	87
WARHC	19	107
MISSION STATION	100	30
EMERI STATION	14	155
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>963</u>

Handwritten mark resembling a stylized '8' or '2' at the bottom of the page.

APPENDIX 'J'

Commonwealth Savings Accounts in the UPPER BANU CENSUS

DIVISION.

VILLAGE	A/C NUMBER	NAME	AMOUNT
DIVANE	017563	ADIBA	7.50
"	029805	SALPEI	1.00
"	17564	FINHOI	30.19
"	027245	WAIBA	2.00
"	029807	BENI	2.00
"	029810	MILI	1.00
"	029866	GIAT	.50
MIRE	033057	ABEIA	3.00
"	033056	TUNIBA	1.70
ISWA	033140	GOINAU	1.00
"	23370	ARUKI	3.50
"	52239	ARUKI	2.01
"	10177	KANINA	1.23
"	027226	LADI	.10
"	056975	MAGASO	1.00
"	027228	KENUE	.20
"	1679	IOGA SOCIETY	202.70
GAGORO	029812	MAIRE	12.50
"	039016	KOISO	2.29
"	027246	TMALU	.50
"	029813	TOI'OI	14.00
"	23468	GAWAI	.75
"	5296	GAGORO SOCIETY	2.87
"	027247	BAI	.50
WAREHO	027230	SAMIRI	203.80
"	027237	NENAMC	1.00
"	027242	BURAMAI	15.00
"	027241	AUGI	6.00
"	029825	MAIRE	10.20
"	053141	GAGAURE	4.00
DEBISA	027243	MORTA	1.10
"	027626	ROGEREI	-
"	027248	NOGAI	2.00
KURIA	23310	KENUE	.10
"	51680	KURIA SOCIETY	107.90
GARU	8929	GARAMO	.15
			<u>TOTAL \$ 645.49</u>

D. 6. 10. 1971



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. EMETI NO. 2 of 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by B.S. PHILP, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled LOWER RAMU AND GAMA CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: N.I. B. NIEME INTERPRETER D. KAKU A.R.D.O. (D.A.S.F.)
Natives: B. KAIDA O/B Op. P. SEAPO R.D.A.
CONST. Y/C PIRGONO G. KABE A.P.O. (P.H.D.)

Duration—From 4/2/1971 to 19/2/1971

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/2/1970

Medical 1/7/1968

Map Reference SB 54-16 SB 54-4

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION AND AREA STUDY.

Director of District Administration, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

D/e
D/ce

1 / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... \$.....

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

Handwritten signature

# Blurred Document

67-11-1

67-11-1

KAS:jfb

Western District,  
KOROR.

27th April, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
KOROR.

## ENETI REPORT No. 2 of 1972-1971.

1. Report of above patrol conducted by Mr. Philp, A.S.O. is acknowledged with thanks. Your comments adequately cover most aspects of the report and put me in the picture regarding needs in the area.

2. The opposition by Wakabara Village to formation of a Council on economic grounds is probably reasonable when one is aware of the extremely limited opportunities for the people to earn money.

3. Gulf Interprises who are currently operating out of Koror principally on processing, with considerable success, have shown interest in exploiting sea crabs in the ENETI area. I let them know that their continued success around Koror. However, I understand that Mr. D. Patterson, the Manager, has requested a survey be carried out by a Fisheries officer before the company will commit itself. You can be assured that any cover in this direction will receive full support, but at this stage the ENETI people most likely to be involved, should not be given the impression that their problems will soon be over. As in the case of crocodile skins, a concentrated company operation on the sea crabs might give temporary relief in some villages. Unless control measures are instituted from outset, supplies will not be maintained.

4. The case for an administration school in the ENETI should be fully documented and put through the District Education Board.

5. Absenteeism has been the subject of reports for many years and I doubt if we could normally attempt to take measures to encourage ENETI squatters to return until we have something better to offer. Many are in regular employment and this indirectly assists them back in the villages.

6. The future of Eneti will be dictated by the decision to form a Council. It seems logical that if the station also becomes Council headquarters, it will be developed as a Local Government centre rather than a Patrol Post. In this case there will be a permanent adviser posted to the area.

7. Mr. Philp is commended for a very well presented report.

(K.A. BROWN)  
A/District Commissioner.

Minute to:

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KOROR.

Two copies of report for your information, please.

c.c. C.J.C. ENETI

(K.A. BROWN)  
A/District Commissioner.

67-1-5

E.D. Wren/by

Sub-District Office,  
BALIKO,  
Western District.

29th January, 1971.

Mr. B.S. Philo,  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
EMETI.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - EMETI PATROL REPORT NO.2 OF 1970/71.

Be prepared to carry out a formal patrol of the LOWER BAMU and GAMA RIVER Census Divisions beginning on 4th February, 1971.

2. Conduct the annual census for both Census Divisions and compile both Situation Reports and Area Studies.
3. Take with you Interpreter BATANO NEDE, Outboard Motor Operator SIDO KALDA, Const. 1/c FENGORO, Aid Post Orderly GUBA KASE and Agriculture Officers DUMA KAKU and PISAI SEAPO.

The M.V. AIDIA and a Johnson outboard motor plus dinghy will be at your disposal.

4. You are also to compile a detailed Area Study of the combined Census Divisions and submit it as a Local Government Council Survey.

  
(E.D. WREN.)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-2

E.D. Wren/gy

Sub-District Office,  
BANIHO,  
Western District.

18th March, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
BANU.

WESTI PATROL REPORT NO.2 OF 1970/71

Conducted by Mr. Assistant Patrol Officer PHILIP

Please find attached three copies of the above report. Camping Allowance claims for your certification made by Messrs. PHILIP, BAIANO NIIDE and SIBO LAIRA also are attached.

2. Appended to this Memorandum is a covering letter by Mr. Rural Development Officer THOMPSON, to the report submitted by Mr. Assistant Rural Development Officer FAKU, who accompanied this patrol to give us some idea of any economic potential (Appendix 'A') and a story of the BANU (Appendix 'B') recorded at the request of some UPPER BANU elders.

3. This report, along with the last UPPER BANU Census Division report (WESTI Patrol Report No.1 of 1970/71), has been designed to form the basis for an Area Study of the three Census Divisions that together would form the proposed BANU Council.

It would seem that active opposition to a council now has disappeared in these two divisions as well as in the UPPER BANU division.

I am aiming to have a council opened to cover the three divisions about November this year. Immediately after this report is written I will commence upon a draft Area Study, which when completed, can be considered by a meeting of Village Constables and others to be held at WESTI in about a month's time. The Study then can be submitted to higher authority with any suitable amendments that result from the meeting.

On the 22nd February, at WESTI, I held a meeting to gauge feeling towards a BANU/GAMA council. Officials and people from nearby villages attended. In the main they were older men. Actual villages represented were GAGORO, HAKKOLA, IONA, KORIA, NIBGA, SIBISA and DIMANI. Of these villages the first five speak one dialect of the BANU language while SIBISA and DIMANI speak another BANU dialect and are from the BANU river area.

The meeting, without doubt, was in favour of a council. It would be correct to say, around WESTI and I think in most other areas (i.e. the great majority of people in the proposed council), support the idea of a council. The population is well aware that since the establishment of the protectorate - to say nothing of since 1945 - the government directly only has managed to supply to the GAMA and BANU one Aid Post and no schools. They may or may not realize the BANU Mission, in the fields of education and health, receives government aid. Since they now have a member of the House of Assembly to whom they can talk they can understand the need for a council to make representations to their member who sits in the body that makes laws and dispenses revenue. Also they can appreciate, though

not understand, that with a council they are more likely to have an official who will remain with them for a normal tour of duty. Since Village Constables have been attending Gogodala Council meetings they can understand they need a representative who can speak for them at the district level. Here so, I am certain, since their observers attended the last combined Councils' meeting at BALING, when the Minister for External Territories addresses that meeting, and answered questions.

What of course worries them is their ability to pay a council tax. This fear seems to have been set at rest by a definite statement of government policy by myself, and my officers, that the Council and not Government will set the tax rate and it also will be collected by their Council and not by Government.

The remaining opposition to a council is represented by the village of ARIKIDAPE. Here the people state they first would like to plant coconuts so they can sell coops to be able to pay a council tax. This is a rationalization of their fears that they could not pay tax. However, as I am reporting now, and as the Member of the House of Assembly has stated, the people have swung towards the concept of a council. If this fact is doubted at Central Government level, then a vote could be taken village by village and it would support that such change had taken place. It too, would absolve the government of any future charge that a council was foisted upon the people. They also have been told that after having a council, any improvements to their economic condition would be marginal. They seem to understand this due to the harsh realities of their environment and the efforts of Government to date to improve their material lot.

While a council, if erected, could do much, nevertheless the Government itself could help this neglected area. The status of the ERTEI establishment could be raised from that of Base Camp to Patrol Post. Two AR20's programmed for BALING were diverted to KURUK without the Sub-District Office at BALING being given an opportunity to enter any argument. Could not one of these houses be erected at ERTEI. The C.I.C.'s residence is not suitable to house an officer's wife. The station is too isolated to post an average local or overseas single officer. If, as I hope, a council can be introduced about November of this year, and then as a result a resident officer will be necessary, things will be helped if the construction of an AR20 at ERTEI could be commenced before that date.

In the same way, there is a general realization that there are many specific things a council could do, such as making requests for Aid Posts, building a rest house at BALING for BANU visitors, supervise the construction of the proposed ERTEI airstrip and the MIBIN - IDA - ERTEI Base Camp - AIRSTRIP - GOGORO road and so on. (Incidentally both these latter projects are not eligible for Rural Development Funds since Central Government Policy here conflicts with actual rural needs. As far as I know the BANU and IDA Census Divisions so far have received no Rural Development Monies).

At this time there are a few matters only in the body of the report I would like to amplify.

#### Education.

TORABINA school has been inspected by the District Inspector of Education and myself since Mr. PHILP's visit, and may be expected to carry on now without any further disruptions.

I will try and have the Education Inspector visit the PIRU PIRU Bible school run by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission. I asked the BANU based, overseas pastor, about qualified teachers and he could not give me an assurance when such would be available. I do not want the hopes of these people raised and then dashed.



I would like to see a Government school established in the area. The population of the three divisions administered from METI is 4,053 and a case perhaps can be made for them to have at least one Government school. They did after all side with the Government when Chalmers was killed.

Health

When MALIND Hospital is handed over to the Asia Pacific Christian Mission, as I believe, Government Orderlies will be released and one posted to the new mountain Aid Post at SISEANI No. 2 village.

Economic Development

I think here I agree with Mr. THOMPSON's letter (Appendix 4) that we can still for the moment do to get under way and then afterwards any possible economic improvements.

D.A.S.F. Staff are limited, and a council would be better able to press for specialists from that department than we are.

Plantations

Here I feel the reports are important.

- (a) Those working and working with on plantations should be allowed to continue to do so.
- (b) Those in MALIND not working should be made to return to their villages.

The reporting officer has stressed in this report the need for a permanent officer at MALIND. To do this inevitably must follow if a D.A.S.F. Council comes into being.

(S.D. 1951.)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

APPENDIX 'A'

COPY

32-2-2

BALIMO, WESTERN DISTRICT,  
15th March, 1971.

The District Rural Development Officer,  
Department of Agriculture, Stock and  
Fisheries,  
DALU, Western District.

PATROL REPORTS S/D - 2/70-71

This report by A.R.D.O. Duma Kaku covers the Lower Bama and Gama Census Divisions. He accompanied Mr. N. Philp, A.F.O. on a routine D.D.A. patrol of the area.

A local government council will soon be started in the area, so it would be unwise not to try and develop the area economically as well as politically and socially. We should be able to introduce rubber into the Upper Bama, but the only immediate prospect for the area patrolled by Mr. Kaku is to encourage an increase in the copra production from existing plantations.

A reasonable amount of copra is being made at the moment. Mr. Philp reported that the Delta Stores branch at the Gama purchased 25,600 lbs of copra worth \$768 over the three months from November 1970 to February 1971 and the branch at Sueti purchased 31,300 lbs worth \$929 over the last twelve months. From the estimates in the appendix of the report which only include those palms adjacent to each village (there are large plantations at some places and old village sites), they are producing well below their potential, even allowing for those nuts consumed and the overcrowded planting methods.

As stated in the report, the only thing that can be done for this area in the foreseeable future is to build celon type copra driers. These should be constructed on a family basis to ensure that individuals still receive fair payment for the amount they produce. Each family in a village could build their own drier for little cost, if the family owns a reasonable number of producing palms. D.A.S.F. assistance would be confined to advice on the construction of these driers where a family is obviously interested. It seems that most of the copra at present is being smoked in the houses, so separate driers should result in an increase in both quantity and quality.

Future patrols to this area will only be made in conjunction with a D.D.A. patrol and only when staff is available. With the limited staff and transport facilities at Balima and the rapidly increasing work required on the rubber in the sub-district, the rubber project will obviously have to take precedence over coconut projects.

From your comments on Patrol Report S/D - 1/70-71, there appears to be little hope of significantly increasing the existing area planted to coconuts and even less chance of introducing correct spacing into new plantings. However even if we can encourage them to only select well developed nuts for planting purposes, then some benefit will accrue in the long run.

There appears to be plenty of crabs available in the Lower Bama. A marine biologist should be able to determine whether there are sufficient numbers to allow an industry to develop. It is possible that such an industry could provide the much needed impetus for this poorly developed area and a handy addition to the income of the Western District.

Please find attached two patrol maps to accompany Mr. Kaku's report.

(P.N. Thompson)  
Rural Development Officer.

c.c.:- The Assistant District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
BALIMO.

HOW the Damu people came into being. This applies to whole areas of the Damu, Waiwai and Gama Rivers.

STORY: A long long time ago there was one village right up at the source of the Waiwai River where the waterfalls are. The name of the village was KOWIASI. The village and people are still existing today.

One day they all decided to leave KOWIASI and come down the Waiwai River to settle in the new village which is the old KUBIA village called DIAUBO. That was the first settlement they made and is still a remembrance of the old history for the Damu's.

When the people left KOWIASI they left one woman by the name of SIBERAU. She had one son called SIBERE but the son didn't think of her and left for the new village. When she saw that she was alone she decided to go to the bush to live. While she was in the bush the wild pigs found her and she lived amongst them. Whilst living with them they made her pregnant. When she gave birth she gave birth to a small piglet.

One day her first son thought of her and got to work making a new canoe. After the canoe was finished SIBERE went back to the old village to look for his mother. By the time he arrived at the old village he started calling her name and she replied in pigs' grunt the way the pigs call. When she came out of the bushes SIBERE saw she had pig's fur growing all over her body and he was very very frightened to go close to her. He told his mother that he could not take her to the new village because she had changed her body into a pigs body. His mother told SIBERE to take his little brother the piglet. SIBERE took the piglet to the village and made a fence for him and called him, or rather gave him a name, MURUGE. He looked after him very well and the piglet grew up into a very big pig.

Then one day SIBERE sent him up the ARANIA River and walked all the way up to BAI to a man called KULIA, the leader of the village. In those days the BAI people were living up the creek in a place called SEDI and is still called so. When MURUGE arrived there the people made him a fence just near the village. While MURUGE was there KULIA did not feed and look after him, so one day MURUGE got very wild and killed one of KULIA's sons and ate him up. The people looked for KULIA's son for days but did not find him. One day they found his two (2) legs inside the fence so they knew MURUGE ate him. The father was very angry about his son so he got the spear and stabbed MURUGE then all KULIA's people got their bows and arrows and started shooting him. When MURUGE felt pain in his body he broke the fence and ran away across the Arania to here just where we are now. The small islands in the middle of the swamp we can see here are the drops of his blood. He ran through KUBU then to BADI where the coconut plantation is now. The islands that we can see at the delta of the FLY River are when he was running he tossed his head spreading blood from his bleeding nose. He was trying to stay at DARU first but he thought the place where they had sent him was too close so he had better move further on. When he came up to BAIKAI ISLAND he looked back and thought

MAISO is very close. Then he moved onto BOIGU and tried to stay there but the place was not suitable so he moved down south further and disappeared. We don't know where he ended up.

EMETI PATROL REPORT NO.2 OF 1970/71.

LOWER BAMU AND GAMA CENSUS DIVISIONS

PATROL DIARY.

- 3/2/71 Depart BALIMO in speed dinghy 0830 hrs. for EMETI, arrived EMETI 1130 hrs. Office duties and preparation of patrol effects. Overnight EMETI.
- 4/2/71 Departed EMETI 0815 hrs. on board M.V. AI'DIA (speed dinghy in tow). Arrived TORABINA 1330 hrs. Brief talks with village people re school. Departed in speed dinghy 1500 arrived BUNIGI 1540 hrs. villagers advised of coming census. Arrived MAISAVE in GAMA 1650 hrs. Discussions. Overnight.
- 5/2/71 Depart MAISAVE on M.V. AI'DIA 0650 hrs. - advised villagers on way of coming census. Arrived UKISI 1100 hrs. Few people present - returned in late afternoon. Discussions with people from UKISI and KOPIRAMI. Overnight UKISI.
- 6/2/71 Census UKISI. Depart 1100 hrs. arrive KOPIRAMI 1900 hrs. Overnight KOPIRAMI.
- 7/2/71 Census KOPIRAMI. Depart 0940 for AIRUA-BINORI on WAWI River. Arrived 1400 hrs. People from NEMETI and GIMEREME arrived - discussions held. Census AIRUA-BINORI. Overnight.
- 8/2/71 Depart AIRUA-BINORI 0800 hrs. for NEMETI and GIMEREME. Census of both villages. To GAMARI arrived 1315 hrs. Returned to GIWARETORE and conducted census. Discussions with people from GAMARI, NEMETI, GIWARETORE and GIMEREME. Overnight GAMARI.
- 9/2/71 Census GAMARI then to IBUC and MAISAVE. Census conducted. Discussions with village people. Overnight MAISAVE.
- 10/2/71 Departed MAISAVE 0900 hrs. for BUNIGI on BAMU River. Stopped at old IBUC village on point between GAMA and BAMU. Stops at PIRUPIRU NO.1 and 2, DARAVE and SIBARA to advise of coming census. Arrived BUNIGI 1500 hrs. Discussions. Overnight.
- 11/2/71 Census BUNIGI. Depart 1200 hrs. in speed dinghy for PIRUPIRU NO.2. Census of NO.2, then walked to NO.1, stopping at S.D.A. school. Census PIRUPIRU NO.1. Departed PIRUPIRU NO.1 at 1750 hrs. Arrived BUNIGI 1820 hrs. Discussions with BUNIGI villagers. Overnight.
- 12/2/71 Depart BUNIGI 0840 hrs. in speed dinghy for SIBARA. Census and discussions then to DARAVE - census and discussions and return to BUNIGI. Villagers from BUNIGI, PIRUPIRU NOS. 1 +2, DARAVE, SIBARA and UPATI all gathered at BUNIGI for talks. Overnight BUNIGI.

- 13/2/71 Depart BUNIGI 0800 hrs. Arrived TORABINA 0830. Census of TORABINA. Discussions. Depart TORABINA 1300 in speed dinghy. Arrived ANIADAI 1330 hrs. Census. Discussions with ANIADAI AND TORABINA people. Overnight ANIADAI.
- 14/2/71 Depart ANIADAI 0800 hrs. for BAMIO - arrived 0815. Census and discussions at BAMIO. Depart BAMIO 1200 hrs. for WAKAU. Census WAKAU, onto SOGERI - arrived 1430 hrs. and conducted census.
- 15/2/71 Depart SOGERI 0900 hrs. in speed dinghy for OROPAI, arrived 0930. Conducted census. On to SISIAMI NO.2, conducted census (only a few people in each village). Onto SISIAMI NO.1, conducted census. Discussions with villagers from WARIO, SISIAMI NOS.1 & 2, and OROPAI. Overnight SISIAMI NO.1.
- 16/2/71 Departed SISIAMI NO.1, 0800 hrs. for WARIO - conducted census. On to BINA NO.1 in speed dinghy, 45 minutes from WARIO. Over to BINA NO.2 for census then returned to BINA NO.1. Discussions with people from both villages. Overnight BINA NO.1.
- 17/2/71 Census BINA NO.1. Depart 1030 hrs. for TIRERE. Arrived TIRERE 1130. D.A.S.F. employees spoke with village people about copra drier. Depart TIRERE 1300 hrs. Arrived AMAGOA 1400. Census of AMAGOA and ETERE. Arrived ASARAMIO 1700 hrs. Discussions with villagers of AMAGOA, ASARAMIO, ETERE and TAPAPI. Overnight ASARAMIO.
- 18/2/71 Census ASARAMIO and TAPAPI. Depart ASARAMIO 1030 hrs. Arrived BIMARAMIO 1100 hrs. Only a few people in village so went onto MIRUO. Depart MIRUO 1500 hrs. for BIMARAMIO - people had returned so conducted census. Returned to MIRUO to conduct census and hold discussions with villagers of MIRUO, ARIKENAPI and BIMARAMIO. Overnight MIRUO.
- 19/2/71 Depart MIRUO 0800 hrs. for ARIKENAPI and ARAGI (5 minutes). Hired two canoes and several paddlers to take patrol onto ARAGI, 2½ hours by canoe to ARAGI. Conducted census and held discussions. Returned to ARIKENAPI by canoe, conducted ~~EMETI~~ census and held discussions. Departed ARIKENAPI 1700 hrs. in speed dinghy. Arrived EMETI 1810 hrs. Overnight EMETI.

END OF PATROL

SITUATION REPORT

A. POLITICAL:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A change of attitude has taken place towards Local Government Council in both the GAMA and the Lower BAMU Censuses Divisions. It is quite apparent that residents of both divisions have a genuine desire to have a combined council for both areas. The change of attitude is a result of their feeling of being surrounded by the councils of KIKORI, BALIMO, DARU, ORIOMO BITURI. One man from the GAMA described the situation as "We are a dark patch in a big area of light". Many residents of both Censuses Divisions have been working in areas outside the Western District where councils are in operation. As a result, they have seen benefits which a council may bring. This section will be further expanded upon in the relevant area studies.

Meetings were held in all villages and people were given ample opportunity to voice opinions for or against Local Government. A large number stood up and spoke for L.G.C. stating that their villages wanted to have a council. On not one occasion did any person voice his opposition to council, although as stated, ample opportunity was given. The meetings were attended by mainly the men of the villages, the women were reluctant to talk as a group. It was stated that each village had previously had a meeting and had decided in mass that they wanted a council. Four villages in the area have some fears about getting a council before they have a chance to plant more coconuts and ultimately produce copra to pay council tax. This will be further commented upon in the Area Studies.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

In 1968 the people of the GAMA refused to vote in the House of Assembly elections. The apparent reason being that the member elected in 1964 (Mr. K. TETLEY) had made rash promises which had been believed by these people. Naturally after the 1964 elections nothing was forth coming. There possibly is some apathy towards the House of Assembly remaining, but it did not appear to any degree during this patrol. In fact all residents present in the area stated they would be quite willing to vote in the 1972 House of Assembly elections.

A number of people in each village (in both Censuses Divisions) know the name of their member in the House of Assembly. This could be a result of the meeting held at EMETI on the 6th December, 1970, when Mr. OLEWALE addressed approximately 250 people representing the GAMA, LOWER BAMU and UPPER BAMU Censuses Divisions. The men in attendance at this meeting had gone back to their villages and spoken to the people about this meeting.

I would not go as far as to say that the populace in the area actually understand the functions of the House of Assembly, but I am sure they are more aware of the existence of such. Contrary to the 1968 report of Mr. P. HARDY, I found the people of the GAMA were particularly keen to listen and to take part to a minor degree in discussions on the House of Assembly. I feel with the current attitude as it is at present, further patrols to the area would be most beneficial.

There is a definite feeling in the LOWER BAMU and GAMA Censuses Divisions that they are missing out on quite a lot. This was expressed on many occasions by people in most villages. They consider themselves to be surrounded by councils and economic development, but while they can see other places progressing, they see their own area remaining as it has been for many years.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

Since June, 1969, this is only the second patrol which has visited LOWER BAMU and GAMA villages, thus the people of this area have had virtually no political education by officers of this department for almost two years. As there are only 37 radios in the LOWER BAMU and 8 in the GAMA Census Division (there are many villages without a radio) not all residents of the area have the opportunity to listen to Administration radio stations. Therefore there are some villages which have not heard of the Administration let alone been visited by a patrol for almost two years.

During this patrol discussions on the House of Assembly and Local Government Council were held in all villages. Of course this alone is not going to give the people a full understanding of the Central Government. The statement "Political education is a continuing process" has been quoted on many occasions but I fail to see how a continuing process can be maintained if patrols are only present in the area at two yearly intervals.

On the 6th December, 1970, a group of 250 people representing the GAMA, LOWER BAMU and UPPER BAMU Census Divisions met at EMETI Patrol Post. The primary purpose of the meeting was for the community to listen to and ask questions of Mr. EBIA OLEWALE, M.H.A. When this had been completed the meeting was broken up into groups of the people's own choosing and a problem census was held. Recorders were present in each group. Find attached as Appendix 1 a recording of the discussions brought up at this meeting by the village people.

B. ECONOMIC:

There is little potential economically in the area except for the production of copra. This at present provides a useful income to residents living in villages close to the mouths of the BAMU and GAMA Rivers. Many villages expressed the desire to have assistance from the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries to increase their coconut plantings in the correct manner. The SENIOR trade store in the GAMA River has purchased copra to the value of \$800.00 from villages of the two Census Divisions since it was re-opened on the 23rd November, 1970. Most of the copra purchased came from the GAMA villages. There are fairly good marketing facilities for copra in both the LOWER BAMU and the GAMA as Mr. SENIOR has a regular shipping service between BALIMO and KIKORI. No figures are available but it is evident that copra production has increased greatly since the re-opening of the GAMA River Store. Mr. SENIOR has indicated that he may open another store in the LOWER BAMU area probably close to TIRERE PASSAGE, if this were to happen it would provide an easy place to market copra for both the LOWER BAMU and LOWER FLY River villages.

There is a strong desire by the people of the GAMA and LOWER BAMU Census Divisions to sell sago. They claim they have large quantities of sago and if transport were available they would like to send it to DARU and PORT MORESBY to sell.

The only non indigenous development in the area is that of Mr. J. SENIOR of BALIMO and KIKORI who has a trade store operating in the area. As stated above, Mr. SENIOR is interested in establishing another store in the LOWER BAMU with the object of providing a central place for the marketing of copra. If this store is ultimately established there could possibly be an increase in the amount of copra produced. The reason being, at the present time people who make copra have to ship it to EMETI on the GAMA store to sell it. At the time of the South East this can be rather hazardous with the resulting rough seas.



C. SOCIAL:

(i) EDUCATION.

There is only one school in the area, this being the TORABINA Primary School in the LOWER BAMU Census Division. Last year approximately 60 children were enrolled in Standards 1 and 2. The school's position is rather precarious at the moment as the two teachers living in the village walked out owing to lack of support by the village people. The teachers claimed the village people gave them no assistance in building a new class room and also gave them no help with food. The TORABINA school was actually a part of the BAMU River Mission School based near EMETI. I feel that it was probably true that the school received little support from the village people, this apparently is not unusual in the BAMU area. It is also obvious that the two teachers involved had no intention of remaining at TORABINA regardless of what the people may have done. The two teachers are from IOWA village in the UPPER BAMU Census Division and there is quite a lot of tension between this village and TORABINA.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has an unrecognized school between PIRU PIRU NO.1 and 2 in the LOWER BAMU. This school is staffed by two unqualified native teachers from KIKORI. There are 77 children of various ages attending the school (or Bible class). This school has only been established for 6 months but is getting support particularly from the PIRU PIRU villages. It is believed that the S.D.A. would like to have the school recognized when it is eventually upgraded and qualified teachers are available.

Children from the two Census Divisions are attending a number of schools inside and outside the district. Refer Appendix 'F' for details.

(ii) HEALTH.

There is only one staffed aid post in the area, this being situated at GAMARI in the GAMA RIVER Census Division. The Aid Post Orderly at this aid post has been doing quite a good job in the area, having made several patrols by canoe to the further most villages in the area. The health situation overall in the area was quite good, there were of course the occasional tropical ulcers. The worst village as far as health is concerned is strangely enough one of the closer villages to the BAMU Hospital, this being ARAGI village. There were six cases of yaws and five very bad ulcers. All of those effected were children except one.

An aid post has been erected for some years at SISIAMI NO.1, it has only been staffed for a very short period. As this village is central to many of the LOWER BAMU villages it would be most useful if it were staffed by an Orderly.

Mr. STANDEN of the BAMU River Mission has made several medical patrols (accompanied by a nurse) to the LOWER BAMU recently. The main purpose being to give B.C.G. vaccinations to infants.

(iii) MISSIONS.

The only Mission currently active in the area is the Seventh Day Adventist which as stated in C. (i) has a small school at PIRU PIRU. The people accept the Mission purely for the school but do not accept the S.D.A. dietary restrictions.

The people of this area receive a service from the BAMU River Mission in that they have children attending the B.R.M. school and they also receive medical treatment.

(iv) SPORT.

There is no organised sport in the area and no indication that any form of sport is played in the villages.

D. MISCELLANEOUS:

Tuba drinking is common and widespread throughout the area, particularly in those villages close to the mouth of the BAMU River. The GAMA people by custom do not make tuba although the village of IBUC which is situated in the GAMA (formerly in the BAMU) does. The main offenders are the villagers of BANA, TORABINA and PIRU PIRU. The drinking of tuba almost inevitably leads to fights which are sometimes brought to Court and sometimes hushed up. I consider tuba drinking would be the main reason why the TORABINA'S did not support the school in their village to the full extent. It is not unusual to walk into one of these LOWER BAMU villages and find many people intoxicated.

At the time of Census there were many absentees from the area either working on plantations or bludging on one talks in DARU. There are 191 men absent working outside the district from the LOWER BAMU Census Division and 110 from the GAMA. A large number of these absentees are working on various plantations, thus quite a large amount of money should return to the BAMU and GAMA when they are repatriated. It is well known that these men are paid off at KIKORI and spend a great deal of their deferred wages on clothing, etc. None of the money earned is re-invested except in the occasional shotgun.

There is only one indigenous man from the area who is conducting a business of any sort. This being a retired Police Corporal from MARIO village in the LOWER BAMU Census Division. The man BAIRI UKA has set up a small trade store near the EMETI station. He buys all of his stock from the BALIMO Vocational Centre. His main stocks are trade tobacco, rice, sugar, tea and biscuits.

.....  
(B.S. PHILP.)  
Assistant Patrol Officer.

END OF SITUATION REPORT

LOWER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION

AREA STUDY

A. INTRODUCTION.

(a) The LOWER BAMU Census Division is situated on the delta of the BAMU River close to the border of the GULF and WESTERN Districts. All land is low lying and subject to tidal inundation at certain periods of each month. Rainfall is approximately 150 inches per year. Vegetation consists of rainforest, sago and nipa palms. Village sites are scratched out of this vegetation on narrow shelves of the river banks up to 200 yards wide. At low tide access to these villages is gained by wading through great expanses of sticky black mud. There is no land in the LOWER BAMU Census Division which is not subject to tidal inundation at various times throughout the year.

(b) The only way one can gain access to the area is by boat. The Census Division is 70 miles from BALIMO by river and 16 miles from EMETI Base Camp. There are no aerodromes in the Census Division and the terrain would indicate that there is little likelihood of finding a suitable site. There are no wharves in the Census Division. The Census Division lies on the regular shipping route between DARU-BALIMO, PORT MORESBY-BALIMO and KIKORI-BALIMO.

(c) The area has had a long period of Administration contact but records prior to World War 2 are unavailable. Recruitment would appear to have been carried for approximately 40 years. Mr. & Mrs. STANDEN of the BAMU RIVER MISSION are the only Europeans who have been permanently established in the area. They were situated at MAIPANI which is just outside the Census Division prior to the war. They later moved to their present site near IOWA village in the UPPER BAMU Census Division. They have a school established at TORABINA in the LOWER BAMU Census Division which has Standard 1 and Standard 2 with approximately 50 children from nearby villages attending.

There are a number of men from this Census Division who served during the war as carriers and soldiers with the P.I.B. They mainly served in BOUGAINVILLE.

There has been virtually no economic activity in the area since the withdrawal of the Australian Petroleum Company in 1958. A.P.C. had been in the area for six years. During these six years there was a great impact on the culture of the area as whole villages moved to A.P.C. rig sites where many men were employed. It would be safe to say that the area has not progressed economically since the time A.P.C. departed in 1958.

EMETI Base Camp was established in 1963 - this is 10 miles from the Census Division. The EMETI Base Camp has only been staffed intermittently since its inception. There has always been a lack of support in the area by village people for establishment of various projects. For example, in 1965 the establishment of an Administration school was attempted at BUNIGI village. Land was cleared and a teacher took up residence. After a few weeks the teacher left owing to lack of support in the construction of school buildings. A similar situation occurred at TORABINA early this year, the two teachers walked out owing to lack of support in the construction of class rooms. However the problem has since been overcome and the school is operating satisfactorily once more. This attitude by village people may be blamed on the thoroughly depressing nature of the area. It has been found, with constant supervision and

guidance, these people are quite capable of carrying out a given task, but once supervision ceases they fall back into their old ways.

#### B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) A copy of the latest Village Population Register is attached. The neo-mortality rate is not available as there is no record of former pregnancies. The last Census was conducted 2½ years ago.

(b) There are no roads in the Census Division, tracks of a sort link the villages of PIRU, IYU NOS.1 & 2, DARAVE, SIBARA and BURIGI, ASARAMIO and ANAGGA.

(c) At the time of the Census there were 294 male adults absent from the villages. This compares with a total of 443 in the Census of July, 1958. In the villages of SIBARA and DARAVE there were only a handful of adult men. In fact at ISLAMI No.2 and OROPAI the majority of the population had moved out temporarily to DARU to seek employment or to look after children attending school. A total of 103 male adults, 82 female adults, 26 male children and 28 female children were recorded as being absent inside the district. The majority of these people are in fact living in DARU. As has been stated in previous reports this may be a type of resettlement.

#### C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) It appears that the only operative social groupings are in fact individual villages, thus the number of social groupings is the same as the number of villages.

(b) The operational social unit in each village is the immediate family. Each family consisting of father, mother and children occupy separate houses, these houses are sometimes shared with dependant relatives. Single men live together in a men's house.

All village people combine to perform government work such as constructing rest houses, etc. It appears that this is the only time groups form to complete tasks, except in the making of copra where family groups function.

A clan system to a very limited extent operates in the LOWER BAMU Census Division. It still works in that marriage within the one clan is prohibited.

(c) ARAGI and ARIKINAPE villagers share a common language with that of the people of GARU in the UPPER BAMU Census Division, MAIA, SAIMASI, KENADIRA and URIO of the GOGODALA EAST Census Division. There has been quite a large migration out of ARAGI village to GARU over the last two years. The people of these villages tend to wander between the FLY, ARAMIA and BAMU Rivers. The rest of the villages share a common language which is similar to that of the GAMA and is very similar to KIWA. Police Motu is widely understood throughout the area. A small number of people in each village speak a broken English and Pidgin.

(d) There seems to be no firm alliance between villages in the LOWER BAMU Census Division. There is an exception, in that the DIBIRI villages of BIRARAMIO, TAPAPI, ASARAMIO, ETERE and ANAGGA have little to do with other villagers of the BAMU. This is also apparent with the villages of ARIKINAPE and ARAGI. Although there is little contact between these villages, there is no evidence of friction between them. This lack of inter-village alliance has probably resulted from the fact that there has been no need in the past for such alliance, however I feel if the need

arose there would be no difficulty in fostering co-operation between various villages.

(e) The people of PIRU PIRU and BUNIGI have ties with the people of ISBU in the GAMA River Census Division and as has been stated in section (c) the people of ABAGI and ARIKINAPE have ties with people in the GOGODALA EAST Census Division. The neighbouring GOGODALA and KIMAI people have very little in common with the BAMU's and little love is lost between them.

#### D. LEADERSHIP.

(a) During this patrol there were only four men who appeared to be influential enough to be regarded as leaders.

KIBENI	of	AMAGOA	-	Hereditary leadership
BAKERE	of	BUNIGI	-	Acquired leadership
KIKE	of	BINA NO.1	-	Hereditary leadership
MAI	of	BIMARAMIO	-	Hereditary leadership.

On most occasions the Village Constable is the spokesman in each village although it is quite obvious many of these appointed men have little, if any, influence over the village people as a whole after the patrol has departed.

(b) KIBENI is aged between 40-50 years, he has had no schooling but served as a policeman for seven years. His father was a traditional leader and I am informed that KIBENI has gained his leadership through hereditary. He is currently the Village Constable of AMAGOA and is well respected all through the BAMU. AMAGOA was in fact the nearest village visited which is probably due to KIBENI's drive and enthusiasm. He is one of the few people in the area who is prepared to voice his own opinion without being asked or prompted. It has been reported that KIBENI along with MAI of BIMARAMIO, visited the villages of BIMARAMIO, ARIKINAPE, ASARAMIO, BEREKE, TARAPI and AMAGOA in December after attending the combined Councillors conference at PALIMO. The purpose of his visit was to discuss with the people of these villages the subject of Local Government Council. He held meetings in all villages and reports that all the residents of the above want to have a Local Government Council for the BAMU and GAMA. This concurs with meetings conducted by myself at all villages. I feel KIBENI could be a man who can instill a bit of drive in the people of the BAMU.

BAKERE is about 55 years and is uneducated, he has the unusual distinction of having five wives at present and it is said that at one time he had ten wives. His influence is spread throughout the villages of BUNIGI, UPATI, BAMIO, DARAVE, SIBARA and PIRU PIRU. He is not an outspoken man, in fact it is difficult to get him to speak at any time. BAKERE is the present Village Constable at BUNIGI.

KIKE is the son of the former Village Constable at BINA NO.1. He attended school to standard 3 and has worked on several occasions as a plantation labourer. He is aged approximately 40 years. After attending the combined Councillors conference at PALIMO in December, 1970, of his own volition visited the villages of BUNIGI, BINA NOS.4 & 2, TOMABINA, UPATI PIRU-PIRU NOS.1 & 2, SIBARA, DARAVE and BAMIO to discuss the introduction of Local Government Council in the BAMU and GAMA.

(c) As has been stated in previous reports there is little evidence of leadership in any village except for the above cases. There are very few young educated people in the area although many children are now attending schools both at DARU and IOWA Mission school. There is <sup>no</sup> evidence

that the traditional pattern of leadership is changing, in fact there is little evidence of traditional leadership at all.

#### E. LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) There is little value placed on land in the LOWER BAMU Census Division except in connection with sago swamps and coconut trees. Land is owned individually and inheritance from father to son appears to operate.

(b) No individuals hold land on lease from the Crown. The people have no knowledge of tenure conversion.

(c) The only cash crop in the area is that of coconuts, the making of copra is fairly widespread in the villages in the mouth of the river. Plantings are owned individually and there are no instances of communal effort in regard to planting. Copra is produced as a rule by family units. Most villages in the Census Division expressed a desire to increase their coconut plantings with the help of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries. If this eventuates land will be then cleared communally but I should imagine individual ownership would still occur.

#### F. LITERACY.

(a) There is only one recognized school in the Census Division, that being at TORABINA which caters for Standard 1 and 2. There are currently two teachers at the school with approximately 50 children attending from TORABINA and nearby villages. The school was established by the BAMU RIVER MISSION in 1968, it then had one unqualified teacher. There is a distinct possibility that this school could gradually be increased in size to cater eventually for students up to Standard 6.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission has established a bible class at PIRU PIRU NO.2. At the time of this patrol one unqualified teacher was present with approximately 90 children from the villages of PIRU PIRU NOS. 1 and 2, DARAVE, SIBANA, BUNIGI and UPATI attending. Since this patrol an additional teacher has been added.

(b) For a list of residents claiming to be literate or semi-literate, refer Appendix 'D'.

(c) There are no persons in the area who have received higher education.

(d) There are currently nine students away from the area receiving higher education, refer Appendix 'F'.

(e) Refer Appendix 'E' for a list of those persons owning radios. No-one in the villages expressed a preference for any one programme. All radios are privately owned.

#### G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) All housing is constructed of sago leaf, black palm and hard wood posts. Nails are occasionally used. Some houses have salvaged 44 gallon drums which act as a fresh water supply. Housing now consists of individual family houses whereas previously the people of this area lived in longhouses. Western style clothing is universal and no sign of traditional dress can be seen. Use of European artifacts is wide spread, all house-holders own

cooking pots, dishes, axes, adzes, etc. For a list of shotguns in the Census Division refer to Appendix 'E'.

(b) The staple diet consists of sago, crabs and fish. This is supplemented by coconuts, pawpaw and bananas. Some wild game, mainly pig and cassowary, is eaten. Canned foodstuffs are purchased from the STORE store at EMEPI but only in small quantities, they do not form an important part of the diet.

(c) There are no community centres in the area. There are no organizations such as Red Cross, Guides or Scouts. Organized sport is not played in the Census Division.

#### H. MISSIONS.

(a) There are two Missions currently operative in the area, these being the BAMU RIVER MISSION and the SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSION. Neither Mission has permanent headquarters in the Census Division. The BAMU RIVER MISSION has a school established at TORABINA, the school is staffed by two teachers and has approximately 50 children attending Standard 1 and 2. The school is serviced from the Missions headquarters next to the EMEPI Base Camp. The SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST Mission has a bible class operating at PIRU PIRU NO.2. The school is staffed by two unqualified teachers. The school is serviced by SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST boats from DARU. None of the villages identify themselves spiritually with the Missions. They accept the Missions for the service provided. There is no conflict between the villagers and the Missions, although the people of PIRU PIRU find it fairly difficult to follow the dietary restrictions imposed by the SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST Mission.

(b) The only other service provided by the Missions, apart from the schools, is a medical service by the BAMU RIVER MISSION. Mr. STANDEN does take trained nursing sisters to various villages in the Mission boat. Use is made of the Mission hospital near EMEPI but as the distance from the hospital increases the number of people attending diminishes.

(c) The people of the BAMU accept the Missions purely for the services they provide, such as medical and educational, and the off chance of employment. The BAMU RIVER MISSION would be the most influential Mission of the two but only because this Mission stresses less restrictions on the practices that the BAMU's hold dear.

#### I. NON - INDIGENES.

(a) There are no plantations, factories or commercial establishments owned or operated by non-indigenous persons in the Census Division.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) A trade store owned by Mr. J. SENIOR of BALINO and KIKORI is established at EMEPI. This store acts as a buying point for copra and crocodile skins as well as selling basic trade goods. At the moment this is the only regular copra buying point in the area. This store for the twelve months up to February, 1971, had purchased 30,972 lbs. of copra for an amount of \$929.16. The bulk of this copra was produced by residents of the LOWER BAMU Census Division. The store also purchased crocodile skins to the value of \$167.45 in the same period. Some of this

amount would have gone to residents of the GAPA RIVER Census Division but the majority to residents of the LOWER BAMU Census Division.

Mr. SENIOR has stated that he would like to establish a store in the LOWER BAMU Census Division near TIERRE PASSAGE in the near future. If this store eventuates, it will provide an important marketing site for copra for the villages in the mouth of the river and also WYI River villages. It would mean that the people of BINA NOS. 1 and 2 who produce most of the copra in this Census Division would not have to make a two day trip to EMEFI, sometimes in adverse conditions, to sell their copra. The establishment of a store in this area would meet with the full approval of the residents of the LOWER BAMU. It could prove a valuable stimulation to the increase in production of copra.

#### J. COMMUNICATIONS.

##### (a) ROADS.

There are no roads in the Census Division and the nature of the terrain would indicate that there is no likelihood of there ever being any.

##### (b) SEA.

The only means of communication in the area is by sea or river. The Census Division lies on the sea route from DARU - BALIMO, PORT NORRESHY - BALIMO and KIKORI - BALIMO. However, great care must be taken by shipping in this area because of the numerous mud banks and seasonal tidal bores.

There are no wharves in the Census Division.

##### (c) AIR.

There are no aerodromes in the Census Division and it appears unlikely that there ever will be owing to the swampy terrain.

*What about  
EMEFI.*

#### K. TECHNICAL SKILLS.

Refer to Appendix 'C' for a list of those people claiming to have some form of technical skills.

#### L1. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

It appears owing to the high degree of absenteeism from the area that any form of traditional political organization is breaking down. In many villages there are only a few men as the rest are away working, this leads to social problems as the women often decide to live with another man in their husbands absence. Traditionally this would not have happened as sanctions within the village would have been too great.

People of the Census Division have a very limited idea of the role of Central Government, and besides, they appear to take little interest in it. A high number of people in villages were able to tell me the name of their member in the House of Assembly, this is probably the result of a recent meeting at EMEFI which was attended by Mr. ERIA OIEMALE, M.H.A. Talks on the House of Assembly were given at every village, on some occasions questions were asked. Overall a higher degree of interest was shown than was previously expected.

There is no Local Government Council in the area but there is a very strong pro-council attitude. Discussions were held in all villages



and on each occasion the people voiced their desire for the establishment of a combined BAMU/GAMA Local Government Council. Several Village Constables from the Census Division attended a Combined Councillors Conference at BALIMO in December, 1970. It is quite obvious that there has been a great deal of discussion in villages about the establishment of a council prior to this patrol. There was only one village where anybody stated that he did not want a council at present. This was at the village of ARININAPE where all people stated they wanted a council but they wanted to plant a large area of coconuts first so they would have a way to raise council tax. This was the only occasion where any person stated he was not ready for a council. In all other villages the desire to establish a council was expressed in no uncertain terms.

BATANO NEDE of OPAPAI village and the Government Interpreter, is the only person from the area who has visited Australia. BATANO was formerly a sergeant in the Police Force and during that period he also visited Great Britain for the Coronation of the Queen.

#### M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) The only economic cash crop in the Census Division is that of coconuts, for a detailed list of the number of trees in each village refer to Appendix 'H'. There are a total of 13,595 mature and 4,425 immature trees in the Census Division.

(b) Some idea of the actual production at present can be obtained from the amount of copra purchased by DELTA STORES over the last twelve months at BMBTI. During this period a total of 30,972 lbs. of copra has been purchased for an amount of \$929.16. The current price paid for copra in the BAMU is 3 cents a pound which is quite reasonable as the quality of the copra is not always of a high standard. A fairly large amount of copra ~~was also sold~~ was also sold at the GAMA River store by residents of this Census Division, the actual amount is unknown. I would estimate the total revenue from copra at the present time would be in the vicinity of \$1,500 annually. Crocodile skin purchases annually would amount to approximately \$300.00.

(c) It is not possible to calculate the total production of these trees as Agriculture Officers advise details regarding spacing, soil, etc., must be known. Also many coconuts are used in place of drinking water at certain times of the year.

(d) There are no market gardening enterprises in the Census Division.

(e) There is no wage employment within the Census Division. At the time of this census 294 male adults were absent from the area. Many of these are working on plantations in PORT MORESBY and DARU. Some will never return while others do remit money occasionally. There would be approximately 200 agreement workers away at any one time, on repatriation these men are paid off at KIKOPI, thus a high amount of their wages is spent before returning.

The total cash earnings returning to the Census Division annually can only be guessed at, but I would estimate it to be approximately \$5,000.

(f) There are no co-operatives functioning inside the area.

(g) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in the Census Division.

(h) Details of Saving Bank accounts to the value of \$1333.58 were gathered. Refer Appendix 'B'.

(i) Tax has not been collected in this area.

(j) From the foregoing information I would estimate the per capita income of persons living in the Census Division to be approximately \$2.40 per annum. The villages of ARAGI, ARIKINAPE, BIDARAMIO, ASARAMIO, TAPAPI and EPERE would have a lower income than this as they do not produce copra.

(k) Marketing facilities in the area are not the best but if Mr. SENIOR's store goes ahead in the LOWER BAMS this problem could be greatly alleviated. It would mean the further most village in the Census Division would be only 1/2 a days paddle from a marketing place for selling their copra.

#### N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) There is a vast area of land which could be cleared and used to increase the acreage of coconuts. This land is periodically inundated but this seems to have little effect on the coconuts. A number of villages with the help of Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries intend increasing their coconut acreage.

(b) There does not appear to be much possibility of establishing market gardening in the area owing to the swampy ground.

(c) There is no possibility that wage earning within the Census Division can be increased. The area cannot really afford a higher degree of absenteeism as there are enough social problems at present.

(d) The marketing of sago (which is plentiful in the area) could provide a steady inflow of cash into the area providing reliable means of transport could be organized. There is an available market in both DARU and PORT MORESBY, but there is a problem of shipping the sago out. Possibly a Local Government Council in the area could assist with this.

The sale of pit sawn timber is another avenue which could be explored. Mr. SENIOR states he will purchase any pit sawn timber coming out of the area.

The fishing potential of the area has never been looked into, but once again marketing would be a problem. The villagers of MIRUC have decided to purchase a fishing net but any fish caught will be used for their own consumption. This may help to form a guide for the fishing potential at the area.

(e) For any economic programme to succeed in this area it would have to be very carefully supervised. I feel the people would support any economic venture which they felt may have any chance of succeeding, but as stated above they would require fairly constant supervision. I feel they are coming to the stage where they think they must do something to improve their lot but whether they have the necessary qualities to see something right through remains to be seen. When one looks back over the past 10 years this area has virtually received nothing from the Administration. It has a Base Camp which is infrequently staffed, it has an Aid Post which is at present unstaffed and has been so far over twelve months. Is it any wonder that past writers have come up with the stock terms of apathy, disinterest, lethargy, etc. What have these people to be really thankful to the Administration for. I feel with adequate support and supervision for the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries they

may be able to greatly increase coconut plantings and over a period increase copra production which seems to be their main chance economically.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Over the past twelve months there has been a continual amount of pressure applied by the residents of this Census Division for the establishment of a Local Government Council for both the GAMA and BAMU areas. This pressure has been applied through several meetings held at EMENTI. The minutes of the latter meeting are attached as Appendix 1. As stated in section L there is only one village which stated any opposition to Local Government Council. That being ARIKINAPE, and the reason stated was that the people felt they should plant coconuts first so they could then pay council tax from the copra produced. All other villages expressed a desire for a council immediately. There had been a great amount of discussion about council in villages prior to the arrival of this patrol. It was stated that meetings had been held amongst various villagers and the people had all decided they wanted a Local Government Council for the BAMU and GAMA. They even suggested an initial tax rate of 50 cents per year which could be later increased as they increased their copra production.

During this patrol the Select Committee for Constitutional Development met at BALINGO. A group of people including several Village Constables from the LOWER BAMU Census Division attended. When asked about a time for self government one of the BAMU spokesmen stood up and said "You talk about self government when we don't even have a council". This is a common attitude in the BAMU.

The LOWER BAMU Census Division people feel they are being left out of Territory development while they don't have their own council. They can see councils in areas surrounding them and see some of the benefits these people receive which they do not get. If they had a council they would at least get a permanent officer at EMENTI which I feel is essential.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The only contact the people of the LOWER BAMU Census Division have with the Central Government is through Administration patrols. The people are very much unaware of government functions and with the infrequency of patrols over the past few years this is not at all surprising. This current patrol combined Public Health Department, Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries and routine administration, ~~and~~ and appeared to be appreciated by the bulk of the population. All meetings were well attended and interest appeared to be taken in what the patrolling officer had to say. I do not think the people of the LOWER BAMU Census Division are unfavourably disposed to the government, but I am sure with more frequent patrolling and a little more help in various fields they would give the government their full support.

Q. ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

There are no hotels, guest houses, service stations, workshops or stores in the LOWER BAMU Census Division. Rest houses are situated in all villages and canoes may be hired at a small fee.

.....  
(B.S. PHILP.)  
Assistant Patrol Officer.

PROBLEM CENSUS HELD AT EMETI ON THE 6TH DECEMBER, 1970.

About 250 people were present to hear Mr. Ebia Olewale, M.H.A. There was a good cross-section of people from the Gama, Lower Bamu and Upper Bamu areas. Mr. Olewale spoke to the gathering and then took representations from a number of the leaders and village constables.

The meeting was then broken up into smaller groups of the people's own choosing and were asked to discuss within each group the problems of the area. Recorders were appointed from D.D.A. and D.A.S.F. staff and teachers and nurses from the Bamu River Mission so that the findings of each group could be written down. The groups were composed of men from the villages as shown below:-

- GROUP 1. - Iowa
- GROUP 2. - Mirou, Kuria, Sogeri
- GROUP 3. - Gagoro, Matakia
- GROUP 4. - Gama River area
- GROUP 5. - Upper Bamu and Wawoi River area
- GROUP 6. - Torabina, Bina, Mario, Cropai, Amogoa, Sibara, Asaramio, Pirupiru.

SUMMARY of points raised by the groups in order of apparent importance.

1. Local Government Council for the Bamu and Gama.
2. A market at Emeti and ability for marketing produce at Daru and Balimo.
3. They want to grow more coconuts and produce more copra.
4. A permanent Patrol Officer at Emeti.
5. D.A.S.F. assistance to grow cash crops.
6. They want more schools and aid posts in the area.
7. Crocodiles - price of skins, ordinance and they want to ban European crocodile hunters.
8. They want to grow peanuts and cocoa.
9. They do not want restrictions on outside work.
10. They want more political education as regards Local Government Councils.
11. Sale of timber - they want payment for sekelata posts.
12. They want an airstrip in the Bamu and to be paid for working on it.
13. Transport for produce.
14. They want to sell crabs.

Mr. E. Olewale, M.H.A., Mr. B. Philp, A.P.O., and Mr. P. Thompson, R.D.O. explained what could be or not be done to help the people as regards each topic.

On the following pages is a list of the topics as written down in each group.

2/2

GROUP 1.

- + They want to build a copra drier at IOWA village. They will start when the Council commences.
- + They want to have a market at Emeti Patrol Post.
- + At the market they will be able to sell fish, fresh meat, crabs and vegetables. The prices should depend on the weight.
- + They want to grow peanuts at IOWA village.
- + They think if there is no market at Emeti, then they won't be able to pay the council tax.
- + Their first aim is to put the market in before considering starting a council.
- + If they want to go to other places to work, then the Council should not stop them as it is another way of getting money to pay taxes.
- + They are very happy that Mr. Ebia Olewale has come to tell them about the Council.
- + They say that they will be talking about these matters until the Council begins in their area.

GROUP 2.

- + They want a permanent Patrol Officer to help the Bamu people properly.
- + They want a market to sell birds, pigs and vegetables.
- + If they sell things like crocodile skins and food the Council should send them to DARU or BALIMO to market for them.
- + They want to sell posts like the Gogodala people do. They give them for nothing.
- + They want an airstrip to help with their businesses. They want to be paid for work on the airstrip.
- + This was the first time they had seen Mr. Olewale and they were very happy. They want to see him more often.
- + They were staying like old time people and when they saw and heard the meeting they realised they must progress.
- + They do not want Mr. Olewale to trick them about picking the council next year.
- + They want a school in their village. BOGGERI village Mission School keeps the children from attending when they grow older.
- + They have no leaders in their village.
- + They need an aid post in their village.

GROUP 3.

- + They want to plant cocoa in their area. They want to plant coconuts too.
- + When they have a council later they will plant these crops to earn money to pay tax.
- + They want a market to be built, and Europeans to help them.
- + They want help from the Agriculture Department.
- + They want a market and agricultural help before the Council so they will have money to pay council tax.

GROUP 4.

- + They need a L.G.C. in the area.
- + They want D.A.S.F. officers to go to the Gama to show the people how to plant coconuts and make good copra.
- + They say they don't get enough money for crocodile skins below 20".
- + They want transport for copra, sago, skins and bananas when the sea is rough.

24

GROUP 5.

a permanent office

- + They want Mr. Philip to stay at Emeti Patrol Post.
- + They wanted to know if the price for crocodile skins is good or bad.
- + They do not want European crocodile hunters in the Bamu.
- + They want to grow coconuts in their village.
- + They have a Seventh Day Adventist Mission at their village but they want only a medical orderly because they are too far from the Bamu River Mission Hospital.
- + They said that if a L.G.C. started it would be very good because it would help them in many things and make their village a good place in which to live.
- + They have the S.D.A. Mission but they only want a school in the village.

GROUP 6.

- + They want to earn money by selling sago, copra, crocodile skins, crabs and vegetables.
- + They want the Council to set a price for the sale of big canoes.

Note: It has been attempted to keep the same phrasing as the recorders. However grammatical errors which made reading difficult were corrected.

APPENDIX 'B'

LOWER BANU CENSUS DIVISION.

BANK BOOKS.

Number	Name	Village	Amount
016320	WAU	PIRU-PIRU NO.2	0.06
06800	PIRU-PIRU A/C	"	244.49
06804	NATAU	PIRU-PIRU NO.1	26.67
22249	BANARI	"	0.02
016722	BANI	"	3.60
017791	MADAU	SIBARA	1.20
018488	DAUBI	"	1.50
9818	WABA	"	0.41
09094	QIHAI	DARVI	0.10
157991	DATANA	BUNGI	0.80
016312	ICO	"	1.50
033616	AUKIRI	"	1.00
029802	GAMBIA	"	21.00
033620	DIFOI	"	0.50
83316	HAROGI	"	0.50
41925	HAROGI	"	2.00
033099	PAUKO	TORABINA	2.00
017136	JMI	"	0.52
32973	DAYA	"	1.87
9050	TUMEA	"	0.54
021337	SIDO	"	2.00
29356	ANAI	ANLALAI	0.48
06803	EMAI (F)	PAMIO	0.91
018495	KAGAMO	MAKAU	12.00
036372	ABARI	SCSRI	3.20
036371	MARE	"	8.20
047635	CANANE	"	1.00
028128	KABRC	ORIPAI	1.38
033073	ANAI	"	2.10
031814	GERA	SISLAMI NO.1	10.00
5277	SISLAMI A/C	"	7.90
	BAIRI	WARIO	500.00
017592	GESAE	"	1.45
017598	KOSOU	"	8.35
81694	ICBU	"	1.60
013104	SIDIE	BIRA NO.2	0.40
09109	URANI	"	1.10
09106	ADAJ	"	0.50
9248	SEME	"	27.77

## APPENDIX 'B' continued from page 1.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Amount</u>
9584	DAHU	BINA NO.2	1.50
027249	WAIBI	BINA NO.1	11.40
017425	UDO	"	0.50
017423	KOAI	"	0.50
042363	KOCHO	"	3.60
09104	AGAI	"	1.00
10122	NESE	AMAGOA	1.20
9720	BURIO	"	1.70
0068	KIBENI	"	6.77
06816	AMAGOA A/C	"	24.39
015662	KARE	"	0.46
9341	MAUNI	ETERE	0.19
06814	ETERE A/C	"	38.27
9769	ETI	"	1.86
8298	ASARAMIC A/C	ASABAPIC	21.84
033037	DADIPA	"	1.00
033055	GATBA	"	1.50
041799	GOINABU	"	26.47
11040	MAU	"	0.90
016317	KOHORE	"	127.43
013304	POROMI	"	1.00
016316	AMAI	"	<del>12.22</del> 0.02
	TAPAPI A/C	TAPAPI	18.00
016323	WAIERE	BIMARAMIC	94.09
9230	WAIERE	"	1.51
24851	AHKARI	"	0.20
033126	KARU	MIRUC	1.00
033130	AROI	"	3.30
033075	SIMOI	"	6.50
033074	MAINI	"	7.00
033091	DAINI	"	1.00
20266	UDERU	"	0.01
150067	DIKA	"	1.14
033072	BANAI	"	2.00
10761	AGOARI	ARAGE	0.06
24148	GIORO	"	6.40
016325	KIRO	ARIKIMAPI	1.80
25113	ONEA	"	0.20
25328	ANGURI	"	0.40
033098	TUBI	"	2.00



APPENDIX 'B' continued from page 2. BANK BOOKS.

21

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Amount</u>
24857	ZENUI	ARIKINAPI	0.25
35761	NEVENE	"	0.20
252276	GERMAE	"	0.20
8923	AKUNA	"	1.65
<u>TOTAL</u>			<u>\$ 1333.53</u>

APPENDIX 'C'

LOWER SAMU GENSUS DIVISION.

People with various technical skills from villages of this Gensus Division.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Tractor Driver</u>	<u>Boat Crew</u>	<u>Carpenter</u>
PIRUPIRU NO.2	2	-	-
PIRU-PIRU NO.1	1	-	1
SIBARA	-	2	-
DARAVE	1	1	2
UPATI	-	3	2
BUNIGI	2	6	1
TORABINA	6	7	5
ANEADAI	-	-	1
BANIC	2	1	1
MAKAU	-	1	1
SOGERI	1	2	1
ORAPAI	1	2	1
SISIAKI NO.2	1	-	-
SISIAKI NO.1	2	6	-
MARIO	1	1	-
BINA NO.2	1	2	2
BINA NO.1	-	1	1
AIAGGA	4	2	-
BIERE	-	1	-
ASAPAMIO	2	2	-
BIMARAMIO	1	3	-
MIRUC	3	5	3
ARAGI	-	-	2
ARIKINAPI	-	3	1
<u>Totals</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>25</u>

APPENDIX 'D'

LOWER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION.

People who claim some degree of literacy from within this Census Division.

<u>Village</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Motu</u>	<u>Vernacular</u>
PIRU PIKU NO.2	4	4	4
PIRU PIKU NO.1	4	4	4
SIBARA	3	3	3
DARAVI	5	5	5
UPATI	8	8	8
BUNIGE	16	16	16
TORABINA	35	35	35
ANLADAI	6	6	6
BAMIO	6	6	6
WAKAU	2	2	2
SOGERI	3	3	3
SISIAMI NO.2	3	3	3
SISIAMI NO.1	1	1	1
MARIG	5	5	5
BINA NO.2	8	8	8
BINA NO.1	5	5	5
AMOGGA	1	1	1
ETERE	1	1	1
ASARAMIO	2	2	2
TAPAPI	1	1	1
BIMARAMIO	5	5	5
MIRUO	10	10	10
ARAGI	2	2	2
ARIKINAPI	1	1	1
<u>Totals</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>137</u>

These figures are by no means complete as many people were absent working at various places at the time of the census but they may give some idea of the numbers who have some faint degree of literacy.

APPENDIX 'E'

LOWER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION.

Radios and shotguns in villages of this Census Division.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Radios</u>	<u>Shotguns</u>
PIRU PIRU NO.1	1	1
DARAVI	3	1
UPATI	5	1
BUNIGI	4	2
TORABINA	2	-
ANLADAI	1	-
BAMIO	2	1
WAKAU	3	2
SOGERI	1	3
ORAPAI	2	-
SISIAMI NO.2	-	2
SISIAMI NO.1	1	2
WARIC	-	2
BINA NO.1	-	1
AMOGOA	-	3
ETEME	3	1
ASARAMIO	2	4
TAPAPI	1	-
BIMARAMIO	1	2
MIRUO	2	4
ARAGI	-	1
ARIKINAPI	3	2
<u>Totals</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>35</u>

(18)

APPENDIX 'F'

LOWER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION.

Children attending school from this Census Division.

VILLAGE	B.R.M.	D.C.M.	FIRERE	D.H.S.	S.D.A.	MORESBY	KAIRUKU
ANIADAI	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAMIO	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
BINA NO.1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
BUNIGI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
DARAVE	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
MIRUO	29	-	-	1 Form 1	-	-	-
ORAPAI	-	20	-	1 Form 2	-	2	-
PIRU PIRU NO.1	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
PIRU PIRU NO.2	-	-	-	-	35	-	-
SIBARA	-	-	-	-	10	-	1
SISIAMI NO.1	1	10	-	-	-	4	-
SISIAMI NO.2	-	11	3	1 Form 2	-	-	-
SOGERI	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TORABINA	16	-	-	1 Form 1 2 " 2 1 " 3 1 " 4	-	-	-
UIATI	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARIO	9	8	-	1 Form 1	-	-	-
<u>Totals</u>	70	51	8	9	77	6	1

KEY TO SCHOOLS.

B.R.M.	-	Bamu River Mission
D.C.M.	-	Daru Catholic Mission
D.H.S.	-	Daru High School
S.D.A.	-	Seventh Day Adventist (PIRU PIRU)
MORESBY	-	Moresby Primary School
KAIRUKU	-	Kairuku Catholic Mission

APPENDIX 'G'

LOWER BANU CENSUS DIVISION.

Male adults absent working at time of Census.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Number</u>
AMAGOA	15
ANIADAI	1
ARAGI	Nil
ARIKINAGI	Nil
ASARAMIO	11
BAMIO	5
BIMARAMIO	5
BINA NO.1	27
BINA NO.2	25
BUNIGI	30
DARAVE	7
ETERE	3
MIRUC	10
ORAPAI	27
PIRU PIRU NO.1	10
PIRU PIRU NO.2	12
SIBARA	3
SISIAMI NO.1	31
SISIAMI NO.2	28
SOGERI	6
TAPAPI	4
TORABINA	7
UPATI	2
WAKAU	1
WARIO	11

Total 282

APPENDIX 'H'

LOWER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION.

Coconut plantings in LOWER BAMU villages.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Nature</u>	<u>Imature</u>
BUNIGI	500	200
SIBARA	133	9
DARAVE	150	50
PIRU PIRU NO.2	420	130
PIRU PIRU NO.1	600	150
UPATE	3	35
FORABINA	1000	350
ANIADRI	59	80
BAMIG	45	104
MAKAU	32	122
SOGERI	38	127
CROPAY	1668	554
SISIAME NO.2	750	500
SISIAME NO.1	650	127
MARIO	783	200
BINA NO.2	2000	950
BINA NO.1	4000	200
AMAGCA	778	221
ETERE	160	10
ASARAMIO	76	83
BIMARMIO	120	150
MIRUO	52	65
ARAGI	20	8
ARYKINAPE	Nil	Nil
<u>Totals</u>	<u>13,595</u>	<u>4,425</u>

15

AREA STUDY

GAMA RIVER CENSUS DIVISION

A. INTRODUCTION.

(a) The GAMA RIVER Census Division consists of approximately 450 square miles of low lying swampy ground. It is situated at the seaward border of the Gulf and Western Districts. There are two rivers in the Census Division, being the GAMA and the MAWI. The majority of the population lives on the banks of the GAMA River excepting three villages which are on the MAWI. Rain is received in both the North/West and South/East seasons, with an estimated annual rainfall of 150 inches. There are no recordings available to give an accurate rainfall figure. All inhabited areas are subject to inundation by high tides and the rivers are subject to tidal bores. At low tide the villages can only be reached by wading through great expanses of thick sticky mud. It is said that there is some higher land at the heads of the rivers, these areas are only visited for crocodile hunting and making sago. The river banks are covered with tropical rain forest, with sago palms and a few coconuts. The soil is alluvial and of poor quality. Owing to the constant inundation it appears the only cash crop which will grow satisfactorily is coconuts.

(b) The only way one can gain access to the area is by water transport. The Census Division is situated approximately 140 miles from BALIMO and approximately 50 miles (river) from KIRORI. It is very difficult to get to the area in the South/East season as the seas are extremely rough, particularly in the Balls Point vicinity. All villages in the Census Division can be reached by boats drawing up to 5 feet, although care must be taken at low water. There are no aerodromes or wharves in the area and the likelihood of finding a suitable site for an aerodrome is rather slim.

(c) Very little of the areas history could be gleaned from the people of the area except what has already been stated by Mr. P. HARDIE in his EMETI Patrol Report No.1 of 1968/69. The area has had a long history of contact by the Administration although this contact has been intermittent. As the area is a long way from BALIMO, and the only access is by water, it is quite easy to see that it has been neglected by Administration patrols.

In 1968 the people of the GAMA en bloc refused to vote in the House of Assembly elections, this was the result of having been made promises by Mr. TETLEY in regard to supply of deep freeze units, fishing nets, etc, if they voted for him in 1964. The people were and still are to some extent unaware of the role and the powers of individual members of the House of Assembly. The people were informed of the coming House of Assembly elections in 1972 and they expressed their desire to take part in these elections.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) A copy of the latest Village Population Form is attached. No neo-natal mortality rate appendix is available, as no record of pregnancies from the last Census (two years ago) could be located.

(b) There are no roads in the Census Division. The following villages are linked by foot tracks of a sort.

UKUSI to KOPIRAMI - 5 miles  
GAMARI to MAISAVE - 1 mile

(H)

(c) There were 110 adult males absent from the area at the time of the Census. Many of these men are working on various plantations in Papua. This compares with a figure of 28 absentees in the 1968 Census. It has been suggested that the GAMA's have a poor reputation as plantation workers, this was decided owing to the low recruitment figures from the area over the last 10 years. I feel the main reason for low recruitment figures in that period is that at certain times of the year the GAMA is most difficult to get into, thus recruiters have been inclined to go into the BAMU where there are more villages and these villages are more accessible than their GAMA counterparts.

The figures of male absentees over the last 10 years are as follows:-

In 1970 there were 110 male adult absentees.

"	1968	"	"	28	"	"	"
"	1965	"	"	40	"	"	"
"	1963	"	"	35	"	"	"
"	1962	"	"	18	"	"	"
"	1960	"	"	34	"	"	"

### C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) There are ten villages in the Census Division but they occupy only 7 village sites as several villages live on the same site. The individual villages are UKUSI, KOPIRAMI, GIWARETORE and GAMARI. The villages on the same site are AIRUA-BINORI, NEMETI-GIMERESE and IBUO-MAISAVE. IBUO and MAISAVE have only recently joined together to occupy the one site. IBUO people formerly lived on the coastline between the BAMU and GAMA Rivers. The village of GAMARI consists of three old villages, two of which are from the TURAMA. The TURAMA villages are GUMAI and MAIOEA and the existing village on the GAMA was called MAGIWA. As can be seen by the above, GAMARI has fairly strong ties with the TURAMA as do several other GAMA villages, in fact most of the copra made by GAMARI people comes from coconuts on the TURAMA side.

(b) There appears to be no strong clan system in the GAMA. There are no marriage prohibitions relative to clans. Families occupy a house each, originally they had communal long-houses.

(c) The people of the GAMA River Census Division speak a dialect of the LOWER BAMU language. The inhabitants of KOPIRAMI and UKUSI speak the same language as the MATAKALA people of the UPPER BAMU Census Division. Polico Motu is widely understood throughout the area while a small number of people in each village have a smattering of broken English.

(d) The villages of GAMARI and MAISAVE have the larger proportion of the population and it appears that in the past the smaller villages have been prepared to follow decisions made by these two villages. Although there seems to be little co-operation between the people of this Census Division, it is obvious that they meet quite regularly to discuss common problems. An example of this is that they have had several meetings in which they have discussed Local Government. All villagers agree unanimously that they are now in favour of Local Government for the GAMA and BAMU. The majority of marriages occur within individual villages but there appears to be no restriction on marrying outside of the village.



(c) Most of the people in the GAMA have connections with both the BAKU and the TURUMA and occasional visits are made to KIKORI.

#### D. LEADERSHIP.

(a) At the time of this patrol no-one drew attention to himself as being a leader in the area. During discussions held in each village there was no individual who spoke out in such a fashion to be detected as a powerful leader. It appeared that many people voiced their own opinions and opinions shared by fellow villagers. I feel any leadership in the area would be acquired.

(b) GADIMOI - GAGARI of GAGARI village has been mentioned in previous reports as being a leader in the area, at the time of this patrol GADIMOI was absent in PORT MORESBY. He apparently is aged between 45-50 years and is described as being a rather sinister character with a fanatical style of oratory. After the 1964 House of Assembly elections GADIMOI was one of the leaders in building a large wharf and a store in GAGARI village in expectation of the largesse to follow (see section A. (c)). When his expectations were not met GADIMOI suffered bitter disappointment. Up to this time GADIMOI had been the main instigator of increased copra production in the GAMA, but after this copra production ceased. In Mr. HARDIES patrol report of 1968 he mentioned that GADIMOI spoke out passionately against the introduction of local Government into the area. Shortly after the 1968 patrol GADIMOI departed for PORT MORESBY where he has been up until one week ago (just after this patrol ended) when he returned. During this patrol I spoke to many people in the area and found that GADIMOI was the main influence in the GAMA opposed to Local Government Council. While he was present the people particularly of GAGARI, MAISAVE, GIWARENOKI, NUNDEI and GIMENDE followed him presumably because of a fear of his sorcery. People claimed that GADIMOI told them if they had a Local Government Council they would all die and besides, the council tax which they paid would be stolen. I asked the people in the area if on GADIMOI's return would they change their minds about council and they replied emphatically that they would not. As stated above GADIMOI returned to the area shortly after this patrol, thus I intend to make another visit to the GAMA in the near future and attempt to find out what GADIMOI's attitude is. Maybe he has been enlightened after his visit to PORT MORESBY.

(c) There is no indication that the traditional pattern of leadership is changing, in fact it is rather difficult to see what the traditional pattern of leadership is. In all villages except one the elder men were the spokesmen. In IBUO village there is a group of younger men who have attended school to standard (1), one of these young men MAUGA OTOME was the main spokesman for this village, it appears he has some influence in the village.

#### E. LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) Land is gained through hereditary and through marriage individuals claim ownership of sago swamps and trees such as coconuts. Land does not seem of much importance to these people as they have very limited gardens, they live basically off sago, fish and some fresh meat hunted locally.

(b) No individuals hold land on lease from the Crown. The people have no knowledge of tenure conversion, and it would be of little use to them.

(c) Cash cropping in the area consists entirely of coconut plantings. There are considerable stands of trees particularly in the lower portion of the GAMA. Many of the villagers have stands of trees

on the TURAMA side and further in the bush from the river. Plantings appear to be individually owned and there were no instances of communal or group cash cropping encountered during this patrol. For coconut plantings in area refer Appendix 'G'. This only includes plantings in village, thus, not much notice can be taken of it as there are further plantings inside the bush which are impossible to estimate.

#### F. LITERACY.

- (a) There are no schools in the Census Division.
- (b) For a list of literate or semi-literate persons in the Division refer to Appendix 'D'.
- (c) No residents of the area have received higher education.
- (d) No students are absent from the area receiving higher education.
- (e) Refer to Appendix 'E' for a list of radios in the Census Division. Most popular station is Radio DARU, there appeared to be no particular programme which was preferred over another.

#### G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

- (a) Housing consists entirely of bush materials, sago, black palm and hardwood posts. Some houses have salvaged 44 gallon drums for water supply. Wearing of clothes is universal and the only traditional style of adornment is the wearing of strings around arms and legs at the time of mourning. Most people possess dishes, saucepans, axes, etc. Refer Appendix 'E' for a list of shotguns in the area.
- (b) Sago is the staple diet which is supplemented by fish, coconuts and fresh meat occasionally acquired through hunting. Store foodstuffs are consumed but only to a minor degree, although the MALAVE store of Mr. J. SENIOR's sells a quantity of meat, sugar, rice, etc.
- (c) There are no community centres in the area and no organised sport is played.

#### H. MISSIONS.

- (a) No Missions are operative in the Census Division.
- (b) Not applicable.
- (c) There is every indication that if a Mission were operative in the area that it would be accepted purely for its tangible services rather than the spiritual side. Some people expressed a desire to have a Mission in the Census Division so that a school could be established.

#### I. NON-INDIGENES.

- (a) The only non-indigenous establishment in the area is a store at MALAVE village which is owned by Mr. J. SENIOR of BELLA STORES, MALINA and KICORI.

(b) This store employs one storeman and one general labourer, there is little chance of the business absorbing any more local workers.

(c) The store at MAISAVE is serviced regularly by the M.V. TOMU from KIKORI, it provides an excellent marketing place for copra produced locally and also a venue for the sale of crocodile skins. The store has been in existence since early 1969 but was closed for approximately twelve months up to the 23rd November, 1970. Since that date, and up to the 10th February, 1971, the store had purchased 25,600 lbs. of copra to the value of \$768.00 from the local residents. A small amount of the copra purchased was from LOWER BAKU villages but the majority came from the villages of IBUC, MAISAVE, GAFARI, GIMARETOME, NEMETI and GIMEREKE in the GAMA Census Division. Crocodile skins to the value of \$234.40 were also purchased in this period, the main villages selling skins being MAISAVE, BIKORI, NEMETI, GIMEREKE, KOPIRANI, UGUSI and AIRUA. From the above figures the value of this store is easily seen. I feel as long as this store remains in the area (and there is no indication that it will not) the people of the GAMA Census Division will continue and possibly increase their copra production.

(d) The establishment of the MAISAVE store has alleviated the problem of a two day canoe trip, often in heavy seas, to BIKORI to sell copra.

#### J. COMMUNICATIONS.

##### (a) ROADS.

There are no roads in the Census Division and no likelihood of any being established owing to the impossible topography.

##### (b) SEA.

There is a small wharf at MAISAVE village which is used by DELIA STONES anchoring to service the MAISAVE store. This wharf can only be used at high tide as it is situated in a small creek which cuts through MAISAVE village. Subject to tides, ships of up to 25' with a draft of up to 8' can enter the GAMA River. It can be rather dangerous entering the river at low tide particularly in the South/East season. BILLS POINT which forms one headland is notorious for rough seas in this season.

##### (c) AIR.

There are no aerodromes in the area and it appears unlikely that a suitable site could be found owing to the swampy nature of the terrain.

#### K. TECHNICAL SKILLS.

Refer Appendix 'C' for a list of men claiming to have some degree of technical skills.

#### L. THE SOURCE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The GAMA River Census Division has had Administration contact for quite a long period, however the residents have little knowledge of the machinery of government. Contrary to previous reports, quite a large degree of interest was shown when discussions were held in each village on the House of Assembly and Central Government. In fact it was found that a large group of people followed the patrol from village to village to take part in discussions. There was always a large crowd in each village at each meeting. In most of the villages there were several

people who knew the name of their member in the House of Assembly, this is probably due to the fact that Mr. EBIA OLEALE paid a visit to the EMERI Base Camp in December, 1970. This meeting was attended by a representative group from the GAMA (Refer Appendix 'I'). I feel that a major reason for the degree of interest shown in this patrol is that an Administration patrol had not covered the area for at least two years. After reading previous reports it is obvious that there is a change of attitude towards the Central Government and towards Local Government by the GAMA River people. There is no Local Government Council in the area but there is a strong feeling towards Local Government and towards obtaining a joint BAMU/GAMA Council. This view was expressed in every village. There remains a pressing need for more frequent Administration patrols to this area.

There is a Public Health Department Aid Post situated at GAWARI village in the GAMA River Census Division. The Aid Post is staffed by a Medical Orderly and is obviously appreciated by the village people.

A group of village Constables from the Census Division attended a combined Local Government Councillors conference at MALIMO in early December, 1970. They attended the conference purely as observers, it is obvious that they have discussed the conference on return to their respective villages.

There are no residents of the area who have been to Australia.

#### M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) Coconuts are the only economic crop growing in the Census Division and it appears they will be the only hope economically for some time to come. It is impossible to establish a figure for the total number of trees in the Census Division as many are situated near the TURAKA River and further into the bush. However a coconut census was conducted and a list of trees in each village is depicted in Appendix 'G'. The total number of mature trees is 4,455 and immature 567.

(b) The actual total of production is unknown but some idea of this can be obtained from copra purchases made at the MAISAVE store. A total of 25,600 lbs. of copra has been purchased between the 23rd November, 1970, and the 10th February, 1971, for an amount of \$768.00. Some of this production is relative to the LOWER BAMU area but the majority is applicable to GAMA River villages mainly those of IBUC, MAISAVE, GAWARI, GIMAREPORA, NEMERI and GIMEROMA. I should estimate if production was maintained at this rate for a twelve month period (allowing for seasonal ~~fluctuations~~ fluctuations) an annual income of \$1,500 could be obtained by residents of the GAMA from the sale of copra. IBUC village produces by far the greatest amount of copra and production diminishes as one progresses up river where few coconut trees exist. In fact the two further most villages of KOPIBARI and USUSI produce no copra at all.

(c) It is impossible to estimate the actual production from the above trees as Agriculture Officers require the actual spacing, soil, etc, to establish a figure, besides the exact number of plantings is not known. Coconuts are also used in place of drinking water at certain times owing to the lack of the latter. The people of the GAMA expressed their desire to clear areas of land to increase their present plantings. They were advised to go ahead with clearing and then Agriculture staff could be made available to assist in establishing nurseries and then correct planting methods could be used. They appeared to be quite earnest in their request for assistance but only time will tell.

(d) There are no market gardening enterprises in the area.

(e) There is no wage employment in the area. At the time of the patrol there were 102 male adults absent working from the area (refer Appendix 'E' for a village break up). This figure is a substantial increase on previous absentees. For example in 1968 there were only 28 male adults absent. The majority of these absentees are plantation labourers some of which have been away from their villages for many years. The wages they earn would not appear to be great as none would have an occupation higher than a deckhand. Agreement workers are always paid off in NIRORI thus most of their pay is spent before they return to the area. It is most unlikely that cash inflow from this source would exceed \$500.

The store at MAISAVE has in a few months period purchased crocodile skins to the value of \$234.40. The main villages selling skins are those of MAISAVE, BINORI, NEMETI, GANARI, KOPIRAMI, URUSI and AIRUA. The annual income from crocodile skin sales would be estimated at \$600.

(f) There are no co-operatives in the area.

(g) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in the area.

(h) Commonwealth Savings Bank accounts to the value of \$139.96 were located in the Census Division. Refer to Appendix 'B'.

(i) No tax has been collected in this Census Division.

(j) Providing the above estimates of income are correct, I would calculate the per capita income figure of the Census Division at approximately \$3.00. The people at the mouth of the river would enjoy a larger share than those further up river.

(k) Marketing facilities for the Census Divisions two sources of income are quite good. Both copra and crocodile skins can be sold at Mr. J. SENIOR's store at MAISAVE. Mr. SENIOR currently pays a rate of 3 cents a pound for copra which is quite good as the copra produced is not of a great quality.

#### N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) There is unlimited land available for increasing the acreage of coconut plantings, although this land is sometimes inundated by water it seems to have no effect on coconuts growing at present.

(b) There is no likelihood that market gardening could be an economic proposition in the area.

(c) It is difficult to foresee wage earnings inside the area being increased, there are already a large number of men recruited from the area and an increase could effect the present production figures.

(d) Several villages suggested they could manufacture pit sawn timber from vast areas of timber they claim to own. Mr. J. SENIOR has stated that he would be prepared to purchase any pit sawn timber that came out of the area. This could possibly be a source of revenue for villages in the upper reaches of the river where there are no coconuts. The quantity and quality of the timber in the area is unknown to the writer, if this were to be investigated it may be an additional source of income to a rather undernourished area.

There is an abundance of sago in the Census Division and if marketing facilities were available to DARU or PORT MORESBY it could supplement the income of this area.

(e) I feel that cash earnings in the area could be improved with a little more effort by the inhabitants. For any project to be successful in the area it would require fairly constant supervision as the people are not over zealous. They have stated their desire to increase coconut plantings but whether they are prepared to put the required amount of work into clearing remains to be seen.

O. APPETUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

All villages in the Census Division expressed what I believe is a genuine desire to establish a Local Government Council for the BAKU and GAMA River areas. I asked in each village the reason for their change of attitude since 1968 when they stated they had no wish to have a Local Government Council (except IBUC village). The main answers were that HAIKAVE, GANARI, GIMARIGORS, were the main opponents to council at this time and that the other villages followed these three. It was also stated that they are surrounded by the councils at KIPORI, BALIMO, DARU and MOREHEAD and that they have seen benefits which these people are obtaining through their councils. They feel they are mission out and will be left behind the rest of the Territory if they don't have a council. One man explained they feel like one dark patch in an area of light - the light representing those areas with councils. Meetings were conducted in all villages and at every meeting those attending ~~stated~~ stated in no uncertain terms their desire to establish a council. The people stated that they had had meetings in their villages and also joint meetings with BAKU villages which resulted in them making this request for the establishment of a council for the two rivers. The people of the area suggested that if they had a council they could afford to pay a tax rate of 50 cents in the first year, thereafter they would increase the tax rate each year as they increased copra production. This was an unanimous decision throughout the Census Division.

If a council becomes a reality in the area and I feel that it is the people's genuine desire to have one, there will certainly be problems particularly in communications to the GAMA. In the South/Last season seas are notoriously rough in the BELLS PIONE area and this will create some difficulty in Councillors attending meeting at GUSPI if that were to be the Council Headquarters, and I see no alternative venue. A council could prove of benefit to these people as it would assist in obtaining water tanks and at least would raise the standard of living. It may even assist in the marketing of sago and even the establishment of a school in the area. The people of this area could not be any worse off administration wise than they are at present and a council could only improve this situation.

P. APPETUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The people of this area are only vaguely familiar with the functions of Central Government. They appeared to be quite willing to listen to talks on this subject. The government probably appears to them only in the form of visiting officers who by the way do not visit the area very frequently. They get the attitude from visiting Government officials that they must build new houses, latrines, dig drains, etc. or face some form of punishment. They do not see the government as a law making body or as something representative of themselves.

In 1968 the people of the GAMA River Census Division refused to vote in the House of Assembly elections as a result of Mr. BENTLEY's promises (see section A.(c)). They now have no opposition to taking

part in the 1972 House of Assembly elections. They were very impressed with Mr. OLEMBE's visit to ENSTI in December, 1970, and as a result may have learned something of government functions.

C. ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

There are no hotels, guest houses, service stations or workshops in the Census Division. A store is situated at HAISAVE and deals in basic trade goods. Rest houses are situated in each village and canoes are available for hire.

.....  
(S.S. PHILP.)  
Assistant Patrol Officer

END OF AREA STUDY

6

APPENDIX 'B'

GAMA RIVER CENSUS DIVISION.

BANK BOOKS.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Amount</u>
012290	BADE	UKESI	\$ 9.06
033089	IMABOBAI	KOPIRANI	1.00
015670	KEUARO	NEMETI	0.43
015654	NAUBIA	"	1.35
23032	SIGAIRI	"	0.20
015652	KAMIA	GIPEREME	0.05
015651	MADABE	"	0.65
017554	NAPAIAN	"	0.09
017133	WAGELA	"	1.05
25399	SAUWO	"	0.10
15672	NAIGU	"	0.90
15671	DIMI	"	0.20
17695	WANDAH	GAMARI	1.00
07245	MALARI	"	0.45
17694	KIABCI	"	1.00
17691	MARAI	"	1.00
15666	SAKATA	"	1.32
25280	DUANI	"	0.40
15665	DINERU	"	1.92
15979	KABIRI	"	0.10
15673	TONL	"	1.20
17693	KAREEMAY	"	1.60
011132	GABONI	"	100.00
36927	TIWCI	IBUO	6.44
015660	BIAMARI	NAISAVE	0.46
017692	MARIE	"	1.20
013100	NAUNE	"	1.79
015073	GAIMETI	"	3.40
015659	FAVI	"	0.30
015657	NANSI	"	1.30

\$ 139.06



5

APPENDIX 'C'

GAMA RIVER CENSUS DIVISION.

People with various technical skills from villages of this Census Division.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Tractor Driver</u>	<u>Boat Crew</u>	<u>Carpenter</u>
GIWARETORE	1	1	1
GAMARI	3	4	-
IBUC	2	3	-
MAISAVE	-	3	-
<u>Totals</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>

APPENDIX 'D'

GAMA RIVER CENSUS DIVISION.

People who claim to have some degree of literacy from within this Census Division.

<u>Village</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Idotu</u>	<u>Vernacular</u>
GIWARETORE	-	-	1
* GAMARI	1	1	1
* IBUC	15	15	15
* MAISAVE	2	2	2
<u>Totals</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>

\* These people claim some degree of literacy and all attended the Seventh Day Adventist school at MAISAVE for approximately one year.

APPENDIX 'E'

GAMA RIVER CENSUS DIVISION.

Radios and shotguns in villages of this Census Division.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Radios</u>	<u>Shotguns</u>
NEMETI	2 (U/S)	-
GIWARETORE	1 (U/S)	1
GAMARI	-	3
IBUC	3	1
MAISAVE	2	1
<u>Totals</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>

(4)

APPENDIX 'F'

GAMA RIVER CENSUS DIVISION.

Male adults absent working at the time of Census.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Number</u>
AIRUA	7
BINORI	7
GAMARI	27
GIMEREWE	2
GIWARETORE	15
IBUO	17
KOPIRAMI	Nil
MAISAVE	14
NEMETI	10
UKOSI	3
<u>Total</u>	<u>102</u>

APPENDIX 'G'

(3)

GAMA CENSUS DIVISION.

Coconut plantings in GAMA River villages.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Mature</u>	<u>Immature</u>
UKUSI	Nil	Nil
KOPIRAMI	Nil	46
BINORI-AIRUA	Nil	233
NEKUTI-GINEREME	415	35
GIMARETOKE	549	11
GAMARI	44	30
MAISAVE	1447	92
IBUO	3000	100
<u>Totals</u>	<u>4455</u>	<u>567</u>

DISAOW (1)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. ENETI NO. 3 of 1970/71

Patrol Conducted by K. GONBO PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled PART GATA RIVER AND LOWER BAMU CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives CONST. 1/C BAGATE.

Duration—From 17/4/1971 to 19/4/1971

Number of Days 2

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/2/1971

Medical 4/2/1971

Map Reference SP 54-16 SB 54-4

Objects of Patrol INVESTIGATION OF FIGHT AT MAISAVE VILLAGE.  
SEND INFANTS DUE FOR TRIPLE ANTIDEN INJECTIONS FROM  
ASARAHIC TO BAMU RIVER MISSION.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund .... \$.....

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

.....

.....

.....

FJM:LB

67-3-48

KONIEDOU...PAPUA.

13th August, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DAW

EMTI PATROL NO. 3 of 1970/71

Your reference 67-11-1 of 20th May, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of abovementioned Patrol  
Report by Mr. K. Combo.

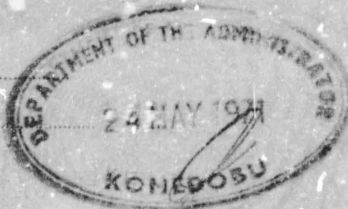
*T. W. Ellis*  
(T. W. ELLIS)  
Secretary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-348  
11

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference: 67-11-1  
If calling a.k for  
Mr. GPI:jw



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-11-1

Department of the Administrator,  
Western District,  
DARU.  
20th May, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEBOBU.

EMETI PATROL NO. 3 OF 1970/71

Attached please find report submitted by Mr.K.Gombo, Officer-in-Charge, Emeti Patrol Post, and comments thereon by the Assistant District Commissioner, Balimo, covering the above mentioned Patrol.

A short, but effective Patrol. Mr. Gombo has shown a keen interest in his field work and has submitted a satisfactory report which together with the Assistant District Commissioner's comments, adequately cover all matters resulting from the Patrol.

*K.A. Brown*  
(K.A. BROWN)  
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-1-3

E.D. Wren/np

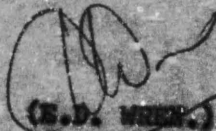
Sub-District Office,  
RAINE,  
Western District.

28th April, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DASH.

EMERGENCY PARCEL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1971/72

The above Report is forwarded in triplicate please with  
Mr. GOMBO's claim for Camping Allowance.



(E.D. WREN)  
Assistant District Commissioner

67-1-3

B.D. Wren/bp

Sub-District Office,  
BALIMO,  
Western District.

28th April, 1971.

The Officer-in-Charge,  
Base Camp  
EMETI.

EMETI PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1970/71

Your 67-1-3 of the 22nd April, 1971, refers.

2. Please find attached EMETI copy of the patrol cover completed as you requested. Camping Allowance claims have been certified and also forwarded with the three copies of the Patrol Report to the District Commissioner, Western District.

3. The guilty party in the adultery case you sent up to me has been given 3 months in jail at BALIMO.

4. Thankyou for acting promptly in dealing with both the reported fight at MAISAVE village and in getting those children who were overdue for their triple antigen injections to the BAMU RIVER Mission Aid Post.

I feel that by immediately dealing with anything that comes up, as you have done in this case, examples of rudeness to Government officials by village people in the future will be less likely.

By now you will have received my 67-1-2 of the 22nd April, asking you to defer your next GAMA Patrol so that I can have a concentrated effort by Mr. PHILIP when he does the UPPER BAMU Patrol. You of course can patrol the LOWER BAMU using the EMETI dinghy while this is going on.

When you visit the GAMA I hope to be able to accompany you. I have to be at BALIMO on the 19th May for a Council meeting and also the 10th June for a meeting of the District Education Advisory Council, but apart from these two dates I could be at your disposal to visit the GAMA, and if need be we can use the MAWA if the AIDIA is unavailable. I particularly wish to see the proposed GAMA School site. Also on route I would wish to visit the TOROBINA School and the PIRU PIRU Bible School run by the Seventh Day Mission.

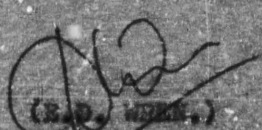
5. The Area Study for the proposed BAMU Council has been mailed to District Headquarters as has our submission for a proposed Administration School in the GAMA. Also, shortly I hope to have available an Aid Post orderly to man SISIANI Aid Post. All these activities, in time, will help to make our administration prove effective in the Census Divisions, you administer.

6. Until Interpreter BATANO can be cured of his tuberculosis and is available to you, use any suitable local man you wish as an interpreter when you go on patrol. Pay him out of Carrier Funds.



8

7. I will ask District Headquarters to try and speed the return of your radio set to you so that we can talk by radio.



(R.D. WHEELER)  
Assistant District Commissioner

12/6/71

COPI

1

67-1-3

KG/KS

EMETI Base Camp,  
EMETI,  
Western District.

22nd April, 1971.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
BALINGO.

EMETI PATROL REPORT NO.3 OF 1970/71

Enclosed please find Emeti Patrol Report No.3 of 1970/71  
in quadruplicate.

The following information have to be inserted before  
despatching to the District Commissioner and Headquarters please.

- (1) Patrol Report Number in all four copies and  
Camping out claim contingency your signature is  
also required for contingency.
- (2) The number of last DDA patrol to the area in all  
copies.
- (3) Date and duration for last Patrol to the area in  
all copies.
- (4) The covers of the Patrol for all copies.

Have ordered some patrol covers for this office but have  
not arrived.

For your information and action please.

( K. GOMBO. )  
Officer-in-Charge.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

Report Number : BMEI PATROL NO. 3 70-71  
Sub-district : BALIMO  
District : WESTERN  
Type of Patrol: SPECIAL  
Patrol Conducted by : KIPLING GOMBO / Patrol Officer  
Area Patrolled : PART GAMA AND LOWER BAMU CENSUS DIVISIONS  
Personal Accompanying Patrol : 1/C CONST. HAJATE, R.P.&N.G.C.  
Duration of Patrol - From 17/4/71 To 18/4/71.  
Number of Days : Two  
Last D.D.A. Patrol : BMEI PATROL NO. 2 70-71  
Date : 4.19.71 Duration : 16 days  
Objects of Patrol : (1) INVESTIGATION OF REPORTED FIGHT AT MAISAVE.  
(2) CHASE UP THE OVERDUE INFANTS FOR TRIPLE  
INJECTIONS - ASARAMIO VILLAGE.  
Total Population of Area patrolled : ABOUT 6,000.

---

Director of District Administration,  
KOROROE.

Forwarded please

.....  
( District Commissioner )

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

EMETI PATROL NO. OF 1970/71.

PATROL DIARY.

17.4.71 : Left Emeti Station for Asaramio village and Maisave village at about 7.30 am on MV. AIDIA. Arrived Asaramio village 0905 am, gave the message from Bamu River Mission re the overdue infants for Triple injections to the villagers concern. Pressed on to Maisave village on Gama River Census Division. Stopped on the way at Sebara village to pick up other party of reported fight. Arrived Maisave village 1630 hrs approx. Preliminary hearing commenced at 7 pm. Overnight at Maisave village.

18.4.71 : Departed Maisave village 6.30 pm, dropped the witnesses and Village Constable at Sebara village. Continued voyage up the river and stopped at Himaramio village to enquire the villagers whether they saw the Asaramio people bringing their children to Bamu River Mission. The villagers informed the patrol that they saw Asaramio people taking their children yesterday after the patrol made a forceful approach. The patrol pushed on and arrived Emeti station at about 6.15 pm.

End of the Diary.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

EMETI PATROL NO. OF 1970/71.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT.

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this patrol was in two fold that is to investigate the reported fight at Maisave village in Gama River Census Division and secondly to hurry the Asaramio village people, those who overdue their infants' immunisations of Triple antigen to bring their children up to Banu River Mission for their injections.

This patrol also has taken GUBA the Medical Orderly for Gama River area down to his post.

The Patrol Officer was accompanied by one member of the Royal Papua & New Guinea Constabulary. The Interpreter was not available during this patrol as he stays at Balimo having TB treatment while working at the same time. A local person with good knowledge of Motu was casually employed for preliminary hearing of the court.

REPORT OF FIGHT

On the 12th day of April, 1971. A village Constable and from Sibara and the husband of the woman reported the incident at Emeti Patrol Post to the Officer-in-Charge.

The Officer-in-Charge was told that Maisave village people had taken the informant - DAUDU GENAGE'S wife away and they chased him away from the village. The Maisave people told DAUDU that if he was a man he could take his people and fight against Maisave people to take his wife back. The informant also told the Officer-in-Charge that the villagers of Maisave had called him and his Corporal "Rubbish".

The patrol was carried out on the 17th day of April, 1971 to investigate the reported fight. I and 1/C Constable BAJATE left Emeti Station at about 7.30 am. On the way down we called in at Asaramio village to chase up the overdue infants for their Triple Injections. After having the villagers informed we pushed on to Sibara village where we picked up Village Constables and witnesses and shot straight to Maisave village. Arrived at about 6.30 pm.

The preliminary hearing of the court commenced at approx. 7. Before hearing started, I had explained the legal position of Adultery. That is in a situation where one guilty party is married and who is to be prosecuted and who is not. In a situation where both guilty parties are married and who is to be charged and who is not to be charged etc. Further explanation on Section 84 parts one to three were given precisely.

The preliminary hearing lasted for one and half hours. The court found out that there was not a real fight, in fact it was only an argument between her husband and a guilty party. However, there were some people who tried to take part in the fight but the witness which the complainant took were not the correct witnesses, they were at Sibara village when this incident occurred. The court only found the guilty party and the woman guilty for further hearing at Balimo. The court ordered the guilty party and woman to accompany the patrol back to Emeti patrol Post, thence to Balimo.

This case wasn't a fighting case, in fact it was an adultery case. The woman in question got married to UGI, a married man from Maisave village. The husband was chased out from the village after a short quarrel with UGI the dependant. The story was twisted when reported at Emeti by the complainant and his village Official.

#### REPORT ON OVERDUE INFANTS FOR TRIPLE INJECTIONS.

A message from Banu River Mission reached this office - Emeti Patrol Post late evening of 16th April, 1971. When the message was received it was included in the patrol programme which was to be carried out next day.

Mr. Standen the Manager of the Banu River Mission has made two medical patrols so far within this month - April. In the second patrol he ran out of drugs. He then told Asaramio people to wait (those didn't have injections) in village and he would come up to the station, get drugs and go back straight to Asaramio village. This he did but the villagers were all in swamps after sago and fish. The Mission had wasted benjine and time on them. Thus the matter was directed to the Officer-in-Charge of Emeti take forceful action to move them up to the station for their injections.

On the way down to Maisave village, the Administration patrol called in at Asaramio village to force the non-injected villagers to prompt up to mission to have injections which they missed. The patrol also warned the village people that if they do not bring their children to get the second or third injections very soon it is a lot of wasted drugs and this means they could spread whooping cough and Tuberculosis to others. The villagers were told that the patrol will call in again on return trip to check up. This we did at Bimaramio village, a village at the mouth of Debere Passage. A village Constable from Bimaramio village informed the patrol that the fathers of overdue infants have brought their children to the mission yesterday and some this morning. Possibly Councillors could carry out the work better than the present village officials.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

The reception of the patrol by Maisave people was one of the worst ones that I have not experienced from my previous patrols. The people of the village were shouting, some in their own tongue, which later explained to me by the village Constable of Sibara village. Some spoke in motu which I picked them up quite easily. Most of the people were saying " We know the present Government don't get frightened of it. We are not bush people, we know the changes in the government taking place today". I barked at them while standing at the front of the boat saying, "What do you know? you know nothing - If you knew something about the todays government, why then not helping to develop into a strong nation with stable unity. You are breaking the law and order instead of helping the Government Officials to control the law and order within your own society."

The patrol went inside the small creek right in the middle of the village tied the boat and disembarked the boat.

The Government Rest House was not erected, according to the village Constable the village people rejected his words and told him that they were not prepared to build the rest house. However, a start was made by the Councillor and before the patrol arrived work was completed. Have ordered the village people to complete the entire building before the next patrol which is to be conducted two weeks time.

The village itself was very dirty with grass up in the height about one foot and half. To this the patrol informed the village constables and councillors to ensure the cleanliness of the village all the time.

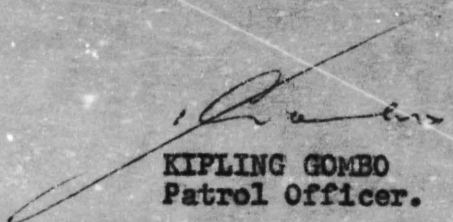
CONCLUSION.

Although the patrol was very brief and special, it was very necessary and of great importance, particularly in the fields of law and order and health.

The Officer who conducted this patrol is also new to this area, thus the patrol was conducted with great interest, and not a waste. In fact the people of this sort require regular Administration patrol to check up the law and order which they think they knew, yet they keep on breaking, this village in particular.

The Bamu River Mission carries out regular medical patrols all through out the Bamu area - yet still some people need administration Officials to give forceful approach before they do the thing what was asked for. The only solution I can reach at the moment for this area and people is the establishment of Local Government Council.

Local Government Council will be a new thing to them and out of it the new things or changes will take place within their own society. By then I suggest the villagers will see the changes and stop breaking law and order and would do as they are told.

  
KIPLING GOMBO  
Patrol Officer.







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

D.C.

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number... EMETI 4 of 1970/71  
 Subdistrict... BALIMO  
 District... WESTERN  
 Type of Patrol... SPECIAL  
 Patrol Conducted by... B.S. PHILP, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled }  
 (Council and/or } UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION  
 Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
FISAI SEAPO Rural Development Assistant      Const. 1/C BATALE  
DINA AUBU Hospital Orderly                      Const. MOD  
Const. 1/C KASALI                                      WARDER DURUBA

Duration of Patrol—from 13/5/71 to 29/5/71

No. of Days... 16

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: JULY 1970

Date 9/7/70 to 24/7/70 Duration... 16

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) attempt to contact people in the northern extremities of the Census Division. Investigate suitable land areas for the planting of rubber. Check former A.P.C. sites for discarded marden matting. Deal with routine Administrative work.

Total Population of Area Patrolled... Approx 963.

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 KONE DOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
 District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-59 (11)

Telegrams  
Telephone 67-11-1  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for KAB.jfh  
Mr.



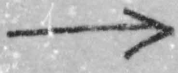
In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-11-1

Department of the Administrator,

Western District,  
DARU.

17th June, 1971.



The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDGBU.

EMETI PATROL No. 4 of 1970/1971.

Two copies of the above report of a patrol conducted by Mr. B.S. Philp, A.P.O., for your information and comment, please.

2. In 1952, a group of KAMULA people were living some 30-40 miles up the Soari River. The estimated population of the group there was 120. As far as can be ascertained from old patrol reports the country due west of WAWOI Falls has not been explored. Aerial inspection indicates a number of small houses. This patrol served a useful purpose in visiting KASIGI and Mr. Philp was right in not attempting to pressure the people into taking him further inland without being properly equipped. When staff and funds are available I hope to have a patrol mounted from KASIGI to explore the area.

3. More details on Mr. Quest's activities in the area would have been useful. I was under the impression that the WAWOI Falls camp (KASIGI) was a base of operations for trading purposes, rather than a village.

(K.A. BROWN)  
a/District Commissioner

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner...Balimo  
c.c. Mr. B.S. Philp....Balimo.

67-1-2

E.D. Wren/tp

Sub-District Office,  
BALIMO,  
Western District.

10th June, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARU.

EMETI PATROL REPORT NO.4 OF 1970/71

Please find attached three copies of the above Report by Mr. B.S. PHILP. One copy for your records, and two for onforwarding please.

2. I consider this Report requires very little comment. Basically our aim was to show ourselves to those communities that seem to be gravitating down to the vicinity of the falls, and this was done. These people, though not under control, would have had intermittent contact with Europeans over the years. They were unwilling to lead Mr. PHILP into the area of the crash site of Beechcraft Barron VH-113 and Mr. PHILP did not rightly press them to do so. If we can maintain periodic contact of this nature, we will eventually gain their confidence as it is not worth while putting a full-time patrol into the area, which we would have to do, as it would only disturb the people.

It was pleasing that we were able to take the launch MAMA right to the falls, although this can only be done at high water.

The people were prepared to lead Mr. PHILP to a new village, BREGINI, situated between the WAWOI and AWORRA Rivers, and this is all to the good.

A helicopter pad has been cleared at KASIGI and this will be of use in the future.

Any investigation of suitable rubber sites were of a preliminary nature and it was stressed to the people that there are no immediate plans for rubber planting.

3. I am not hopeful at finding any Marsden matting at the old Australian Petroleum Company rig sites, but a few sheets may turn up in the future and every sheet will help with our roads.

4. As far as Political Education and routine Administration is going, I feel steady but unspectacular improvements are being effected. I am particularly pleased to see the population is anticipating Rural Development monies and getting on constructing the EMETI Airstrip. There is a lot of work here, but once the strip is in operation it will be a great benefit to the DAMU community.

To conclude, I think quite a useful routine Patrol Report.

(E.D. WREN.)

Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c.:- Mr. B.S. Philp,  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
BALIMO.

c.c.:- The Officer-in-Charge,  
Base Camp,  
EMETI.

COPY

67-1-5

E.D. Wren/bp

Sub-District Office,  
BALIMO,  
Western District.

12th May, 1971.

Mr. B.S. Philp,  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
BALIMO.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - EMEETI PATROL NO.4 OF 1970/71

Be prepared to depart from BALIMO Station on Thursday 13th May, 1971, to conduct a patrol of all villages in the UPPER BAMU Census Division.

2. Also from Mr. A. QUEST's camp, below the falls on the WAWOI River, attempt to visit the crash site of Beechcraft Barron VH-ILG.
3. Travelling with you will be Interpreter BATANO, Hospital Orderly DIWA, Rural Development Assistant PISAI and three members of the R.P. & N.G. Constabulary, and for experience one member of the BALIMO Warden Detachment.
4. The objects of the patrol are as follows:-
  - (a) To attempt to reach the crash site of the Beechcraft Barron VH-ILG and adjacent villages.
  - (b) Investigate reports of villages in the vicinity of the crash site and if possible walk into these villages.
  - (c) Clear an area for a helipad at the northern most village you visit.
  - (d) Investigate suitable land areas in each censused UPPER BAMU village for the possible planting of rubber.
  - (e) Check the two former Australian Petroleum Company rig sites on the AWOKRA for discarded Maraden matting.
  - (f) Deal with any routine administration work that comes to your notice and by the nature of this patrol use for your Political Education topic Local Government.

However, if you cannot carry out all objects in three weeks, do those you can.

5. Use the BALIMO A510 Transceiver to maintain contact with BALIMO on 3770 K.C. at 0745 hours daily.

(E.D. WREN.)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c.: - The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARU.

c.c.: - The Officer-in-Charge,  
Base Camp,  
EMEETI.

8

EMETI PATROL NO.4 OF 1970/71.

Patrol Diary

- 13th May, 1971 - Depart BADIMO 0900 hours in Hercules dinghy and 35 h.p. outboard motor. Arrived EMETI 1345. Arrive DIWAME 1810. Overnight DIWAME.
- 14th May, 1971 - Depart DIWAME 0800 on M.V. MAWA. Arrived BADILI (new PARIEME-SIPOI village) 1600. Discussions. Overnight.
- 15th May, 1971 - Depart BADILI 0750. Arrive old PARIEME village 1800, (on M.V. MAWA). Made camp overnight.
- 16th May, 1971 - Depart old PARIEME village 0750 on M.V. MAWA. Made camp 1530.
- 17th May, 1971 - Broke camp 0740. Travelled on M.V. MAWA. Made camp 1530.
- 18th May, 1971 - Broke camp 0700. Passed through WAWOI GORGE 1200. Anchored MAWA at camp site 1300. Departed in dinghy 1730. Arrived KASIGI 1530. Approximately 50 people present, discussions and overnight.
- 19th May, 1971 - Day spent setting up camp and talking to villagers. Overnight KASIGI.
- 20th May, 1971 - Broke camp 0830. On foot and arrived BREGINI 1500. Fairly easy walk through undulating country. Only four people present in village. Overnight.
- 21st May, 1971 - Depart BREGINI 0710. Arrived KASIGI 1130. Further talks with people of KASIGI. Overnight.
- 22nd May, 1971 - Construction of deep pit latrines and erection of Pit Saw stand. Improving village water supply. Overnight KASIGI.
- 23rd May, 1971 - Completion of Pit Saw stand. Discussions. People unwilling to lead patrol to other villages in the area.
- 24th May, 1971 - Depart KASIGI 0820 on M.V. MAWA. Made camp 1800.
- 25th May, 1971 - Broke camp 0640. Arrived BADILI in dinghy 1330. Inspected suitable rubber growing land with Rural Development Assistant PISAI SEAPO. Discussions with villagers. Overnight BADILI.

26th May, 1971 - Departed BADIJI 0635. Arrived EMEI 1745.  
Overnight EMEI.

27th May, 1971 - Departed EMEI 0820. Arrived BEBISA 1545. No  
people present. Onto WAREHO - arrived 2100.  
Only four male adults present. Overnight WAREHO.

28th May, 1971 - Departed WAREHO in dinghy 0830. Arrived KUBEAI  
1015. Few people in village. Medical attention  
given by Hospital Orderly. Inspected adjacent  
land. Not sufficient for rubber planting. Depart  
KUBEAI 1130. Arrived WAREHO 1300. Depart WAREHO  
1415 after inspecting land suitable for rubber  
planting. Arrived BEBISA 1800. Nobody present.  
Overnight BEBISA.

29th May, 1971 - Depart BEBISA 0645 on M.V. MAWA. Arrived EMEI  
1130. Onto BALIMO - arrived 1415.

END OF PATROL

6

EMETI PATROL REPORT NO.4 OF 1970/71

SITUATION REPORT - UPPER BAMU CENSUS DIVISION

A. POLITICAL:

(i) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Upper BAMU Census Division is as yet not represented by a Local Government Council, however the situation may change in the near future. An Area Study proposing the introduction of a council for the combined Upper BAMU, Lower BAMU and GAMA Census Divisions has only recently been submitted.

Continued interest in Local Government is being shown by all villages in the area excepting the village known as KASIGI situated in the extremities of the WAWOL River. This village was first visited by the Administration on the occasion of this patrol. Villagers present know nothing of Local Government and little of the Administration's functions. (Further comments relating to this village will be found under the Miscellaneous section of the Situation Report).

Residents of PARIEME and SIPOI villages have combined and moved to a new site which they call BADILI. The villagers claim they have moved to the new site so that they may plant rubber and thus have an income whereby they will be able to pay council tax when a council is introduced in the area.

(ii) HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The bulk of the residents of the area are aware of the House of Assembly although they are not particularly clear about the functions of the House. The increase in awareness is a result of three visits made to EMETI over the last twelve months by Mr. Ebia OLEWALE the member for the SOUTH FLY Open Electorate. I would go as far as to say that the majority of the population now at least know the name of their member. This would not have been the case two years ago. On each of Mr. OLEWALE's visits a large number of people have been in attendance at EMETI. This includes most Village Constables and Officials of all Upper BAMU Census Division villages. It is quite clear that the House of Assembly is accepted by residents of the area although the functions and purpose of such would be rather mystic.

(iii) POLITICAL EDUCATION.

The majority of villages north of the EMETI Base Camp visited during this patrol were almost deserted. The reason being that most residents were working voluntarily on the EMETI airstrip. Most of the residents of PARIEME and SIPOI were present at their new village site (BADILI). Extensive talks relating to Local Government and the House of Assembly were held with these people. They were quite willing to listen and at times to take part in discussions. As has been stated in previous reports the people of this area are most ignorant of the functions of Government, however if a Local Government Council is introduced in the area this would serve as a valuable aid to Political Education.

I feel that continued patrolling to the area at more frequent intervals than has been the case in the past is the only real answer at present to Politically educating these people.

B. ECONOMIC.

(i) CROCODILES.

This Census Divisions economic dependency has in the past relied entirely on the crocodile industry, it still relies on this

industry for finance. However with the current state of the industry some other form of economy is now required. Two traders in the area still purchase crocodile skins, the traders being Mr. J. SENIOR who has a store at EMETI, and Mr. A. QUEST who operates from his boat. Mr. QUEST travels on both the WAWOI and AWORRA Rivers purchasing skins. The bulk of the skins are purchased from the villages of DIWAME, PARIEME and SIPOI on the WAWOI River, and REBISA, KUBEAI, WAREHO and KOWALASE on the AWORRA River. Over the past two years the purchase of crocodile skins has not been great owing to the prevailing high water on both rivers. If the crocodile industry were to collapse completely the majority of the residents in this area would be left with no current form of income. This probably is not as drastic as it sounds as fortunately these people do not rely on the purchase of food for subsistence. However if it would mean that items such as clothing, knives, axes, etc., which they have become to rely on would then not be purchased.

(ii) RUBBER.

Mr. PISAI SEAPO, a Rural Development Assistant of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries from BALIMO, accompanied this patrol. Attempts were made to find suitable land for the extension of rubber in this area. Two sites were found, one being at BADIILI (PARIEME/SIPOI) on the WAWOI River, and the other at WAREHO on the AWORRA River. Residents of both places were extremely keen to plant rubber at their respective villages.

The people of PARIEME and SIPOI have in fact merged and moved to the site known as BADIILI for the express purpose of planting rubber. The site is quite suitable - being an extensive ridge of high land adjacent to their village. This ridge is said to be a continuation of the ridge on which the villages of KEWA and BAMUSTU on the ARAMIA River have already planted rubber.

The site at WAREHO village is a continuation of the ridge on which their village is situated, it is quite suitable for the planting of rubber.

Another site is said to exist at DIWAME village on the WAWOI River. However this was not visited as all the residents of this village were absent working on the EMETI Airstrip at the time of this patrol.

Owing to the current rubber programme on the ARAMIA River it is difficult to see the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries being able to extend their resources to the Upper BAMU Census Division for some little time. However I would report that the people of this area are extremely keen to begin clearing and ultimately begin planting. There would be few problems in marketing the finished product in this area as both rivers are navigable to Administration vessels at all times of the year.

(iii) TIMBER.

There appears to be abundant millable timber in this area, thus there may be some potential for a timber industry which could possibly in the future be operated by a Local Government Council; e.g. if a mill were to be set up at EMETI logs could be floated down river and then milled at a central point. With the current shipping situation there would be little problem encountered in transporting the finished product if a market were found.

In the near future a pit saw is to be donated by the BALIMO Vocational Centre to the village of GARU which is situated on the ARAMIA River. This village has little potential for any cash crop owing to its low terrain. However a pit saw industry could provide a steady, although comparatively small, form of income. Any pit sawn



4

timber could be used at either EMETI or BALIMO Government stations. Mr. J. SENIOR has given his assurance that he would be willing to purchase pit sawn timber for his own business.

(iv) INDIGENOUS ENTREPRENEURS.

A retired Policeman MARI URA of MARIO village in the Lower BAMU Census Division has established a small trade store near the EMETI Station. He is assisted in its operation by the BALIMO Vocational Centre. Although he only sells relatively small amounts of trade goods he is at least providing an additional service. His main items consist of tobacco, rice, sugar, fish, clothing and other small trade goods.

The villages of MATAKATA, GAGORO, IOWA, KURIA and MIRUO operate a small bakery at the EMETI Station. The bakery has been operating quite successfully. Two bakers are employed and the profits go into a bank account. All ingredients are purchased through the BALIMO Vocational Centre thus ensuring a fairly regular supply. Approximately 30-40 loaves of bread are baked each week. As a joint venture the bakery has been quite successful.

(v) SAGO.

The sale of sago could be a profitable concern for the people of this area if a suitable market could be found. There is a high demand for sago in DARU but the problem of transportation has to be overcome. There is abundant sago in the area and if this problem could be overcome it may help economically.

Overall the economic situation in the area is not good, however if rubber and timber industries were established the situation could be slightly improved.

C. SOCIAL.

(i) EDUCATION.

There is only one school in the area, this being situated near the EMETI Station at the BAMU RIVER MISSION. The school has classes up to and including Standard 6. The only villages in the Census Division with children attending this school are IOWA, GAGORO, MATAKATA, BEBISA and KURIA. Owing to the vast distances to travel, children at the other villages in the Census Division are unable to attend school.

(ii) HEALTH.

This patrol was accompanied by Hospital Orderly DIWA AUBU of the BALIMO Hospital. DIWA administered medical treatment in all villages visited. Overall the health situation in the Census Division is quite good. The main complaints consisted of sores, coughs, fever, etc. One very ill child was brought back from MASIGI at the top of the WAWOI River. It was found the child had pneumonia and cerebral malaria. The health service, particularly to the villages close to the EMETI Station, is extremely good as the BAMU RIVER MISSION has a fairly well equipped Aid Post. However as one travels up river the health service is non-existent except on the occasion of Administration patrols.

(iii) MISSIONS.

Two Missions are currently operating within this Census Division. The dominant one being the BAMU RIVER MISSION situated one mile south of the EMETI Base Camp. This Mission provides a very

good service with a school and Aid Post. The SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST MISSION has a Pastor at KUBEAF village in the upper reaches of the AWOKRA River. This Mission provides purely a spiritual service. The people of the area accept the Missions material services however I feel other than that they are not taken very seriously. There is no sign of antagonism to either Mission.

D. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) One of the aims of this patrol was to attempt to reach the crash site of the Beechcraft Barron aircraft VH-11G and to visit other villages in this area. The patrol did reach the new village of KASIGI which is situated at the furthest navigable point on the WAWOI River - this is at the site of the WAWOI Falls. Several days were spent at this village and attempts were made to gain the help of the villagers present to take the patrol to the crash site and other villages. The only other village reached was that of BREGINI which is approximately 12 miles north of KASIGI. On arrival at BREGINI there were only 4 people present, it appears the village would accommodate approximately 20 people, however the four present claimed the total population was eight.

Communication problems were great as only one villager at KASIGI speaks Police Motu and his knowledge of the language is not particularly good. The people of KASIGI were reluctant to take the patrol to any of the other villages in the area. The possible reason for their reluctance to co-operate could stem from some sort of fear that some blame is attached to them over the aircraft crash. When they were requested to take the patrol to the crash site they immediately clammed up and then stated their reluctance to lead the patrol to other villages.

Listed below is as much information as could be gleaned from the inhabitants of KASIGI.

The people living in this area are known as KAMURA's, they originally came from the MT. BOSAVI region of the Southern Highlands. They claim their grandfathers were chased down to this area by the BOSAVI's. Their group consists of five villages in the vicinity of the WAWOI FALLS. (Five villages they admit exist).

<u>Village</u>	<u>Days walk from KASIGI</u>	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>
KASIGI	-	-	80
BREGINI	1/2	N	20
SUTIMA	4	W	?
ORTUMBA	2	SW	?
MORESBI	5	W	?

The group has ties with both WASAPEA and BANUSTU villages in the GOGODALA WEST and EAST Census Divisions respectively. These ties exist through a number of KAMURA's having walked through to these two villages to settle. At the time of this patrol there was one man from WASAPEA present at KASIGI.

The traditional leader at KASIGI is an old man named KADE who inherited leadership from his father. The spokesman of the group was a man named BAGADIE from WASAPEA village. He was the only resident who spoke Police Motu.

The KAMURA's have a two clan system - the clans being ARIA (pig) and ESEMALA (dog). Marriage is permitted only within the clan.

Land is owned individually and passed on from father to son. The only other village in the Census Division which speaks the KAMURA language is that of KOWALASI in the upper stretches of the AWORRA River.

The KAMURA people have been selling crocodile skins to Mr. A. QUEST over the past three years. Mr. QUEST claims he first came into contact with them at a camp site below the waterfalls in 1968. Since that time he has been trading with them at fairly regular intervals. All people seen at KASIGI wore European type clothing, axes, bushknives and tin plates were quite common.

(ii) Another object of this patrol was to check former A.P.C. camp sites for Marsden matting. All of these camps are situated on the AWORRA river. On arrival of each camp it was found the sites were completely overgrown with secondary growth. There was no sign of Marsden matting at either camp. Interpreter BATANO NEDE of EMETI claims that all Marsden matting was salvaged shortly after the Australian Petroleum Company (A.P.C.) departed in 1958.

(iii) It was found that the WAWOI River was navigable to the base of the water falls in the M.V. MAWA which has a draft of 2' 6". The water-falls are quite spectacular being approximately 250' high and 200' in width. At the time of this patrol the WAWOI River was very high owing to heavy rains in the catchment area. Difficulties in getting about this far could be experienced at times of low water as there are many large log jams on the river. The AWORRA River is navigable to north of KOWALASI village.

(iv) A helipad site was constructed at KASIGI village.

#### EMETI AIRSTRIP.

At the time of this patrol a large number of residents of this Census Division were voluntarily working on the construction of the EMETI Airstrip. When the patrol reached the villages of BIWAMI, BEBISA, KUBEAI and WAREHO it was found that these villages were almost deserted if not completely deserted. On enquiry it came out that the villagers were all at EMETI Station working on the airstrip site. This is a rather encouraging turn of events particularly when one considers that these people are not being paid (at present) for their labour.

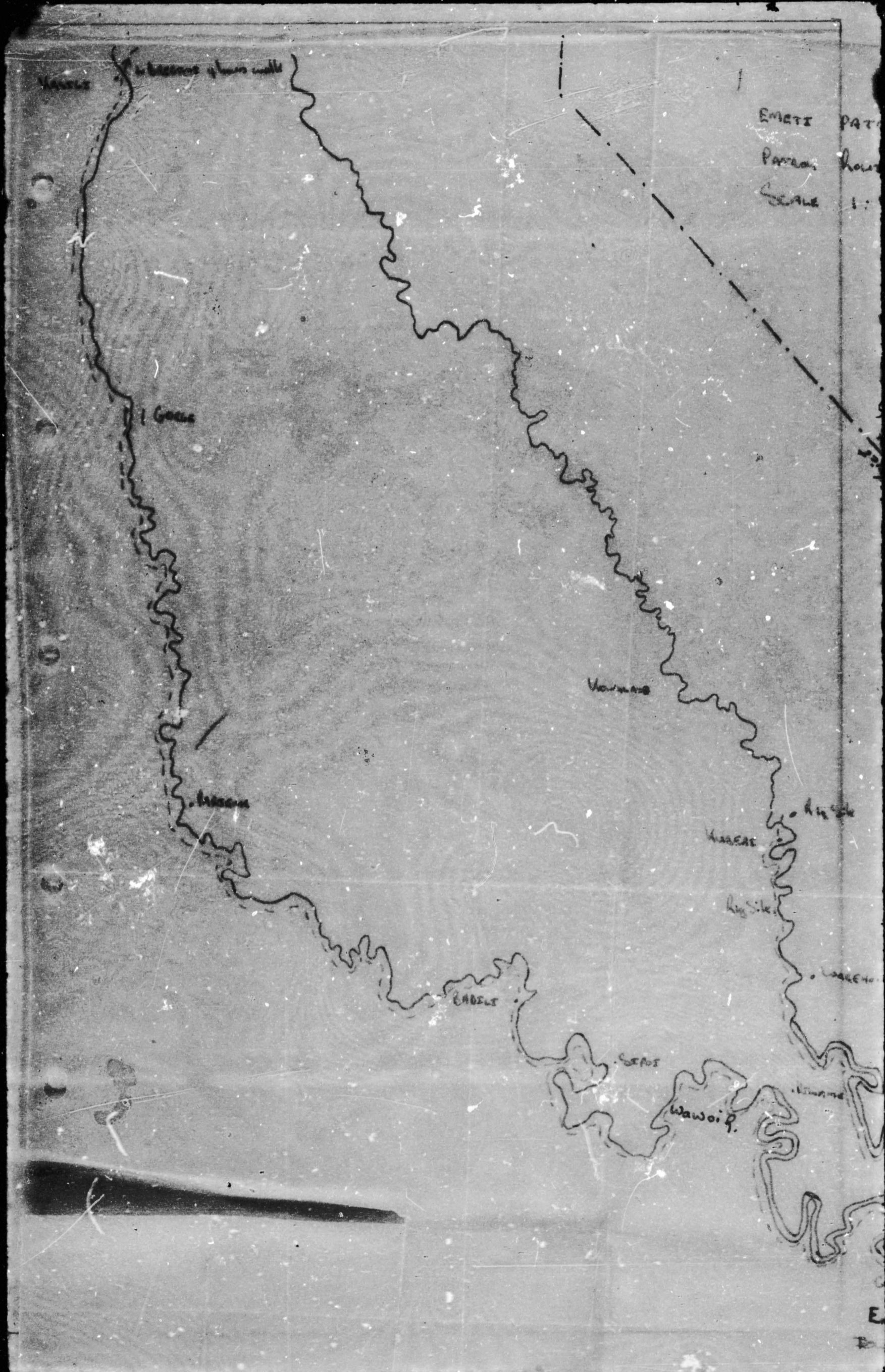
Work has progressed to the stage where most of the heavy growth on the strip site has been felled and clearing is now taking place.

#### CONCLUSION.

The majority of the patrol's objects were in fact achieved, the exception being the gaining of access to villages in the vicinity of the crash site. This was rather disappointing however not completely unsuspected.

.....  
(B.S. PHILP.)  
Assistant Patrol Officer.

E N D    O F    R E P O R T



EMETS PAT

Pawam hour  
SCALE 1:

Galle

Ladep

Kasari

Ladep

Kisiki

Wawoi P.

Ladep

Ladep

Ladep

Ladep

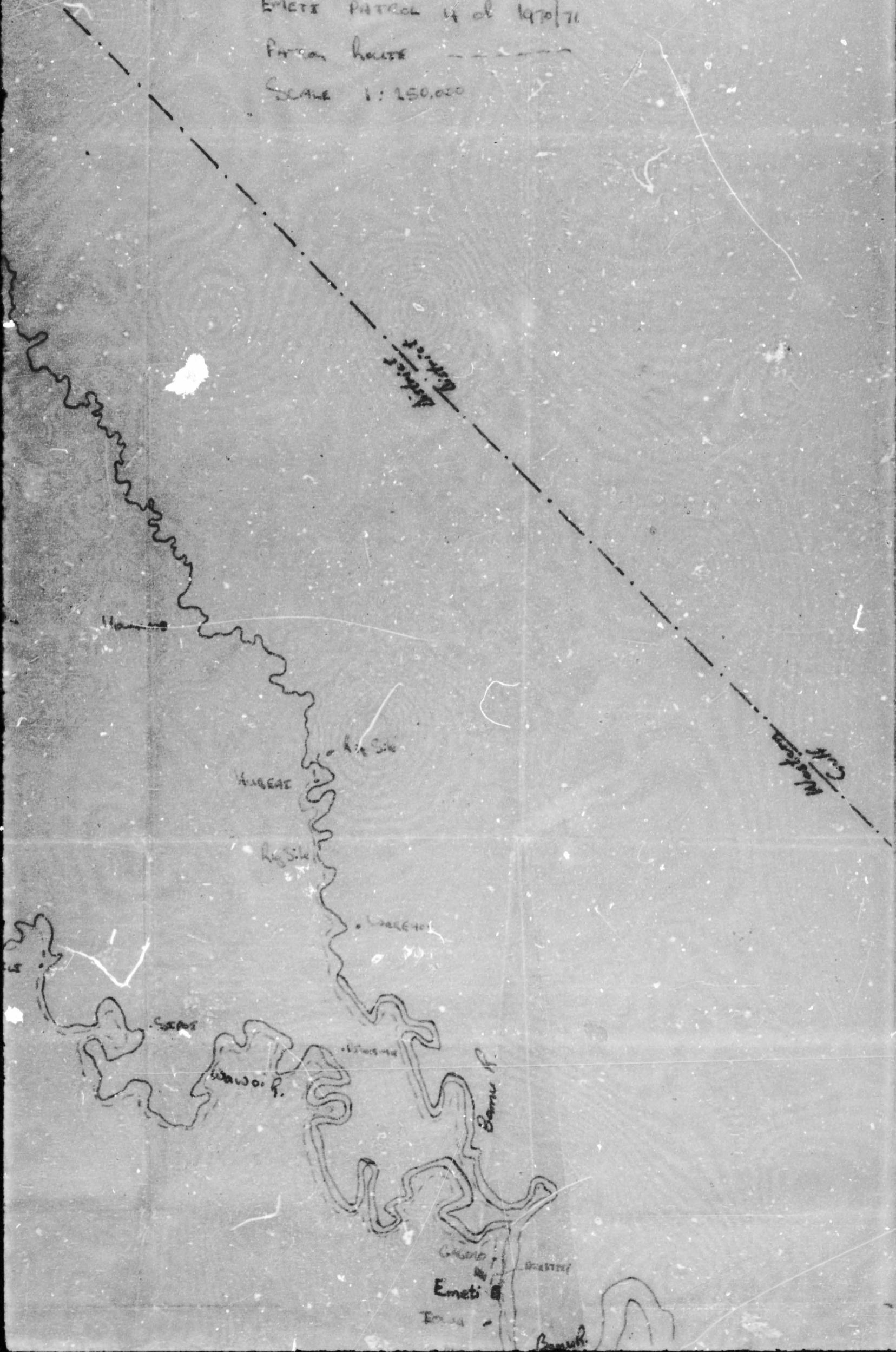
Ladep

E  
B

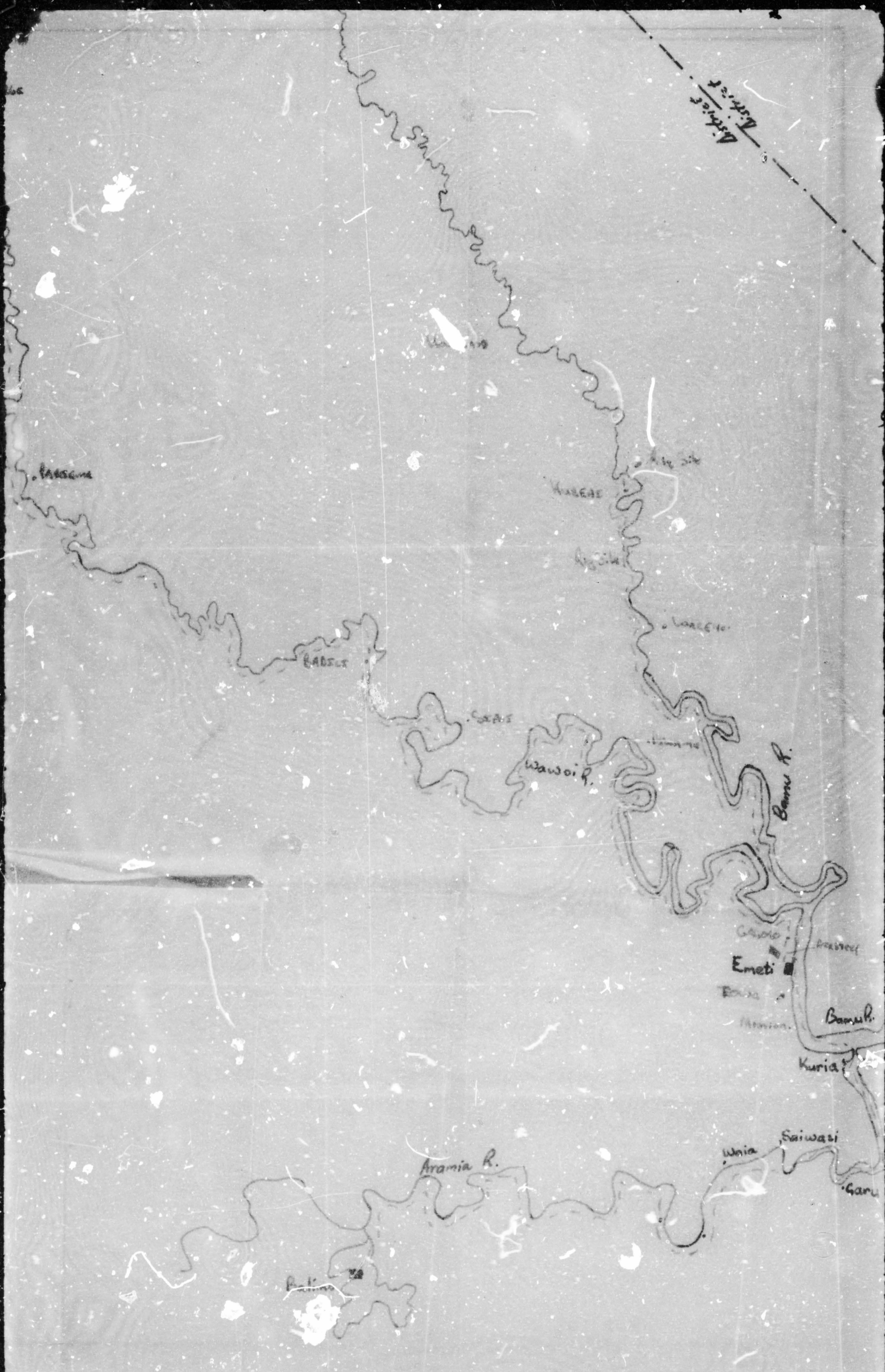
EMETI PARCEL 4 of 1970/71

Parca house

Scale 1:250,000



District



North  
East



Vandana

K. S. S. S.

K. S. S. S.

K. S. S. S.

L. S. S. S.

S. S. S.

S. S. S.

Wawoi

S. S. S.

B. S. S. R.

S. S. S.

S. S. S.

Enebi

S. S. S.

S. S. S.

B. S. S. R.

Kuria

Aramia R.

Waia

Saiwasi

Garu

Balimo



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... EMMI 5 OF 1970/71.....

Subdistrict..... BALIMO.....

District..... WESTERN.....

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL.....

Patrol Conducted by..... KIPLING GOMRO, Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled } PART GAMA CENSUS DIVISION.....

(Council and/or } NIL.....

Census Division/s.) } GAMA CENSUS DIVISION.....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....

EBIA-OLEWALE, MIA..... CONST. MOD.....

PANU-HELE, APO.....

CONST. 1/C RAFAE.....

Duration of Patrol—from 6/5/71..... to 8/5/71.....

No. of Days..... THREE.....

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:..... APRIL, 1971.....

Date..... 17/4/71..... Duration..... <sup>Three</sup> ~~Two~~ DAYS.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... (1) INVESTIGATION OF REPORTED ATTACK.....

..... (2) GENERAL MEETING AT GAMARI BY EBIA-OLEWALE.....

..... (3) MARKING OF PROPOSED GAMA SCHOOL SITE.....

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 800 APPROX. ....

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

*Kipling Gomro*  
.....  
District Commissioner.

20/6/71

A





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-61

9

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference 67-11-1  
If calling ask for  
Mr. KAB.jfh



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-11-1

Department of the Administrator,

Western District,  
DARU.

21st June, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

EMETI PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1970/1971.

Two copies of above report are attached for your information please.

2. Mr. Gombo presents a good report and the contents are very interesting.
3. It is obvious from this and other reports that Mr. Olewale MHA is well respected in the BAMU area.
4. Other aspects of the report will be dealt with by separate correspondence.

*K.A. Brown*  
(K.A. BROWN)

a/District Commissioner.

Att/

- c.c. Assistant District Commissioner...BALIMO  
Officer-in-Charge, Patrol Post ...EMETI
- c.c. Mr. Gombo  
Base Camp,  
EMETI

67-1-2

E.D. Wren/bp

8  
Sub-District Office,  
BALIMO,  
Western District.

16th June, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARU.

EMETI PATROL REPORT NO.5 OF 1970/71

The Report on the above patrol conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer GOMBO is attached in triplicate please.

2. It's objects were as stated:-

- (a) To investigate a reported attack upon the Storeman of Delta Stores GAMA Store.
- (b) To enable Mr. Ebia OLEWALE, M.H.A., as a former High School Teacher, to report upon the suitability or otherwise of the suggested site of a proposed GAMA Primary T School, and the accessibility of the school in relation to the EMETI Patrol Post.
- (c) As a measure of pre-planning to allow Mr. Field Assistant P. LIELIE to survey the land for the proposed GAMA Primary T School.

3. As has been reported, those concerned with the attack upon the GAMA Delta Stores Branch Manager were dealt with by the District Court, BALIMO. Once the attack had been reported immediate action was taken to investigate and prosecute those concerned. The fact that EMETI is once more staffed, and has adequate water transport, will tend to impress itself upon the community and lessen brawls of this nature.

4. The question of a GAMA School is now before the District Education Board and will be considered further at the Boards' next meeting which will be held at BALIMO this week. The Board requested us to let them know how far the proposed school was from EMETI and if the site was suitable. As Mr. OLEWALE is a trained High School Teacher and the "AIDIA" was sailing for the GAMA I asked him to go and report upon these two questions. This he was only to glad to do.

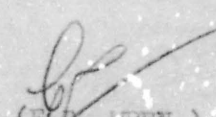
The people know that the question of them building a school can only be decided by the District Education Board.

5. The opportunity also was taken to have Mr. LIELIE survey the block of land in case the school is established. It is assumed, control of the land, later would be vested in the School Board of Management, if it is created.

6. I feel later that the GAMA Aid Post should be moved to the site of the proposed school if that goes ahead. This suggestion can best be put to the RAMU Council when it comes into being.

For your consideration please.

c.c.:- The Officer-in-Charge,  
Base Camp,  
EMETI.

  
(E.D. WREN.)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

4

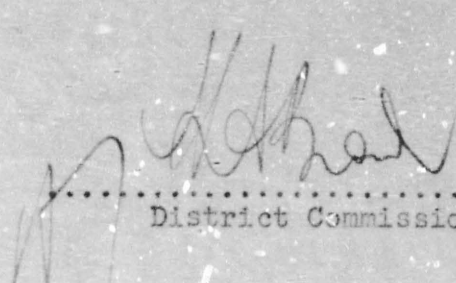
PATROL REPORT

REPORT Number : EMETI 5 OF 1970-71  
Sub-district : BALIMO  
Type of Patrol : SPECIAL  
Patrol Conducted by : KIPLING GOMBO / Patrol Officer  
Area Patrolled : PART GAMA CENSUS DIVISION  
Personal Accompanying Patrol : EBIA-OLEWALE, MHA  
PANG-LIELIE, AFO  
CONST. 1/C BAJATE  
CONSTABLE MOB  
Duration of Patrol : 6/5/71 to 8/5/71  
Number of Days : THREE  
Last D.D.A. Patrol : APRIL, 1971  
Date: 17/4/71 Duration TWO DAYS  
Objects of Patrol: (1) INVESTIGATION REPORTED ATTACK  
(2) GENERAL MEETING BY EBIA-OLEWALE, MHA  
(3) MARKING OF PROPOSED GAMA SCHOOL SITE  
Total Population of Area Patrolled : 800 APPROX.

---

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded please,

  
.....  
District Commissioner

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

6

PATROL REPORT NO. <sup>5</sup> 4-70/71.

PATROL DIARY.

- 6/5/71 : Departed Emeti Station 2 pm for Torobina village by MV. AIDIA slept at Torobina.
- 7/5/71 : Left Torobina village at about 6.30 am. Met fairly rough sea but managed to reach Maisave village approx 10 am. Picked up Storeman KERAI and his witness KURUKA to Gamari village for preliminary hearing of the reported attack. Helped EBEE-OLEWALE, MHA, South Fly during general meeting at Gamari, followed by preliminary hearing of the reported attack. Left Gamari village for Giwaretore village to mark proposed Gama school site. Returned Maisave village five pm. Overnight at Maisave village.
- 8/5/71 : Departed Maisave village 6 am for Torobina, arrived 9.30 am. Dropped EBEE-OLEWALE, MHA at Torobina village. Left Maisave 10.30 am for Emeti Station. Arrived Emeti Station at approx 8 pm, due to engine trouble and roughness of the river.

End of the Diary.

PATROL REPORT NO. <sup>5</sup>4 OF 1970/71

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was carried out to investigate the reported attack made by the people of Gamari village to Mr. Senior's Storeman at Maisave village on the 18th April, 1971.

The Member for South Fly Open - EBBA OLEWALE accompanied this patrol. He was to hold general meeting at Gamari village for all the villages in Gama Census Division. I refer to the topic (b) of this report for details of the meeting held at Gamari village.

Mr. P. LEILEI, the Assistant Field Officer, Balimo also accompanied this patrol to mark the proposed Gama School site. Here again I refer to my topic (c) of this report for further details of the work executed by the above Officer and myself.

(a) REPORT ON ATTACK

On the 18th day of April, 1971 PARERE=DIMI and one other person from Gamari village went down to sell copra at Maisave in Mr. Senior's store. When they arrived the storeman was drinking tea in his house, they asked the storeman whether he could buy their copra. In reply the storeman asked the two people to wait at the front of the store. After tea the storeman and his Assistant - KURUKA GABAI went to the store to buy copra.

After buying the copra PARERE and his friend went back to Gamari village. When they arrived, a man name AWAINA asked the two what was the boats name which called in when they were at Maisave village. The two man replied him that it was MAWA (in fact it was AIDIA my last patrol - 3 of 1970-71). PARERE then told AWAINA that the Storeman KERAI has criticized him of his ignorance in management of the trade stores. AWAINA, by the way is trying to put up a trade store at Gamari village. He is ex Policeman with pension. The true story about the criticism was originated from the people of Maisave village, Mr. Senior's storeman has nothing to do with it. However, when PARERE and his friend returned home they gave the wrong message and mentioned the name of the storeman. Thus created violent attack by the people of Gama village. Their leader was a former police Corporal with thirty five solid years service.

When AWAINA heard the wrong message about the criticism he became so exasperated that he would not bother telling others who were working with him in his trade store house. He rushed down to Maisave village and started attacking the store man. Awaina could not give chance for the storeman to negotiate the matter. While this was going on the half of the Gamari village people followed AWAINA. The two effective Village Constables from Gamari and Ibou villages broke through the attack, and stopped most of the attackers. Although this had been carried out a man name DOBARA violently advanced and threw

the spear at the storeman. The storeman dived away and the spear missed him. Dobara also took a knife with him when he rushed in front of others to attack the storeman but a knife was grabbed off him by the village Officials and led him to other side of the creek. After this, a village Constable from IBOU village warned the people of Gamari village that this was the end of their attack and if they were to repeat it he would bring the matter up to Emeti and report to the Officer-in-Charge. When Gamari people heard this they returned their village. No serious injuries occurred during the attack apart from the strike made by DOBARA with his hand.

Most of the villagers who assembled during the attack were ordered by the Patrolling Officer to clear up the new site for proposed GAMA School during the preliminary hearing of the case. Three others who started the fight were brought back to Emeti then to Balimo for their trials in the District Court. One for 'spreading false reports tending to cause trouble or ill-feeling between individuals', the second person for 'Unlawful use of Violence', and the third for 'Unlawful Striking'. The Patrolling Officer advised the people of Gama Census Division that it is unlawful to take Law and Order in their own hands rather than referring to the Government Officials station in Emeti Patrol Post. The Government can settle the matter much peacefully than their mediation or very often pay backs with fights.

(b) REPORT ON GENERAL MEETING HELD BY EBIA-OLEWALE, MHA,  
AT GAMARI VILLAGE.

The member for South Fly Open, EBIA-OLEWALE held the General Meeting with the people of Gama Census Division and discussed the following subjects :-

- (1) Proposed Bamu Local Government Council.
- (2) Proposed Gama School site.
- (3) Proposed Crab Industry for Western and Gulf Districts.

EBIA-OLEWALE, MHA, concentrated his speech mainly on the proposed Bamu Local Government Council and Gama School. He told the assembly that the council would give what people wanted when they themselves are prepared to participate on such project. Council of course is a smaller scale of Self-government but for Bamu council the people have to work hard through council to obtain things like schools and hospitals. He told the people because the Bamu land is unsuitable for any economic tree cultivation people have to work together to achieve what they require for their areas. He then talked briefly on unity. The Member asked the people in the meeting to think themselves as one people both within Bamu and Territory level. Through good leadership of properly selected Councillor the constituents will gain something for he constrains the people to participate on the job. They will not wait for the Council or the Administration to start for them but the people themselves put up the foundation. The Member again asked the people to select good and competent man to stand for election and vote him as their Councillor. When he said this one of the villagers asked the Member to choose a candidate for him. He told him that it was not for him to select their Candidate ~~appoint~~ or appoint a suitable man to vote for when election comes. It is up to them to choose their Candidate and vote for him when election comes.

EBIA-OLEWALE, MHA, spoke strongly on proposed Gama School and visited the site after the meeting, the writer of this report accompanied to the proposed school site. The Member told the people that the education makes everything possible, one cannot achieve good reward with<sup>out</sup> education. Before things like Aid Posts and water wells become available to this area, Gama people must have Primary 'T' School in their own area.

To achieve such school EBIA-OLEWALE, MHA, asked the villagers to work hard in preparation of the proposed school site. He said that the work will eventually handed over to Bamu Council but for start with you have to carry out construction work.

The Member for South Fly Open, EBIA-OLEWALE talked briefly on the proposed Crab Industry for Gulf and Western Districts. He told the meeting that he has been endeavouring his best talking with Senior Officers of the Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries and the Department of the Administrator and some other Members of House of Assembly for both Districts about this matter. The Member said that before anything happens, the Fisheries from the Agriculture department will carry out a Crab Survey for both districts first. Because this land has very poor facilities of cash economy he asked the people of Gama Census Division to give their support and answer all the required questions that Fisheries may raise when come around to their area. He told the people that this will be the only possible source of income because other tree cash crops would not be grown in this area apart from coconut trees. Rubber will grow fairly well in limited areas of Bamu but most of the land is under water and mud. He said that such industry would release some of the difficulties of cash economy within Bamu area if it was established.

(c) REPORT ON PROPOSED GAMA SCHOOL SITE.

After the general meeting at Gamari village, Mr. P. Liellie, Assistant Field Officer was accompanied by Patrol Officer-the writer, and the Member for South Fly Open, EBIA-OLEWALE to the site of proposed Gama School. The land chosen for Gama School has been one of the best spots in Gama area. It is drained by two fast flowing creeks in both sides plus big Gama River on the southern boundary. The area was originally occupied by Giwaretore village people but have moved to other side of the creek eastward. The villagers said that the remaining coconut palms will be for school use when it is established.

Mr. P. Liellie and myself started to mark the proposed school site with the help of Giwaretore village people. This village people in particular are very anxious in having a school established in their vicinity. Their enthusiasm was identified by the work they did before the patrol arrived and have assembled at the new school site in readiness to assist the patrol. The school site was measured 50 metres by 50 metres within an angle of 248 degrees NW to 164 degrees NE. The measurement was taken within the area cleared by Giwaretore people previously. After the marking I and EBIA-OLEWALE, MHA, walked with the owners of the land westward from school site as far as small creek. We were assured by the owners of the land that the remainder of the land will be reserved for extension of the school if needed in future.

While in the new site of the proposed school, EBIA-OLEWALE, MHA, gave encouraging speech briefly to the villagers who were assisting the survey work. He said that the work of this kind is ours, the Administration will only supply us teachers when they see us working hard to attract Teachers. When we have Teachers for our school in future it is our duty to look after them during their stay and service in our area. He went on to explain the problems that Teachers meet everywhere they go through out the Territory.

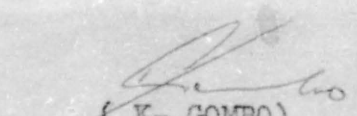
I have asked Mr. Assistant Field Officer, P. Liellie to give the description of the land marked for proposed school site when he submits his report for the patrol. My report only covers the general information of the work executed.

CONCLUSION.

The people of Gama Census Division will not cease their traditional pay back fights and adultery actions until Bamu Local Government Council is constituted. I have noticed that the people in this area will only adjust their primitive attitudes and ideas when they see Government Official with them whom they feared because he was there to hear courts and punish them by imprisonment. When he is back at Station they have nobody there to be afraid of and keep on breaking the similar offences. It is realised that the only remedy for such attitude is the establishment of Local Government Council through which the area will have schools and hospitals. The area of course has hospital-Aid post at Gamari village but the villagers' help towards the Medical Orderly and Aid-Post work is very minimal. Here again the people have to have their own Councillor who is their mouth both in village level and within Bamu area - he is their representative and possibly for him they will assist and keep up the Law and Order beside their participation in Rural Development within their area. School for this area is another source of changes relating to their present life to western life at least a fraction of it for start. School for this area is by the way under consideration, already marking ~~for~~ action has been carried. This school will no doubt cause many changes when it is established. When Bamu Council is established it will take over and encourage the people to look after their own Aid posts and schools.

The Member for South Fly Open, EBIA-OLEWALE made encouraging speech about the unity within their own community before the proposed Local Government Council comes into existence. He then went on and added that the proposed Bamu Council could only be a channel of achievement if the people participate on the projects which the Council will try to install in future through joint performance. He gave the example of the present proposed Gama school how could the work of such would help the people as whole, by giving education to their children when every body work hard to establish their own school.

In my conclusion, I would suggest that the visit by their own Parliamentarian really gave an impression to the people that they were not forgotten in all aspects of the changes taking place in this country today. The language communication that made everything being said understood clearly with interest. EBIA-OLEWALE, MHA, surely paid a visit prior to this trip to Emeti but not in their own villages like this he made. Gama people now realised that they have somebody working for them apart from the work carried out by the central government - Executive Branch. The trip that their own selected representative made was a conspicuous type as he was a Member of District Education Board plus his experience as former Teacher of the high school, he gave very attractive speech on unity and Education. I would suggest he makes another visit in future not only for his support in preparation of proposed Bamu Local Government, but it is up to his credit for next general election of the House of Assembly. The encouragement of unity among the Bamu people is a processing task for those Officers concerned with the administration of this part of the country.

  
( K- GOMBO )  
Patrol Officer.







DC

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number. FORM NO 6 OF 1970/71

Subdistrict. MALINO

District. MELAKA

Type of Patrol. SITUATION REPORT TYPE

Patrol Conducted by. ELPHING JONES, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled LOMBI LAH

(Council and/or ALL

Census Division/s.) LOMBI LAH

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

COPT. V.C. DAJEE, R.F.C.A.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 13/5/71 to 18/5/71

No. of Days. FIVE

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: APRIL, 1971

Date. 18/5/71 Duration. FIVE

Objects of Patrol (Briefly).

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD ADMINISTRATION, INTRODUCTION OF  
STORAGE-IN-CHARGE, WORK TO THE VILLAGES.  
PUBLICATION OF COMING TERRITORY CENSUS, 1971.

Total Population of Area Patrolled. 2200

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

7/7/19 71

[Signature]  
District Commissioner.

67-11-1

SAB:jfa

67-11-1

Western District,  
DARE

7th July, 1971.

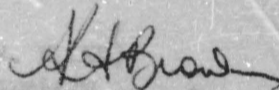
The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KORORU.

WESTI PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1970-1971.

To copies of above report of a short patrol  
conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer GOMBO for your information  
please,

2. The A.D.C.'s comments cover the report  
adequately and I reiterate his remarks concerning Mr. GOMBO's  
good work.

3. It seems that the formation of a GAMA  
Council is well in hand and I understand that initial grant  
of \$1000 is being processed.



(E.A. BROWN)

District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner...BALINGO

c.c. Mr. K. Gombo

SA:JB

P.O. Box 2396, KONEDEBU.

67-3-65

6th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARU.

EMETI PATROL NO. 6 OF 1970/71.

Your reference is 67-11-1 of 7th July, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by Mr.  
K. Gombo of Lower Bamu Census Division.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Secretary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3 17



Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference... 67-11-1  
If calling ask for  
Mr. KAB.jfh

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67-11-1

Department of the Administrator.

Western District,  
DARU

7th July, 1971.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBUI.

EMERGENCY PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1970-1971.

To copies of above report of a short patrol conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer GOMBO for your information please.

2. The A.D.C.'s comments cover the report adequately and I reiterate his remarks concerning Mr. GOMBO's good work.

3. It seems that the formation of a GAMA Council is well in hand and I understand that initial grant of \$1000 is being processed.

(K.A. BROWN)  
a/District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner...BAIIMO  
c.c. Mr. K. Gombo



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

17

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference 67-1-2  
If calling ask for  
Mr. R. D. Wren/1a

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Department of the Administrator,  
Sub-District Office,  
BALIMO,  
Western District.

2nd July, 1971.

District Commissioner,  
Western District,  
DARU.

Emeti Patrol Report No. 6 of 1970/71

Please find enclosed three copies of the above report of Mr. Gombo's patrol to the Lower Bamu Census Division. The submission of this report has been delayed as Mr. Gombo was required to carry out land purchase & census duties immediately after he had completed this patrol.

As stated the objects of the patrol were to allow Mr. Gombo to meet the people of the census division in their own area being then new Officer-in-charge Emeti, to carry out pre census propaganda, & to attend to any matters of an Administrative nature that were raised during his tour.

2. Generally the report reiterates information given in previous reports, but there are a few aspects of the report I would like to amplify.

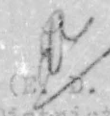
(i) GENERAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT. The Agricultural Department due to other commitments are unwilling at this time to commit themselves to extension of any cash crops. Once we have the Bamu Council that body should try & re-activate production of copra. Delta stores are anxious to put a buying point in the vicinity of Terere Passage. They have incidentally ceased from the 1st of this month buying crocodile skins due to depressed prices. I am a bit sceptical of the crab meat industry. In short I like Mr. Gombo feel we should get the Council working & through it activate the people in any economic development. Appendix 'A' to this report gives details of copra sales to Delta Stores Emeti, over the last six months & does indicate something can be done for local copra industry.

(ii) EDUCATION. It will be noted that mention is made of the Torabina school under the heading Education. Under the heading Mission reference is made to a Bible school being conducted by Seven Day Adventist Mission on a site between Piru Piru - 1 & Piru Piru - 2. This is across the Bebea River & not a great distance from Torabina. However, during periods of rough weather it not safe for children to travel between the two banks of the river. Thus a school is needed where the Seven Day Adventist Mission have established themselves. It will be noted in Appendix 'C' to this report that a total of 81 children are attending this Bible school. Obviously one teacher if qualified which this teacher is not could not teach this number of children though I have no doubt a class of proper size & age could be assembled in this locality were a trained teacher made available. Again I feel we should mark time & let a Bamu Council be formed before we worry about trying to convert this Bible school into a proper school. I have discussed informally with the Seven Day Adventist Missionary in Daru possibilities of obtaining the services of a qualified teacher for the school & I understand from him that the onus is on him to send away a man to be trained as a teacher should he need one. I should also record that I understand a previous attempt by Administration to establish a school here failed, but for what reason I do not know & secondly the traditional diet of these people & the teachings of the Mission in the matter of prohibiting certain foods may cause difficulty. Apart from these two factors, I am hopeful that over a period we can assist this Mission in providing a recognized school for this locality.

(iii) HEALTH. I am hopeful that I can get the Sisiani aid post re-manned. The Public Health Department at long last seems that it will hand over the Balimo Hospital to the Asia Pacific Christian Mission and once this is done staff will be released to adequately staff all aid posts in the Sub-District, provide relief for orderlies proceeding on leave, and provide adequate supervision for all posts.

(iv) MISCELLANEOUS. Under this heading Mr. Gombo has touched on a number of subjects and two of these over recruitment and Bamu squatters in Daru I would like briefly to write about. To some extent both are inter-related in that both show as absenteeism from Lower Bamu villages. As far as Bamu squatters in Daru are concerned I have suggested to Mr. Gombo that this is the inevitable pattern that takes place everywhere where rural people move into the towns. I think here we of the Bamu Administration try and gain the confidence of the Bamu families living in Daru and in this way we may be able to get those who are not pulling their weight in Daru with the consent of those who are. That is our tactics are for the Bamu Council to actively assist their Bamu people in Daru and not persecute them. In so far as men are leaving villages as indenture labour or to work as casual labour for oil companies this can be regulated in the future through the Bamu Council at the request of the mothers and wives of those absent and in accordance with the law of the land. If any such argument is advanced in this way based on accurate statistics and coupled with alternative local sources of income then I am quite sure we can control the questions of absenteeism and over recruitment.

To conclude Mr. Gombo's maturity, practical previous training in clerical duties in the field and formal "in service training" are making him a useful and effect field officer of our department.

  
 (E. D. Wren)  
 Assistant District Commissioner

Officer-in-Charge,  
 Base Camp,  
 ENEL.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference 67.1.3  
If calling ask for KG/kg  
Mr.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67.1.3

Department of the Administrator,

Bamu Base Camp,  
EMETI,  
Western District.

30th June, 1971

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
BALIMO.

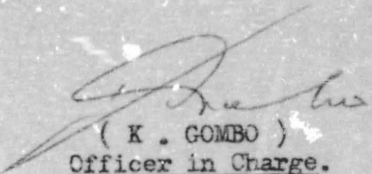
EMETI PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1970/71

Herewith please find the above report in quadruplicate.

Camping allowance claim for Mr. K. GOMBO is attached  
for your certification and approval please.

The delay in submission was caused by various jobs  
which had to be done by the writer between Balimo and Emeti. Future  
Patrol Reports will be submitted within set period of time in the  
Departmental Standing Instruction.

For your information and attention please.

  
( K. GOMBO )  
Officer in Charge.



# Blurred Document

MINISTRY OF POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

14

## PATROL REPORT

REPORT Number : 1000 6 OF 1970/71  
Sub-District : MALIND  
Type of Patrol : Situation Report Type.  
Patrol Conducted by : HIGHLAND GUARDS / Patrol Officers.  
Area Patrolled : LOWER BAMBANG GUARDS DIVISION  
Personnel Accompanying Patrol : COMDR. I/O. RAJAN .  
Duration of Patrol : 13/5/71 to 18/5/71.  
Number of Days : FIVE  
Last D.D.A Patrol : APRIL, 1971.  
Date : 17/5/71 to 18/5/71 Duration : TWO DAYS  
Objects of Patrol : GENERAL SITUATION ADMINISTRATION, MONITORING OF  
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE TO THE VILLAGES, PRESENCE  
OF COMING SITUATION GUARDS.  
Total Population of Area Patrolled : 3000 APPROX.

---

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KOLKATA.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

# Blurred Document

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

13

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1970/71.

## PATROL DIARY

- 13/5/71 : Departed approx. 1.30 pm for Torobina village overnight Torobina.
- 14/5/71 : At 8.30 am had villagers assembled. Discussions on coming Territory Census, introduction of the writer himself as being the Officer-in-Charge of the Patrol Post. Pulled messages from BINA-OLIMALE re Crab Industry and squatters at Dara.
- Left Torobina 10.30 am for Pisipiwi No. 1 and arrived 11.30 approx. carried out the similar functions. Discussions with SDA Mission Teacher for half an hour.
- Moved to Sibara and Darwi villages 2 pm. Continued the same work for another two hours.
- Departed for Duniel at 4.30 pm arrived 5.20 pm. overnight at Duniel village.
- 15/5/71 : Carried out the same work at about 8 am. left Duniel for Upati 10 am. Commenced work 10.30 am at Upati village.
- Departed Upati village for Aniadaia village over to opposite bank of Bunu River.
- Continued the similar job for two hours, approx.
- Departed Aniadaia village for Baniu 1.30 pm. Worked for another two hours approx moved to Wakuu 3 pm. Commenced work at Wakuu 3.30 pm finished 5.30 pm.
- Left Wakuu for Oropai at Southern end of Torobina Island, arrived 7.10 pm. overnight at Oropai.
- 16/5/71 : Commenced work at 8.30 approx followed by preliminary hearing of the attack by Wario people on the 8/5/71.
- Departed for Sisiemi No. 1 & 2 met at Sisiemi No. 1. Worked for two hours moved to Wario village 10.30 pm. Continued work at Wario village for approx two hours.
- Left Wario village for Bina No. 2. worked for two hours approx followed by civil disputes mediation.
- Departed Bina No. 2. for Bina No. 1. arrived 3.30 pm. Continued work of similar type for nearly three hours more complaints on economic problems. Overnight at Bina No. 1.
- 17/5/71 : Departed Bina No. 1. for Amogea village approx one and half hours by boat two hrs by canoe. Started work at Amogea 9.30 went on for two hours. Again met economic complaints.

# Blurred Document

12

Proceed onto Mero village at 11.30 am, continued work up to 1.30 followed by morning cleanup

Departed Mero village for Anaruto village, arrived after 1 and half hours push through forest. Started work at 2pm for three hours, stopped at Anaruto village.

Left Anaruto for Ninsuato village at about 5pm, arrived 6.30 and overnight at Ninsuato village.

15/3/71

Carried out the similar job for the house across at Ninsuato village. Departed for Mero and camp at Mero village. Finished for the time followed by evening cleanup.

Departed Mero village for Anaruto village at 11 am. Arrived at Anaruto village about 1.30 pm. Started work at 2pm for three hours, stopped at Anaruto village.

Departed Anaruto back to Ninsuato arrived 5.30 pm. Left Ninsuato for Mero village at 6 pm. Arrived Mero station 7.30 pm due to fast current of Mero River.

The end of Patrol Diary.

# Blurred Document

THE SITUATION OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MONTHLY PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1970/71

SITUATION REPORT - LOWER DANU  
CENSUS DIVISION

## A. POLITICAL

### (1) Local Government

During this patrol I have experienced that the most residents of Lower Danu Census Division have changed their attitudes towards Local Government Council particularly within last six months. For simple reasons young men returning in areas where councils exist, that they would like to have one established in their own area.

The people of course fail to take an account that there will be changes in their living at least in small degree when the council is established in their own area. They still think the Administration will stop giving aid when their own council is established. A full explanation has been passed to the villagers by the patrolling officer that the Administration will not stop or take things as the people think it would do. This was of course not a new ignorance among the local people, the people still look forward to their Colonial Government and expect it to continue and help when they sit down doing nothing.

The people of Lower Danu Census Division have been in other parts working on labour agreement scheme and others as squatters in Danu and Port Moresby. No doubt most of them have experienced the services provided by the Local Government Councils where they stay and work. Thus people in this area have a minimal know how of unity (especially those at Danu) and might give encouragement when council is established in near future.

It is very hard to assess their interest in Local Government at this stage, because the villagers have not dealt with the work of Council before but have seen others working and enjoying the services. From good news received by the people on Local Government Council during my patrol I have noticed that the people have definitely change their attitudes to accept the Local Government Council.

### (ii) House of Assembly

The bulk of the people of this Census Division are fairly aware of House of Assembly because of their South Fly Member, PUA-OLMAL's regular visit to them. However, there are still some people who don't know the work of the House and what their Member do in the House for them.

The South Fly Member, PUA-OLMAL is the only Member they know of but they have no knowledge of their Honourable Regional Member. Some people have asked me, why he stood for and what people he represented. I explained the work of their Regional Member and what people he represented in the House. The people heard their Open Electorate Member, EBIA-OLMAL during his address at Moti to about 250 people about the Council.

During this patrol I have noticed that the people were very interested to take part in discussions about the work of the House and their representative. This sort of approach will advanced to a great extent when Danu Local Government Council is established and when the people take part in the work of the Council.

The other source that the people got to know and interested in the work of House of Assembly is through our Daily Danu Radio announcement of 'UNNOTABLE QUESTION AND ANSWERS FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY'. Through radios people are fully aware of their representative's work in the house. However, the people have to be encourage to make use of their radios not to hear music only.

# Blurred Document

.....2.....

## (III) Political Education.

The first source of Political Education through which the people of Lower Bengal Census Division gain an impression passed by the Administration Officials during patrols. This source will be very effective means of educating villagers if the object of the patrol is only for Political Education not with general routine combined patrols. However, this media is the only effective at the moment as far as Political Education goes in this area. This time the bulk of the Lower Bengal people are willing to take part in discussions not only of political but economic and social nature as well.

The second source that the Lower Bengal people gain their political education is through BMDIC DMRU. This media is very effective and popular to the people. The people should be encouraged to make use of their radios particularly their own District Radio-DMRU. Language is in their own tongue and News which are commonly used in this part of the country. It is of course not every person owns a set but encouragement should be made to hear at least once or twice a week from their member villages in their appropriate villages.

The third source of Political Education is their own representative for the House of Assembly. This area has been fairly fortunate in receiving political education through this media because of their effective Open Electorate Member SAMA-OLMARA. Although their Regional Member hasn't been to their area ever since his victory in election on last election the people of Bengal, Lower Bengal in particular have fairly good knowledge of the work of their Members.

The fourth source is through school children but by observation during this period it is very small and it will take time to have their children politically educated so that they in turn feed back to their parents.

The Local Government Councillors are next common source of political Education but this area has been without Council for many years thus have hardly used to any extent. However, it is hoped that by the end of the year the people of Bengal would have their own council and use their Councillors as fifth media of political education.

## (IV) Preferential Voting.

In the last House of Assembly Election the system used for voting was preferential voting. There is no council exist in this area thus the people have not used for council election but it is hoped the similar system could be applied for their council when established.

The working of preferential system of voting is still doubtful and should be fully explained by the political education transmitters. When this is done there would be no misunderstanding in voting for their right leaders to voice both in their community and within National Government for them.

## B. ECONOMIC.

### (1) General Rural Development.

There have been hardly any rural development function carried out in this part of the country. The reason of course is very simple, due to the extensive swamps part of Fly River delta.

The Agricultural survey of the land have been carried out several times in past but recommended land unsuitable

# Blurred Document

..... 3 .....

9

for any tree cash crop commonly used in other parts of the Territory in general rural development. This area has not been better for fisheries activities but survey has not been carried out yet.

Because the area is part of the Fly River delta road constructions are worthless. People use extensively canoes for their day to day transport from one island to another.

## (III) Activities of Development Department.

Due to the poor soil the development departments have no interest or would think of trying any cash activity in the area except the Fisheries Division in the Agricultural Department sent out its Trainees to try the Barramundi Fish.

Generally this area has no resources to attract the development departments but it is hoped that when their local Government is established there will be a push to have fish and crab industry. Otherwise the villagers have nothing in the way of earning money for their council tax.

Now when council is established one of the first things which it does in economic functions is to have development departments to encourage coconut plantings. Although the area is unsuitable and insufficient for coconut plantings the individual could very easily own one hundred or even two hundred trees they are encouraged to plant in higher parts of the islands.

## (III) Crocodiles and Marketing.

The people of Lower East Coast Division produce crocodiles, very little, and use crocodile skins which they sell to Mr. J. M. Senior a sole trader operative in the area. I refer to my Appendix 'A' for selling details.

The people do very little marketing in South Government station and East River Mission station with soap and crab. With some things they sell at Bari in the market and very little at Bulina Government station particularly soap.

The villagers face difficulties in selling their crocodiles to Mr. Senior's store which is situated near South Base Camp. This happens when South East season starts, canoes are not used during the South East season. Mr. J. M. Senior have suggested something about establishing a store in Lower East area to enable villagers to sell their crocodiles. Nothing has been done since.

Most of the crab is used in local consumption, about 50% of the food eaten by the villagers is crab. If there had been any ways in which the crab could be marketed the people of East area would have been as much better off with the money as they do for crocodiles and crocodile skins. According to their former K.M.A. there is discussions going on at the moment about proposed crab industry. If this turned out fruitfully the villagers of Lower East would become better off than they used to be. However, will wait and see how it develops.

## (IV) Village Cash Crop Extension.

Nothing very much to be done in the way of extending the village cash crop in this area because of the poor land. The only help to the people in cash crop is to encourage the villagers to improve their existing plants by clearing and replanting where old palms are or over cut down the existing trees standing fruitless. If there is room for extensions this could be encouraged to make use of what land they have so they will have enough money in future to meet the council tax.

Again this task is being to the councillors when

# Blurred Document

..... 4.....

established in future. Some sorts of rules could be passed in the Council Meetings to have the people make use of their only land in full and protect it at the same time. Although the area of land is great, the drier parts are very few and this islands are under cultivation.

In this area other cash crops will not grow because land is under water and only tree cash crop is coconut. Here again the opportunity is very minimal due to the land problem.

## (V) Commercialization development.

Mr. J. M. Senior has been operating trade store within this area for nearly eight years. He sells the trade goods to the people and people sell their copra and crocodile skins to them. His store is situated near Beach Base Camp the people of lower Beach have to come up in their canoes to do the trading.

There have been complaints raised during the patrol by the village people relating to poor prices in copra and crocodile skins. The patrolling officer explained the situation on world market on copra prices, rise and down at any time. I have told them that this is the cause for our local trade prices instability. Have encouraged the villagers not to give up as they only have one source of earning money relating to the tree cash crops.

Beach River Mission operates the trade store as like other missions through out the Territory. This Mission does a pretty good service with some of the things cost less than in Mr. Senior's trade store.

Various Oil Companies carry out their constant research work in this area for many years and are still going up and down searching the residents of the area leaving only departed wives and pigs. Refer by notes on Miscellaneous on this topic.

## C. GENERAL

### (1) Education.

The only educational work has been performed by the Beach River Mission ever since after the second world war. Because of their size in organization the work of education never extended. However, they have done their best to educate twenty eight students to reach up higher education that is four two rest of them.

The Administration of this country has been ignoring the people of this corner ever since 1946 both health and education fields, for some unknown reasons.

The Beach River Mission established Primary 'P' School at Esobina in 1969 took over the Bible School formerly operated by the same Mission. This is the only extension as far as the rural areas goes. No Primary 'P' School has been established by the central Government to date in this area although the population is approx. 3200.

It is hoped that another Primary P school could be established after the formation of their Local Government Council depending on what finance they get for their tax and from other resources.

The District Education Inspector visited the

# Blurred Document

..... 5 .....

Torobina Primary 'T' School in March, 1971 and have recommended that something could be done to improve the school in future. I have showed the Member for South Fly Open ILEA-OLEMALE the school he said he could help when Administration takes steps to improve schools in this area or over their own council when established tries to carry out the similar action.

I refer to my Appendix 'B' for details of Torobina Primary 'T' School and other high school attended by the Benu students particularly area patrolled.

## (II) Health.

Most of the health work is carried out by the Benu River Mission for the people of Lower Benu Census Division. Medical patrols also carried out by the same mission every two months interval. I would say the health of the people in this area is generally good because of the mission's adequate job.

The District Aid Post was created by the Administration in 1967 and placed the Medical Orderly who worked for two years and left the Aid post in 1969. Nobody is at the Aid Post ever since the last Orderly. This another urgent case which the Administration should look through and does something to replace the Medical Orderly, otherwise the council's duty when it established.

The TB patients are collected by the Administration patrols and send them to Balina for treatment, other serious cases are treated in the same manner.

## (III) Law and Order.

This area like other areas in this country the people still carry out the 'Pay back fights' when someone attacks another in this patrol for example have discovered an attack case late by the Benu people against Drepal village. Attackers were brought to Benti then to Balina and prosecuted in the District Court.

We cannot blame the villagers for their ignorance in this field because the Benti station has been intermittently staffed ever since when it was established. The people of Lower Benu when they make mistakes there isn't any one close enough to break through and prosecute the offenders at the same time so that they see and feel that the action they do is illegal. Thus the villagers take the action as correct and repeat every time the same action.

The people in general are beginning to see the differences of wrong and right, mostly the young people who go out working for plantations and return to their villages with better ideas. The only worst belief the villagers have is 'Sorcery' which the young people claim that the sorcery is belong to the older people therefore they could do nothing to stop them. In this patrol the writer told the older men that anyone practicing or attempting to practise sorcery will be prosecuted.

Most of the young people in Lower Benu Census Division told the writer that the 'Sorcery' is the main cause for their migrating out in other parts of the country Benu in particular. It is understood that in European society this statement is false when looking at social facilities between towns and their own vicinity. But as it stands 'Law and Order' native customs can be look through thoroughly and settle the matter of sorcery beliefs in this area.

## (IV) Sorcery, Sorcery, Law, Government, etc.

As stated in previous paragraphs nothing very much has been given by the Government (both in social, economic and political facilities. For some unknown reasons this area has been ignored by the Government of this country for nearly twenty five years.



# Blurred Document

..... 66.....

6

The only service given by the Government was Sisiwai Aid Post but again out of service for nearly two years now. During the patrol the Lower Bani people have asked me if I could do something to have Medical Orderly posted to their Aid Post. I told the people that the Government is trying its best to have a Medical Orderly for your Aid post.

The Government should look through Education facilities for this area, at least to improve Sorobina Primary 'S' School not to start a new school in Lower Bani. This school is at the moment run by Bani River Mission, the standard thought in Sorobina School is up to top.

## (V) Mission.

The only effective mission body is Bani River Mission in use service for nearly Twenty Five years. The S.D.A Mission has just entered the area situated between Pirapira No.1 and Pirapira No.2. villages.

Most people in Lower Bani know that Bani River Mission is the only organized body who gives the Education service and medical service as well, apart from God's teaching. In general Bani River Mission does a good work in Health and Education fields within the area patrolled. Not only people come to the Mission station for medical help but the patrolled is carried out by the mission to make sure that everybody is in good health.

Mission like Bani River with its small staff has done its best to establish one Primary 'S' School in the area patrolled- Sorobina. If it wasn't Bani River Mission the people of Lower Bani would have nothing.

The S.D.A. Mission has established its station near the Pirapira villages staffed with less educated teachers. Only Bible classes performed in this station as far as the villagers concerned. But when I asked the teacher he told me that bit of real teaching is going on. About eighty students from Lower Bani attending S.D.A. Bible classes.

## Sisiwai Aid Post (VI)

Because this area has received very little contact from the Government the people are still hunters and gatherers. The people of Lower Bani Census Division have no difference in European goods and what changes taking place in today's government within this country. In other words the people don't take particular notice who or how the European goods are made and what powers the present government has to do with services for the people in this country. Thus the people create nothing of their own and unrest movement.

## (VII) Community Education.

Once were the villagers of Lower Bani Census Division have been out of council experience for years. This happened because they themselves refused to accept council in their area. Thus community education was not carried out in this years area for years. They fail to realize that through council everything becomes possible year by year through hard work.

It is hoped when their council is established in near future community education will follow up to put the people into a line where most of the Papuan and New Guineans are at the moment.

No women clubs exist in this area. The reason for non existence is very simple, the contact that the Lower Bani people received from the central government is very minimal in deed. Even missions have not encouraged the people in this respect.

# Blurred Document

\*\*\*\*\* 7 \*\*\*\*\*

5

## MISCELLANEOUS

One of the main objects of this patrol is to introduce the writer himself to the villagers of Lower Bam Census Division. When writer took over from former Officer-in-Charge, Mr. B. S. PHILP since end of March, 1971 bulk of the residents did not know him.

During this patrol the writer introduced himself to the people and told them that he is stationed at Panti station and not at Dulim. He requested the people to bring up their worries to his attention and to any troubles treated the same way. If they break the law and order the Officer-in-Charge is very close with them he will break through and prosecute the trouble maker. Have asked the villagers to live peacefully.

When P. H. S. MEMBER, Member for South Fly Open accompanied me to Gama Census Division. He had asked me to pass a message to the Crab Industry and some squatters to the Lower Bam people when I go on patrol next time. During this patrol I have passed the message to the people that their member is trying his best discussing with Senior Officials of Agriculture Department and some of his colleagues to send out a survey of fisheries in Bam area. He had asked the people to give any assistance to this team wherever they arrive in future. I have also let the people know that their Member has discussed with the District Commissioner, Western District about lower Bam people found in the market have to be questioned properly before proceeding by the police. Their Member has said that some of the people were there for marketing but the police arrested them without giving reasonable questions. He said the District Commissioner will look through this matter and make sure that its not repeated.

Before this patrol was carried out I have received a letter from the Assistant District Commissioner to carry out the publicity patrol at the same time for coming Territory Census. Accordingly I have carried out and passed the required information to the people relating to the census. I have briefly explained the purpose of Territory census and question from one to the end.

During the patrol I have noticed that the Oil Companies have been recruiting excessively within past six months. This left only deserted wives and children without reasonable means of support. Complaints arised out of this section when deserted wives switched over to the remaining young men, some existing sexual intercourse and others tried to have permanent transfer to other men. All these problems have to look at carefully before over recruiting is carried out in this area. This sort of thing was seen in a village called SIRANA when patrol had to talk with only Village Constable and few wives of the recruited wives, spent approx. two hours straightening the matter.

*[Signature]*  
(KIPLING COMD)  
Patrol Officer

# Blurred Document

7

APPENDIX 'A'

COPIES SOLD TO DELTA STORE - METI.  
LOWER BANU CENSUS DIVISION

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>WEIGHT (LBS)</u>	<u>PERSONS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
AKOGA	3807	69	114-21
AGARANIO	352	10	10-56
BANIO	30	1	0-90
BIPARANIO	747	11	22-41
BISA - 1	1184	23	35-52
BISA - 2	2986	50	80-58
BUNIO	192	6	5-76
BURIO	144	4	4-32
BIRIO	169	4	5-07
OROKAI	1422	29	42-66
PIKUPINU - 1	424	12	12-72
PIKUPINU - 2	546	13	16-38
SIBIA	17	1	0-51
SISLANT - 1	2833	38	84-99
SISLANT - 2	1176	16	35-28
SOVERI	101	1	3-03
TOROBIA	387	15	17-61
UATI	92	3	2-76
VARIO	329	6	9-37
<u>TOTAL</u>	= 17138	311	3514-14

NOTE: The enclosed figures were taken from Meti Delta Stores. The selling took place between 1/1/71 to 30/6/71. These figures showed that if individual coconut planting is encouraged, there is certain that its residents would have enough money to meet their Council tax when established.

# Blurred Document

APPENDIX 'B'

CROCODILE SKINS SOLD TO DELTA STORE UNIT,  
LOWER BANG CENSUS DIVISION.

3

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SALLES</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
WUEN	ARIMAPI	20.00
DELA	ASAMBO	9.50
UNIGA	"	0.95
CACIRA	"	3.40
GORON	"	0.95
IBAI	"	8.80
MAU	"	4.85
KAMIMA	"	4.85
GORON	BIRAMBO	7.00
WUEN	ASAMBO	4.80
KAMIM	BIRAMBO	2.40
ALIBO	WIRA.1.	0.52
AKAI	WIRU	3.30
AMAKI	"	7.00
AMAKI	"	7.85
DEAI	"	10.40
IRABI	"	2.45
GAWI	"	7.50
GAJILI	"	16.00
IKI	"	0.90
IBAI	"	1.60
IRABO	"	1.05
MAJIB	"	2.65
MAI	"	2.70
MAJIB	"	10.95
KUNGA	"	1.05
SIBOI	"	8.00
WALII	"	6.05
KIBARA	WIRPI	1.10
WIRPI	PIRPI.1.	13.00
KIBARA	PIRPI.2.	5.00
KALIB	ROGRI	5.90
WIRPI	PACHIR	10.00
BIRPI	WIRPI	0.95
WIRPI	"	1.05
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<u>110.90</u>

NOTE. The above figures are by no means complete because some people from Lower Bang do sell crocodile skins at ALPA 3710 at Malsave in the GASA Census Division. Incidentally crocodile skin buying is ceased as from 30/6/71, due to prices problems in the world market.

# Blurred Document

2

**APPENDIX C.**

**LOWER BANU SCHOOL ATTENDANCE VARIOUS SCHOOLS.**

VILLAGE	B.R.M.	D.C.M.	FIRE	D.H.S.	S.D.A.	MOR.	KAIRUKU
ENTADAY	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
BANIO	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
BINA NO. 1.	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
BUNICE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
BARAVI	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
MIRUD	29	-	-	1 P.M. 1	-	-	-
OROPAI	-	20	-	1 " 2	-	2	-
PIRU PIRU .1.	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
PIRUPIRU. 2.	-	-	-	-	35	-	-
SIBARA	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
SISIAMI. 1.	1	10	-	-	4	-	-
SISIAMI. 2.	-	11	3	1 P.M. 2	-	-	-
COGURI	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
FORODINA	16	-	-	1 P.M. 1 2 " 2 1 " 3 1 " 4	-	-	-
UPATI	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARIO	9	8	-	1 P.M. 1.	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

**Note.**

The above figures are by no means complete as many residents were absent at various places working at the time of my arrival. I assume these figures may give some idea of Banu area relating to their attempt with the education.

**Key to Abbreviations**

- B.R.M. = Banu River Mission
- D.C.M. = Daru Catholic Mission
- FIRE = Catholic Mission Centre
- D.H.S. = Daru High School
- S.D.A. = Seventh Day Adventist
- MOR. = Morotby (various) Primary 'P'
- KAIRUKU = Kairuku Primary 'P'

Scale: 1 INCH = 2 MILES

